Murphy's ad. is on page 4

DAILY WITNESS

Watch it Grow

FINE AND COOL

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TURKEY WILL NOT FIGHT ITALY

ITALY HAS DEMANDED SURRENDER OF TRIPOLI

The Turkish Government Decides Not to Oppose an Armed Resistance and Will Not Fight.

TURKISH CABINET HAS RESIGNED.

Great Britain is Anxious Regarding Situation—The Government Cannot Afford to Incur the Enmity of Either of the Belligerents.

Constantinople, Sept. 30.—Italy has declared war upon Turkey, and the Turkish Cabinet has resigned. Said Ahmed Riza, president of the Senate, has been appointed Grand Vizier, and Kalil Bey, foreign minister. Mahmoud Shevket Pasha will continue as minister of war. The government has decided not to oppose an armed resistance to the occupation of Tripoli, and, further, to take no measure against Italian residents in Turkey. The government hopes by adopting that attitude that Italy will regard the Tripolitans as a conquered people.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

The following is the text of the declaration of war which the Italian Charge handed to the Porte:

'The Italian embassy, carrying out the orders of the King, has the honor to notify you that the delay accorded to the Royal Government to the Porte, with a view to the realization of certain necessary measures, has expired without a satisfactory reply reaching the Italian Government. The lack of any reply only confirms the bad will, the want of power, of which the Turkish Government and authorities have given such frequent proof, especially as regard to the rights and interests of Italians in Tripoli and Cyrenia.

'The Royal Government consequently is obliged itself to safeguard its rights and interests, as well as its honor and dignity, by all means at its disposal. Events which will follow can only be regarded as the necessary consequence of conduct followed so long by the Turkish authorities.

'The relations of peace and friendship being, therefore, interrupted between the two countries, Italy considers herself from this moment in a state of war with Turkey. I have, therefore, the honor to make known to Your Highness that passports will be placed at the disposal of the Charge d'affaires at Rome, and I beg Your Highness to hand passports to the representative of the Royal Government.

'Ottoman subjects may continue to reside in Italy without fear of any attack upon their persons, property or affairs.'

The Turkish war ministry, according to the reports current here last night, has received a despatch from the late Turkish military attache at Paris, who has assumed command of the forces at Tripoli, stating that the Italians began to disembark yesterday afternoon, but the Turks succeeded in sinking the first two barges.

It is rumored also that Italian forces have landed both at Tripoli and Benghazi.

There is much apprehension regarding the Turkish war vessels at present steaming in the direction of the Dardanelles, lest they are captured by the Italian squadron, which is believed to be watching the movements of Turkish ships.

The British embassy here is concerned for the British officers with the Turkish squadron and are instructing their government for their recall.

The question of the protection of Italian subjects in Turkey is engaging the attention of the Italian authorities. It is thought that a request will be made to Germany to undertake the protection of the Italian escutcheons. The national emblems have been removed from the embassy, the consulate, the post-office and the schools, with a view to preventing untoward incidents.

The newspapers publish the statement that Italian battleships have appeared off Smyrna and Salonika.

ITALIAN FLEET AT TRIPOLI.

Tripoli, Sept. 29.—The Italian squadron, which has been cruising in the offing, came close inshore this morning and the destroyer 'Garibaldino' steamed into the harbor at noon flying a white flag. Great crowds gathered and watched her approach. After reconnoitering, the destroyer launched a boat which came to the beach. An officer landed. He was preceded by a bluejacket carrying a white flag.

Turkish soldiers surrounded the pair. The officer asked for the Turkish commander. When taken to him he formally announced that the Italian fleet had bn ordered to occupy the town. He, therefore, demanded the instant surrender of the whole Turkish garrison. The Turkish commander replied that he was unable to comply with the demand, and emphatically refused to surrender.

The incident was witnessed by the foreign residents, who gathered around the Italian officer and cheered him enthusiastically. The boat then returned to the destroyer, which rejoined the fleet.

A great number of the residents of Tripoli spent last night camped on the beach, alarmed lest the Arabs should get out of hand and begin pillaging. Arabs are constantly arriving from the country. The mosques are kept open and throughout the night were filled with praying Arabs.

The foreigners have taken refuge in the consulates. The British consulate is crowded to its capacity with women and children. The native conscript reservists have been called out for service, and the Turks are purchasing all available camels and securing all possible supplies.

The belief that British war vessels are in the vicinity has tended to calm the native population. They express the hope that the Turkish fleet will soon arrive.

FOREIGNERS IN PERIL.

Malta, Sept. 29.—Refugees from Tripoli describe the situation there as most perilous for Europeans and Jews, who are willing to sacrifice everything rather than to remain. The poor Maltese and the poor Jews in Tripoli are the worse off. Moslem hatred has already asserted itself by the display of unsheathed knives in the streets. Attacks upon foreigners are anticipated if the Moslems be further exasperated by the landing of Italians. British protection is invoked passionately by the Anglo-Maltese colony, which has hoisted the British flag.

The refugees state that 17,000 Turks are in Tripoli. The open harborless coast will make the landing of troops difficult.

Italian shipping that has hitherto refused passage to any except Italians, has now assured all citizens that they will be taken away if necessary. The Maltese, nevertheless, have asked that a British warship take them away from Tripoli. The boat service to Malta has been practically suspended.

There is much war enthusiasm in the Italian colony, where it is boasted that Italy has the men, the money and the ships.

BRITAIN ANXIOUS.

London, September 30.—In Great Britain, more than in any other European country outside of the combatants, war between Italy and Turkey causes apprehension. Damage to England's interests and prestige is a factor in the resultant anxiety. The danger is how far the Turks will exercise self-restraint and limit their retaliation to Italy; how far racial and religious feelings may excite them to political activities.

The darkest clouds to-night seem to be in the direction of Greece. Strong fear prevails lest Turkish pride and the necessity for the Young Turks government to gain popularity, may incite the government to show that it can also play the game of aggression, and demand Greece to give up her claims on Crete.

British officials are more concerned over the possibilities of trouble in the Balkans and Greece than with the actual conflict over Tripoli. The theory gains ground here that Italy's stroke is the last act of the programme agreed upon by the powers of the Triple Entente, that it was arranged when Austria took Bosnia and Herzegovina; Italy only awaited an opportune moment to carry it into execution.

Austria's acquisition of the two provinces, Germany's forward movement in Morocco and Italy's compensating campaign nearby, are interpreted by unfriendly observers as too logical to be considered mere independent acts. England's hands are tied officially in the present strained relations in Europe. The Government cannot afford to incur the enmity of either belligerents by taking sides with the other. Yet her neutrality means a loss of influence with Turkey which she has been struggling to retain since the beginning of the Young Turk regime. While most of the London papers bemean the war as a calamity in which England could not interfere, the 'Daily Graphic' attacks the foreign minister, Sir Edward Grey, contending that he should have stood by the treaty obligations, which make the integrity of the Ottoman Empire a European affair, in which no one power has the right to interfere.

The 'Economist,' in an article entitled 'The Partition of North Africa,' says: 'Undoubtedly, Italy has as much right to establish a protectorate over Tripoli as France has over Tunis. We dare say that Italy's commercial interests in Tripoli and the Italian colonies in that somewhat barren country are at least equal to the original interests that served France as a pretext in Tunis or Morocco. Italy stands to lose heavily in any case.'

The 'Economist' declares that as the British Foreign Office embraced the Young Turks, and as Italy is one of the three powers against which the British feverish naval programme is directed, it would naturally be expected that the Foreign Office would exert itself to prevent this unprovoked attack on a Turkish vilayet.

If Italy feared Austrian aggression, says the paper, it would not lock up its picked troops in a hazardous and costly expedition to a country offering so few attractions.

GERMANY'S POSITION.

Berlin, Sept. 30.—Germany, which is watching the Turco-Italian situation with the closest interest, is directing her endeavors towards concerted action with the other powers to limit the area of hostilities. Germany made the strongest efforts to prevent an outbreak of war, and only gave up hope at the last moment. It is announced that she has consented to undertake the protection during the hostilities of the property and lives of the Italians in Turkey, who number 50,000.

It was late last night before the news of the declaration of war was made public in Berlin.

CONTINENTAL PRESS VIEWS.

Vienna, Sept. 30.—While a number of papers condemn Italy's procedure as precipitate, on the whole the Austrian press sympathizes with Italy's ambitions and condemns the Young Turks.

The 'Frendenblatt' avoids discussion of the merits of the conflict, but other official and semi-official organs wish Italy success and hope that a costly and bloody struggle will be avoided.

The 'Vaterland' believes that the Tripolitan affair marks the beginning of the end of the Young Turks' rule, and that, unless all signs are misleading, the liquidation of European Turkey is at hand. The 'Vaterland' openly urges Austria-Hungary to follow Italy's example, and to persuade Bulgaria to do the same. It declares that King Ferdinand holds the key to the Balkans, and has often proved his ability cleverly to turn given situations to his account.

Paris, Sept. 30.—The 'Matin' learns from a high official of Italy that if the Turkish Government does not oppose the occupation of Tripoli, Italy will be ready to give Turkey the fullest satisfaction, both moral and material. The suzerainty of the Sultan will be recognized, a very large indemnity will be paid and everything done will be agreeable to Turkey in other ways.

'Italy will be as liberal as possible,' said the official, 'both in justice to Turkey and out of consideration for the powers, for we want at all costs to prevent them from being involved in complications.'

TURKISH MILITARY STRENGTH INADEQUATE.

London, Sept. 30.—A despatch to the 'Times' from Constantinople says that according to the latest reports received by the Admiralty the Ottoman fleet is making for the Dardanelles, with two Italian cruisers following on the port quarter. The fleet is expected to arrive at the Dardanelles to-morrow morning.

The Turkish Government says the despatch, has entire confidence in its ability to protect Italian subjects there and at the principal ports from reprisals on the part of the populace. But the position of the Italian residents in the interior, especially the Italian workmen employed on the Taurus sections of the Bagdad railway, is regarded as less secure.

Turkey's military strength in Tripoli appears to be entirely inadequate to meet the storm. Two regiments of cavalry, one infantry division, and six batteries of artillery at the most, with a few fortress troops and engineers would furnish a maximum of eight thousand effective fightign men, of which about two-thirds are believed to be in Tripoli. Little or no progress has been made since the revolution in the organization of a local militia force.

The attitude of the masses in Constantinople, if despondent, is calm and orderly. No demonstration marked the Selamlik, where the Sultan appeared somewhat downcast. Among the educated classes, especially the Young Turks, resentment against Italy's aggression is strong, and the ministers are severely censured for their neglect to take the most obvious military and diplomatic precautions in the face of recent warnings.

ANOTHER APPEAL TO POWERS.

Constantinople, Sept. 30.—The Turkish Government to-day addressed another appeal to the Powers expressing pained surprise at Italy's action in declaring war yesterday, and saying that there is still time to prevent the disastrous and evil effects of a war which nothing in the attitude of the Turkish Empire justifies.

The Porte appeals to the peaceful, humanitarian and friendly sentiments of the Powers to assist in convincing Italy of the conciliatory intentions of Turkey and so prevent the useless shedding of blood and grief to thousands of families.

The German ambassador to Turkey, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, notified the Porte this morning that Germany had assumed the protection of Italian subjects and interests in Turkey. The Italians in Turkey number 50,000.

It was reported early to-day that an Italian warship had gone ashore near Tripoli.

Later accounts state that the crew of the Turkish torpedo boat destroyer which was sunk in the harbor of Prevesa in Epirus by an Italian cruiser yesterday, escaped.

The War Office announces that measures to make the rule of martial law more severe because of the public excitement. Public meetings and alarmist publications are prohibited, and any movement calculated to endanger public order will be immediately suppressed by force of arms. Sufficient troops have been stationed in convenient places to meet emergencies.

MESSAGES BEING SUPPRESSED.

Malta, Sept. 30.—The cable lines to Tripoli were open this morning, but apparently messages from there are being suppressed by the Italians, who are supposed to have taken possession of the wires.

MERCHANT VESSELS CHARTERED.

New York, Sept. 30.—Italian steamship lines which maintain service between the United States and the Mediterranean will have their schedules disturbed by the war preparations of Italy. The steamship 'America,' of La Veloce line, has been chartered by the government as a transport, as have also the 'Lomardia,' 'Sannio,' 'Lazzo' and 'Du Duca Genova,' of the Navigazione Generale Italiana; the 'Mendoza,' of the Lloyd Italian, and the 'San Giorgio,' of the Sicula-Americana. The ships chartered are among the best in the Italian merchant marine, most of them making New York from Naples in eleven days.

RUSSIA'S VIEW.

St. Petersburg, September 30.—The Russian official view of the war is indicated by the 'Novoe Vremya,' which says: 'So long as France does not protest, it is a matter of indifference to Russia who occupies the North African coast. Russia, further, has no cause to commiserate Turkey. The Young Turks by perpetuating the old hostile and contemptuous attitude toward Russia, sowed the wind, and they are now reaping the whirlwind. Russian diplomacy will remain passive unless Turkey should seek compensation, leading to disturbances in the Balkans.

ITALY'S NOTE TO POWERS.

Berlin, September 30.—Italy to-day sent a circular note to the Powers explaining her reasons for the action against Turkey, expressing the hope that the steps taken will be confined to the occupation of Tripoli; that the hostilities will be of short duration and that negotiations to fix the status of Tripoli will be begun soon. Italy, it is stated, will endeavor to localize the hostilities.

The note closes with the assurance that the steps taken are in the interests of humanity and civilization, and that no effort will be spared to protect the subjects of other nations in Tripoli.

UNITED STATES INTERESTED.

Constantinople, Sept. 30.—The United States has been asked to take charge of the interests of Turkish subjects in Italy during the continuance of the war.

ITALIAN CRUISER ASHORE.

Constantinople, Sept. 30.—News reached here early to-day from the city of Tripoli to the effect that a large Italian cruiser has gone ashore there.

STRENGTH OF THE TWO POWERS.

Italy's standing army in 1910-1911 numbered approximately 225,000 men and 14,000 officers, but a far greater number could be put in the field in case of necessity. The Italian navy consists in vessels commissioned, built or building, 15 battleships, 9 armored cruisers, 17 unarmored cruisers and gun vessels, 36 destroyers, an equal number of first-class torpedo boats and 22 submarines. In the naval force there are approximately 31,000 men. Seamen for the fleet are recruited by conscription, and all men following the sea-faring life of twenty years of age must serve at sea for eighteen months or more. There are also naval training schools for boys.

As a whole the Italian navy is generally ranked fifth among nations.

Naval lists show that Turkey has a fighting strength of nine coast defence iron-clads, five protected cruisers, six torpedo vessels, one gun boat, 41 torpedo boat destroyers, 27 torpedo boats and two submarines. As compared with the greater nations this array is a negligible quantity. There are 31,000 officers, as against 9,000 marines. British and American officers play an important part in Turkish naval affairs.

The Ottoman army as a result of the revolution, which resulted in the victory for the young Turks, is now in process of reorganization, but a military council has been called into existence and a great deal of modern equipment has been purchased.

The Empire is divided into seven army corps districts, and there are two independent divisions at Medina and Tripoli, respectively. The total fighting strength is close to a million men, and by the existing recruiting laws all Mussulmans are liable to military service. Christians and certain sects have paid the exemption tax. The Hemad Arabs, although liable to service by law, furnish few or no recruits, and many Kurds evade service. Much the best of the army is in European Turkey.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

The trouble between Turkey and Italy, which culminated this afternoon in a declaration of war at Rome, dates back to 1878, when with the making of the treaty concluding the Russo-Turkish war, the powers are understood to have agreed to permit Italy a 'pacific penetration of Tripoli.' Italy has colonized Tripoli until her interests in that African province are very great. She has asserted, however, that her subjects have been mistreated by the Ottoman authority and constantly discriminated against. Frequent disputes have arisen but the prolonged negotiations have never resulted satisfactorily to Italy. At the time that the Franco-German differences regarding Morocco were acute, Italy turned her attention again to Tripoli and in subsequent negotiations with Constantinople set forth that many outrages against her subjects had been perpetrated and for which no redress had been made. She assumed a decisive attitude and presently began the mobilization of her army and navy. A few days ago the first squadron of the Italian navy was sent to Tripolitan waters and it has since patroled that coast. At the same time Turkey was warned not to send soldiers or munitions of war to Tripoli. A Turkish transport bearing a few men and arms and ammunition later arrived at Tripoli from Constantinople but was not molested on the ground that she had sailed before the Italian warning had been received.

Italy in the meantime brought her army to the Italian coast, where they had been placed on board transports ready to proceed to Tripoli or other points. A second squadron is destined for Salonica.

Yesterday Italy presented an ultimatum at Constantinople announcing her intention of occupying Tripoli and Cyrene and demanding that within 24 hours Turkey reply that she would not offer a resistance to this plan.

The Turkish cabinet met last night and to-day sent a reply to Rome in which she sought a delay for further negotiations. The reply was considered by the Italian ministry this forenoon and found unsatisfactory. The declaration of war followed.

Milan
Venice
Trieste
Gulf of Genoa
Modena
Florence
CORSICA
ADRIATIC SEA
BELGRADE
SERVIA
BULGARIA
Danube River
BUKAREST
ROUMANIA
Sebastopol
BLACK SEA
CONSTANTINOPLE
Bosporus
SOFIA
EASTERN ROUMELIA
PHILIPPOPOLIS
Sea of Marmora
ROME
TYRRHENIAN SEA
Naples
Brindisi
Gulf of Taranto
CORFU
Salonica
Angora
ASIA MINOR
Smyrna
ATHENS
RHODES
CANDIA OR CRETE
Palermo
SICILY
Bizerta
Bona
Gulf of Tunis
C. Bon
Kalibia
TUNIS
Gulf of Hammamet
LINOSA
GOZO
MALTA
Monastir
LAMPEDOSA
Cape Caboodia
KARKENAH Is.
Gulf of Gabes
DJERBA
JEBBA
Zoara
Sensoor
TRIPOLI
Lebda
Mesurata
GULF OF SIDRA (Syrtis Major)
Cape (Ras) Sem
Tolometa
Derna
Tobruk
Bengasi
Mubr Bay
Mouths of the Nile
Rosetta
ALEXANDRIA
Damietta
CAIRO
Libyan Desert
Oasis of Jalo
Oasis of Siwah (Jupiter Ammon)
Oasis of Bahriah
Oasis of Farafrah
Oasis of Dakhel
Oasis of Kharga
Nile
Ghirza
Mizda
Khadra
Nalut
Yefren
Jefren
Yefran
Kabaw
Bu Ngem
Derj
Tarhuna
Gharian
Homs
Lebda
Leptis Magna
Misurata
Sert
Beni Ulid
Tarabulus
Zliten
Tauorga
Tripoli
Hammada of Murzuk
MURZUK
Ghat
Ghadames
Tibesti
Tummo
Tekro
Wadai
Sinaw
Wau
Darfur
Kufra
OASIS
Qaloba
Tazerbo
Uweinat
Gilf Kebir
Shot el Kebir
Siwah
Baharia
Farafra
Dakhla
Kharga
Assiut
Minia
Beni Suef
Fayum
Giza
Suez
Canal
Port Said
Damietta
Lake Menzaleh
Port Said
Ismailia
Lake Timsah
Bitter Lakes
Suez
Gulf of Suez
Red Sea
Sinai
Wadi Halfa
First Cataract
Second Cataract
Dongola
Abu Hamed
Berber
Shendi
Khartoum
Sennar
Singa
Gedaref
Kassala
Atbara
Metemma
Gondokoro
Fashoda
Mongalla
Lado
Rejaf
Equatoria
Uganda
Albert Nyanza
Victoria Nyanza
Victoria Nile
Albert Nile
Semliki
Ruwenzori
Mountains of the Moon
Lake Rudolf
Lake Tsana
Abyssinia
Adowa
Aksum
Asmara
Massowah
Keren
Kassala
Gallabat
Abyssinian Highlands
Blue Nile
Sobat
Bahr el Ghazal
Bahr el Jebel
Bahr el Zeraf
Bahr el Arab
Bahr el Gazelle
Lake No
Lake Albert
Lake Victoria
Lake Kioga
Lake Edward
Lake Tanganyika
Lake Kivu
Lake Nyasa
Lake Bangweolo
Lake Mweru
Lake Tanganyika
Lake Rukwa
Lake Nyasa
Lake Shirwa
Lake Chilwa
Lake Ngami
Lake Dilolo
Lake Leopold II
Lake Mai-Ndombe
Lake Tumba
Lake Chad
Lake Fitri
Lake Rudolf
Lake Stefanie
Lake Abaya
Lake Zwai
Lake Tana
Lake Margherita
Lake Abbe
Lake Assal
Lake Aussa
Lake Gardner

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT THE RISE IN MONEY RATES

When the Bank of England and the Bank of France, to say nothing of the banks of Belgium and Austria-Hungary, which had doubtless little enough choice in the matter, advanced their rates, following an advance by the Imperial Bank of Germany at a time when money in other parts of the world is not in special demand, it is fair to infer that certain precautionary measures have been taken.

Neither in the United States nor in London has money been in real demand. The condition has been all the other way, as may logically be assumed after severe liquidation in markets financially sound. The Bank of France also, in spite of its relatively small stock of gold, as compared with its holdings in recent times, has nevertheless an important strategic avantage, in the respetc that she may honor her obligation with gold in such proportions as she sees fit, while the Bank of England is compelled to pay gold over the counter on demand.

In view of this bi-metallic protection which the Latin Union enjoys, and the fact that the Bank of England, in the face of a heavy demand for gold, to move the Egyptian crops and perhaps for the Continent also, was able to strengthen its bullion holdings by some six hundred thousand pounds we may remove the precious metal from consideration in a nunusual and even paradoxical situation.

The five percent bank rate in Berlin, although brought about by serious financial weakness, would yet have the effect of attracting to that centre loanable funds in quantity, if the bank rates in Paris and London remained at three percent. With a bank rate of four percent, however, the Bank of England can make the action of the German Reichsbank largely ineffective, in view of the greatly superior soundness of the financial situation in London. London and Paris together still hold the whiphand. Thursday's action therefore may be taken as a plain intimation that one way at least of wriggling out of a painful and even humiliating situation, to some extent of Germany's own making will not be tolerated.

Such simultaneous action, superficially judged by sometwhat musty precedents, might be twisted into a theory involving fear of European war. However, the remarkable solidarity of interests indicated may rather be taken as a proof that the financial efforts of Europe are still unitedly directed towards peace.

Steel Prices Will Go Lower, it is Reported

New York, Sept. 29.—Lower steel prices are looked for in the steel trade. A steel man from Chicago says his office has been advised that markets in Pittsburg and Chicago are weak, and cuts are being made on car-load lots from mills. A cut in tubes is expected to be followed by reductions in other classes of steel. Mills are scrambling for business at any price to keep up their plants in operation.

Wabash Board Meeting Said to be Coming Soon

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Mr. Delano, president of the Wabash Railway, expects a board meeting within the next week, presumably to close the Wabash-Pittsburg-Terminal reorganization concerning which the Wabash management has heard of no substantial hitch or other development to cause Wednesday's slump. They admit the independent reorganization would be serious to the Wabash, which pledged underlying securities as collateral for its own loans.

Wabash business is poor, and betting worse. For the third week of September car-loading decreased 3.7 percent, while the earnings decreased 11.7 percent. Second week's loading increased 3.5 percent, while earnings decreased almost as much. The first week's loading increased 1.6 percent, while earnings showed small increase.

Steel and Coal Industry Has Plenty of Busines

The works of the Nova Scotia Steel Company at Trenton are reported to be busy, and the outlook is very promising, as plenty of new orders are coming in. The Springhill collieries will in future be known as District No. 5 of the Dominion Coal Company.

It is reported that the Port Hood Coal Company is boring for coal on its area at some distance from the flooded slope. It is estimated that the Intercolonial Railway will require six hundred thousand tones of coal this year. A new slope is to be sunk on the Dominion Coal Company's areas at Birch Grove, Fort Poreen, where the coal is said to be suitable for metallurgical purposes, being coparatively free from gas.

The revelopment work is rapidly proceeding at Wabana, and it is anticipated that over six hundred thousand tons of ore will be shipped this year.

MISSOURI PAC. REPORT HAS FEW GOOD FEATURES

Missouri Pacific's report for the late fiscal year was about as wretched an exhibit as has been issued by any railroad in recent years. The only point of encouragement is the official statement that results would have been much better but for the charging to operation of claims and judgment suits that have been accumulating for some years, with the result that the company is able to start 1912 with a clean bill of health, and in a position to develop net earnings, for the first time in years, to proper proportions.

After charges, Missouri Pacific showed a deficit for the late year of $5,232,539, compared with a surplus in the 1910 year of $2,759,411. An abnormal increase in expenses explains the miserable record:

	1911.	1910.
Gross	$52,776,592	$53,019,137
Expenses	43,329,936	37,547,372
Ratio	82.1 p.c.	70.8
Net	9,446,656	15,471,765

It is seldom one sees a railroad lose such a great portion of its net earnings in one year. That Missouri Pacific's net took such a perpendicular drop is unquestionably largely due, as officially stated, to bookkeeping. In previous years Missouri Pacific has charged such items as claims and adjustments to profit and loss. The commerce commission has taken exception to this method. Payment of some of these claims has been deferred for years, but the management last year decided to wipe the slate clean. Thus expenses were swelled abnormally, as the entire sum involved was charged directly to operation.

The figures as published reflect this procedure through the transportation expense account. As compared with 1910, the cost of moving traffic in the late year increased tremendously, and was responsible for over 60 percent of the rise in total expenses. Notwithstanding this burden, however, the management took good care of its plant and equipment by liberally increasing charges to maintenance. Note the detailed expenses figures:

	1911.	1910.
Main way	$8,394,132	$8,000,104
Main equip	8,283,320	7,687,439
Tot. maint.	17,267,853	15,687,543
Trans. exp	22,745,409	18,389,986
Ration to gross	43.09 p.c.	35.62 p.c.

Missouri Pacific's maintenance,it must be admitted, has always been fall enough and, therefore, it may be argued that in increasing upkeep by $1,580,109, the management has hardly done anything commendable. The fact still remains, however, that no other important system operating west of the Mississippi can boast as heavy a maintenance increase in 1911 as Missouri Pacific shows. St. Paul increased its maintenance in the last year by about $500,000. All others chopped off sums varying from $3,360,000 on Northern Pacific to $440,000 on Southern Pacific.

For transportation expenses, Missouri Pacific paid out $43.09 of every $100 of receipts against $35.52 last year for the bare cost of moving traffic. This is undoubtedly where the burden of the readjustments and cleaning up of debts incurred in previous years fell. The jump was partly brought about by increased wages, but of the 7.47 percent advance in the operating ratio, probably not more than one-third can be ascribed to that factor. Supposing that to be the case, a 5 percent increase in ratio can be allowed with conservatism as entirely due to settlement of the claims and adjustments. On the gross of $52,776,592 earned in 1911, a 5 percent smaller ratio would have meant net for Missouri Pacific greater than that actually realized of $2,640,000, so that this sum may be assumed to measure roughly the effect of settlements, readjustments,etc., made during the late fiscal year.

If Missouri Pacific had spent no more on maintenance in 1911 than was the case with all other roads operating in its territory,and had charged all settlements to profit and loss, thereby keeping transportation costs down to a normal basis, the tremendous deficit of $5,232,539 would, according to the foregoing calculation, have been smaller by $4,220,000.

Western Money Conditions Remain Easy---Crop and Other Demands are Light

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Western money conditions continue easy. Crop moving has brought no demands of consequence and industrial demands are light. Commercial paper offerings are much below normal. The president of a large trust company says: 'I could lend ten million dollars without inconvenience, but there is no local demand, and I do not care to place the funds at present outside of Chicago.'

The head of a big national bank says: Money is easy with us. Within short time we shall have about fourteen million dollars of loans paid off and we could lend more money if there were any demand for it.'

Large Pulp Mill Nearing Completion

A syndicate of Wisconsin Millionnaires are hurriedly completing a pulp mill at Ocean Falls, which, they state, will be the largest of its kind on the American continent. A Prince Rupert steamer recently took over two hundred tons of machinery to the new working seven hundred men.

Within a few weeks the number of men working on the erection of buildings and installing machinery will be fully one thousand.' The markets for the pulp made at Ocean Falls will be almost exclusively in the United States.

Paid-up Capital, $6,000,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, $4,000,227
ESTABLISHED 1864.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK
OF CANADA.

A General Banking Business transacted.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS

City Offices—205 St. James Street, 1255 St. Catherine Street East (corner Fullum), 320 St. Catherine Street West (corner University), 1230 St. Lawrence Boulevard, and 1866 St. Lawrence Boulevard.

DID YOU EVER

STOP

TO THINK

that in appointing a friend your executor, he must sooner or later be taken. Who will succeed him?

Name this company and your wishes will be carried out to the letter, no matter how many years it may take.

THE EASTERN TRUST COMPANY

CANADA LIFE BUILDING. H. B. STAIRS, Manager.

"PROVINCIAL"
OF ENGLAND
FIRE INSURANCE
WILLIS, FABER & CO., OF CANADA, LIMITED CHIEF AGENTS IN CANADA

KERR LAKE MEETING CAUSES INTERESTING FACTS TO BE MADE KNOWN---ORE RESERVES

No definite statement as to why the recent extra dividend was cut from 25 to 15 cents was contained in the Kerr Lake Mining Company's report, presented at the annual meeting of stockholders in New York. An indication, however, was contained in the statement of the new mine manager, John Seward, who said that he did not feel warranted in making an estimate either of the total ore in sight, in the mine, or of the value of the probable ore, on account of the great irregularity in the ore deposits. S. R. Heakes, whom Mr. Seward succeeded, stated a year ago, that 'with reasonable certainty' Kerr Lake contained between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 ounces of silver.

A lower yield, a higher cost of production and a greater amount of development work were the chief features of operation carried on during the fiscal year ended Aug. 31. Silver yield totalled 2,388,420 ounces, as compared with 3,046,295 last year, produced at an average cost per ounce of 41.69 cents, against 13.27 cents a year ago. The company has paid $1,200,000 in dividends, while its net profits for the 12 months were $937,379.

Of the production 1,810,014 ounces was produced from high grade ore, which averaged 3577 ounces per ton, and 578,406 ounces came from second class ore. Cash balance at year end, including ore in transit, amounted to $618,043.

Income account of the operating company for three years ended Aug. 31, compares as follows:

	1911.	1910.	1909.
Ore sales	$1,826,897	$1,503,466	$1,191,281
Less ore mined, on hand and in transit previous to Aug. 31	306,527	281,009	90,000
Balance	1,020,370	1,222,457	1,101,281
Add on hand, ending year	198,724	306,527	281,009
Total	1,219,094	1,528,984	1,382,290
Interest	12,152	13,211	4,254
Total	1,231,246	1,542,195	1,386,544
Cost, prod. and dev.	232,083	212,727	200,050
Shipment, trt'ment, etc.	52,449	115,670	47,289
Administration	9,334	15,577	10,157
Balance profit and loss	937,379	1,198,000	1,129,048

The holding company, in which the public is interested, received from the operating concern $1,338,000, as compared with $1,050,000 last year; in addition, two dividends on the Wettlaufer-Lorrain Silver Mines, 150,000 shares of which Kerr Lake bought last December at 94 cents a share, totalling $15,000, were received.

A comparison of operations follows:

	Yield oz.	monthly prod.	Aver.	Cost per oz.
1911	2,388,420	199,035		14.69
1910	3,046,295	260,450		13.27
1909	2,668,648	222,387		12.38
1908	1,473,712	122,809		9.50

Cost production in detail for four years was as follows (cents):

Mining and developing	9.71	7.54	7.26	....
Shipment and treatment	4.59	2.29	*5.12	....
Deductions	....	2.71	....	....
Administration	$9.73	....	....	....
Total	14.69	13.27	12.38	9.50

*Includes miscellaneous.

The company's dividend record has been as follows:

1906	$90,000	1909	$480,000
1907	210,000	1910	990,000
1908	360,000	1911	1,200,000

While the company's production was 2,388,420 ounces, shipments were 2,269,580 ounces, and smelter settlements aggregated only 2,167,293 ounces. The difference was due to deduction at the smelter for losses and treatment charges.

General Manager Seward says that development for the year amounted to 7585 feet, making the total to date 21,946 feet, or a little over four miles. In order to avoid as far as possible depleting ore reserves, more development work than formerly was done, making working cost per ounce of silver produced somewhat higher. This development resulted in the discovery of six new veins in No. 7 shaft workings, production from which amounted to 557,307 ounces. The most important strike was the No. 10 vein system,extending east and west, which averaged over 3000 ounces to the ton. No. 11 vein, a narrow stringer, ran 5000 to 15,000 ounces, while No. 15 vein at the 140 level, carried 3500 ounces ore.

A contract was made with the Nova Scotia Silver Cobalt Mining Company, to mill the tailings from jigging plant which was erected,which should result in good profit on ore assaying 15 ounces to the ton.

Recent developments, concludes Mr. Seward, have shown that portions of the mine formerly regarded as ore-bearing, have been practically barren. 'It is safe to say that we can continue at the present production for from one to two years longer without taking into consideration undeveloped territory.'

DROP IN CONSOLS NOW EXCESSIVE ---HOW IT COUNTS

It is necessary to hark back eighty-one years to find English consols selling lower than at present. In 1831 this premier security sold down to 74 3-4, following the conversion of £158,000,000 4 percent debt in the previous year. They have since sold up to 114 (as a 2 3-4 percent security), and now bring about 77. The 3 percent consols were created about 1726, were reduced to a 2 3-4 percent security in 1888 and again to 2 1-2 in 1903. First and last they have been an extremely sensitive barometer of the changes in world politics—quick to reflect the possibility of an international disturbance.

Consols sold at 114 in July, 1896. The following year were heard the first rumblings of the coming war with the Transvaal, and consols began to sink. Barring intermittent rallies they have been falling ever since. The year 1900 was a period of heavy government borrowings, and for three years the national debt rose in inverse ratio to the drop in consols. Standing at £635,393,000 in 1900, it had increased to £798,349,000 by 1903. There has been a reduction, although the government debt still stands at the enormous figure of £733,072,610.

The persistent depreciation in the value of consols has occasioned momentous concern to holders of these securities. Although the income return is as secure as any in the world, the drop in value has weighed heavily on the earning power of banks and institutions such as insurance companies, which hold their reserves in government stocks. An English authority estimates that the banks alone of that country have written off something like £10,000,000 during the last eight years from the value of their government securities. The failure of the Birkbeck Bank recently was brought about largely by this circumstance.

Of all the arguments advanced to explain the fall in British consols, perhaps the most logical is that placing responsibility upon Mr. Goschen for cutting the interest rate to 2 1-2 percent. Had he simply reduced the rate from 3 percent to 2 3-4 percent, the conversion would probably have been a permanent success. Bar when the time came for the reduction to 2 1-2 percent the whole economic condition of the world had changed, and the 2 1-2s failed to retain the price which the 3s and the 2 3-4s had easily commanded. Again, consols are now face to face with keen competition for investment favor due to the admission of an immense number of other securities into the ranks of trustee securities. Carrying a higher income return than the consols, it is but natural that these newer obligations should be absorbed to the detriment of the former.

What, if any, remedial measures should be pursued to keep these bonds at something like par has been fruitful of much discussion. It is felt in well informed quarters that if the government's financial structure could be remodelled somewhat on the lines of the French system the situation would be improved. Although France has the largest debt of any nation in the world, it is held by the largest number of persons and in the smallest sums. Furthermore, a large part is gradually being redeemed in a regular and systematic manner.

In the following table is shown the extreme price range of consols since 1790:

	High		Low	
Interest 3 percent to 1888	103 3-4	May, 1887	47 1-4	Aug., 1798
Interest 2 3-4 percent to 1903	114	July, 1896	91	July, 1901
Interest 2 1-2 percent to date	92 9-16	April, 1903	76 3-4	Sept., 1911

Iron and Steel Trade Much Affected by Precarious Position of U.S. Steel Co.

New York, Sept. 29.—The 'Iron Age' says: Uncertainty about the future of the United States Steel Corporation has commanded the attention of the steel trade in the past week, and buying and selling have suffered.

Two things need to be emphasized at a time when real conditions are apt to be obscured. One is that consumption as shown by operation of blast furnaces and steel works and close connections that are now regularly made between roling mils and consumers is but little below the maximum of the year. The other is that at low prices reached on finished materials, some buyers are showing more confidence in the market.

All market reports indicate finished steel prices have been under more strain and in some cases are from one to two dollars a ton lower.

Big Demand for Irrigated Farms

Farm lands in the C. P. R. Irrigation District round Bassano, in Southern Alberta, have been selling at the high price of $45 to $50 per acre; these sales mostly comprise full sections of 640 acres of land. In the Windermere Valley, B.C., 1,052 acres of land sold this week to a Vancouver syndicate for the sum of $80,400. There has this summer been a great deal of activity in the Windermere and Columbia valleys. The C. P. R. are irrigating 15,000 acres and the Columbia Valley Orchard Company will commence shortly to irrigate 12,000 acres, which will be marketed in retail lots.

G.T.P. Progress in Rockies

Advice has been received at the head offices of the Grand Trunk Railway to the effect that steel on the Grand Trunk Pacific has reached Fitzhugh, a point in the Jasper Park, the new National Park, set aside by the Dominion Government and through which the G. T. P. passes as it approaches Yellowhead Pass in the Rocky Mountains. Fitzhugh is 235 miles west of Edmonton, and 1,027 miles west from Winnipeg.

BANK MANAGER SAYS COUNTRY IN FINE SHAPE

Mr. Alexander Laird, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, recently laid the corner stone of the Main street bank building, in Winnipeg.

Mr. A. Laird.

In the course of his speech he said that the financial condition of the country to-day was excellent. 'On my last trip,' he continued, 'through the country a few weeks ago I could discover nothing to indicate any causes for worry or anxiety, and to-day with a bumper crop in sight the prospects look all the more favorable. I think that there might reasonably be little less apprehension of the crop. From the lowest estimate I understand the crop is bound to be a large one, yet I am surprised to find people continuously worrying and in fear that it is not going to be the bumper crop.

'I do not find the least trace of a false note in financial Canada to-day, much less in the West. Our latest banking venture has been in the Peace River country, and I believe from all reports that the territory will develop into something marvellous.'

Everything Going Well on the Pacific Coast

Vancouver and Victoria reports say a good active tone is noted to general trade throughout the province. With the exception of the coal miners who are still on strike, most industries continue busy. Shipments of general lines to interior and upcoast points are heavy and prospects for later business continue excellent.

Much building is going on at nearly all centres of population, and there is a correspondingly brisk demand for materials. The export lumber trade is also good. Collections are generally satisfactory.

DISSOLUTION TO BE RESISTED BY U.S. STEEL CO.

New York, Sept. 29. — The Steel Corporation will contest any effort by the government to compel its dissolution and believes it is legally organized and of benefit to the public interest.

This is declared in the following statement issued just before midnight Tuesday, signed by J. P. Morgan and E. H. Gary, as a committee of the board, following a director's meeting in the afternoon at which Francis Lynde Stetson, Mr. Morgan's counsel, presumably advised the board as to legal considerations, and a later conference of over an hour between Messrs. Morgan, Gary and Stetson in Mr. Morgan's library:

Pursuant to the unanimous vote of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation at a meeting held this afternoon, at which there were present J. Pierpont Morgan, H. C. Frick, Norman B. Ream, P. A. B. Widener, Robert Winsor, Elbert H. Gary, George W. Perkins, John F. Dryden, Sambuel Mather, Daniel G. Reid, Henry Walter, James A. Farrell and James H. Reed, the following statement is published:

'No negotiations whatever have taken place between the Steel Corporation and the department of justice looking to the dissolution or disintegration of the corporation. The corporation was organized for business reasons, and purchased its various plants to promote such business and not to restrain trade or obtain a monopoly. In all its operations the company has scrupulously observed the law and recognized the just rights of its competitors and the consumers of its products. So far as its directors are aware, no complaint has ever been made against it by either of these interests.

'In view of this record and this advice, the directors feel that their duty to their stockholders, their employees and the public requires that they should set at rest all rumors to the effect that they are contemplating the dissolution or disintegration of the corporation, either voluntarily or at the demand of the government. We believe that the organization is legal that its management is proper, that its properties are of immense intrinsic value, and that the corporation is of benefit to the public interest.'

Position of Missouri Pac. Railway Not Encouraging ---Improvement May Follow

New York, Sept. 30.—Missouri Pacific's working balances show their customary unsatisfactory condition, which it is hoped will be corrected as soon as the road gets on a sound working basis. Excluding from Missouri Pacific's current assets marketable securities of $1,280,000, $5,904,000 owed to the parent company by Iron Mountain and $4,281,000 supplies and materials, its working assets amount to $6,458,990.

Working liabilities amount to $8,729,697, showing a floating debt at the end of the year amounting to $2,070,707. Iron Mountain's working assets amount to $1,202,000 and working liabilities to $1,825,000. Its floating debt amounts to $662,000. But Missouri Pacific has $6,928,000 cash set aside in a special deposit for improvements and Iron Mountain has a similar deposit of $4,005,000.

Missouri Pacific's funded debt increased from $139,044,000 in 1910, to $158,804,000 on June 30 last. Of this $58,477,000 was in the treasury, this item having increased during the year by $10,000,000 first and refunding bonds deposited as collateral under the three year notes. Iron Mountain's funded debt increased from $120,000,000 in 1910 to $133,000,000 in 1911, of which only $39,000 is held in its own treasury. The company made a note of $8,500,000 at 6 percent running for three years which was deposited as additional security under Missouri Pacific notes.

Iron Mountain also issued and delivered to Missouri Pacific an additional $6,000,000 improvement bonds in payment of advances for construction and betterments. The total amount of these bonds outstanding now amounts to $11,300,000. Total increase in annual interest on its funded debt is $730,000. Missouri Pacific's annual interest payable on funded debt shows increase of $1,000,000.

OPINIONS on the MARKET

Miller & Co—There has been such a 'jettisoning of cargo' most of which was flat and stale, that if precedent is worth anything at all, we should say that higher prices are ahead Following precedent, however, has not made any money in Wall Street during the last month

H L Horton & Co—The statement made by the United States Steel directors is most reassuring and cannot help but weaken the position of those who have been successful up to the present time in bringing about the decline in the shares of this company

PRICE BROTHERS & COMPANY LIMITED

5%

First Mortgage Bonds due November 1st, 1940

This business has been in existence over a century, and is the largest producer of spruce lumber in Canada.

The assets of the Company as at November 30, 1910, were $13,827,448.00, or more than two and one-half times the entire amount of the outstanding Bonds.

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

Royal Securities Corporation, Limited

164 St James Street, Montreal

Toronto Quebec Halifax

London, Eng.

CAPITAL MUCH INTERESTED IN BRANDON NOW

Brandon, Man., Sept. 30.—(Special).—It is evident that the people all over Western Canada, are attracted to Brandon investments this fall perhaps more than at any period in its history. The Brandon Investment Company has sold during the last five weeks over 600 lots in Brandon, within the city limits; and when it is considered that purchasers of one or more blocks comprising 40 lots each have been made by Bank managers at Lemberg, Sask.; Virden and Carroll in Manitoba; and Kenora and Toronto in Ontario, it will be readily seen that these men considered it a safe investment. The parties referred to have in two cases personally inspected the city and the property which they purchased. In the other cases, the parties had inspections made by personal representatives.

One of the purchasers, a leading bank manager, sized up the situation in the words, 'Brandon has overlooked itself.' These investors are men who are thoroughly acquainted with the values and conditions in other western cities, and are of the opinion that the opportunities for investment in Brandon at the present time eclipses any in the west. There can be no doubt that Brandon values are very much lower than any other of the leading cities of the West, and that the introduction of street car lines is bound to cause a very marked rise in values from this time on. $75,000 was refused for the property occupied by the Caledonia Skating Rink, on the corner of Tenth Street and Princess Avenue. Several large house properties changed hands during the week, but generally it has been flat that the elections have dislocated business and a sharp revival will soon set in.

The president of the Commercial Bureau, Mr. J. W. G. Watson, has made his first quarterly report to the City Council, which showed much improvement, and an enterprising programme, and it was approved by the Council.

The Underwriters' Association has issued its winter programme and will hold meetings on the first Saturday in each month.

The Clearing House returns for the week ending Sept. 22 are: $544,677, against $528,188 for the same week of 1910.

FINANCIAL PERSONALS

Mr. R. Forget, M.P., has returned from Ottawa.

Mr. E. A. Robert was at the Capital yesterday.

Mr. W Skinner is new director Boston and Maine Railway

Optimistic Reports Flow From the Queen City re Conditions of Business

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say an excellent trade in general lines of goods is moving there. Demands upon wholesale stocks are satisfactory both in the matter of volume and in the variety of lines called for, and it is significant that an unusually large percentage of orders are for the better class goods.

City trade in seasonable lines is good. Local factories are all busy, and most of them expect to continue so throughout the winter. Hardware and metals are moving well. Business in groceries is steady. Country produce comes forward freely and prices show little change Collections are reported fair to good.

Wholesale Trade Bright

Reports from London, Ont., say that an excellent business is moving there, and throughout the surrounding district. Wholesalers report excellent demands upon general stockks and retail trade in seasonable lines is brisk. Local factories, too, are busy. Good deliveries of country produce are coming forwards, and prices are generally firm. As a result both collections and remittances are good.

Greater Activity of Trade Reported this Week in Winnipeg—Money Better

Winnipeg reports say trade has been rather more active during the past week. Business men had been paying a good deal of attention to politics and now that the election is over business is moving more briskly.

The general situation shows little change. Despite somewhat unfavorable weather the crop has been pretty well harvested and earlier prophecies of 175 to 180 million bushels of wheat seem to have been borne out. Rain and some frost has had effect and most of the wheat will likely grade No. 2 and No. 3 Northern.

Wholesale stocks are moving briskly, and the outlook for a heavy turnover of fall and winter lines is as bright as ever. Collections continue to show some improvement.

REORGANIZATION PLAN.

New York, September 29.—American tobacco reorganization plan to be submitted to court Tuesday calls for separation into three companies, each concern to be formed of groups.

Goodwins Limited

"Notice is hereby given that a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ percent (being at the rate of 7 percent per annum), has been declared on the paid-up Preferred shares of the Capital Stock of this Company, payable October 2nd, 1911, to shareholders of record of September 23rd, 1911."

Montreal, Sept. 20th, 1911.

S. J. LeHURAY, Secretary-Treasurer.

CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED RUBBER CO. LIMITED

"A quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the Preferred Shares of the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 2nd, 1911, to Shareholders of record of September 23rd, 1911, and

"A quarterly dividend of One per cent. on the Common Shares of the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 2nd, 1911, to Shareholders of record of September 23rd, 1911."

WALTER BINMORE, Treasurer.

NORTH ONTARIO HAS RICHEST FARMING LAND

Mr. William Bloomfield, of London who is the head of one of the large financial firms in England, has made a most exhaustive trip over the whole Dominion. Mr. Bloomfield is well acquainted with Canada, but the last tour has served to convince him to his complete satisfaction that Northern Ontario is the finest farming region in the world.

'The Prairie Provinces are not in for a moment with Ontario,' he said 'I have devoted a great deal of time to studying Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, and am greatly impressed with their possibilities, but they amount to very little in comparison with the impression I have received of the possibilities of the northern part of this Province. One great advantage that particularly struck me is in the fact that while a farmer in the West can work and make money only during the spring, summer, and autumn, he can be earning a good living the year round in the Northern Ontario agricultural belt. All through this area, you know, there is an average crop of ten cords of pulpwood to the acre; the farmer can spend the winter in cutting this and taking it to the railway, and he will get $3 a cord for it, and at the same time be helping his summer crops by clearing the land for the spring planting.

'Another thing which made a great impression on me was that in the West they are simply mining the soil for the sake of wheat alone; they are mining on wheat, and are exhausting their fertile ground to get as much of it as they can raise. Now it is generally 'mixed' farming that spells true prosperity, and Northern Ontario is the country 'par excellence' for mixed farming. I consider that this area can grow the finest tubers in the world without depleting the fertility of the soil; at any rate, I never saw such tubers in my life as they have grown in Northern Ontario this season. Among the other great resources I may mention the limitless water powers in which the country abounds and the vast forests of spruce of the finest sort, which in itself is bound to lead to the erection of huge pulp mills all over the district.

'During my visit to the West it seemed to me many of the people were inclined to be too self-satisfied with their own country. They are inclined to look upon their province as the only great farming region in America, and to ignore everywhere else. It certainly opened their eyes a bit when I started in to quote bare facts to them, pointing out, for example, that the Government returns show the total field crops of Ontario last season to have exceeded in value those of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, combined, by more than $47,000,000.'

BRISKER RATE TO BUSINESS

Now that the elections in Canada are over, and reciprocity has been killed, trade conditions here have become more normal, says Bradstreet's, and the outlook is better. The dry goods trade is a little quiet, owing to weather conditions. The hardware business, however, report orders coming in very freely, while the paint and oil business is very brisk.

It is over two years since Canada exported any eggs to the United Kingdom, but this week several hundred cases were shipped out to England. The hay market is very strong, but American operators are not buying so freely, in fact, some of the largest buyers have withdrawn from the market altogether. The estimated wheat yield in the Northwest is placed at 175,000,000 bushels. A good deal of the wheat so far inspected has graded No. 1, but the bulk of it will not grade more than 2nd or 3rd quality.

Remittances and city collections have been a little slow. City retail trade is only fair. Money rates unchanged.

Business Extending

Commission reports say general business there continues good. The movement of wholesale and retail trade is brisk and manufacturers generally seem as busy as they care to be.

It is understood that several new factories are to be established here in the near future, including one large plant employing several hundred men. Business in the district is active and receipts of produce and fruit continue large.

ROCK ISLAND LINE.

Rock Island Lines for August show net decrease of $166,472; two months net decrease is $402,700.

CROWN-RESERVE Mining Company, Limited

DIVIDEND No. 20

Notice is hereby give that a monthly dividend of 2 per cent. for the month of September, 1911, and a bonus of 3 per cent. for the same period, making a total of five per cent., has been declared and will be payable on the 15th October, 1911, to Shareholders of record the 30th September, 1911.

Transfer books will not be closed.

Dividend cheques will be mailed on the 14th October by the Transfer Agents, "The Crown Trust Company," and Shareholders are requested to advise them of any change of address.

By order of the Board,

JAMES COOPER. Sec'y-Treas

Montreal, Sept. 11th, 1911.

THE MONTREAL CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share of the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared and will be payable at its Banking House, in this City, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd October next, to the Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th September next.

By order of the Board,

A. P. LESPERANCE, Manager.

Montreal, August 31st, 1911.

ENGLISH-FRENCH CAPITAL

CAPITAL FURNISHED for sound American, Canadian and Mexican enterprises. Mining, Industrial, Timber and Manufacturing. Steam and Electric Railroads financed. Irrigation projects promoted. Substantial Stock, Bond or Debenture issues bought, sold or underwritten. Collections and Clearances made for Banks, Bankers and Trust Companies. Head Office London. Branch Paris. Correspondence invited

DENT & BYRN...

14-16-18, Bloomsbury Street, London, England.

TONE OF MARKET STRONG WITH WALL ST. FIRM

The effects of the South European war situation on the local market this morning were slight, if any. Power opened at 165, with Shawinigan at 163-4. Bell Telephone sold ex dividend at 150, while up to half-past ten transactions favored a good level of prices.

WALL STREET OPENED STEADY.

The New York market opened steady, with signs of added strength here and there. Canadian Pacific opened at 223 1-2, compared with yesterday's close of 223 3-4. Reading advanced a fraction of a point to 137 3-4. Steel was additionally higher, with Union Pacific a little weaker. The former opened at 60 1-2 and the latter at 150. Up to 10.30 the tone was firm.

LONDON PRICES FLUCTUATE ON WAR CHANGES

London, Sept. 30—The unexpected outbreak of hostilities between Turkey and Italy caused the dealers on the stock exchange to-day to mark down the quotations in early anticipation of selling orders from various quarters.

British bonds were nominally two points lower, Italian bonds one point, and British consols ¼ lower, but sellers did not appear, and good bidding resulted in the disappearance of most of the decline.

The belief that the Powers will induce Italy to grant substantial concessions to Turkey helped to bring about a more cheerful, hardening tone which prevailed at noon. Consols were then only 1-8, and Turkish bonds 1½ lower than yesterday.

In the last hour of trading values again incline dto droop from the best, and the market closed quiet, with a feeling of uncertainty pending further developments.

London Consols, Stocks Silver, Money and Rates

London, Sept. 30, 1 p.m.—Closing: Consols for money 77 1-8, for account 77 1-8.

C. P. R., 230 1-8; G. T. R., 26.

Bar silver steady, 24 5-16d. per oz.

Money, 2 1-2 to 3-4 percent.

Discount rate, short bills, 3 7-8 to 4 percent; three months' bills, 4 1-8 to 1-4 percent.

Marine Insurance Rates Increased During the War

New York, Sept. 30.—According to officials of the Maritime Exchange here, the announcement of war between Italy and Turkey will be speedily followed by an increase in marine insurance rates on all cargoes for Italy and Turkey.

There are about ten lines running from this city to Italian ports, and a good portion of their cargoes are transhipped at Naples for ports in the trouble zone.

PRODUCE IN LONDON.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 30.—Danish bacon today ranged from 58s to 64s; long cuts, 66s to 75s.

Cheese is steady at 70s to 71s; occasionally, 72s.

LONDON CLOSED QUIET.

London, Sept. 30.—Money was in good demand and discount rates were firmer to-day.

American securities opened steady and a fraction higher, but later a part of the advance was lost under realizing. The market closed quiet, with prices ranging from unchanged to above yesterday's New York closing.

STRIKE GETTING BIGGER

But Grand Trunk Had Record Night's Work at Harbor

The strike among the transport men employed at the docks did not improve any yesterday or this morning—in fact conditions are even more difficult today. The strikers claim that their ranks have been augmented from various sources until they number nearly 250 to-day.

The handling of freight for the liners is becoming very difficult, and unless the situation is relieved to-day it would seem as if the incoming freighters must be delayed at this port. Last night the navigation companies had to employ some of their own 'longshoremen in unloading cars of lard and cheese, and a couple of ships which should have sailed this morning will not get out of port until noon.

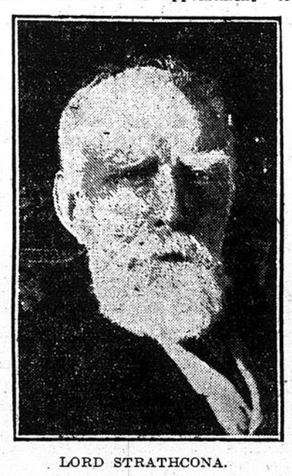
The men were congregated about shed No. 8 this morning in large numbers, but were very quiet and orderly. The Transport Company made them an offer yesterday of 2 1-2 cents of an increase per hour, making their wages 22 1-2 cents for day and 27 1-2 cents for night work. This was rejected, the men insisting upon 25 and 30 cents. Although having no union, they assert that few are deserting or seeking employment elsewhere. It was asserted that ninety-two cars were ready for unloading at the sheds, but no men were available to do the work.

The Grand Trunk in the harbor had a record night's work last evening partly as a result of the strike. From six o'clock until eleven they sent out of the yard 170 cars of freight, the most ever handled in four hours.

LORD STRATHCONA SAYS HE HAS DEFINITELY RESIGNED

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal announced last night that he has definitely resigned as High Commissioner in London, and that he is awaiting the appointment of a successor by the Government. His family and business interests rendered a relief from his office imperative.

His Lordship declined to speak of the results of the recent Dominion elections. He had made it a rule to take no part in the politics of Canada ever since his appointment to



LORD STRATHCONA.

London sixteen years ago, and except in important affairs bearing upon the over-seas Dominions or in purely imperial matters, he did not vote in the House of Lords. He introduced the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill to be applied to Canada, and it was adopted by a big majority.

In speaking of the Governor-Generalship, Lord Strathcona remarked upon the great interest felt in England over the appointment of the Duke of Connaught to that office. He had words of praise for the Duke as a good soldier, and predicted that His Royal Highness would be a model constitutional governor. He was deeply interested in Canada. While on his way home from the East the Duke stopped in Winnipeg and Montreal, where his party were guests of His Lordship. The Duke was readily approachable, and the Duchess was charming. His Royal Highnes speaks French perfectly, and he will be much at home between the two races of Canada. The Duke has a strong attachment for Canada, as was shown by his great pleasure at receiving the Fenian Raid medal thirty years after his participation in the campaign.

His Lordship then spoke of European affairs. He believed that the Turkish-Italian conflict would not last long, and that no other power would be drawn into the fight. Business in England was dull owing to the uncertainty of the labor situation, but His Lordship expressed a hope of a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties. Industrial England was feeling the effect of German competition.

In reference to immigration, Lord Strathcona said: 'I think the more people coming to Canada from the British Isles the better will it be for the Dominion and the Empire at large. This influx of British people will make Western Canada a great and loyal and progressive section of the Empire.' The future of the Dominion, according to the conviction of His Lordship, was bound up with that of the Empire. He did not think that there is anything that points to any other destiny than remaining a great self-governing unit in the Empire. He then spoke of the advantages of the Dominion as a field for the investment of capital.

Lord Strathcona said that his trip to Canada was purely on private business, and that it has nothing to do with the result of the elections. He will pay a brief visit to Ottawa tomorrow or Monday.

His Lordship has been a director of the Bank of Montreal for forty years and he has held stock in that bank and in the Hudson's Bay Company for over seventy years.

SAYS HE WAS OFFERED BRIBE IN QUEENS-SUNBURY

Fredericton, N.B., Sept. 29.—The preliminary examination of William Wade, one of those charged with operating loose ballots at the Lincoln poll, Sunbury county, in the recent Federal election, was commenced today before Magistrate Fred Smith, in Lincoln, and, after a number of witnesses had been examined, was adjourned until next Monday morning.

At the conclusion of the taking of evidence to-day, Mr. A. J. Gregory, K.C., counsel for the defence, made application for bail for the prisoner, but it was again refused, and Wade was taken back to the Burton jail.

The proceedings to-day took place at Magistrate Smith's home, and Mr. R. B. Hanson, clerk of the peace of Sunbury county, appeared for the prosecution. The first witness called was Manzer Howland, who came into possession of one of the loose ballots with which Wade and Grass, as agents for Col. McLean, were operating. He told the story of being first offered $15 and then other amounts to take the loose ballot, already marked for McLean, into the booth and deposit it, and bring out the new ballot which would be given him by the Deputy Returning Officer.

His story was exactly as told in his affidavit, including his statement, that afterward Wade and Grass had offered him first $30, and then $100 if he would give them back the loose ballot when he refused to go into the booth and vote it.

Oran Howland was the next witness, and he told of getting the ballot from Manzer Howland's pocket, as stated by the latter in his affidavit, and afterwards on the witness stand. Later Parker Glazier, M.P.P.; J. Duff Mitchell and Chester Phillips, corroborated Manzer Howland's evidence.

James Steeves, the deputy returning officer for the Lincoln poll, and Mrs. Steeves, his wife, were also examined. Their evidence went to show that Sheriff Holden, of Sunbury county, as returning officer Dykeman's clerk, left the ballot box for the Lincoln poll with Mrs. Steeves, and that her husband returned on Tuesday night to find the ballot box at the house.

The box was not locked, but the ballots, etc., were inside the box, the key of the box also being inside. On Wednesday, Mr. Steeves examined the contents of the box but did not count the ballots, his reason for opening the box being that he wished to get the copy of the Election Law and post himself in preparation for the following day. The evidence further showed that Dow Grass was at Steeves as early as daylight on Thursday morning (election day), and the reason given for his being there was that he was inquiring about the name of a young man having been struck off the list and changed to York county, and he wanted to find out if this young man could not vote at Lincoln. Grass is now a fugitive from justice, having been spirited away on the tug 'Lord Kitchener.'

The evidence further showed that when the poll opened at Lincoln two lots of ballots were counted and each contained 50. Later in the day another package, supposed to contain 100 ballots, was taken out by Deputy Returning Officer Steeves, who started to count them, but got mixed up in his count and passed them over to Edward Deware, who was the inside agent at the poll for the Conservative candidate. He counted the ballots over, but could only make 98 in the package, and a second count also showed only 98.

Other witnesses called were Edward Deware, Hartley Howland and Marshall Nason, the latter telling of being offered $10 to take one of the loose ballots marked for McLean into the booth and vote it and bring out the new one which would be handed him by the Deputy Returning Officer. He took the loose ballot into the booth, but wanted to vote for Luther B. Smith, the Conservative candidate, did so, and when he brought out the ballot he had taken into the booth he was refused his promised $10 on the ground that he had not 'delivered the goods.'

It is understood that when the preliminary examination is resumed on Monday about five more witnesses will be called by the prosecution, including Returning Officer Dykeman, for Sunbury and Queens, and Sheriff Holden, his clerk.

QUEBEC AND THE DUKE

Great Preparations for Reception of New Governor-General.

Quebec, Sept. 29.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, the new Governor-General of Canada, will arrive in Quebec on Friday, Oct. 13 next. The official programme for the day will be as follows:

At noon His Royal Highness will take the oath as Governor-General of Canada in the Legislative Council Chamber, which has been specially renovated for the event.

At 7 p.m. dinner will be served and at 8.30 there will be a reception at 'Spencerwood.'

The entire city will be illuminated in the evening and His Royal Highness, after a drive through the principal streets of the city, will leave for Ottawa by special train.

Mr. Mulvey, Under Secretary of State, is in Quebec to-day conferring with Sir Lomer Gouin, Mayor Drouin and Captain Victor Pelletier, A.D.C., relative to the reception to the new Governor-General.

CENTRAL W. C. T. U.

The regular monthly meeting of the Central W. C. T. U. will be held in Evangelistic Hall, 111 Stanley street, on Monday afternoon, Oct. 2, at three o'clock.

THE RAW MATERIAL OF A CABINET

Mr. Borden Busy Weighing Up the Merits of the Possibles, and Endeavoring to Satisfy Every Province, and Every Prominent Claimant.

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—The conferences out of which will evolve the R. L. Borden administration, which will assume the grand duty of administrating Canadian affairs in all probability before the close of next week, was continued to-day. Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario; the Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister, and the Hon. J. J. Foy, Attorney-General, who came down from Toronto, are again with Mr. Borden, while Mr. Geo. H. Perley, the Hon. Robert Rogers, Dr. Roche and others were in close touch with what was going on at Mr. Borden's residence. Sir James and Mr. Foy left for Toronto last night. Before his departure, Sir James Whitney again declared that he did not propose to come to Ottawa.

Mr. Cochrane, who remained over, it is expected will come to Ottawa and take charge of one of the most important departments, possibly public works. Other Ontario ministers are likely to be the Hon. George Foster, finance; Mr. Andrew Broder, agriculture; Mr. Claude McDonuell, Mr. T. W. Rothers, Col. Hugh Clark, militia; Mr. E. B. Osler, without portfolio. The favorites in the running for Quebec are Mr. Geo. H. Perley, ex-Judge Doherty, the Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, and Dr. L. P. Pelletier, or Mr. F. D. Monk.

Mr. O. S. Crocker, of York, N.B., is almost certain to be Minister of Railways. He will be New Brunswick's only representative in the cabinet.

As Mr. R. L. Borden will be Premier and President of the Council, it is not likely that he will undertake the additional responsibility of a department. Nova Scotia will therefore have another minister, and Mr. John Stanfield, member for Colchester, and Conservative whip for Nova Scotia in the last House, is likely to be the man. He is assigned to the Revenue Department by those who claim to know.

Manitoba, so the wise say, is almost certain to be represented in the government by the Hon. R. Rogers, who will have the Interior Department.

At least one member of the government of the day must sit in the Upper House, and Senator Lougheed, Conservative leader in the Senate, is almost certain to be the choice. If Premier McBride does not come in, and it is hardly expected that he will, Mr. A. S. Goodeve, of Kootenay, B.C., is likely to be the minister from British Columbia. Mr. Martin Burrill, member for Yale-Caribou, is also mentioned, but Mr. Goodeve is the favorite choice. Dr. Sproule continues to be mentioned as the most likely candidate for the Speakership of the Commons, and if he does not come into the cabinet, Dr. Roche, of Marquette, will have the refusal of the vacant place on the Railway Commission.

'PAPERED PAN.'

Women Shoppers Had Ingenious Device For Pilfering.

The two women who were caught pilfering from several stores on St. Catherine street Thursday, came before Judge Leet yesterday to answer to the charge of shoplifting. They pleaded not guilty, and were allowed out on bail pending the hearing on the 5th.

The method used by the women was explained, and when the papered pan was produced in court. The ingenuous contrivance was found to be simplicity itself, a large pan was covered with brown paper to avoid suspicion. When the pair were at Morgans a few deft movements when examining goods and presto! the article found its way with the pan which the woman carried instead of the counter where it was taken from.

Besides Morgans, they visited Charltons and Goodwins, and it was at the latter place the arrest was made.

When the detectives visited the home of one of the women goods to the amount of $150 were found in the house, and included some five or six stores in the list of places stolen from.

Alphrosine Piche was able to show a clear bill as far as her home was concerned, the only evidence of earlier collusion was the admission of the woman that her daughter was wearing a dress taken from Goodwins by the mother.

Adelaide Plante was at first remanded to jail by Judge Leet. Later in the day friends appeared and furnished bail which was accepted. This woman is a widow with three children, and for two years has been having a hard time providing for her family. Her sobbing while in the prisoner's pen was noticeable during the whole proceedings. Both the accused retreated to one corner of the dock, and never once faced the court seeming to avoid the gaze of those present.

MR. C. F. SMITH DEAD

Was Ex-member of City Council and Prominent in Business Circles.

Mr. Charles F. Smith, a well-known Montreal business men, died this morning at his Peel St. residence. He was an ex-alderman of Montreal, and was several times mentioned for mayor, but always refused the nomination. As a business men he played a great part in the development of Montreal's industries, and was the founder and at one time sole proprietor of the James McCready Shoe Company.

The late Mr. Smith was a native of England, where he was born in 1840. He received his education there and his early training, and came to Canada in 1861. After eleven years' experience in the boot and shoe business he founded the James McCready Company, and later became president of the Montreal Board of Trade. He was of a charitable disposition, and was intimately connected with the charitable work of the city, particularly that connected with the congregation of St. Patrick's Church, and the church of the Gesu.

During his service on the City Council, which was for one year only by his own desire, he served with honor on the Finance Committee.

The funeral will take place from the Peel Street house to St. Patrick's church on Monday morning.

DIED.

COX— On Sept. 11, 1911, at 14 Rosewood Terrace, Dundee, Scotland, the Rev. William Jackson Cox, D.D., in his 79th year. On the 14th Sept., at the same place, Helen Elizabeth, widow of the above, in her 82nd year.

Interred together in Western Cemetery, Dundee.

GREY — Suddenly, at Padstow, Cornwall, England, on Sept. 17, 1911, aged 45 years, William Edward, youngest son of the late Admiral the Hon. Geo. Grey, and brother of Dr. Francis Grey, 317 Daly avenue, Ottawa.

Buried at Moreton Pinkney, Northamptonshire, on Sept. 21.

SMITH — At the Royal Victoria Hospital, on Sept. 30, 1911, Charles F. Smith, aged 70 years.

Funeral will leave his late residence, 334 Peel street, on Monday, Oct. 2nd, at 9 a.m., for St. Patrick's Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends are requested to accept this intimation. Kindly omit flowers.

"SALADA" possesses exquisite freshness and fullness of flavor, not found in other teas.

Black or Natural Green | Sealed Packets Only

FREE Sample Packet Mailed on Enquiry.

Address: "SALADA," Montreal.

CHURCH NOTICES.

MAZDAZAN SERVICES.—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 8 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hanish will conduct both services at the Mazdaznan Embassy, 1063 Mount Royal avenue.

SHIPPING NEWS.

INWARD.

Bengore Head, arr. Montreal	Sept.	29
Adriatic, arr. New York	"	29
San Giavonni, arr. New York	"	29
Emp. of Britain, arr. Quebec	"	29

OUTWARD.

Lake Erie, arr. London	Sept.	29
Baltic, arr. Liverpool	"	29
La Lorraine, arr. Havre	"	29
Ryndam, arr. Rotterdam	"	29
Willehad, arr. Rotterdam	"	29
Caledonia, arr. Liverpool	"	29
Marama, arr. Auckland	"	29
Antwerp, arr. Antwerp	"	29

A Tunnel Under the St. Lawrence

TUNNEL TO SOUTH SHORE, UNDER C. N. R. CONTROL, NOW SEEMS A CERTAINTY

M. S. S. Land and Development Co. Will be Merged in a Huge New Concern of $50,000,000—Significant Buying Indicates Location of Terminals on Both Sides.

The work of the Montreal South Shore Land & Development Company, the two-million-dollar syndicate formed six months ago with a charter giving it the power to build a tunnel beneath the St. Lawrence and to acquire land between St. Lambert and Montreal South, and which it was understood was to form the nucleus of a larger company, has about concluded its work, and is now in possession of about six hundred acres of land valued at over a million dollars.

It is now reported that the Montreal South Shore Land & Development Company will be merged into a larger concern, which is about to issue debentures to the extent of fifty million dollars.

The names mentioned in connection with the new syndicate which will undertake the building of the tunnel, include that of Mr. Rodolphe Forget, Mr. Duncan McMartin, Mr. A. E. Robert, Mr. J. L. Perron, Mr. H. G. Ross and Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann. Of these financiers, Mr. R. Forget has practically acknowledged his connection with the new company by a statement, a short time ago to a Toronto newspaper that the preliminary work was almost completed for the construction of the tunnel and that work would be started at an early date.

However indefinite the story of the new company with such an unusually large capital may be, it is certain that the company at present existent has been buying land all summer on the South Shore, through different agents, and that the details of their plans have been discussed rather freely with two real estate men in Montreal. Both these gentlemen were told by one who is known to be in the group of capitalists behind the Montreal South Shore Land & Development Company that the tunnel was to be sunk on the Cross-Woodrow property lying south of the Montreal and Southern Counties tracks between St. Lambert and Longueuil. These two properties, farms, were obtained by the company some time ago.

The latest development of the tunnel story is that the Canadian Northern Railway will so construct its tunnel beneath the mountain that it will be possible to make connections with the tunnel beneath the river in the centre of the city, thus enabling the railway to obtain a connection with the United States. The fact that Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann are connected by report with the company which is at present buying such a large quantity of land on the South Shore lends considerable color to this story. One of The Herald's informants in connection with this rumor, said that he understood that the tunnel builders were considering Chaboillez Square or the Haymarket as possible sites for the Montreal end of the tunnel. It is interesting to note in this connection that C. N. R. agents some time ago were reported by The Herald to have been surveying property in the vicinity of Chaboillez Square.

Although, of course, it is impossible to say with any certainty where the Montreal end of the tunnel will be, it is known that the eastern end of St. Helen's Island has been surveyed by C.N.R. engineers and that the C. N.R. and the G.T.R., through their subsidiary line, the Maisonneuve, Lachine & Jacques Cartier Railway, have applied for the right to expropriate the property between Harbor and Frontenac streets, bounded on the north by St. Catherine street and on the south by Notre Dame. This may indicate the location of the northern end of the tunnel.

What connection there may be between all these rumored details and the fact that the Harbor Commissioners submitted plans for a new bridge to the Government last May, it is impossible to say. The sending of the bridge plans to the Government has been acknowledged by one of the Harbor Commissioners' officials, who also ventured the information that the Commission was asking the Government to back their bonds to the extent of five millions.

That there is something behind both the bridge and tunnel stories is apparently verified by the fact that buying of land has been active during the past summer on the South Shore and that some of the shrewdest real estate men in the city now hold land in the vicinity of the reported southern end of the tunnel.—*From "Herald" Sept. 28, 1911.*

Now Tunnel City Lots Will Boom

In view of the radical changes and improvements that will take place on account of this Tunnel, I have decided to increase the price of Tunnel City lots by 50 per cent. next Monday.

Come at once to my office, and secure some of the remaining lots in Tunnel City at **$59.00, $69.00** and **$79.00.** The cheapest Real Estate offering ever made the Montreal public.

On Saturday afternoon and Sunday you can visit the property, and if it is not all I have said about it, your deposit will be refunded.

C. C. Cottrell

The Uptown Real Estate Broker.

509 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST.

3 Doors West of Peel Street.

Open Evenings. **Phones—Up. 2990-1728**

To get to Tunnel City, take ferry to Longueuil, where my automobiles meet you.

Prices Increase Positively 50% on Monday.

PINE BEACH.

There are a very few choice lots left at Pine Beach, between the shore and the railway tracks, at very reasonable prices. The improvements such as Boulevards, Shade Trees, Buildings, Sidewalks, Casino on lake front consisting of Boat House, Bath House and Dance Hall, all tend to enhance values.

Take street cars to Stoney Point, Lachine, on Sunday and my Automobiles meet you there.

C. C. COTTRELL.

THE PLAZA.

The Government may have changed hands, but the large improvements for the country's good will go ahead. The Georgian Bay Canal will make Plaza lots worth many times present values.

A few lots at $125.00, not far from river front. Street cars operating through the property now make this purchase very attractive.

If you want to visit the Plaza, call for our automobile and we will gladly take you out any time.

C. C. COTTRELL.

One of these Ponies and Carts

Will be given to each of the two boys in your district who collect the largest number of carton bottoms of

Orange Maize or **Orange Meat**

Toasted Corn Flakes **Toasted Wheat Flakes**

and sends them in to Contest Department, Cereals Limited, Kingston, on or before November 30th, 1911.

Send post card for full particulars of contest.

Orange Meat and Orange Maize for sale by all grocers.

Weekly Calendar

UNION SERVICES

Pastor, REV. JOHN J. MARTIN, Ph.D.,

Bethlehem Church
Clarke Avenue.
11 a.m.
Preacher—**Rev. Dr. MARTIN.**

Calvary Church
Guy Street.
7 p.m.
Preacher—**Rev. Dr. MARTIN.**

STRANGERS AND VISITORS CORDIALLY WELCOME TO THE SERVICES.

Crescent St. Church (Presbyterian.))
Dorchester and Crescent Streets.
Rev. ROBT. W. DICKIE, B.A., Minister.
Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

SUBJECT OF EVENING SERMON:

"The Challenge of the Church."

YOU ARE WELCOME.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH

DORCHESTER AND GUY STREETS.

PASTOR SULLIVAN AT BOTH SERVICES, SUNDAY, OCT. 1ST.
AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.

Evening Subject: "The Protestant Priesthood."

Strangers Cordially Invited.

MEN! HEAR **MEN!**

REV. JOSEPH MOWATT,
Recently returned from China.

Y. M. C. A. HALL,
SUNDAY, Sept. 24, 4 p.m.

MEN! **MEN!**

The American Presbyterian Church

DRUMMOND AND DORCHESTER STREETS.

11 A.M.. .. .. **COMMUNION SERVICE.**
7 P.M.. .. .. **"GOOD CHEER—GOD'S MEDICINE."**
DR. JOHNSTON will preach at both services.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

The Pastor—THE REV. WILLIAM SPARLING, B.A., D.D., will preach.

11 A.M.. .. .. **"UNDER THE BAPTISM OF FIRE.**
7 P.M.. .. .. **"THE POWER THAT CONQUERS THE WORLD."**

Sacrament at the close of the Evening Service.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Drummond Street.

REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A., (Pastor)
will preach at both services.
EVENING SUBJECT:—

"RECIPROCITY A PERMANENT FACTOR"

Mr. Pedley will be assisted at the morning service—and at the Communion Service, which follows—by the **REV. G. H. SANDWELL,** of London, England.
A social gathering of the members of the church and their friends will be held Monday evening.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH

Pastor—REV. E. I. HART, B.A. **Assistant—REV. R. B. NICHOLSON.**

REUNION SERVICES

11 A.M.—THE PASTOR. Subject:—**"THE CHURCH THAT DRAWS."**
Rev. C. E. BEECROFT, ex-Pres. New Zealand Conference, 7 P.M.

3 P.M.—SUNDAY SCHOOL **"RALLY."**
Mr. Denzil G. Ridout will speak on Robert Raikes.
MONDAY 8 P.M.—CONGREGATIONAL AT HOME.
All interested in the work of the Church invited.
VISITORS WELCOME AT ALL SERVICES.

Congregational College Opening Exercises

at 58 McTavish Street.
Tuesday, October, 3rd, at 8 P.M.
ADDRESS BY

THE REV. F. W. MACALLUM, B.A.

Missionary of the American Board in Turkey.
THE REV. PRINCIPAL HILL, D.D., who has returned after a year's absence, will occupy the chair.
Collection in aid of the Library.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Cor. Dorchester & Drummond Sts.
MONTHLY ORGAN RECITALS
on first Saturday afternoon of each month by
MR. J. H. SPEARER, A.R.C.M., A.R.C.O.,
Organist of the Church.

First recital on Saturday 7th October, at 4.30 p.m.
Assisted by Miss Gertrude Rudow, Soprano (from the Frankfort-on-Main Conservatory, Germany.)

THE ROYAL MOELWYN (WELSH) MALE CHOIR

At STANLEY HALL

Monday, October 9th, 1911, at 8.15 p.m.

TICKETS—Reserved $1.00 and 75c.
Unreserved 50c.

ON SALE AT

Messrs. Layton's, St. Catherine Street West,
Messrs. Evans Bros., Corner of Park Ave. and Laurier Ave., Annex.
Mr. David Davies Dining Rooms, St. Peter St., City.
Messrs. Sherman & Sons, Jewellers, 242 St. Catherine St. West.
Mr. G. W. Bithell, Saddler, 773 St. Lawrence Blvd., City.

Tickets to be exchanged at Messrs. Layton's, on Friday, Saturday and Monday, Oct. 6, 7 and 9.

TAXIS AND CARRIAGES AT 10.15 P.M.

PRINCESS

ABORN OPERA COMPANY
Mat. To-day: "Tales of Hoffman."
To-night: "Il Trovatore."

Next Week 25c to $1.50

WILLIAM A. BRADY PRESENTS THE FOREMOST CLASSIC ACTOR

ROBERT B.

MANTELL

AND HIS DISTINGUISHED COMPANY

Monday and Friday, JULIUS CAESAR; Tuesday, MACBETH; Wednesday Matinee, MERCHANT OF VENICE; Wednesday Night, RICHELIEU; Thursday, KING LEAR; Saturday Matinee, HAMLET; Saturday Night, OTHELLO.

Popular WED. MAT. 500 Good Seats 50c. Reg. Mat. Sat'y.

Week Oct. 9 **Lawrance D'Orsay** IN **"The Earl of Pawtuoket."**

COMING: **All English Co.** In Henry Seton Merriman's **"With Edged Tools."**

Weekly Calendar

The First Presbyterian Church of Montreal

(Corner of Mance and Prince Arthur Streets.)

DEDICATION AND OPENING SERVICES
in connection with the
NEW CHURCH BUILDING
ON SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1911.

11 A.M.. .. .. **THE REV. JAMES BARCLAY, D.D.,** Preacher.
7 P.M.. .. .. **THE REV. G. A. JOHNSTON ROSS, M.A.,** Preacher.

SPECIAL SUNDAY SCHOOL SERVICE AT 3 P.M.
Speakers:—The Rev. Principal Scrimger and the Rev. Dr. Johnston.
SPECIAL MUSIC AT ALL THESE SERVICES.
Collection in aid of Building Fund.
A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY GREY.
FIRST APPEARANCE.

BEATRICE LA PALME

Of Covent Garden, London, and Opera Comique, Paris.
Canadian Prima Donna,
assisted by the celebrated violinist **KARL KLEIN.**
Accompanist, **MR. GEORGE HIRST.**
MONUMENT NATIONAL, MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 2ND, 8.30.
Tickets on sale at:
Archambault's, 312 St. Catherine St. E.
Hurteau Williams Piano Co. 316 East and 589 St. Catherine St.
Willis Piano Co., St. Catherine and Drummond Streets.
Direction: ELLEN W. LAWRENCE.

PRICES:
$2.00 to 50c
Box Seats $2.50
New Scale Williams Pianos Used.

MEN'S OWN

Calvary Congregational Church

SUNDAY, OCT. 1ST.
Speaker:—REV. DR. HILL.
Subject:—**"What Brotherhood Stands for in the Old Country."**
Soloist:—MISS HAZEL QUIGLEY.
Accompanied by the Orchestra.

ALL MEN ARE WELCOME.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

(St. Andrew's.)
BEAVER HALL HILL.
HARVEST THANKSGIVING SERVICE

Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The REV. FRANCIS McHARDY, B.D., of Midmar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, will preach at both services.
STRANGERS WELCOME TO ALL SERVICES.

Montreal Kennel Club Co.

1st ANNUAL DOG SHOW
At **THE COLISEUM,** (Corner Guy and Dorchester,)
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY
October 5, 6, 7, 1911.
ADMISSION:—
ADULTS, 25c; CHILDREN, 10c.
Open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

THE PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE

MONTREAL.

The formal opening of the Session 1911-12 will take place in

THE DAVID MORRICE HALL
67 McTAVISH STREET,
ON
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, at 8 P.M.

The Presbytery of Montreal will induct
The REV. G. A. JOHNSTON ROSS, M.A.,
into the chair of Practical Theology.
The charge to the newly inducted Professor will be given by
The REV. R. BRUCE TAYLOR, M.A.
of St. Paul's Church, after which Professor Ross will deliver his
INAUGURAL LECTURE
ON
"THE ORIENTATION OF THE MODERN MINISTER."

All friends of the college are cordially invited. A collection will be taken on behalf of the Library.

Seats can now be secured for the two mats. and two nights, Oct. 27 and 28.

HARRY LAUDER

By mailing cheque to H. C. Judge, Mgr.
PRINCESS THEATRE.
Prices:—$2.50 and $2.00.

WINDSOR HALL | **TUESDAY EVG. 7.30 Precisely**
Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Grey.
OPENING OF THE MUSICAL SEASON.

DePACHMANN

The Greatest Pianist now living.
Reserved seats, $1.00 and $2.00.
Sale of seats at Hurteau-Williams, 316 St. Catherine St. East, and 589 St. Catherine St. West; Freeman Hotel News Stand, St. James St., and Morris Michaels' News Stand, Windsor Hotel.
Direction, L. M. Ruben and E. G. Lawrence.
New Scale Williams Piano used.

The Beautiful American Singer, Lilla

ORMOND

Auditorium Hall, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 8.30.
Assisted by E. Taranto, Violinist; Guy Ambrose, Accompanist.
Seats $1.00 and 50c., at Willis & Co.

McGill University

EXTENSION LECTURES.

Lectures will commence as follows:

Accountancy, Wednesday, Oct. 4th, 7.30 p.m., Arts Building.
Political Economy, Thursday, Oct. 5th, 7.30 p.m., Physics Building.
Commercial Law, Friday, Oct. 6th, 7.30 p.m., Arts Building.

THE
Children's Memorial Hospital,
CEDAR AVENUE.

The fifth annual school commencement, in connection with the Children's Memorial Hospital, Montreal, will be held in the Hospital Gardens, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, THIRTIETH SEPTEMBER, at half-past two o'clock. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the exercises will take place on the following Saturday.
A sale of coffee, cake, etc., will take place at the close of the exercises. Friends of the Hospital are very cordially invited to be present.

ART ASSOCIATION

23 PHILLIPS SQUARE.

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*Matter for Registration closes at 5.30 p.m.
*Letters for Registration should be posted three-quarters of an hour before closing of mail.

The Daily Witness

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EDITORIAL, MAIN 4091.

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

Readers of the 'Witness' leaving the city for a shorter or longer period, can have the 'Daily Witness' each day of publication, by mail, at twenty-five cents per month, Great Britain and the United States included.

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●F.M. 8 ◑L.Q. 15	SEPTEMBER	○N.M. 22 ◐F.Q. 30				
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

A strange event for Canada—one that we might have expected to hear of from Texas in the cowboy days—was the mobbing of a policeman at Ottawa for arresting a woman for alleged theft, requiring the calling out of the reserve. Possibly there was something about such a necessary proceeding which shocked the native gallantry of Canadians. But the arrest of thieves is done for the common good and for the protection of just such people as those who mobbed this policeman, and it is usually at the choice of the person arrested whether it shall be done without violence or not. Respect for law and for authority is a virtue on which the well-being of society rests. But one thing that is necessary to the prevalence of this virtue is that the ruler shall be 'a terror to evil-doers and a praise to them that do well.' It is recorded of an eminent New England divine that he introduced this into his prayer: 'May we be 'found respecting our rulers, and may 'we have rulers that we shall be able 'to respect.' When we see a woman of blameless and even exemplary record arrested on the most disgraceful implied charge that can be laid against a woman, and fined on the evidence of two policemen—evidence that proved nothing and against the fullest explanation of her conduct and testimony as to her character—fined, too, in a vindictive amount, apparently because she was black, it is not to be wondered at that the ordinary unthinking public does not always take it for granted that the police and the magistracy necessarily represent justice.

THE NEW FEUDALISM IS POPULAR.

Mr. Edward Porritt, author of 'Sixty Years of Protection in Canada,' which was widely reviewed, if not widely read, has this passage in his latest work, 'The Revolt in Canada against the New Feudalism,' with the sub-title, 'Tariff history from the revision of 1907 to the uprising of the west in 1910': 'Nowhere in the English-speaking world might democracy 'have had a freer field than in the 'Dominion of Canada. But as the history of the last hundred years abundantly shows, special and peculiar 'perils attend democracy in all new 'and developing countries. Many social and economic advantages there 'undoubtedly are in a new country 'that has never had to wrest its political, economic, and social freedom 'from the Old Feudalism. But a developing country, with most men intent on their own material and social advancement, grasping eagerly 'the opportunities that a new country 'offers, and giving little continuous 'heed to politics, affords a magnificent field for the uprearing of the 'New Feudalism. Such a New Feudalism has imposed itself on the 'United States; such a New Feudalism has imposed itself to an equal 'if not to a greater degree on Canada; and it is with the popular uprising against the New Feudalism in 'the Dominion of Canada that these 'pages are concerned.'

The above is a pretty fair statement of the truth, except that the election just past belies the popular uprising. Mr. Porritt dedicates his book, 'To 'the Men and Women of the Prairie 'Provinces, who in the last thirty 'years have added the fair expanse of 'country between the Great Lakes and 'the Rocky Mountains to the area of 'service and of civilization within the 'Dominion of Canada; to the men and 'women who, like George Hearst, '"plain, honest man and good miner" 'are taking their wealth from the 'earth, and, in taking it, "filch from 'no man's store and lessen no man's 'opportunity."' The conclusion from the elections is that the men and women of the prairie province par excellence, Manitoba, are out of line with Mr. Porritt's dedication. Indeed, the elections would seem to show, among other things, that the country was never more enamored of protection than now. The promise of protection beat Alexander Mackenzie in 1878; protection beat Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1891; Laurier won the election of 1896 against the protectionists, it is true, but it would seem that it was because they did not anticipate such a victory, and had neglected to put forth their full money power; anyway, when the Laurier government succeeded to power it continued fully to protect the manufacturers, and was sustained in succeeding elections by the manufacturers on the understanding on their part that that protection would be continued.

That the manufacturers nursed in the protection of 1879 are now the ruling force when they choose is more than borne out by the fate of Mr. Fielding in his own constituency, and other Liberal candidates in Nova Scotia, who owe their defeat largely to the fact that Mr. Fielding would not continue the bounty on steel rods; and by the fate of Liberal candidates generally between the two oceans, who owe their defeat in large measures to the fear of the privileged interests that reciprocity would spread from raw materials to manufactured articles. The privileged interests have no politics except fear for their privileges, and money and every effort were poured out to 'Bust the —— 'thing.' Under the mandate of this election, Mr. Borden cannot be expected to listen with much conviction to Grangers' deputations in favor of freer of trade, should such come to Ottawa. On the other hand, he may well be beguiled to giving the manufacturers more protection, since they have given him power. Whatever be the ground of the nation's choice, whether it be love of privilege or abhorrence of the United States, it is idle to deny that the country has pronounced itself on the side of protection, and it is safe to conclude that it will not reverse that judgment while the country is abounding in prosperity. When hard times come there will be a different story.

RUSSIA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

Whatever ills we have, we shall not fly to Russia to escape them. There was a great strike of students in the Russian universities and high schools following the death of Count Tolstoy in November, 1910, and the flogging of political convicts in Russian and Siberian prisons about a month later. Primarily, the strike was a protest of the young manhood and womanhood of Russia against the harshness of the Russian Government in forcibly repressing public manifestations of grief at the death of Count Tolstoy, and in subjecting educated political offenders to the ignominy of the lash. But, says George Kennan, in the 'Outlook': 'It 'became a desperate struggle for free-'dom from police control, and for local 'self-government, in the higher edu-'cational institutions of the empire.' The students held out until thousands of them had been imprisoned, and many hundreds banished to 'places 'more or less remote' in European Russia or Siberia. Then, finding it was impossible successfully to resist a government that ruled by martial law in time of peace, most of them gave up the unequal contest and declared the strike off.

Between November twenty-first, 1910, and August thirteenth, 1911, the total number of Russian students arrested and thrown into prison was 5,413. Of these, 1,293 were banished from university towns, and more than six hundred exiled for terms ranging from two to five years. The total number of students expelled was 4,060, distributed among the cities of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Tomsk, Kharkof, Odessa, Kiev, Warsaw, Novoalexandrovsk, Yurief, Ekaterinoslav, Novo Cherkask and Yaroslav. 'All 'of the students above enumerated 'were imprisoned, expelled or banish-'ed,' says Mr. Kennan, 'by what is 'known as "administrative process," 'and without judicial trial.' Altogether, the government punished administratively, in one way or another, students to the number of 6,851, and brought about the resignation of more than two hundred professors and instructors, including many of the ablest and best-known scholars in the empire. 'It broke the strike, but it 'wrecked or crippled some of its best 'universities and technical schools, 'and deprived the Empire of several 'thousand young men and young wo-'men who might have graduated 'with honor, and might have carried 'enlightenment to regions where it is 'greatly needed. In European Russia 'the ratio of physicians to inhabitants 'is 1 to 7,300, and in Asiatic Russia 'only 1 to 15,200; and yet the govern-'ment does not hesitate to expel 'twelve hundred medical students en 'bloc in St. Petersburg, and many hun-'dreds more in the provinces, in order 'to break forcibly a strike which had 'some justification, and which might 'have been prevented by the adoption 'of a reasonably liberal and concilia-'tory policy. Incidentally, moreover, 'the Czar and his ministers have 'created five or six thousand more em-'bittered revolutionists.' Such tactics though momentarily successful, bear a close resemblance to tying down the safety valve and feeding the fire. In view of the progress of the world all round Russia there is little question as to the final result.

THE DREAM CITY.

'A city built like a home—with every 'provision for comfort, convenience, 'beauty, happiness. . . A city design-'ed by architects, engineers, educa-'tors, artists, by experts employed by 'the city and thinking for the city—'a city for the people—for all the 'people.' Such is the picture presented by Frederic C. Howe in 'Hampton's,' with the query addressed to American readers whether their dreams ever linger on such a municipal vision. Such cities have, he says, been realized in Germany, while in the United States, thousands of men and women, working in countless organizations, most of them conscious only of their own little piece of work, are bringing the vision nearer upon this continent. A change, he believes, has come over us. A few years ago we talked only of 'turning the rascals out,' of 'good gov-'ernment,' of a 'business man's admin-'istration by business men.' But now we are beginning to see that we must save the city ourselves, and in the process ourselves be saved. We are now beginning to think of the city as an entity, to plan it, mould it, fashion it so that it will serve humanity rather than destroy it. The American city is being born.

According to this writer the new idea that the city should be built as men build homes received its inspiration from the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. That would be as far as the United States is concerned. It would certainly be only an extreme stretch of national self-consciousness that could attribute to that the very active town-planning movement which has seized upon Great Britain. When they saw the fair ground, says Mr. Howe, men began to say to themselves, 'Why cannot we live in 'cities as beautiful as this play city, 'which will disappear at the end of 'the summer? Why cannot our cities 'be built for comfort, for convenience, 'for beauty, for joy, and be planned 'by experts and architects trained for 'the purpose.' Since the time of the Fair, architects and landscape gardeners have given their attention to the problem of remodelling the city. Conferences have been held, literature has made its appearance. A love of beauty has been formed as well as a conviction that the city is something more than an aggregation of mills, factories and sweatshops. More than sixty cities have caught the contagion of the movement, and have employed experts to prepare plans for grouping public buildings, about which the life of the community will centre, for opening up commanding thoroughfares, for parks and open spaces, for the planning of suburban residence districts, for the development of water fronts, for docks and harbors and the rearrangement of business districts. 'A 'city like a World's Fair, but in stone 'rather than in plaster, planned from 'centre to circumference, far in ad-'vance of its needs and with provision 'for every social want, that is the 'meaning of city planning. It is the 'newest of the sciences, and possibly 'the greatest of them all.'

Mr. Howe cites the city of Washington as the great American example of city planning. Philadelphia had been planned in rectangular blocks by William Penn, but upon this gridiron system George Washington and his friend, L'Enfant, superimposed broad radial avenues running from the grounds of the capital. These avenues were to widen frequently into parks and open spaces. From the Capitol to the White House a spacious mall two thousand feet in width was projected, which was to be the site of all public buildings. Chicago is one of the newer cities which has been caught by the planning spirit. Drawings have been prepared under the guidance of the landscape artist, Daniel Burnham. They have cost $75,000, and the projected improvements involve a probable cost of $250,000,000. Out of the heart of the business district a spacious city centre is to be carved, about which the public buildings of the future are to be erected. Dominating this central group, as well as the city, provision is made for a huge municipal building, with splendid dome. From this centre wide Malls will radiate to the suburbs. Some distance out into Lake Michigan and extending along the entire city front artificial parkways are to be made by dumping the city's refuse. These are to be separated from the shore by lagoons. Near the centre of this water parkway a great circular harbor is designed, which is to be the crowning beauty and gateway of the city. Two sets of circular boulevards are also to be cut through the city, widening at intervals into open spaces, while out in the country woods are to be acquired like those possessed by the German and Swiss cities. Provision is also made for the more utilitarian departments of the city's life; water and rail transportation, a central clearing house from which freight is to be distributed, and passenger transportation are all receiving expert consideration. Cleveland is going to group her public and semi-public buildings at a cost of over $20,000,000. A lake park of fifty-five acres has already been made at comparatively small expense by dumping refuse into the harbor. Other fine improvements are projected. Denver and Rochester are also proceeding with plans for monumental civic groups. St. Louis, St. Paul and Buffalo are remodelling themselves both toward greater beauty and greater convenience.

Though the Washington design is a great improvement on that of Penn, it is not ideal. 'Now,' says Mr. Howe, 'the German city planners are protest-'ing against any formal plan. Not uni-'formity, but diversity, coziness, the un-'expected is the thing to be studied in 'the laying out of city streets. Streets 'ought to follow the natural contour of 'the land and preserve every natural 'vista and outlook. In the suburbs 'they may curve so as to secure recur-'ring views of the house fronts. Some 'of these experts insist that the old 'medieval street, broken sharp off at 'street intersections, affords an oppor-'tunity for beauty that is impossible 'with any purely formal street plan.' 'Milwaukee is planning, not a classic 'group in which to house its officials, 'but garden suburbs with attractive houses for one hundred thousand people. Parks right by the door of her citizens are another idea being worked out in Milwaukee. She is also sending her heavier traffic underground and reserving the surface for passenger traffic. 'Everyone,' says Mr. Howe, 'should 'have a cottage and a piece of land in 'a healthy suburban village, even 'though he travels daily to his work.' The travelling expenses could easily be reduced. In Glasgow eighty-five percent of the passengers ride for one cent, and Glasgow makes so much money from her municipal railways that she does not know what to do with it.

The Germans not only discovered city planning, but also discovered a gold mine that makes all 'these things possible and without 'costing anybody anything.' The German cities keep the street railway, gas, water and electric lighting, because they consider it bad business to keep only the things like sewers that lose money and give away valuable privileges that make money. But the increasing land value is the gold mine from which the needs of the future can be paid. It is inexhaustible and grows with the growth of population. No income tax is needed. What is needed is to increase the tax on the value of land. This has been done in Germany, in Australia, in Western Canada, and recently in England. Such is Mr. Howe's dream city, and such the means which he holds should be taken for the fulfilment of the dream. Such a dream is, however, only for the wakeful, and will never come to those who are asleep to their own real interests and to those of their neighbors. Montreal apparently awoke a year ago. She 'turned the rascals out,' and we all hoped the good work would grow from more to more. But apparently, like the Fat Boy in 'Pickwick' or Alice's dormouse, 'she's gone to sleep again.' Our city is naturally one of the most beautiful in the world, and presents a hundredfold better opportunity for growth in beauty than many of those mentioned by Mr. Howe. Our Parks Commission, Architects' Association, and other bodies have pointed out the way to us, but we have preferred to grub with the muckrake rather than take the crown of beauty. It will be the duty of all good citizens to preach improvement in season and out of season until their dream is fulfilled, and we enter upon our birthright and become a new Montreal, as well as—in the true sense—a 'Greater Montreal.'

FORD STREET UPSET.

The Cause of Lord Strathcona's Complaint.

Although the city commenced improvements on Fort street, comprising the laying of water pipes, some months ago, the work is not finished. The pavement is torn up, and the appearance greatly militates against the attractiveness of that section. The residence of Lord Strathcona is situated at the corner of Fort and Dorchester streets and as it will attract a deal of attention in the next few weeks, Mayor Guerin is anxious that the work should be completed. The residence will be occupied by Earl Grey and H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught during their stay in Montreal.

The present operations upon this street have been delayed much longer than is deemed necessary for this short street. On the east side, for a considerable distance from Dorchester street, is an old board sidewalk, and the rain yesterday made conditions muddy and dirty. A big pile of dirt lies in the centre of the thoroughfare about midway between Dorchester and St. Catherine streets, and work was abandoned yesterday, giving the appearance that the city was in no hurry to complete it. The work is being carried on by the city by day labor, and not by contractors.

Mayor Guerin foresaw the necessity of haste in the completing of the work on this street some time ago, and he urged it upon the departments responsible, but undue delays occurred.

Renting Man Wanted.

An experienced, successful and reliable renting man to take charge of the renting department and for general renting work in a real estate office. Should speak French and English. References required as to character and ability. Application to be in handwriting of applicant, and to state where and with whom experience was obtained. All communications considered confidential. Apply to

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TOWN OF OUTREMONT
PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Valuators of the Town have deposited in the office of the Council the Valuation Roll for the year 1911-'12.

The said Roll will remain open for inspection to all interested parties during office hours until the 25th day of October, 1911.

All complaints, if any, must be made in writing up to the Twenty-fifth day of October, 1911, when the Council will meet at the Town Hall at 8 p.m., to revise and homologate the said Roll.

J. KRUSE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Given at Outremont this 25th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (1911).

SALE JUDICIALLY AUTHORIZED.

WILL BE SOLD at public auction to the highest and last bidder, in the office of the undersigned Notaries, at No. 30 St. James Street, Montreal, at noon, on the sixteenth day of October next (1911), the immoveable hereinafter described belonging to the substitution created by the Marriage Contract of Mr. Cleophas Fortier, viz.:—

That certain farm situated in the Parish of St. Laurent, with a house and other buildings thereon erected now composed of the lots of land known and designated as Number Six Hundred and Sixteen, subdivisions one, two and five (616—1, 2 and 5), on the Official Plan and in the Book of Reference of the Parish of St. Laurent, in the County of Jacques-Cartier.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned Notaries, at No. 30 St. James Street, Trust & Loan Building, Montreal.

Montreal, this 30th September, 1911.
BELANGER & BELANGER, Notaries.

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C.P.R. COMPARTMENT CARS

The inauguration of the compartment car service on trains of the C.P.R., between Montreal and Toronto, has been justified by the results. In each compartment there are two berths, and as the travellers have absolute privacy, the accommodation is so sought after as to prove the necessity for such equipment. The Company has therefore decided on rushing the completion of the balance of the cars they intend putting in service, so that the requirements of the passenger as to comforts in travelling can be met.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

GOOD ADVICE FROM AN UNEXPECTED QUARTER.

Pasted on the inner side of the open door of a moving van in New York that was backed up in front of a house, appeared a small oblong piece of paper on which was printed within a border these words:—

. . . . . .
. DON'T WORRY. .
. . . . . .

Sound advice, of course, wherever seen, and still on the inner side of the door of a moving van did seem an odd place to find it.

POETS AND PLOUGHS.

(From the Atlanta 'Constitution.')

'There's nothin' like gettin' them pale, sad-eyed folks away from literature,' said the Georgia farmer. 'This year when the colleges announced a vacation I caught and ploughed three poets all the summer, and now they're lookin' just as happy and human as can be.'

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

THE HARD PART

(From the Atchison 'Globe.')

It takes some speakers quite awhile to get started, but stopping is the really difficult achievement.

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of this week's issue of 'World Wide':—

ALL THE WORLD OVER

The Result of the Canadian Elections—Some New York Opinions — The 'Times,' the 'Evening Post,' the 'Sun,' the Brooklyn 'Eagle.'
Europe in Ferment—The 'World,' New York.
Italy in Tripoli—The 'Sun,' New York.
Martial Law in all Spain—The Brooklyn 'Eagle.'
German Policy Reviewed — T. Kirkup, in the 'Nineteenth Century,' London.
The Portuguese Republic — The 'Mail,' London.
Britain's Source of Power—Sir W. Ramsay's Plea for National Measures — Correspondence of the 'Manchester Guardian.'
Sir Robert Hart—The 'Sun,' New York.
The Race Mind of the Chinese — Edward Alsworth Ross, in the 'Independent,' New York.
Zionism Without Zion — The 'Evening Post,' New York.
The Buffer State—A Tour in Belgium—J. Owen, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Centenary of Liszt — The 'Times,' New York.
The Carlisle Mabuse — Roger Fry, in the 'Nation,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Rich Man — Barry Paine, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
Russell of the 'Times' — The 'Evening Post,' New York.
Personality in Christ and in Ourselves—The 'Westminster Gazette.'
From Australia—'T.P.'s Weekly,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Eyes of the Blind — The 'Daily News,' London.
Principles of Flight — The 'Portsmouth Times.'
Vaccination for Typhoid—The Brooklyn 'Eagle.'
Sound Waves Produced by the Oscillatory Discharge—The 'Scientific American.'

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

So many men, so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Terence.

'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hispheres.

Subscription rate, $1.50 a year. With the 'Weekly Witness' for only $2.00 a year, to any address in Canada or British Isles. See club offers on another page. Agents wanted. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada

COMING EVENTS.

MR. MANTELL IN SHAKESPEARE.

Mr. Mantell comes to the Princess Theatre next Monday night for a week's engagement in Shakespearan plays. He will be seen during the eight performances in seven different plays, 'Julius Caesar' alone being repeated. All are by the Bard of Avon excepting 'Richelieu.' The opening bill will be 'Julius Caesar,' with the star in the great role of Brutus. Not since Edwin Booth portrayed it has this difficult character had so fine and virile an impersonation. The Mantell production of the great Roman tragedy, too, is a thing to delight the eye as well as the ear. Critics have stated that 'Julius Caesar' has never been so finely mounted and costumed. In addition to the full strength of the Mantell company nearly one hundred supernumeraries are used in the big scenes. 'Julius Caesar' will be repeated Friday night. On Tuesday night the star will appear in the title role of 'Macbeth'; the Wednesday matinee will be devoted to 'The Merchant of Venice,' Mr. Mantell appearing in the many-sided character of Shylock, thought to be one of his strongest characterizations. Wednesday night Bulwer-Lytton's fine old play 'Richelieu' will reveal the star as the crafty Cardinal, a role which has been played by the greatest actors, and in which Mr. Mantell is pre-eminent. Thursday the bill will be 'King Lear,' with Mr. Mantell in the title role, and at the Saturday matinee we are to see him as the melancholy Dane, 'Hamlet.' The concluding bill, Saturday night, will be that tragedy of jealousy, 'Othello,' with Mr. Mantell in the character of the Moor. Mr. Mantell brings the strongest support he has ever had during his long career as a star, his company including such well known classic actors as Fritz Lieber, Guy Lindsley,

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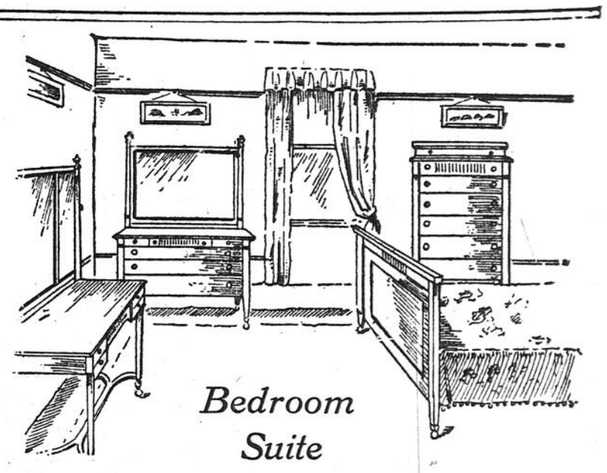

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Orders received for Plastering, Painting, Interior Decoration and Silk, Tapestry and Wall Hanging. The stock carried is adapted for widely varied ideas in home decoration—Jaspe effects, Tapestries, Leather designs, Japanese Grass Cloths, German Wool Flocks, Silk Brocade Papers, Soirettes, Art Weaves, Eltonbury Silk Fibre, etc.

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Patterns are sufficiently attractive as to suggest purchases now. Many are thus preparing for Thanksgiving and future festivities—selecting from these lines:

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Damask, all pure linen, obtainable in a range of handsome designs, 54 to 72 inches wide---a yard, 55c to $1.25.

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Extremely moderate in price—$1.50 to $12.50—these Busts and Figures yet embody every art characteristic of expensive models—some delicately colored in art shades, others classical studies in Roman bronze finish—thus forming an excellent range of art subjects for the further adornment of the home beautiful.

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MR. ROBERT B. MANTELL, THE CELEBRATED SHAKESPERIAN ACTOR.

John Burke, Charles Keene, L'Estrange Millman, James McLaughlin, Cyril Tlapa, John Crawley, Earl Yeadaker, Casson Ferguson, Oscar Pefferle, Edwin Foos, Alfred Hastings, George Gould, George Lear, Frederick Dayton, Harry Kern, Lawrence Krey, Howard Bartz, Harry Keefer, Miss Keith Wakeman, Agnes Elliott Scott, Genevieve Hamper, Genevieve Reynolds and Jeannette Dix. The Wednesday matinee will be at popular prices.

MISS BEATRICE LA PALME.

The following is the programme for Miss Beatrice La Palme's recital, under the patronage of Their Excellencies, the Governor-General and Lady Grey, and Mayor Guerin, at the Monument National on Monday at 8.30 p.m.:

1. Violin—Scenes de la Czarda..Hubay (Karl Klein)
2. Grand air des Bijoux (Faust)..Goudon (Beatrice La Palme)
3. Violin—
   (a) Meditation de Thais..Massenet
   (b) Prieslied..Wagner-Wilhelmy (Karl Klein)
4. Modern French authors—
   (a) Air de l'Enfant Prodigue..Debussy
   (b) Mandoline..Dubussy
   (c) L'Abbesse..Fred. d'Erlanger
   (d) Chanson Legere..Fred. d'Erlanger
   (e) Phidyle..Duparc
   (f) Fleur Jetee.....Gabriel Faure (Beatrice La Palme)
5. Violin—Nocturne No. 2..Chopin (Karl Klein)
6. (a) Air de Mimi (Vie de Boheme) in Italian..Puccini
   (b) Manana de Primavera (in Spanish)..Morales (Specially written for and dedicated to Beatrice La Palme)
   (c) Early Morning (in English)..Graham Peel
   (d) Verborgenheit (in German)..Hugo Wolfe
   (e) Meine Liebe ist Grun (in German)..Brahms (Beatrice La Palme)
7. (a) Chant de la Vierge (Extrait de Soeur Beatrice de Maurice Maeterlinck)..Alf. Laliberte
   (b) In Fulfillment (words by H. Morgan Powell).Alf. Laliberte (Dedicated to Beatrice La Palme)
   (c) The Depth (words by Morgan Powell)..Alf. Laliberte (Accompanied by the author)
   (d) Chansons Canadiennes (harmonized by Beatrice La Palme)..Alf. Laliberte

RUSSIAN DANCERS AT THE ARENA.

Max Rabinoff, the Russian impresario, will present Mikail Morkin and his All-Star Imperial Russian Ballet at the Arena on the evenings of the 16th and 17th of October. Both in numbers and in the renown of its members, this ballot is the greatest ever seen except on the stages of the two Imperially subventioned opera houses in Moscow and St. Petersburg. Besides M. Mordkin, the company includes such women co-stars as Mlles. Vera Loralli, Katarina Geltzer and Julia Siedlowa. The symphony orchestra to the strains of which the dancers seem to disprove the laws of gravity, is conducted by Mr. Vittorio Podesti, of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York.

It is by special arrangement with the directors of the Metropolitan Opera House that Impressario Rabinoff was able to arrange with L. M. Ruben and E. G. Lawrence to bring the Imperial Dancers to Montreal. The influence of the Metropolitan Opera Company was largely responsible for Czar Nicholas' willingness to grant his dancers further leave of absence from Russia. The Mordkin Company was engaged for the famous New York Opera House for the months of December and January.

Of the three new women stars in the ballet two are novelties to an English speaking audience, for Mlles. Siedlowa and Koralli have never before appeared off the continent of Europe. Mlle. Geltzer, however, danced in the British capital during the past summer. The 'Dance Dream' was her vehicle, and all London applauded. All three of the new stars hold the rank of prima ballerina assoluta, the highest to which one of the Czar's danseuses can attain.

The solo and character dancers in the company, the men and women next in importance to the stars, were recruited from the Imperial Opera Houses of St. Petersburg and Moscow. Among the dancers of this class best known in their country are: Mlles. Marie Ossipova, Ludmila Goulouck, Rita Zalmarna, Bronislawa Pajitzkaia, Helina Schmelz, Stanislawa Kun, Stephina Ploskowietskaja, Hermina Czarniki, Wanda Mezkouskaja, Dorla Barboe, Selma Courtena and Alena Czenkkiai.

Messrs. Stanislav Idzikouski, Mikail Machat, Sergei Morosoff, Francesco Trojanouskiy, Francesco Markenski, Veronine Westof, Kiprion Barboe I., Kiprion Barboe II., Feodor Warsynski, Alexis Kowdofski, Antonin Harmaniski and Wassili Mauntnag.

The full corps de ballet, which serves to complete the make-up of the company, also includes many well known dancers.

In the orchestra, which Mr. Podesti directs, there are many Russian musicians brought over with the dancers. A number of the members of the orchestra come, however, from New York, some of them from the Metropolitan Opera House.

PROGRAMME FOR MISS LILLA ORMOND.

The programme for the song recital to be given by Miss Lilla Ormond, the beautiful American mezzo-soprano, at Auditorium Hall, next Tuesday evening, assisted by Mr. Emile Taranto, violinist, is as follows. Mr. Guy Ambrose will accompany.

I.
(a) Chant Hindu (Bemberg).
(b) La petite Anne (arranged by K. Schindler).
(c) Le Colobri (Chausson).
(d) Trois petits chats (Pierne).
(Miss Ormond.)

II.
(a) Homoresque (Dvorak).
(b) Tocatta (Tor Aulin).
(Mr. Taranto.)

III.
(a) May the Maiden (J. Carpenter).
(b) April (J. Densmore).
(c) My Lagan Love (Hamilton Harty).
(d) What's in the Air To-day (Robert Eden).
Miss Ormond.)

IV.
Rondo (Giraud).
(Mr. Taranto.)

V.
(a) Floods of Spring (Rachmaninoff).
(b) Did you see me coming, love? (Louis Schmidt).
(c) A little winding road (L. Ronald)
(d) The Danza (Chadwick).
(Miss Ormond.)

A LECTURE ON MUSIC.

Mrs. Evelyn Fletcher-Copp of Boston, will give a lecture under the auspices of the McGill Conservatorium of Music, in the Royal Victoria College, on Tuesday, Oct. 10, at 8.30 p.m. The subject of this lecture will be 'Modern educational ideals in music.' Mrs. Copp is a delightful speaker and is already well known, not only in America but also in England and Germany, as the originator of the Fletcher Music Method. The lecturer comes to this city at the invitation of the Montreal Fletcher Musical Association and will lecture on Wednesday, Oct. 11, at 8.30 p. m. at Nordheimer Hall, when she will demonstrate the Fletcher Music Method.

'THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET' COMING TO PRINCESS.

'The Earl of Pawtucket,' will be at the Princess, week commencing Oct. 9th., when John Cort will present Lawrance D'Orsay in a revival of the play.

ENTERTAINMENT IN VERDUN.

To assist the fund, which is being raised to instal a new pipe organ in St. Clement's Church, Verdun, a dramatic and musical entertainment will be given in the Verdun Town Hall on Thursday, Oct. 19th, by the Dramatic and Literary Club of Trinity Church. St. Clement's Church was enlarged last year, and with the increased congregations and larger choir, now attending, it is felt that a pipe organ is necessary properly to lead the singing.

DE PACHMANN AT WINDSOR HALL.

The musical season in the Windsor Hall will be inaugurated next Tuesday evening when Vladimer de Pachmann, the greatest living pianist, will give a recital under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Grey. The management announce that to accommodate those who wish to attend the reception given to their Excellencies, and who desire to hear De Pachmann, the concert will begin at 7.30 precisely, and as this will be the farewell appearance of the great pianist, an unusually large audience is expected to attend. Already at the opening of the sale of seats yesterday morning a double line was formed to secure good seats not only to hear but to see this wizard of the piano, whose face and expression, when he plays, is a most interesting study.

It is three years since the gifted Pole has visited America. Since that time he has appeared in all the leading European music centres with a success that needs no description. Today, at the crest of his triumphant career, he elects to play for the music-lovers of the United States and Canada for the last time; to make a tour of this country, which marks his farewell.

Despite his love of open approval for the work he is performing Pachmann's artistic sincerity surpasses all else. His two periods of private retirement—one for seven years and one for two—taken that he might further perfect his already marvellous resource, prove this. Equipped now as he never has been before Pachmann's one hundred American appearances should set new pianistic records in a land where they have mounted high.

All the old Pachmann skill will again be revealed during the season of 1911-12. His exquisite tone, color, his perfect phrasing, nicety of musical balance, finish of interpretation, peculiarity and solely Pachmannesque.

FOURTH TOUR OF HARRY LAUDER.

The most successful artist who ever visited Canada will appear about the end of October at the Princess Theatre. Harry Lauder, commonly referred to as the world's greatest entertainer, and noted portrayer of Scots character types, will render the numbers and tell the stories that have made him the

MR. HARRY LAUDER.

highest salaried performer on the world's stage. It is three years since he has come to this country, and his extraordinary success has placed him in popularity above even Chevalier, Dan Leno, Vesta Victoria and the Lloyds. In the past few years, since Lauder's first appearance in this country, there has been no rivalry as to who the foremost entertainer really is. A Scottish newspaper recently referred to Mr. Lauder as 'one of the irregularly recurring miracles of the vaudeville stage'; and another paper, of great prominence, stated 'The eighteen century produced Robert Burns; the nineteenth century produced Sir Walter Scott; the twentieth century produced Harry Lauder,' a comparison which was at least a tribute to his popularity.

Miss Campbell Retains Golf Championship---To-day's Sport

BASEBALL NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Results in Many Leagues—Statistics From Far and Near—How the Big Leagues Now Look.

The baseball situation can be best summed up these days by saying that it now consists of post series games and statistics.

The All-Stars of the Eastern League and Rochester, three times champions of the same aggregation, will take another swab at each other to-day, provided the weather-man is agreeable.

Below will be found some interesting statistics for baseball followers:—

LEADING RUN GETTERS.

Moran, the speedy Rochester outfielder, who goes to Brooklyn by the draft route next season, is the leading run-getter of the Eastern League, having crossed the plate 123 times. Rath, of Baltimore, is second, with an even 100. These are the only players who have reached the century mark. Following are the leading run-getters of each club:—

Rochester—Moran, 123; Foster, 90; Osborn, 93.

Baltimore—Rath, 100; Corcoran, 84; Walsh, 73.

Toronto—O'Hara, 98; Shaw, 97; Jordan, 94.

Buffalo—Schirm, 79; McCabe, 65; Truesdale, 61.

Montreal—Hanford, 96; Miller, 88; Yeager, 86.

Jersey City—Deininger, 79; White, 57; Abstein, 57.

Providence—Perry, 78; Anderson, 69; Atz, 63.

Newark—Kelly, 65; Agler, 64; Louden, 56.

'Chic' Gandil, who covers the initial sack for Montreal, is the leading first basemen in the league, with a .991 average; Tim Jordan, of Toronto, is second, with .987, while Abstein, of Jersey City, is third, with .986. Tarleton, of Providence, is fourth, with .985, while Agler, of the Indians, and 'Butcher' Schmidt, of Baltimore, are tied for fifth, with .983.

Kid Foster, shortstop of the champions, made the most errors this season, having slipped up 73 times, while Breen made the most assists, 465. Roach stands second with 422 while Rath is third with 393.

Abstein, of Jersey City, made the most put-outs, having retired 1,448 batters; Jordan is second, with 1,393, and Spencer, of the Hustlers, third, with 1,344. 'Butcher' Schmidt, of the Orioles, is fifth.

Outfielder Ward Miller, of Montreal, who goes to the Chicago Club next season, made 191 hits this season, and leads the Eastern League in that respect.

The players of the eight clubs having the greatest number of hits are as follows:—

Baltimore—Rath, 167; Corcoran, 162; Schmidt, 145.

Rochester—Osborne, 158; Moran, 156; Foster, 148.

Montreal—Miller, 191; Yeager, 166; Gandil, 137.

Toronto—Jordan, 165; Bradley, 145; Vaughn and O'Hara, 136.

Jersey City—Deininger, 162; Wheeler, 139; Dolan, now with New York Highlanders, 136.

Newark—Dalton, 145; Louden, 118; Agler, 114.

Providence—Perry, 173; Elston, 125; Atz and Roach, 120.

Buffalo—McCabe, 163; Truesdale, 125; Schirm, 116.

LEAGUE WINNERS.

The playing season has ended in all the minnor baseball leagues below Class A. The Eastern League, however, is the only one in Class A to have completed its schedule. The American Association, however, ends on Saturday, with Minneapolist the probable pennant winner. The Western League finishes up on Oct. 5, with Denver as the likely pennant winner.

There is a hot fight on the Pacific Coast League, which winds up on Oct. 22 for championship honors between Vernon, Oakland and Portland.

Of the major leagues the American finishes its season on Oct. 8—a week from next Sunday—and the National will have played through its schedule by Oct. 13.

The pennants already decided are:
Eastern League—Rochester.
Southern League—New Orleans.
New England League—Lowell.
Tri-State Association—Reading.
Northwestern League—Vancouver.
Connecticut League—Springfield.
Texas League—Austin.
New York State League — Wilkes-Barre.
Michigan State League—Cadillac.
Central Association—Ottumwa.
Virginia League—Peterburg.
South Atlantic League—Columbia.
Mink League—Humboldt.
Minnesota-Wisconsin League— Superior.
Appalachian League—Johnson City.
Wisconsin Illinois League—Rockford.
Ohio-Pennsylvania League—Akron.
Mountain State League—Middleport.
Southeastern League—Anniston.
Nebraska State League—Superior.
Ohio State League—Springfield.
Blue Grass League—Paris.
Illinois-Missouri League—Clinton.
Texas-Oklahoma League—Cleburne.
Central League—Dayton.
Canadian League—Berlin.
Southern Michigan League—Kalamazoo.
Western Canada League—Moose Jaw.
Union Association—Great Falls.
Three-I League—Peoria.
Kitty League—Fulton.
Central Kansas League—Concordia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

TIGERS ON TOP.

Washington, D.C., Sept. 29.—Detroit drove Hughes from the rubber to-day, and defeated Washington 9 to 5. Ty Cobb was the whole show, having ten put-outs, two of which were remarkable, and hitting two triples and a double.

Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Washington 001000130	5	13	1
Detroit 102004110	9	14	0

Bateries—Hughes, Gray and Henry; Donovan and Stanage.

POSTPONED GAMES.

St. Louis at New York, rain.
Chicago at Boston, rain.
Cleveland at Philadelphia, rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	97	47	.674
Detroit	87	59	.596
Cleveland	76	69	.524
New York	75	70	.517
Chicago	72	72	.500
Boston	72	73	.497
Washington	61	86	.415
St. Louis	40	106	.278

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

LONG DRAWN TIE.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 29.—Cincinnati and Boston battled eleven innings to a 4 to 4 tie here to-day, darkness stopping the contest. It was a see-saw struggle with Taylor holding down the hits, but proving liberal with passes. Gaspar was hit hard, but was effective with men on bases. Donlin and Almeida hit opportunely. The game will be played off to-morrow in the form of a double header. Score:

Boston 020000011	000—4	13	2
Cincinnati 100010200	000—4	9	1

Called on account of darkness.

Tyler, Weaver and Kling; Gaspar, McLean, Fromme and Clarke.

PHILLIES WON.

Boston, Sept. 29.—In the presence of one of the smallest audiences that ever witnessed a game in this city, Philadelphia to-day defeated Pitsburg 7 to 4.

Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg 310000000	—4	8	3
Philadelphia 4020000010	—7	9	4

Gardner, Hendrix and Simon; Alexander and Cotter.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	90	50	.643
Chicago	87	53	.690
Pittsburg	82	66	.554
Philadelphia	73	64	.549
St. Louis	73	70	.510
Cincinnati	67	80	.456
Brooklyn	60	82	.423
Boston	37	104	.262

SOCCER INTERNATIONAL.

All senior soccer games have been declared off for the second international soccer match of the season, England vs. Ireland, the Grand Trunk grounds, when a big crowd is expected. England put up a good game against the Scotchmen earlier in the season in the first of the series of international games, and are favorites to-day to win over the wearers of the green.

The English team, with two exceptions, will be the same as that for the Labor Day game and will again be under the captaincy of popular Harry Evenden.

The teams are:

England—Wright, C.P.R., goal; Sheldon, C.P.R., and Neighbour, C.P.R., backs; Saunders, Royal Rovers,; Evenden, G.T.R., and Isherwood, S.O.S., half backs; Reynolds, Royal Rovers; Bennett, Royal Rovers; Cornwall, C.P.R.; Sewell, C.P.R., and Menlove, Royal Rovers, forwards.

Reserves — Williams, S.O.E.; Willets, Royal Rovers; McMillen, G.T.R.; Robinson, C.P.R., and Taylor, S.O.S.

Ireland—Soye, Royal Rovers, goal; Grant, Rosemount, and Brennan, Fairmount, backs; S. McCann, Fairmount; Jones, Railroad Y.M.C.A., and Watson, Fairmount, halves; George McCann, Valleyfield, Brown, Royal Rovers, McIlroy, Fairmount, Moran, Royal Rovers, and Dalzell, Fairmount, forwards.

Reserves—Halliday, Fairmount; Larkin, Fairmount, and Nelson, Railroad Y.M.C.A.

'WITNESS' BOWLING CLUB.

Officers Elected Yesterday for the Ensuing Season.

At a meeting of the 'Witness' Bowling Club, held yesterday afternoon, the following officers were elected for the ensuing season: President, Mr. T. H. Flawn; secretary-treasurer, Mr. James Fogarty; captain, Mr. James Menzies; delegates to the City Newspaper Bowling League, Messrs. J. Menzies, Wm. Raymond and J. S. Bedding; auditors, Messrs. William White, and R. A. Tariton. Judging by the enthusiasm manifested the success of the Bowling Club during the approaching esason seems to be assured. A general meeting of the Newspaper Bowling League is called for 8.30 o'clock this evening in the Drill Hall, Craig street, to which all affiliated clubs are urged to send a full representation of delegates.

ROSE AND THISTLE.

Rose and Thistle meet St. James's today at Frontenac Park in the last league match of the season. They will be represented by the following team:—Burgess, C.; Keyzer, Burgess, A., Mellor, Burgess, C. A.; Martin, Atkins, Bendon, Barton, Webber, Caley.

Reserves—Locke, McGinnis and Christie.

APPLICATION GRANTED.

London, Sept. 30—The application of the Millhurst Amateur soccer team for permission to play specified matches in England has been granted by the Football Association.

2 in 1 TWO ONE

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HAMILTON, Ont., BUFFALO, N. Y. and LONDON, Eng.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIGHT

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Following two successive victories of the Chicago baseball team of the National League, the only possible contenders for the championship over New York, which is still five and a half games in the lead for the pennant, the remaining two games of the series waited to-day on the schedule. Smarting under the halt put to their attempt to wrest the league title from Chicago, the New York players rested to-day with the avowed intention of defeating the foe to-morrow and Sunday. Players of both teams appreciated the rest, however, as all were somewhat stiff because of the wetting they suffered in yesterday's game, which ended in a heavy rain. It drizzled most of the nine innings.

New York can still lose seven of its fourteen remaining games and win the pennant, even if Chicago wins all its nine games.

RACES AT BOIS FRANC.

Several good races are assured this afternoon, at the fall meeting of the Montreal Hunt Club, to be held at Mr. Hugh Patton's beautiful course at Bois Franc, which has been specially prepared for the event, and on which a grand stand to seat 500 people has been erected.

The polo pony race has attracted a field of five, Miss Huguenot and Angel belonging to Mr. A. Hamilton Gault, Grey Nun, the property of Mr. J. C. Watson, whil Major Hooper and Mr. G. L. Ogilvie have nominated Chit Chat and Squaw Patch respectively.

In the open steeplechase five have been named, Brushbroom, by Mr. A. Hamilton Gault, which he purchased just recently from Mr. R. T. Wilson, jr., president of the Saratoga Racing Association, and which has been sent to the post on several occasions at the spring and autumn meetings of the Montreal Jockey Club. Mr. Kenneth T. Dawes has named his good performer Jack Dennerton, and John Lowe has put in Giddy Girl. Bright Start will carry the colors of J. C. Wray, and Mr. G. W. Farrell will be represented by Pedaweep, a half-breed that carried off the Governor-General's prize at the Montreal Horse Show for the late Dr. James Bell.

The largest field named is that in the open flat, which will be at a mile, and is a weight for age affair, with allowances for non-winners this year, winners of not more than one this year and maidens. Jack Dennerton has been named in this race as in the open steeplechase by Mr. Dawes, and will likely start in both. Lampblack has been entered by Tom Wilson, and will be the only horse in the race that is not locally owned. Wilson waited over for this meeting instead of shipping to Toronto, and will ship to Baltimore on Monday. Mr. A. Scott Ives will be represented in the race by Sallan, which ran second to D. Lorne McGibbon's Ganogue in the Derby Cup at Blue Bonnets, and as he likes the distance will have a good chance. Broute will carry the colors of John Lowe and Irvin P. Diggs those of H. J. Henderson. J. C. Wray has Bright Start in here as well as in the open steeplechase N. Gravel will be represented by an English importation as yet untried, a three-year-old filly named Miss Chibby, a daughter of Birrell, out of Chibby Girl. On her breeding she should be something of a race horse. Wm. P. Kearney also named Kilo to go to the post, but as he was unfortunate in losing the horse by the run-up avenue after coming down in front in a selling race at Toronto on Tuesday, this year's King's Plate winner can be counted on as a non-starter.

Four have been named to go in the Bois Franc Cup steeplechase, which is for qualified hunters. These are Bartlett McLennan's Florence II., Dr. Chas. McEachran's Fra Albertus, Tom Wilson's Numerator and M. Stafford's Lucola.

In the Hunt Cup event, Mr. G. W. Farrell has named Mollie and Mr. Bartlett McLennan Florence II., and in the hunters flat Venture will run in the name of J. C. Watson, and Zero in the name of Mr. G. L. Ogilvie.

The first race on the programme on Saturday will be called at two o'clock, and the others will be run off at half hour intervals. Arrangements have been completed with the Montreal Street Railway and the Park and Island Railway to run a sufficiently adequate service to the course. There will be an around the mountain service of ten minute intervals and also a ten minute service between Snowdon's Junction and Cartierville from 12 o'clock.

The officials of the meet are:—Judge, Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O.; stewards, Hugh Paton, Bartlett McLennan and C. Campbell; clerk of the scales, J. S. Robertson; paddock judge, J. Widgery; patrol judge, M. Marshall; starter, C. John Alloway; racing secretary, W. Northey.

The following are the entries:

First race, polo ponies, 3 furlongs — Angel, Chit Chat, Field Maid, Grey Man, Pop Gun.

Second race, the Hunt Cup steeplechase, for qualified hunters, about three miles point to point—Mollie, 160; Diana, 160; Kitty Flynn, 160; Irene, 160; Lady Avis, 160; Zero, 160; Highlander, 160.

Third race, open flat, all ages, 1 mile —Kilo, 121; Irvin P. Diggs, 121; Bronte, 114; Bright Start, 117; Jack Dennerlen, 117; Miss Chibby, 102; Sallan, 121; and Lampblack, 102.

Fourth race, the Bois Franc cup, steeplechase handicap, for qualified hunters, about 2 miles—Florence II., 156; Numerator, 156! Sylvia Warren, 156; Luckola, 153; Fra Elbertus, 156.

Fifth race, open steeplechase, for 4 year olds and upward, about 2 miles — Pedaweep, 145; Brushbroom, 152; Bright Start, 137; Jack Dennerlen, 147; Giddy Girl, 145; Lester L. Hayman, 163.

Sixth race, members' pate, for half-bred hunters, 1 mile on the flate—Zero, 149; Venture, 149; Golden, 149; Kildare, 149; Christobel, 149; Modesty, 149.

ENGLISH RUGBY CLUB.

The annual meeting of the English Rugby Football Club, of Montreal, was held on Thursday evening, at the M. A. A. A. Officers for the ensuing season were elected as follows:—

H. Stikeman—Honorary president.
H B. MacDougall—Honorary vice-president.
G. W. Farrell—President.
J. Knight—Vice-president.
Committee—J. H Richardson, Captain; A Buchanan, vice-captain; K. Hannay, J. S. Fraser, A. S. Leupold.

Arrangements have been made for playing a friendly game this afternoon with the C. P. R., at the club grounds at Montreal West.

TROTTING POSTPONED.

Ottawa, Sept. 30.—The second day's programme of the Ottawa Valley Driving Association was postponed on account of the rain. A double bill will be put on to-day, including the free for all and the undinished 2.15 trot and pace, The Eel and Jennie W. will start in the free for all.

FIELD DAY AT SEA.

One round of pleasure, pure and simple, fills the days of the passenger on a modern ocean liner—that is, of course, after he recovers from his mal-de-mer, and finds his good sea legs. Over the gangway could be truthfully inscribed a paraphrase of an old clause, 'Abandon care all ye who enter here.' For an unwritten law of the sea, unchangeable as that of the Medes and Persians—insists that shore cares and worries shall go by the board for the trip. Wall street and the four hundred must be forgotten and eacn become a 'child again' just for the voyage.

If you want a merry old week become the guest of Purser S. S. Carruthers, of the 'Lake Champlain.' He

'Are You There?' as played on the SS. 'Lake Champlain', of the C. P. R., on a recent trip across the Atlantic.

has not sailed the wide seas for twenty odd years without discovering a multitude of side-splittting games to keep his passengers busy. The ship's sports and concerts are red-letter events in their lives.

On his last trip across the purser arranged one of the best and most successful programmes of the season. There were only thirteen events on the card but such a swarm of contestants appeared that it was late at night when everything was concluded. Nearly every passenger had a 'try' in some event or other.

'Are you there?' was a howling success, no other word will describe it at all accurately. Two gentlemen were blindfolded and laid prostrate on deck, facing each other and provided with a good roll of stout paper. To the question 'Are you there?' the other must reply, but as soon as he answered it was advisable for him to move rapidly for the big paper bludgeon would descend upon the spot where the voice was supposed to have come from. At one time one gentleman was mercilessly belaboring an iron stanchion while his opponent was busy on a coil of rope.

A close second in popularity was the whistle and biscuit contest. A gentleman was given the name of a tune, then his partner, a lady, fed him a dry soda biscuit, allowing him no water during the operation, then the poor victim was required to whistle the tune given him. Imagine the melody.

Then there were boys' races, girls' races, nail-driving competition, potato and egg races, cigarette and necktie races.

The day concluded with a biy fancy dress competition in the saloon in the evening, the winner being a young lady from South Africa attired in a most striking costume characteristic of that land.

ST. LOUIS MARATHON

Great Race Will be Held in Connection With Festival Week.

St. Louis, Sept. 30. (Special).—One of the greatest amateur Marathon races ever held on the American continent has been arranged in connection with the great 'St. Louis' week, to be held in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 1-6. For the first time in history an aeroplane, piloted by one of th aviators engaged by the Aero Club of St. Louis for the free flying October 1 to 8 inclusive, will meet and escort the runners in the fifteen mile handicap Marathon race on the afternoon of Oct. 7.

The race will start at Kirkwood, a St. Louis suburb, and finish on the aviation field at Fairground, a municipal park. Realizing that the free-flying and the finish of the Marathon will draw to Fairground and its vicinity several hundred thousand persons, the chief of police has arranged to reserve for the runners, by stretching a wire cable and providing large details of police, the roadways of the city streets included in the course.

That section of the course outside of the city limits will be police by the county authorities, and by a large committee in automobiles. An automobile carrying a physician and 'first aid' equipment will trail the racers.

Residents of all other cities and towns in America are eligible to compete in this race, which, although under Y. M. C. A. auspices, is open to non-members. Thirty-four prizes will be awarded as follows:

Fifteen silver loving cups, for the first fifteen men to finish.

Fifteen silver loving cups, one for each of the five men composing the teams winning first, second and third team prizes.

Three team prizes.

One beautiful trophy for the best time made in the race.

This is probably the first handicap Marathon ever undertaken anywhere, according to Frank A. Habig, St. Louis athlete, lawyer and author, who has charge of it.

'Hatch, of Chicago, has sent in his entry, and will bring at least one five-men team,' said Mr. Habig to your correspondent. 'Erxichen, the St. Louis runner, who did so well in European Marathons a few years ago, has promised to enter. We also expect to receive the entry of Pellicant, of Chicago. These three runners, Hatch, Pellivant and Erxleben, all have won victories over each other, but they never have run off the tie. It is our intention that they shall be scratch men in the Marathon.

'I have long believed a handicap Marathon practicable, and now my theory will be put to a test. This plan gives even the inexperienced runner a chance to win. Indianapolis is among the cities that have arranged to enter five-men teams. And some of the smaller cities, including Riverside, Ind., and Gillespie, Ill., also will be represented in the race by five-men teams.'

The Y. M. C. A., in an announcement, says, in part:

'Every contestant will be examined before the race, and any failing to pass the examination will not be allowed to start.

'All competitors must be registered athletes in accordance with the Amateur Athletic Union rules.

'The entry fee will be fifty cents. The entries close Oct. 2, with Mr. A. A. McLaughlin physical director of the Central Young Men's Christian Association, Grand and Franklin avenues, and Mr. Frank A. Habig, 505 Security Building, St. Louis.'

The Marathon will be one of several important events constituting the St. Louis Festivities, Oct. 1 to 8 inclusive. Fairground has been lent by the city to the Aero Club for aeroplane flights daily throughout the period of festivities on condition that admission shall be free to all. The Veiled Prophet's annual pageant and ball, a $50,000 frolic financed by wealthy St. Louisans, will take place on the night of Oct. 3. Mr. Robert E. Lee, editor of the 'Auto Review,' who has charge of the outdoor automobile show at Forest Park Highlands, St. Louis, Oct. 2 to 8 inclusive, says it will be the largest motor car exhibition ever held west of New York and the first show in the United States to display the 1912 models. In addition to the Veiled Prophet ball, several other balls, including that of Moolah Temple of Shriners, are scheduled within the big week-and-a-day.

THE NEXT WRESTLING BILL.

John Paul Abs, the German wrestler, who stands 6 ft. 1½ in., and weighs 260 pounds, and who tried to disfigure Geo. Kennedy at the opening night at Sohmer Park last Wednesday, will have a chance to use his strength on Wednesday night against Eugene Cazeaux.

Abs hs been wrestling for nine years, and says he has only been beaten three times. He has travelled through Germany, France, Austria, Japan, India, Australia and Africa, meeting all comers. He finished second to Petersen in the big tournament for the world's championship, held at Paris 18 months ago, and believes he can beat Cazeaux.

WESTMOUNT BOWLING.

The annual match of the Westmount Bowling Club, President vs. Vice-President, will be played this afternoon on the Westmount bowling green at 3 p.m., weather permitting. All members are requested to be in attendance on time.

W. W. Southam mets R. W. Gibb tonight in the green bowlers prize, and the winner has to play off with C. J. Mussell, on Monday night, for the final possession of the trophy, Mowatt and H. E. Wall meet in the final of the singles handicap on Monday evening.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The treasurer of the Diet Dispensary, 79 Mansfield streets, acknowledges, with many thanks, the following subscriptions during July, August and September: Mr. C. R. Hosmer, $75; Miss M. J. Allen, Toronto, $50; Mrs. B. Dawson, $25; Mrs. G. B. Fraser, Miss Fraser, Miss Gibb, F. W. Evans, H. H. Lyman, The D. Morrice Company, the Misses Macfarlane, Mrs. W. Yuile, Greenshields Limited, Gault Brothers, Lady Graham, $10 each; Lady Hickson, a Friend, Mrs. E. Fougas, Miss de Witt, Miss Gould, J. H. Wallace, Theo. Labatt, William Raynes, Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Jas. Carruthers & Co., J. Palmers and Sons, J. M. Pangman, Mrs. W. L. Haldimand, John Baillie, Mrs. F. Wolferstan Thomas, the Canada Sugar Refinery Company, Mrs. W. D. Sutherland, Miss Sutherland, H. J. Tooke, $5 each; Miss W. A. Hastings, $3; the Misses McCord, W. G. Throsby, the Magor Manufacturing Company, Hutchison, wood, Miller, Hudon, Hebert Co., $2 each; Ernest J. Scott, J. T. Gnaedinger, E. J. Fetherstonhaugh, Mrs. K. L. Macpherson, $1 each.

Collections at Bic. Dr. Scrimger, $13.

PATENT REPORT.

The following patents have been issued recently through the agency of Fetherstonhaugh, Dennison & Company, Patent Solicitors, Liverpool and London and Globe Building, Montreal:

Canada—Marcus Roman, collars; J. M. Coleman, dump car door (Case A.); L. G. Read, desk pad; Thomas Sills, grain car door; J. R. Tourangeau, filters; A. V. L. Verneuil, synthetic sapphires; Chas. Wicksteed, sawing machines; Canadian Explosives Limited, electrolytic production of halogen-oxygen compounds.

United States—B. Legault, fare box; J. J. Day, air-shirp; M. Auerbach, indicating lock.

France—L. G. Read, desk pad.

England—J. Ratcliffe, turntable for stone polishing and other purposes.

New York, Sept. 30—Although many who had been operating on the short side say that they see no reason for changing their position except possibly for a brief time, the opinion is held in some important circles that the bears would be less aggressive than they have been for some weeks, and that as a consequence the market would be proportionately steadier. The lower prices for American securities in the London market this week was attributed almost altogether to the war between Italy and Turkey.

Although it was thought that President Taft's speech might have been a factor in the selling of American securities, from what is heard by speculators, it is evident that a variety of interpretation will be placed upon his Waterloo speech. Conservative interests admit that his position is perfectly logical, but speculative interests seem to have read into his statement fresh antagonism towards the corporations, and hence an uncertain market.

MISS CAMPBELL ONCE MORE LADIES' GOLF CHAMPION

Had Easy Victory in Yesterday's Final—Played Magnificent Golf—Complete Results in all Competitions.

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—Miss Dorothy Campbell, formerly of Scotland, now of Hamilton, Ontario, is again holder of the women's golf championship of Canada. Defeating her clubmate, Miss Florence Harvey, on the Ottawa links in the final to-day, Miss Campbell successfully defended the honors which she annexed for the first time at Toronto last year. She played faultless golf in the match against Miss Harvey and the uncertainty ended at the thirteenth hole, where Miss Campbell was returned a winner by seven up and five to play.

Many expected Miss Harvey to press the international title holder, and a few, in fact, conceded a very good chance to the former champion, for Miss Harvey in the qualifying round and in the subsequent stages of play had shown greatly improved form. She was, however, outplayed by Miss Campbell, who soon cut down a lead of two which Miss Harvey had gained by taking the second and third holes. They were all square at the fifth, but afterwards Miss Campbell had things pretty much her own way, leading at the half way green by four.

In the opening stages of the match Miss Harvey drove brilliantly and her approaching and putting were both on a par with that of her rival. After Miss Campbell had squared the games at the fifth, however, Miss Harvey appeared to play as one imbued with a forlorn hope, and absolute knowledge that defeat was inevitable for her usually beautiful drives gave way to shorter ones, that occasionally flew almost out of bounds, and her approach shots were misjudged. On two occasions Miss Harvey conceded the hole to her opponent without finishing it. She as did Miss Campbell's other opponents earlier in the week, seemed to realize that the champion was invincible, or, in other words, in a class by herself.

Allowing Miss Campbell one stroke for an easy shot which she was not called upon to make, Miss Campbell's card shows that she went out in the unusually good score of 46, Miss Harvey requiring 56 to the turn. At the eighth and ninth hole she picked up her ball, but she could undoubtedly have negotiated them in five and six respectively.

For the tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth holes, Miss Campbell had but 17 strokes. Had she completed the 18-hole course she would undoubtedly have shattered her previous records, for despite the miserable weather, the champion was at her best.

Miss Evelyn Cox, of Toronto, defeated Mrs. W. H. Burns, of Rosedale, and won the first consolation prize, while that in the second flight went to Mrs. A. Rowe, of Hamilton, who disposed of Miss K. Robertson, seven up and five to play. The interprovincial match was also to have been played, but owing to the rain it was called off.

More disagreeable weather could not have been imagined. It rained heavily all the morning, and in the afternoon the showers were succeeded by a drizzling mist, leaving the links very moist. The skies darkened about 2 o'clock and the finalists started out at 2.15, under conditions that were not by any means cheerful.

The prizes were afterwards presented by His Excellency Earl Grey.

Summary:—

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP, GOLD MEDAL AND ROSS CUP.

Miss D. Campbell, Hamilton.
Runner-up:—Silver medal, Miss F. E. Harvey, Hamilton.
Best net score in annual handicap round:—Miss M. Dick, Rosedale.
Best gross score:—Miss D. Campbell, Hamilton.
Second best:—Miss V. Henry-Anderson, Royal Montreal.
Third:—Miss F. Phepoe, Royal Montreal.
First consolation:—First prize, Miss Evelyn Cox, Toronto; second, Miss A. Rowe, Hamilton.
Driving:—First, Mrs. A. Rowe, Hamilton; second, Miss K. Christie, Ottawa.
Putting:—First, Miss Henry-Anderson, Royal Montreal; second, Mrs. M. Draper, Beaconsfield.

Earl Grey and Lady Sybil and Lady Evelyn were among the first to congratulate Miss Campbell, His Excellency inviting the famous golfer to visit them at their English estate when she goes over to defend her British championship next year.

In addition to the championship, Miss Campbell was presented with the Ross Cup and the Association medal.

Consolation:—First, Miss Henry-Anderson, Royal Montreal; second, Mrs. C. E. Read, Ottawa.

Team match:—First, Royal Montreal (Miss Henry-Anderson, Miss Phepoe, Mrs. Laing and Mrs. C. Hare); second, Hamilton team.

NEARLY HALF SUFFER

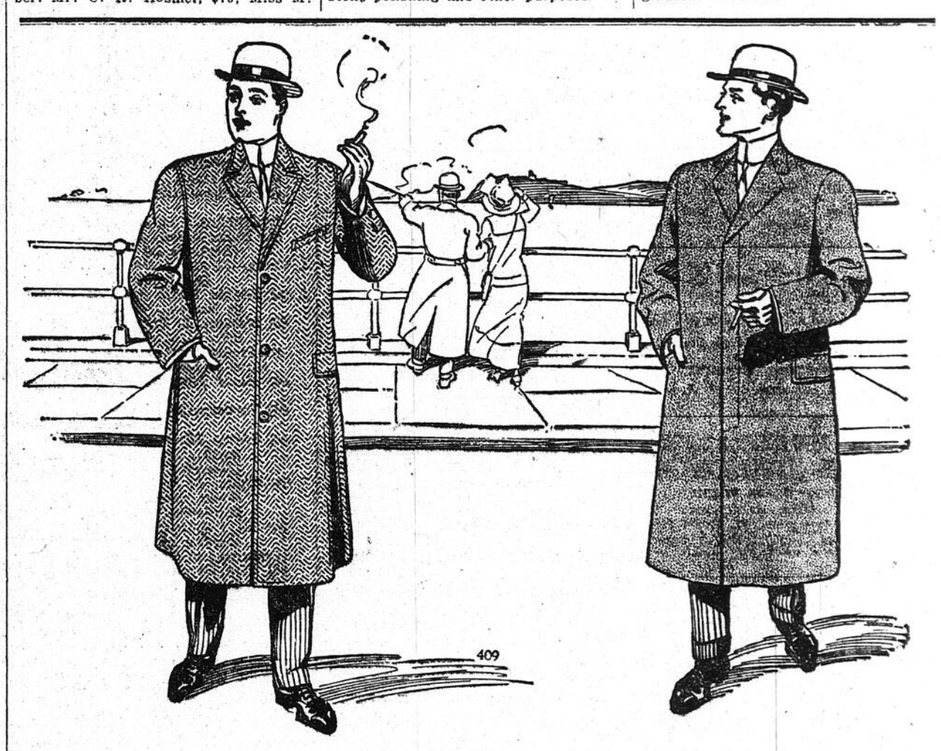
Medical Inspection in Schools Brings Out Surprising Results.

Bad teeth, defective vision, parasites, or disease were the ailments of nearly half the school children who were examined for the half-year ended June 30 last.

This information was contained in a report on the medical examination of the public schools of Montreal, which was submitted to the Board of Control yesterday by Dr. J. E. Laberge, chief of the Contagious Diseases Department.

Fifteen physicians, it said, were engaged in visiting city schools, and they made 59,685 examinations of pupils between January and the end of June last. Twenty-seven thousand three hundred and forty-eight of these children were reported unhealthy. Of these 19,843, or one-third, have poor teeth. Purely contagious maladies have fallen off in number.

Seventeen children were found to be suffering from heart disease; 630 from sore throats; 195 from sore ears; 957 from skin diseases; 903 from sore eyes; 418 from colds; 229 from bodily sores; 937 from debility, and 1,789 gladular troubles.



Get ahead of the other fellow—be the first to wear new Fall Overcoats.

Jack Frost will soon be tinting trees and painting cheeks and noses.

Weather changes come quickly in Canada. You know that colder weather is certain to be here soon. There's no advantage in putting off buying your heavier Suits and Overcoats. There is every advantage in making selections right now.

Fall styles are fixed. Variety is at its height. Extra exclusive patterns are here. And you will have first choice of all the beautiful fabrics and rare weaves that Fit-Reform selected from the leading mills abroad.

Fit-Reform

444 St. Catherine St. West—S. J. O'Neil.
283 Bleury St.—W. H. Blair.
4 Beaver Hall Hill—A. W. Parker.

The John Murphy Company Limited | Uptown 6-0-1-0 | The John Murphy Company Limited

Exclusive Models, Attractive Styles, Dependable Qualities, and Right Prices

ENGLISH BEAVER HATS

In our "Millinery Salon" there is a large assortment of English Beaver Hats in all the newest shapes. They are the very best quality and come from the North of England. This is just the sort of Hat you require for the coming cold weather; in colors of Black, Navy, Purple, Green, Brown, Royal and Mode, at moderate prices.

(Millinery Salon, 2nd Floor).

A New Umbrella for Women

With a strong silk "Gloria" cover, with the 12 and 15-inch handles, in the latest designs. Price.. .. .. **$2.95**

OSTRICH WILLOW PLUMES

Regular $14.50; Monday, $9.50

Recently we received an importation of 86 Willow Plumes, hand tied and treble willowed, in black and white, but as we have no room in our Millinery Department at present for these, we are going to offer them at a great reduction. Regular value $14.50.

Monday, **$9.50.**

A New Glove for Children

Made of Gazelle, one of the best wearing skins known, pique sewn, 2 pearl buttons. Sizes 3 to 6. Per pair **$1.00**

NEW FALL DRESS MATERIALS

Wool Venetians Cloths, Shadow Cloths, Wool Hopsacks, Wool Matt Serges

These beautiful Fall Fabrics are in the very latest colors, including all the newest Blues, Tans, Greys, etc. Heavy weights suitable for both Suits and Dresses. Values to $1.00 per yard. Monday, special, a yd., **.69**

(We sponge all materials, if desired, free of cost).

(Dress Goods Department, 1st Floor).

La Rive at $1.25

We have La Rive Gloves that will go nicely with any of the new costumes. Price per pair... .. .. **$1.25**

Black Silks at Interesting Prices Monday

RICH BLACK PAILLETTE — Bright lustrous finish, 20 inches wide; every yard has The John Murphy guarantee stamped on Selvedge. Per yard.. .. .. **.59**

RICH 36-INCH BLACK PAILETTES—These Silks are of unquestionable dye and finish. For real hard wear they are unexcelled. Every yard stamped. 36 inches wide.
Prices at .98, $1.15 and $1.25

RICH DUCHESSE SATIN—Brilliant heavy quality. Wear guaranteed. Deep rich Black; perfect dye; 21 inches wide.
Per yard .. .. .79 and .95

RICH DUCHESSE MOUSSELINE SATIN—The most popular Satin-faced Silk in the market at present. Heavy quality, skein dyed, which produces that soft, lustrous finish so essential to a good black silk.
36 inches wide, $1.25, $1.35, $1.45.
40 inches wide, $1.35, $1.65, $1.89.

RICH BLACK SATIN MERVEILLEUX—Heavy quality, all pure silk, guaranteed dyed and finish. Manufactured expressly for The John Murphy Company, 21 inches wide.
Per yard.. .. ..85 and .98

All the above Silks have our guarantee and recommendation for Dresses, Blouses, etc.

(Silk Department, First Floor.)

Monday is the Day for Housekeepers

LINENS AND STAPLES

1200 yards Unbleached Sheeting, 72 inches wide, heavy strong weave, and will bleach pure white. Regular value .25 a yard.
Monday a yard .. .. **.20**

100 cut corner Quilts, fine American Crochet weave, large size, fringed ends, pretty designs. Special Monday.. .. .. **$2.19**

1300 hemmed Pillow Cases, best Canadian cotton, heavy strong Cases. Sizes 40, 42, 44 inches. Our regular value .19;
Monday each .. .. .. **.12½**

900 yards bleached Table Damask, 70 inches wide, all Linen, Irish make, heavy weight. Regular value .85;
On Sale Monday per yard... **.55**

300 small Venetian Doylies, size 6 inches; pretty patterns.
Usual price .25; Monday.. .. .. **.15**

700 yards Crash Towelling, plain without border, heavy all Linen, 23 inches wide. Monday per yard.. .. .. **.15**

1000 yards Wrapperette Flannelettes, cashmere finish, for children's wear and house dresses, warm and good washing materials. A large range of pretty designs in light and dark colors.
Regular .15 and .18. Very Special Monday.. .. .. .. **.12**

1500 yards dainty colored Muslins, suitable for evening wear and theatre dresses, beautiful range of colors, 28 inches wide.
Monday a yard.. .. .. .. **.15**

"Our Little Paris Shop"

In this section of our Ground Floor we are showing many beautiful and exclusive Parisian Models for evening or street wear. Here can be seen tunics of every description, but only one of a kind. They come both in embroidered and beaded effect or combination colors; others worked in exquisite sequin designs in self colors or combination colors. Monday we shall feature a dainty chiffon tunic embroidered sequin, designs in Black and Green, Black and Blue, all Black and White with Silver. At each.. .. ..

THE MAN WHO DREAMED RIGHT

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

By - - W. Holt White

CHAPTER XXIII.

An International Crisis.

When Mymms declared with brevity and without grammar that 'he had dreamt nothink—simply nothink,' Lady Cecilia, the President, and Marsden stared at each other in dismay. Of the three, the President was the most upset. On the other hand, he was the first to recover.

'Are you sure?' he asked Mymms—'are you sure?"

Mymms nodded his head. 'Ab-so-lute-ly, 'he said.

Without a word the President walked out of the room.

Cecilia crossed over to Mymms and placed her hand on his shoulder. 'Never mind,' she said—'never mind. I expect you haven't quite recovered from all the fatigue you have been through.'

'I expect that's it,' said Mymms wretchedly. 'I really would have dreamt for your sake if I could have done it, but I didn't have control over things at all. I just slept like the dead and when I woke this morning and found that I hadn't dreamt, I was just about as distressed as I could be. I'm really awfully sorry.'

'Never mind,' said Cecilia again. 'Try to pull yourself together, try to get a little of your strength back. You see, we may need you.'

And Cecilia was right, for with the morning came all manner of disturbing news. By some mysterious means the Editor of the 'Flare' had possessed himself of the information that Mymms had been requested by the President to dream and had succeeded in dreaming nothing at all. This negative result, however, was denounced by the 'Flare 'as bluff. The 'Flare' yelled that Mymms had dreamed, but that the President had decided that the purport of his dream should be hidden.

Most great crises arise in a hurry. Now in a flash the world found itself faced with the most complicated and general crisis it had ever known. The nations leapt to arms, and America and Great Britain found themselves suspected of all the peoples of the earth.

At the discovery of the perfidy of England, Russia and France fell with simultaneous haste and enthusiasm into each others' arms. But Germany—Germany, who already possessed some knowledge of Mymms—took the lead. Germany, in the twinkling of an eye, persuaded Russia and France into the belief that His Imperial Majesty the Kaiser was the only fit and proper person to deal with the international cataclysm which had so suddenly come about.

And in the wake of Prussia the Kaiser not only dragged the multifarious German states, but Austria and the hot-headed people of the Balkans, who practically admitted the sovereignty of either Austria, Russia, or Turkey. Nor was Japan left out in the cold.

Japan had a thousand grievances to be wiped off her diplomatic slate. Her subtle ministers invented a thousand excuses for extending a friendly hand to Russia and falling into line with Europe, as Europe rose as a single power against Great Britain and America for the possession of Mymms.

Great Britain's plight was indeed parlous. Within the next forty-eight hours it became evident that Russia's threats as to India were not merely the breath of boasting. The armies of the Czar began to creep eastwards and southwards, till the ruler of Afghanistan found Russian troops streaming across the northern frontier.

It was all very well for Great Britain to mobilize her fleet—a score of fleets left port to meet that mobilization.

German warships held the North Sea. Turkey, all her friendship with the English suddenly forgotten, opened wide the Dardanelles to let the Black Sea Fleet pass into the Mediterranean. The Black Sea Fleet made for Toulon, and there found the French fleet. Cherbourg and Brest became as hostile as Kiel. Worse still, Japan, regarding England and America as a common enemy, decided to strike a blow where it would be most felt by the Anglo-Saxon alliance.

Instead of seeking to avenge a long series of insults which the United States had heaped upon the people of the Mikado, the main portion of the Japanese fleet ostentatiously set sail for North Australia! The British Government cabled frantically to Marsden, and Marsden cabled briefly back after he had faced the President.

The President was obstinate and impossible.

'You don't want to get scared, Lord Marsden,' he said. 'I tell you the United States and England can wop the earth.'

'Of that,' said Marsden drily, 'I have my doubts. It's not my business,' he continued, 'to argue about the extremely foolish policy of certain of our statesmen which has laid England open to attack. But suppose we look at the matter as calmly as we can. The British Navy is going to be hard put to it to prevent the invasion of England if the fleets of Germany and France are combined against us in the North Sea and the Channel, and if the Austrian, Italian, and Russian fleets are allied against us in the Mediterranean.

'Personally,' he continued, 'though I am as great a believer in England's lucky star as any man, I say that if we have to face such a combination as this, it will be impossible to stave off defeat.'

The President sneered, and Marsden flushed.

'It is all very well for you to sneer,' said Marsden, fairly hotly for him, 'but America will not have to stand the brunt of the fighting. Japan, as you know, has sailed for Australia, the Russians are at the Indian frontier. This obstinate refusal of yours to give up Mymms is simply furnishing an excuse for the Powers of the world to break up the British Empire. They will settle with us first, and then you may be sure that they will settle with you. And, in view of these undeniable facts, I cannot see how you can any longer pretend that you wish for the friendship of Great Britain and for an alliance with my country.'

For once the President was cowed. 'I admit, Lord Marsden,' he said, 'that matters have not quite worked out as I should have wished. But what would you have me do? If I give up Mymms to England now it will not affect the present issue; it will merely rob England of our assistance, because, if we give Mymms up, then the Powers of the earth will devote all their attention to Great Britain and leave America alone. So how we are to help you now I can't see.'

Marsden shrugged his shoulders. 'Certainly,' he said, 'things seem pretty desperate, and, as they are desperate, we must take desperate measures. Poor little Mymms is all knocked to bits, but we must make him dream to-night. Of course, he will not dream unless Lady Cecilia asks him to, and I must make one stipulation. You must promise—you must give me your word as President—that you will stand by any decision which Mymms comes to.'

The President was now greatly troubled, and was only too glad to accede to Marsden's one condition. That night, therefore, Lady Cecilia took Mymms on one side and spoke to him gravely and earnestly. The little man wagged his head as it was brought home to him how great was his responsibility.

As on the previous occasion, Cecilia, the President, and Lord Marsden met together in the President's room before breakfast to await Mymms' announcement as to his dreams.

As he walked in they all noticed that he was paler and shakier than before, but there was the light of triumph in his eyes.

'I pulled it off orl right this time,' he said, as he nodded to the President and Marsden and then turned his gaze on Cecilia, 'and it seems to me that my dream will give you a straight tip.'

'Well, what was it?' asked the President eagerly.

'Well,' said Mymms thoughtfully, 'it was not very clear, but I managed to make out this much, that you'—here Mymms looked at the President—'agreed to submit all the bother that I have caused to a conference of the Powers. I saw perfectly clearly in my dream that the whole business was settled by general arbitration.'

Cecilia, glancing from the President to Marsden, saw that the two men were looking fixedly at each other. She took Mymms by the arm and led him out of the room.

When the door closed behind them, the President rose wearidly from the chair. 'I suppose it is the only thing to be done,' he said.

'I am afraid so, said Marsden.

Faced again with the necessity for immediate action, the President to a very great extent recovered his former spirits.

In this matter he really had to take the lead, but he found Marsden an ungrudging and entirely helpful ally.

The cables were set to work, and MORE MORE td newcl within the next twenty-four hours the rising tide of anger against America and Great Britain was slowly stemmed. In spite of the vulnerability of Britain's vast and straggling Empire, the rulers of the different Powers were not so hot-headed as not to be afraid to attack her.

Moreover, the huge and dominant and massive territory of the United States loomed in the background, large and formidable and dangerous.

Three more anxious and busy days passed by, each busy and anxious day followed by a busy and anxious night. Through these nights Mymms — now carefully sheltered from any news which would disturb him or distress him—slept without dreaming.

Finally all the arrangements for arbitration were made. The Powers, great and small, sent delegates plenipotentiary to The Hague on the understanding that Mymms was to be regarded, not as the possession of England or America, but as an international asset. Against this decision the President at first struggled, but finally he agreed to it, after stipulating that until the conference of the Powers had met and come to some decision, Mymms should remain in the safe keeping of America and England.

But this stipulation was not so fair as it seemed, for while the President raised not the slightest objection to Marsden holding what might be termed a watching brief on behalf of England, he insisted that an American warship should convey Mymms to The Hague, and that Mymms should be lodged at the American Ministry there during the negotiations.

Against this determination of the President, Marsden protested in vain. In the end he had to be content with sailing in the same ship—the United States cruiser 'Kentucky'—as Mymms. As a great concession Lady Cecilia was permitted to accompany them.

The very tedium of the voyage increased the anxiety of Marsden and Cecilia. But for her pride, Cecilia would have gone to Marsden a hundred times for counsel and comfort. Marsden, on the other hand, kept as aloof from Cecilia as he could; he possessed a chivalrous dread lest she might think that he was turning the difficulty of her position to his own advantage.

A gloomy spirit hung heavy on the whole ship's company, but, curiously enough, Mymms was quite lively and quite cheerful. He did not in the least seem to understand that he held the balance between war and peace.

The 'Kentucky' thrashed her way up the English Channel in the teeth of half a gale blowing from the northeast, to pitch and toss across the North Sea as she fought her way along the brilliantly lighted coast of Belgium.

On the night before they were due to cast anchor off Scheveningen, Marsden sought out Cecilia.

'I don't think,' he said, 'that it would be taking an unfair advantage of either America or the other Powers if we were to quietly arrange with Mymms that he should dream for us to-night.'

Cecilia looked at him with sparkling eyes.

'Curiously enough,' she said, 'the same idea struck me to-day.'

So presently they took Mymms apart and explained to him—as lucidly as they could—what they required of him.

Mymms nodded and chuckled. 'Orl right,' he said; 'I'll do my best, just as I did that night about arbitration. If we can do the old country a good turn—well, so much the better. You leave it to me.'

In his childish joy Mymms actually winked at Cecilia.

At five o'clock the next morning, when the 'Kentucky' was rolling badly, the door of Marsden's cabin was flung open with a crash, and Mymms tumbled in, white to the lips, short-breathed, and half fainting.

He rushed over to Marsden's bunk, and clung there sobbing.

Marsden did his best to quiet him, and presently Mymms grew calmer. 'I dreamed—I have dreamt orl right,' he stuttered, 'but it's too horrible—too horrible to tell you. I won't tell you! I daren't tell you what it is, because I've got an idea in my head that if I tell you it will come true.'

(To be Continued.)

MAGI

Quenches the thirst in a wholesome way and does the stomach and kidneys good. MAGI is not a medicine but preserves health. 20

THE WATER OF QUALITY

The Caledonia Springs Co., Limited, King's Hall Building, 591 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST. 'Phone Uptown 3937.

SAVED FROM THE SURGEON'S KNIFE

"Fruit-a-tives" cured Appendicitis

Newburgh, Ont., Feb. 12th, 1910.

"Just about a year ago, our daughter Ella (fourteen years) was taken with terrible pains in the right side. We at once put her under the care of a first-class doctor, who pronounced it a case of Appendicitis and advised an operation. We took her to a Hospital in Kingston where she was again immediately examined by an eminent specialist. He said she had Appendicitis and must be operated on at once, if we wanted to save her life.

"Luckily for us and for her, an uncle came in with some 'Fruit-a-tives' and insisted on Ella taking them. Good results were apparent almost from the first dose, and the treatment cured her.

"'Fruit-a-tives' saved our daughter from the surgeon's knife and to-day she is enjoying the best of health."

J. W. FOX, (Father).
LILLIAN FOX (Mother).

"Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world that will positively cure Constipation—the cause of Appendicitis. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial size, 25c. At all druggists, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

"BED-TIME STORIES"

PAPER ON NURSEY WALL.

(Mazie V. Caruthers.)

The paper on my nursery wall
Shows meadows bright and green;
A narrow, winding road runs on
The little hills between.
There, crook in hand, roams sad Bo-peep,
Trying so hard to find her sheep!

I wish that she could turn and look
Around the nursery wall.
She'd find them then, as plain as day,
Waiting to hear her call!
It's mean she cannot understand
Her sheep are there, so near at hand!

At night I lie in bed and think
How jolly it would be
If she could only turn her head
As easily as me.
Then, while I'm thinking of Bo-peep,
I generally go fast asleep!

—'Lippincott's.

PRINCE RAINBOW.

(By Guilbert Braddock.)

(This fairy tale was written by a deaf and mute boy, eleven years old, an inmate of a deaf and blind asylum.)

There was once an old king who had a beautiful daughter named Militza. She was the most beautiful maiden in the world. One day the king called several princes to the palace to try for the hand of the Princess Militza.

These princes were dressed in different colors There was the Black Prince, the Green Prince and so on. They stood in a line in the courtroom, and the Princess passed before them all, sending out the ones that she did not like All went out one by one until the Blue Prince and Prince Rainbow, who was dressed in all the colors of the rainbow, were left. They were both of the same beauty, and the Princess Militza found it hard to decide which to take.

The King said they must try to win her. The Princess said that if one of them was dead she would take the other. At this moment, the White Prince, who had not come in with the other princes, entered. This prince, who was a wizard, had been detained, and now he asked for the hand of the Princess. Just then his eye fell on Prince Rainbow, who was his worst enemy. He said to the Princess: 'This is a wicked magician, who means to carry you off.' Then he cast a spell over the Prince, who vanished into a rainbow. The Princess looked about for the Blue Prince, but he was gone. Then she looked at the White Prince and he was more beautiful than the other two princes. So she said she would marry him in two weeks.

Meanwhile the White Prince had put a spell on the Blue Prince and caused him to disappear, and he was never seen in the world again. The White Prince went out doors and said to a rainbow in the sky: 'You shall be a rainbow until the Princess finds the pot of gold at one of your ends.' The rainbow said: 'My mother has laid a spell on you, that after I am free you will die.'

Two weeks afterward the Princess Militza and the White Prince were married. But some time afterward the Prince got tired of living in Militza's own kingdom, so he carried her off to a castle in the clouds. Militza wanted to be with her father, and she insulted the Prince so much that he got angry and shut her up in a tower on a lonely cloud in the sky. There he left her for many days. The Princess did nothing but sit down and weep as she thought of her poor old father with no heir to his throne.

One day as she was looking out of a tower window, she saw a rainbow. It was so near that she could touch it. Then a bright idea struck her. She climbed out of the window. She slid down one end and landed safely on the earth. Then she found a pot of gold near the end of the rainbow. She clasped the precious treasure, and then she found herself clasping Prince Rainbow. She gave a loud cry and drew back, thinking he was going to get even with her, but he said: 'Your enemy is no more now' And he pointed to the White Prince, who was lying on the ground near the place where the pot of gold had been found. Militza was glad when she saw him there. She and the Rainbow Prince went to her father's kingdom, and her old father died of joy at her return.

They were married, and lived happily together, and if they are not dead they are still living happily together.—'Christian Intelligencer.'

ARE YOUR CORNS TENDER?

Why keep them—why suffer when cure can be had in twenty-four hours by using Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor? Its healing balms and soothing qualities relieve the pain in a few hours, the hard kernel of the corn is dissolved away. Absolute satisfaction in a 25c bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor.

R & O NAV. CO. LOW RATES TO WEST

INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH.

To TORONTO - - - $10.00. Return $18.00
To HAMILTON - - $10.50. Return $19.00

Via the BEAUTIFUL THOUSAND ISLANDS AND PICTURESQUE BAY OF QUINTE BY DAYLIGHT.

The fine iron steamer "Belleville" sails from Montreal every Friday at 7 p.m. Steam heat and electric lights throughout and every comfort and convenience for passengers on board.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 9-11 Victoria Square.

STR. EMPRESS DAILY EXCURSION TO CARILLON $1.00

This is the Last Week—SATURDAY, Sept. 23rd, THE LAST TRIP.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL on the BEAUTIFUL OTTAWA RIVER to CARILLON, where the Steamer remains about ONE HOUR. Nice Park at Landing, or lots of time to walk through the village and view the MILE-LONG DAM, that spans the river.

Take 8 A.M. Grand Trunk train Daily for Lachine Wharf to connect with steamer.

Tickets at Grand Trunk Station. ROUND TRIP, $1.00.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

ONLY DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE
Between Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Detroit and Chicago.

7½ HOURS To TORONTO
"International Limited"
(Canada's Railway Greyhound.)
Lvs. Montreal 9 a.m. for Toronto and West.

FOUR EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY
Between MONTREAL and TORONTO.
9.00 a.m., 9.45 a.m., 5.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m.
Elegant Dining, Parlor and Library Car Service on Day Train. The Pullman Sleeping Cars operated on Night Trains are electric-lighted, including reading lamps in berths, and are also equipped with electric fans.

Pacific Coast Points.

In effect until October 15th, inclusive.
One Way Second-Class Colonist Fares from Montreal, via Chicago, to

Nelson, Vancouver, Victoria, Westminster, B.C.; Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Wash.; Portland, Ore. ..... } $47.70

San Francisco, Los Angeles San Diego, Cal.; Mexico City, Mex. ..... } $49.00

Low rates to many other points.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.

Leave Montreal for Chicago on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10.30 p.m. Berths available for accommodation of passengers holding first or second class tickets on payment of nominal charge. Connection made with trains carrying cars of similar style at Chicago.

PACIFIC COAST TOURS

In effect until Sept. 30th. Round trip from Montreal, via Chicago to Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Portland, etc. ..... } $100.50

San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, etc., via direct lines in both directions .... } $105.45

San Francisco, via Portland, Ore., in one direction .. } $115.50

CITY TICKET OFFICES:
130 St. James Street, 'Phone Main 6905, or Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

TORONTO SERVICE
10.45 P.M. DAILY.
YONGE ST. STATION
NORTH TORONTO.
THIS TRAIN HAS NO EQUAL FOR COMFORTABLE TRAVELLING.

Compartment cars of unexcelled superiority, and Sleeping cars.
The only line on which there are Compartment cars.
8.45 a.m. and 10.00 p.m. daily to Union Station.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS
WEEK-END HOLIDAY RESORT.
CHEAP FARES
GOING FRIDAY and SATURDAY, RETURN UNTIL MONDAY.

WEEK END TICKETS
NOW ON SALE.

RIGAUD SERVICE

Trains 520, from Rigaud, 8.20 p.m., and intermediate stations, Saturday and Sunday, for Montreal, will run until further notice.

General Change in Time
OCTOBER 8.

COLONIZATION EXCURSION
—TO—
NEW ONTARIO & TEMISKAMING

Going October 5th. Return until November 5th.
FROM MONTREAL TO

Sturgeon Falls, Verner, Warren, Ville Marie	$ 8.40
Chelmsford	8.60
Massey	9.35
Blind River	10.10
No. Temiskaming	8.90

PORTLAND AND MAINE COAST

Parlor car, 9.00 a.m. daily, except Sunday.

HUNTERS' EXCURSIONS
FROM MONTREAL TO
Mattawa, to Temiskaming and Kipawa.
Ironsides to Maniwaki, Que.
Aylmer, Que., to Waltham, Que.
St. Adele, Que., to Duhamel, Que.
Riviere a Pierre Jct. to Chicoutimi, Que., including La Tuque and Roberval branches, via Quebec.
Morin Flats to Huberdeau, Que.
AT FIRST-CLASS SINGLE FARE AND ONE-THIRD.
Good going until Nov. 3.
Returning until Dec. 2nd, 1911.

REDUCED FARES
Until Oct. 15th, inclusive.
Second-Class Colonist Fares from Montreal to

Nelson and Spokane, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, and Portland	$47.70
San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego	$49.00
Mexico City, Mex.	

Low rates to many other points.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS
FROM MONTREAL TO

Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Portland, etc.	$100.50
San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, etc., via direct lines in both directions	$105.45
San Francisco, via Portland, Ore., in one direction	$115.50

Going until Sept. 30th.
Return until Oct. 31st.

TICKET OFFICES:
218 St. James St. Telephones, Main 3732, 3733, or Place Viger and Windsor Street Stations.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

BONAVENTURE UNION STATION.

Hunters' Excursions

Reduced fares to points in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.
Good going Oct. 19th to Nov. 11th.
Returning up to Dec. 14th, 1911.

TRAIN SERVICE
MARITIME EXPRESS.

8.15 A.M. — for Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riv. du Loup, Cacouna, Little Metis, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John and Halifax, daily except Saturdays. On Saturdays, to Campbellton only.

4.00 P.M. — EXPRESS to St. Hyacinthe and Nicolet and intermediate stations, daily except Sunday.

OCEAN LIMITED.

7.30 P.M. — daily, except Saturdays, for Levis, Quebec, Riv. du Loup, Matapedia, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, Prince Edward Island and the Sydneys.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
130 St. James St. Tel. Bell M. 6181.
H. A. PRICE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. GEO. STRUBBE, City Ticket Agt.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

PATENTS

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, Quebec Bank Building, Montreal and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO

INVENTIONS PATENTED
IN ALL COUNTRIES.
OWEN N. EVANS
Merchants Bank Building, Montreal.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may reside within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that on Monday, 16th October, 1911, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, shall be sold at Public Auction at the office of E. R. Decary, the undersigned Notary, No. 232 St. James Street, Montreal, that certain farm being composed of the South-West half of Lot. No. 70A of the Incorporated Village of Cote des Neiges, forming part of the Estate of the late Jean Baptiste Goyer, in his lifetime of Cote des Neiges, Farmer.

E. R. DECARY,
Notary.

30th Sept., 1911.

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that on Monday, 16th October, 1911, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, shall be sold at Public Auction at the office of E. R. Decary, the undersigned Notary, No. 232 St. James Street, Montreal, that certain farm known as Lot. No. 31 upon the Official Plan and Book of Reference of the Parish of Montreal, belonging to the Substitution created by Maurice Gougeon, by deed of Donation to D. Gougeon, et al, before J. A. Labadie, Notary, 19th January, 1861.

E. R. DECARY,
Notary.

30th Sept., 1911.

ASHES

Given away Free. Apply Engineer Witness Office. Easy of access.

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

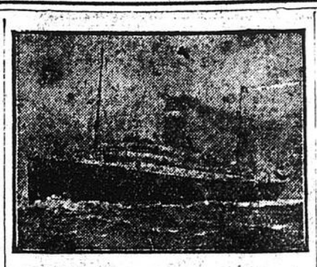
September 30.

Thus saith the Lord, Have I no power to deliver?—Isa. 1., 2.

The salvation of the righteous is of the Lord: he is their strength in the time of trouble. And the Lord shall help them, and deliver them: he shall deliver them from the wicked, and save them, because they trust in him. —Ps. xxxvii., 39, 40.

EXCUSABLE HOMICIDE.

Yesterday, at 7.30, Alexandre Trudeau, 11 years of age, residing at 831 Albert street, St. Henri, was knocked down and killed at the corner of Atwater avenue and St. James street, by a heavy waggon belonging to the City Ice Company. The body was taken to the morgue, where an inquest was held by Deputy Coroner Biron, the verdict being 'excusable homicide.'



ALLAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.
FAST TURBINE STEAMERS.
SHORTEST OCEAN PASSAGE.

TO LIVERPOOL.

Tunisian	Oct. 6
Victorian	Oct. 13
Corsican	Oct. 20
Virginian	Oct. 27

Saloon passage, $80.00 and $90.00, and up.
Second Cabin, $50.00, $52.50 and up. London, $2.50 additional. Third Class, Liverpool, London and Glasgow, $31.25 and $32.50, according to steamer.

TO GLASGOW.

Scotian	Oct. 7
Hesperian	Oct. 14
Ionian	Oct. 21
Grampian	Oct. 28

SS. Grampian and Hesperian: Saloon, $70.00, and up. Second Class, $50.00, and up. Other steamers.
One Class Cabin, called second cabin, $47.50 and $50.00, and up. Third Class, $30.25.

TO HAVRE AND LONDON.

Corinthian	Oct. 8
*Pomeranian	Oct. 15
Lake Erie	Oct. 22
Sicilian	Oct. 29

*Does not call at Havre.
One Class—Second Cabin Rate—London, $45; Havre, $55.00, and up; Paris, $3.65 additional. Third Class, London, $30.25; Havre, $31.00; Paris, $33.50.
All the steamers on the above services, Liverpool, Glasgow, London, and Havre, are fitted with cold storage.
H. & A. ALLAN, MONTREAL.

The Royal Line

Finest and Fastest Steamers on the Canadian route. Land to Land, 3 days 14 hours. Dock to Dock, 5 days 20 hours.

From Montreal.	Steamer.	From Bristol.
Oct. 4	ROYAL EDWARD.	Oct. 18
Oct. 18	ROYAL GEORGE	Nov. 1
Nov. 1	ROYAL EDWARD.	Nov. 15
Nov. 15	ROYAL GEORGE.	Nov. 29

First sailing from Halifax, Nov. 29. Christmas sailing, Dec. 13th.
Any Steamship Agent, or 'Phone M. 6570.
CANADIAN NORTHERN SS., Ltd., 230 St. James Street, Montreal.
Uptown Agency, 530 St. Catherine W.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EMPRESSES AND OTHER STEAMSHIPS

QUEBEC and LIVERPOOL
EMPRESS OF BRITAIN.. Oct. 6
EMPRESS OF IRELAND.. Oct 20
Rates—First class, $92.50 and upwards. Second class, $53.75 and upwards.
MONTREAL, QUEBEC AND LIVERPOOL:
LAKE MANITOBA.. .. OCT. 12
LAKE CHAMPLAIN .. .. OCT. 26
Rates—One Class Cabin (Second Cabin), $50.00 and upwards.
Tickets and information from any Steamship Agents or
W. G. Annable, Gen. Passenger Agt. Wm. Webber, Passenger Agt. 3 and 5 Board of Trade Building.

DONALDSON LINE

GLASGOW PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

From Glasgow.		From Montreal.
Sept. 23	†*T.SS. SATURNIA	Oct. 7
Sept. 30	SS. SALACIA	Oct. 14
Oct. 7	†*T.SS. CASSANDRA,	Oct. 21
Oct. 14	†*T.SS. ATHENIA	Oct. 28

*Steamers fitted with Refrigerators.
†Passenger steamers.
Passage Rates: Cabin (called Second), $47.50. Third Class, Eastbound, $30.25; Westbound, $31.25.
Special Uptown Agency, Thos. Cook & Son, 530 St. Catherine St. W., or
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, AGENTS.

CUNARD THOMSON LINE

JOINT LONDON FREIGHT SERVICE.
Cold Storage and Cool Air on Steamers Marked *.

*T.SS. AUSONIA	Oct. 7
SS. FREMONA	Oct. 14
*T.SS. ASCANIA	Oct. 21

Full particulars on application to
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, AGENTS.

THOMSON LINE

LEITH SERVICE.
SS. BELLONA (about) .. .. ..Oct. 22
NEWCASTLE SERVICE.
SS. BELLONA (about) .. .. ..Oct. 22
For full particulars for all services, apply to
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Me.

CUNARD LINE

CANADIAN LONDON PASSENGER SERVICE.

From Southampton.		From Montreal for London.
Sept. 19	T.SS. AUSONIA	Oct. 7
Oct. 3	T.SS. ASCANIA	Oct. 21
Oct. 17	T.SS. ALBANIA	Nov. 4

Passage Rates: Cabin (called second), Ascania, $46.25 and upwards; other steamers, $45.00 and upwards. Third Class, British, Eastbound, $30.25. Prepaid, West., $30.00.
Full particulars on application to Special Uptown Agency, Thos. Cook & Son, 530 St. Catherine St. W., or
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, St. John, N.B., Portland, Me., Winnipeg, Man., and all Cunard Line Agents.

CLARK'S "ARABIC" ORIENT CRUISE

Feb. 8, $400 up for 71 days, including all shore excursions. Special features:—HOLY LAND, EGYPT, FALL BOUND THE WORLD TOURS.
FRANK C. CLARK, 'Times' Building, New York City.

WHITE STAR DOMINION
LARGEST STEAMERS FROM CANADA

Sailing Weekly Between
Montreal-Quebec-Liverpool
SHORTEST ROUTE TO EUROPE.

'LAURENTIC' 'MEGANTIC' — Largest and finest steamers from Canada. First, Second and Third Class passengers carried. Elevators; String Orchestras.

TEUTONIC CANADA

One Class Cabin (II.) and Third Class passengers only. Maximum comfort at minimum rates.
Wireless Telegraph and Submarine Signals on all steamers.
Rates: $92.50 First; $50 Second; $31.25 Third Class and up, according to steamer and berth.
Ask Agents for particulars or Company's Office, 118 Notre Dame St. W. Uptown Agy., 530 St. Catherine Street, West.

Manchester Liners
(LIMITED).
WEEKLY SAILINGS TO AND FRO MANCHESTER.

From Man.	From Montreal
Sept. 2	MAN. CORPOR'N .. Sept. 9
Sept. 9	MAN. EXCHANGE .. Sept. 16
Sept. 16	MAN. IMPORTER .. Oct. 7
Sept. 23	MAN. COMMERCE .. Oct. 14
Sept. 30	MAN. TRADER .. Oct. 21

Limited number of passengers carried.
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited
Agents, MONTREAL.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.

ELLIOTT & DAVID
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors.
Commissioners for all the Province
And for the States of Massachusetts and New York.
Canada Life Building, 189 St. James st
Henry J. Elliott, K.C. L. A. David.

SMITH, MARKEY, SKINNER, PUGSLEY & HYDE,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, Etc.,
METROPOLITAN BUILDING,
179 ST. JAMES STREET.
ROBT. C. SMITH, K.C., FRED. H. MARKEY, K.C.
WALDO W. SKINNER,
WILLIAM G. PUGSLEY,
G. GORDON HYDE.

MACLENNAN & BAKER
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors,
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FARQUHAR S. MACLENNAN, K.C.
WILLIAM A. BAKER, LL.B.

Tel. Main 3960.
PATTERSON & JENKINS,
Advocates, Barristers & Solicitors,
180 St. James Street, Montreal.
W. PATTERSON. J. JENKINS.

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

Gouin, Lemieux, Murphy & Berard
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors.
Quebec Bank Building, 11 Place d'Armes, Montreal.
Sir L. Gouin, K.C. Hon. R. Lemieux, K.C.
D. R. Murphy, K.C. L. P. Berard, K.C.
Ant. Perrault, LL.L. J. H. Dillon, B.C.L.

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the eighteenth day of September, 1911, incorporating Messrs. William Johnson, broker, Alexander Ronald Johnson, barrister, Leslie Hale Boyd, advocate and King's Counsel, William Johnson, junior, broker, and Gordon Campbell Fletcher, agent, of the City and District of Montreal, for the following purpose:—

To carry on the business of manufacturing, buying, selling and dealing in all kinds of novelties, articles and commodities which may be manufactured out of the materials used or connected therewith;

To manufacture, purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, own, sell, assign and transfer, invest, trade and deal in goods, wares and merchandise of every kind and description.

To purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire any interest in such other buildings, works or properties movable or immoveable, which may be necessary for the purposes of the company;

To purchase or otherwise acquire provisional or other protection and licenses in respect of any inventions, patents, trade marks or names, designs, copyrights, ideas which may appear likely to be advantageous or useful to the company, and to test, develop, prolong, renew, vend, grant exclusive or other licenses in respect of or otherwise deal with all or any of the same;

To act as agents for other manufacturing or dealing in similar articles;

To invest or deal in shares in any other corporation with moneys of the company not immediately required for the purposes of the company from time to time.

To pay for any services rendered to the company, in such manner as may seem expedient, by the issue of shares either fully or partially paid up, or other securities of the company;

To purchase or otherwise acquire the goodwill, undertaking, rights, property and assets and to assume the whole or any part of the liabilities of any person, firm, company or association carrying on any business with objects similar to those of this company, or which the company has power to carry on or undertake; and to carry on, conduct and liquidate any such business so acquired, and to make and carry into effect any contracts or agreements with any person, firm or company as aforesaid with respect to amalgamation, joint working, co-operation, division of profits or otherwise;

To sell, transfer or dispose of the whole or any part of the business and undertaking of the company, to any company, or to any person, firm or corporation carrying on a similar business and to accept as consideration for any such sale, transfer, disposal, any shares, debentures, securities or property belonging to the company;

To carry on any other business whether manufacturing or otherwise which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above, under the name of "Utilities Limited", with total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000.00), divided into two thousand (2000) shares of ten dollars ($10.00) each.

The principal place of business of the corporation, will be in the city of Montreal.

Dated at the office of the Provincial Secretary, this eighteenth day of September, 1911.

ALEXANDRE DESMEULES,
Deputy Provincial Secretary

LESLIE H. BOYD, K.C.,
Solicitor for Applicants.

PURE MADE IN CANADA WHOLESOME
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM
RELIABLE ECONOMICAL

WOMEN'S CANADIAN CLUBS

(By Marjory MacMurchy.)
Copyright by Publishers Press, Ltd.

The first Women's Canadian Club was formed in 1907. One would not like to venture the statement that if men's Canadian clubs had not existed it is improbable that a women's Canadian Club would ever have been added to the history of Canada. The

MRS. R. W. REFORD,
President Women's Canadian Club of Montreal.

fact is, however, that men's Canadian clubs were formed first. The first city in Canada to possess a Women's Canadian Club was Montreal. The Women's Canadian Club of Winnipeg was inaugurated in the same year. Toronto followed suit with its Women's Canadian Club in 1908. Since then, many Canadian clubs for women have been organized in Canada. The growth of the idea has been wonderful. On the whole, the Canadian Club for women has kept pace very fairly with the Canadian Club for men, taking into consideration the fact that the movement began as a men's club.

The great majority of Canadians, both men and women, delight to listen to distinguished visitors. They want to know what is going on in the world, outside of Canada, as well as in Canada. They want to see how the distinguished visitor looks. They wish to hear them speak for themselves. The Canadian feels better pleased all the rest of his days when John Morley makes a speech in the House of Lords and Bryce visits

MISS HURLBATT,
Vice-President Women's Canadian Club of Montreal.

Ottawa and Kipling writes a new poem because he can say to himself, 'I heard him speak,' 'I know what kind of a chap he is.' There is nothing like having seen and heard a distinguished visitor for one's self when it comes to the understanding later of the great affairs of the world. The Canadian Club idea has enabled thousands of Canadians to listen to Morley, Bryce, Beresford and Milner in place of the half dozen who would have heard them speak conversationally if there had been no Canadian Clubs.

While the men were able to partake of this feast of reason and flow of soul, the women of Canada had to stay at home, because they had no Canadian Clubs. They did not like being denied the privilege of listening to the distinguished visitor and of seeing him for themselves. So women in the different cities began to form Canadian Clubs. Undoubtedly, an intelligent interest in affairs of the day, as well as a keen interest in interesting people, is a strong impulse behind the Women's Canadian Club. One other predominant motive which spurs on the growth of the Canadian Club is nationality.

It is impossible to keep account of every Women's Canadian Club which has been formed since 1907. They are being formed very rapidly and they are independent organizations which find it easy to stand alone. The Association of Canadian Clubs is a federation which includes both men's clubs and women's clubs.

There are at least twelve Women's Canadian Clubs in Canada. The list includes Berlin, Fort William, London, North Bay, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, St. John, Toronto, Vancouver, Victoria and Winnipeg.

Women's Canadian Clubs differ widely in some respects. But they all have a large membership. Montreal, which is the oldest Women's Canadian Club, is the only one, as far as the present writer knows, which keeps to the idea of the men's club and has a speaker address them at luncheon. The officers of the Montreal Women's Canadian Club for this year are: President, Mrs. R. Wilson Reford; vice-presidents, Madam Arthur Boyer and Miss Hurlbatt; treasurer, Mrs. G. H. Duggan; secretary, Mrs. Graham Drinkwater. The membership is in the neighborhood of five hundred. Considering the fact that the membership fee of the Montreal Women's Canadian Club is four dollars, this membership is extraordinarily large. The constitution says that 'the purpose of this club is to foster patriotism and to encourage a deeper and more serious interest amongst women in the institutions, history and resources of Canada, as well as to bring before them leading questions of the day both at home and abroad, and to endeavor to unite Canadian women in such work as may be within their powers for the welfare and progress of the Dominion.'

'A further object is to give women opportunities of hearing orators and men of eminence speak on these various subjects. It has, therefore, been resolved to invite speakers who will bring inspiration and instruction to address the members of the club five times during the season, which shall be from October till April. Before each address there will be a simple and informal luncheon.'

These two paragraphs contain an

MRS. FLORENCE H. HUESTON,
Toronto.

accurate statement of why Canadian women want Canadian clubs. As far as one can tell, the same reasons influenced men when they first formed Canadian clubs. The Canadian club movement has shown unmistakably that the men and women of Canada care for the same things and care very much in the same way. There is much comradeship between men and women in Canada. It is true that the men have their own Canadian clubs and the women have theirs. But the separate clubs exist for the same reasons, and they work together in the same federation, the Federation of Canadian Clubs. In Toronto this spring the men's Canadian Club invited the women's Canadian Club to a joint meeting which took place at a dinner where there was a large attendance of men and women. The two speakers were women: Mrs. Sanford Evans, of the Women's Canadian Club of Winnipeg, and Miss Hurlbatt, of the Women's Canadian Club of Montreal.

There was some doubt at first as to the possible success of women's Canadian clubs in obtaining distinguished speakers. For the season of 1909-10 the Montreal Women's Canadian Club was

MRS. PETER McKELLAR,
President Women's Canadian Club of Fort William, Ont.

addressed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier on 'British and American Constitutions, a Comparison;' by Mr. Lionel Curtis on 'The Union of South Africa.' by Mr. E. T. Hartman on 'Civic Improvement and Citizenship;' by Miss Agnes Laur on 'The Conservation of Natural Resources;' by Mr. Arthur Lionel Smith on 'History and Citizenship;' and by Mr. G. W. Prothero on 'Cavour.' The Women's Canadian Club of London was the first Canadian club to secure the Hon. Mr. Bryce to address their membership, and, rejoicing in their good fortune, they invited the men's Canadian Club of London to join them.

Sir Charles Beresford addressed the Women's Canadian Club of Toronto, and in his address said that the women of Canada must have been the paramount influence in shaping the national character which he found in Canada.

MRS. J. J. BANFIELD,
Women's Canadian Club of Vancouver, B.C.

The statistics of women's Canadian clubs show the popularity of the movement with Canadian women. The Women's Canadian Club of Berlin and Waterloo was formed last year. It began with a membership of 117 and has now 133 members. Fort William's Women's Canadian Club has a membership of 154. The Women's Canadian Club of London was formed in 1910 with a membership of 100. This year it has 220. The women of St. John formed a Canadian Club in 1908 with a membership of 150. The officers for this year of the Women's Canadian Club of Toronto are: President, Miss

MRS. E. L. JONES,
President Women's Canadian Club of Winnipeg.

Constance Boulton; vice-presidents, Mrs. George Dickson and Dr. Helen MacMurchy; secretary, Mrs. J. B. Tyrrell; treasurer, Mrs. Allan Ramsay. The Toronto Women's Canadian Club was formed in 1908 with a membership of about 600. The Winnipeg Club, which was formed in 1907, began with a membership of 555, and has now 595 members. These are representative women's Canadian clubs and representative statistics.

It has been pointed out that the Women's Canadian Club of Montreal is the only one of the women's clubs which has followed the practice of the men's clubs in having an address preceded by a luncheon. The simple fare of the men's clubs becomes afternoon tea in some of the women's clubs. But as a rule the members of the women's clubs come to listen to the distinguished visitor and not for material refreshment. It can be readily understood that there is sometimes a dearth of distinguished visitors. Then the Women's Canadian Club is more inclined than is the case with the men's organization to undertake some work which will constitute a bond amongst the membership. The men's club is satisfied not to meet for a couple of months. The women feel that they may have no Canadian Club left unless they take active measures to keep it alive. Then, too, Canadian women like to be doing something. Like Maggie in Barrie's play, they stick close to their knitting, although it may not be the knitting of stockings. The Winnipeg Women's Canadian Club is working at present to secure from the Dominion Government an expansion of the Homestead Act to include in its benefits all women of British birth who have attained the age limit of twenty-one years. It seems that women have the privilege of homesteading in the United States, and the Women's Canadian Club of Winnipeg sees good reason why British women should have it in Canada. Petitions to this end are now in circulation. In St. John the Women's Canadian Club carries on educational work. They celebrate May 18, which is Loyalist Day. In London the Women's Canadian Club gives prizes for essays written by school children on patriotic subjects. Inspired by one of the addresses delivered before it, this club means to promote sanitation in its own city. The Women's Canadian Club of Fort William is familiarizing its members with the lives of a number of Canadian heroes and heroines. One women's Canadian club has announced its intention of taking an interest in the election of the local school board for the present year.

Judging by numbers and enthusiasm, the women's Canadian clubs are successful. There is possibly a tendency for their membership to be confined, as in the case with Canadian clubs

LADY TAYLOR,
A great supporter of Women's Clubs.

formed by men, to the well-to-do citizenship. It is in any case a strongly marked national aspiration which has created the Canadian Club both among men and women. How much might be done by the women of the Canadian clubs to come into closer sympathy with their women fellow citizens in patriotism and citizenship is indicated by the fact that what is virtually a second women's Canadian club with a large membership is already in existence in Toronto. The organization of the Business Women's Club in Toronto is likely to be followed in other cities. The impulse prompting these business women to form a society is closely akin to that which prompted the formation of the Women's Canadian Club. It is a national opportunity for the women of Canada to work in closer understanding and sympathy.

LAURENTIA MILK

Has won both the medical profession and the public favor, who were anxious for pure, germ-proof milk, and who have now found this precious liquid food in Laurentia Milk.

This milk keeps indefinitely in all climates, and everybody can secure a supply in advance for a week, a month, or a year, as is done for any preserved or bottled food. Laurentia Milk is wholesome, by its homogenization, which is produced by a mechanical treatment, and sterilized without any addition whatsoever, under the most hygienic conditions, thus securing for the consumer absolute security; it is the milk which every family should have. Ask it from your grocer. It is prepared in a model plant at Lacolle, P.Q., and sold by the Canadian Farm Produce Company Limited.

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198 St. Catherine W., Montreal.
DAY AND EVE ING CLASSES ESTABLISHED 1895. Individual instruction. Tel. Main 309.
ANGUS CAZA, Prin.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for girls, Berthier, en-haut, P.Q., will re-open Oct. 2nd, 1911. Address MADAME P. A. CLEMENTS, or MADEMOISELLE AMARON.

The 'Witness' Daily Fashion Hint.

PHOTOS BY JOEL FEDER

NEW VEILS AND HOW TO WEAR THEM.

Silk veils absolutely without dressing are a fad, and three examples are illustrated; one a cobweb mesh pattern, another a bold round mesh design and the third a very handsome fine mesh. These veils are draped around the brim of a rather small hat, and allowed to fall over the shoulders and far down the back.

WOMEN'S MORAL REFORM COUNCIL.

The annual meeting of the Presbyterian Women's Moral Reform Council will be held in the hall of the Young Women's Christian Association on Thursday afternoon, October 5, at three o'clock.

THE LAWRENCE 'Y.'S'

The Lawrence Y. W. C. T. U. will hold their re-opening meeting on Monday evening, October 2nd, at the home of Mrs. John Currie, 75 Inspector street, at eight o'clock. All members are earnestly requested to attend, and new members and friends are cordially invited.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIAL CLUB.

The Young People's Social Club will hold its first meeting of the season on Thursday evening, October 5th, in the school room of the First Baptist Church, corner of Union avenue and Sherbrooke street, at eight o'clock. Programme, enrolment of members, election of officers and committees, music and refreshments.

LADIES' AID RECEPTION.

The Ladies' Aid Society of MacVicar Memorial Church tendered the congregation this annual reception on Thursday night. Everything was done to have all made acquainted. After a choice programme of vocal and instrumental numbers, refreshments were served, and the happy event closed by singing 'Auld Lang Syne.'

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY PATTERN.

The home dressmaker should keep a little catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.

4635

Boys' Suit.

This model gives us a shirt and trousers combined in a suit. The shirt may be of madras, cambric or other wash fabric and the trousers of some tailor mixture, or both may be of a plain color in serge, cheviot, &c.

The shirt is plain in design, with a band closing in front and a yoke across the back. The collar may be detachable. The trousers fasten without a fly in the smaller sizes and with one in the larger.

The pattern, 4,635, is cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36 inch material.

PATTERN COUPON.

Please send the above-mentioned pattern as per directions given below.

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Size .....

Name .....

Address in full:

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N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. The pattern cannot reach you in less than a week. Price 10 cents each, in cash, postal note or stamps. Address: 'Witness' Pattern Department, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

BOVRIL
IS SPECIALLY VALUABLE IN THE FALL
When the days grow cool and nights chilly there is danger to weak or run down constitutions. Keep your vitality high by the regular use of BOVRIL.

"THE BEST HOME PRESERVES"
These are made by rightly combining luscious fresh fruits with
Redpath
EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR
The best results are then assured.
Ask your grocer for Redpath Extra Granulated Sugar. He knows then that you want the best.
The Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal
Established in 1854 by John Redpath.

A pure BRITISH Manufacture.
BORWICK'S
BAKING POWDER
enables the housewife to make the best & lightest home-made
CAKES, SCONES, PASTRY, &c.

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117-119 Craig Street West
AUCTION
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY
2½ P.M.
COME AND SEE
MOVABLE effects or any merchandise will be put up at auction at the request of purchaser.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

COUNCIL OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.
FREE DRAWING AND INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.
OPENING MONDAY EVENING, 9th OCTOBER,
AT THE "MONUMENT NATIONAL"

Freehand Drawing, Painting and Drawing (Day), Lithography, Sign Painting and Lettering, Carpentry (Joinery), Ladies' Dress Cutting, Sewing and Millinery (Day and Evening), Solfeggio (Day and Evening), Architectural Drawing, Mechanical Drawing, Modelling, Boot and Shoe Pattern Making. Stair Building Construction.

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147 CHARRON STREET, MECHANICAL DRAWING, TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

Prospectus and information can be obtained at the office, MONUMENT NATIONAL BUILDING, 296 St. Lawrence Street. Telephone Main 1109. PUPILS CAN BE ENROLLED IMMEDIATELY.
J. P. L. BERUBE, Secretary.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
502 DORCHESTER STREET WEST.
EDUCATIONAL CLASSES,
OPEN MONDAY, OCTOBER 2nd, 1911.
Millinery, Dressmaking, Art Needlework, Plain Sewing, French, Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Commercial Law, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Reading Circle, Current Events Club, Bible and Bible Study Classes, Mission Circle and Girls' Club.
For further information, apply at the Office.
Circulars sent on application. Telephone UPTOWN 2789.

20th Year.
PROF. J. P. STEPHEN'S
CLASSES IN ELOCUTION
For LADIES and GENTLEMEN
18 McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE
Telephone: Up 2474

SCHOOL OF ART
Session of 1911-12 will open on 2nd October, 1911.
Applications should be made early to the Secretary.
ART ASSOCIATION J. B. ABBOTT, Sec

ALBERT COLLEGE
BELLEVILLE, ONT.
OVER 300 STUDENTS enrolled annually, one-half of whom are young ladies.
Highest facilities in all departments.
Will reopen Monday, September 11th, 1911.
For illustrated calendar, address,
PRINCIPAL DYER, D.D.

Opening of
LES ECOLES MENAGERES PROVINCIALES
14 CHURCH ST.,
(Montreal Technical School Building, Domestic Science Department), Monday, October 2nd.
Cooking Classes—Monday, 7.30 p.m.; Friday, 10 a.m.
Fees—25c. a lesson.
Dressmaking—Monday, 7.30 p.m.; Wednesday, 10 a.m.
Fees—6 lessons for $1.00.
Millinery—Opening Monday, Oct. 16th, 10 a.m.; Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.
Fees—6 lessons for $1.00.
N.B.—For this last course pupils are requested to register in advance.
School—Tel. East 3706.
Lady Principal—Tel. East 4447.

GOVERNMENT NIGHT SCHOOL CLASSES.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.
Evening classes in the ordinary school subjects are offered this winter in the following schools:—
Delorimier, 1320 Chabot Street.
Dufferin, 162 St. Urbain Street.
Earl Grey, 773 Comte Street.
Fairmount, 2023 Esplanade Avenue.
Lansdowne, 1037 St. Catherine Street East.
Mount Royal, 226 Mitcheson Street.
Sarah Maxwell Memorial, 127 Prefontaine Street.
William Dawson, 385 Christopher Columbus Avenue.
William Lunn, 171 Ann Street.
Classes in Woodwork (for boys only) will be offered in the following centres:—
Aberdeen School, 515 St. Denis Street.
Lansdowne School, 1037 St. Catherine Street East.
Mount Royal School, 226 Mitcheson Street.
Victoria School, 42 St. Luke Street.
All classes are free, but a deposit of fifty cents will be required. This deposit will be returned at the end of the session to all who have attended two-thirds of the school sessions.
Principals will be at their respective schools on Monday evening, October 2nd, from 7.30 to 8 o'clock, to receive the names of applicants. Those wishing to join these classes should give in their names on that evening.
H. J. SILVER.
Superintendent.

MAJOR G. W. STEPHENS SEEKS LOWER INSURANCE RATE FOR ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE

Major G. W. Stephens, president of the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, has prepared for distribution a very complete statement regarding insurance rates on the St. Lawrence, in reality a statement made beforeLloyds Underwriters in London on the insurance question.

He says the high marine insurance rate prevailing for many years in the St. Lawrence has attracted the attention of the Marine Department at Ottawa. Repeated representations have been made to the large insurance companies and to the marine underwriters urging a readjustment of rates on cargoes and hulls in the St. Lawrence trade.

The answer to these representations has always been that the rates would adjust themselves as soon as experience warranted.

But this automatic adjustment is taking a long time to assert itself. Boards of Trade in Canada have urged the government to investigate marine insurance. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has sought redress from Lloyds but without satisfactory result. It has been known in a general way that great improvements have been wrought in the last ten years in the St. Lawrence route and that equally great improvements are taking place in the type and class of the ships trading in the St. Lawrence, but it is doubtful whether the magnitude of the improvements in ships and routes are understood by those connected with the work. The basis of marine insurance rates at present in force were fixed in the year 1900 to meet conditions which were then prevailing but these conditions have been so radically changed that a demand for readpustment is justifiable.

During the ten years certain reductions in marine insurance rates have occurred, but the rates still remain at a point highly prejudicial to the expansion of trade and the influx of new business through Canadian ports. It is urged that the obnoxious B. N. A. clause in marine policies be removed, which excludes all steamers except regular liners from trading in Canada without paying an extra premium for so doing. This clause acts as a restriction so powerful that no outside tonnage can be chartered for single voyages, the extra insurance premium being prohibitive. Previous to 1900 this outside tonnage was unrestricted in Canadian waters between April 1 and Oct. 31 without extra charge. Canada has spent the money carried out the improvements, lessened the risk, and still the rates are levied on the old order of things. Since 1900 there have been installed the following aids to navigation to our land: Ninety new lighthouses, with modern high-power lights, nine new fog alarm stations, twenty-eight pole lights. In the channel itself there have been installed between Montreal and Quebec, ninety-nine lighted buoys, mostly acetylene, and one hundred and ninety-five unlighted can buoys. Below Quebec, three new lightships, eighty acetylene gas buoys, a whistling buoy seventy-five unlighted can buoys, four submarine bell ships, at a total expenditure of $38,155,000.

As a result of the expenditure of this vast sum of money occulting and flash lights have taken the place of fixed ones; oil lamps and reflectors have been superseded by acetylene and powerful lenses. Obsolete fog signals anbandoned, and their place staken by diaphones, syrens, etc. Can buoys mostly lighted in place of the old spar buoys.

A new channel, deeper, wider, with easier curves, better lighted and buoyed has been created.

Steamers of larger size with all modern improvements have taken the place of the smaller old-fashioned boats, some of which were steered by hand.

And the old St. Lawrence of 1900, with its
Narrow 27½-foot channel.
Wooden spar buoys.
Obsolete fog signals.
Fixed light and oil lamps.
Has become the St. Lawrence of 1911, with its
Widened channel deepened.
Equipment of occulting and flash lights.
Powerful lenses.
Acetylene gas installations.
Modern fog signals
Gas and can buoys.
Lightships.
Submarine bell stations.
Telegraph stations.
Telephone stations.
Signal stations.
Remodelled pilotage system.

The St. Lawrence of to-day therefore in its narrowest parts, has a channel 450 feet wide and 30 deep, so thatships of 15,000 tons now safely navigate day or night where ten years ago ships of only 5,000 could go.

Then one of the best known English ship-building companies is to establish a large floating drydock at Montreal, so that vessels may be repaired with economy and despatch, and damaged cargoes handled at a minimum expense. This work has been subsidized by the Canadian Government for thirty-five years on three million dollars at three and a half percent.

The commissioners had hoped, the brochure asserts, that improved navigation conditions would mean improved rates on marine insurance, but so far that hope has been vain. Instead Hulls, machinery and cargoes of steamers to and from Canadian ports have paid and pay now much higher premiums of insurance than from competitive ports in the United States, and although rates of insurance have been considerably reduced to all parts of the world in recent years, there has not been a corresponding reduction in Canadian premiums.

Upon high class cargo exported from England and farm produce exported from Canada, the additional insurance premiums amount to a very considerable sum. It is, however, more particularly felt upon grain shipments owing to the keen competition for this class of cargo from American ports.

Grain merchants in Chicago, Duluth, Winnipeg, Toronto or Montreal, before making cable offers of grain, inquire through brokers in New York, Baltimore, Boston, or Montreal for the lowest ocean rates to English and Continental ports. They accept the lowest rate from the port which can make the best terms, including terminal charges and marine insurance. The rates of freight and insurance are invariably higher from Canadian ports, and unless lower rates from inland points can be obtained through Montreal, the cargo is diverted through American ports, a very small fraction being sufficient to divert Canadian grain to American ports. Every Canadian is interested in maintaining Canadian exports via Canadian ports, and with the immense increase in the production of Canadian grain in the near future, it is imperative that every effort shall be made to develop the trade in British steamers from Canadian ports.

In 1900 a change was made in the terms of all time policies, so that they read as follows:

(1) Warranted not to enter or sail from any port or ports, place or places, in British North America, except Halifax, for purposes of coaling.

(2) On payment of an additional premium of — percent above warranty to be cancelled—except British North American between 1st September and 1st April.

These two little innocent clauses inserted into marine policies to meet navigation conditions of ten years ago have been allowed to stand in face of new and improved conditions, carried out at a cost of $38,000,000. They are manifestly unjust in their application to present day conditions and should be removed.

This has driven outside British tonnage from the Canadian trade and thrown the whole trade under foreign flags, and it is feared it will ultimately drive the exports of wheat to foreign ships.

Steamship owners are able to insure for less than 1 1-2 percent to the east, but in Canada the rate is from 4 to 6 percent.

The president concludes his strong appeal for readjustment by emphasizing that there no longer exists any reason why British ship owners should be debarred from the Canadian trade on the terms in force prior to 1900, when the obnoxious B.N.A. clause was introduced, and that the vastly improved waterway of the St. Lawrence makes such a reduction in rates very reasonable.

FAIRMOUNT AVE. Y. M. C. A.

Arrangements Completed for Opening of Fall Work—'Gym.' Classes Begin Monday.

With the coming of teh fall season renewed interest is being taken by the members in the work of the Fairmount Association. As it will be a few months yet before the new building is ready, plans are being made to spend the time profitably in the present quarters.

The gymnasium classes will begin on Monday, Oct. 1. Sergt. Thomas, an ex-instructor in the Imperial service, has been retained to instruct the evening classes. The schedule of class hours is as follows:

Junior schoolboys, Monday and Thursday at 4.15 o'clock.

Intermediate boys, Monday and Friday at 7.30 o'clock.

Men's class, Tuesday and Thursday at 7.30 o'clock.

The men's gospel meetings will begin Sunday, Oct. 15. A list of prominent speakers is being drawn up, which will be announced weekly.

The various committees who have the different branches of the work in hand, are now assuming their respective responsibilities. Y. M. C. A. work in the North End is developing rapidly, and the Fairmount Branch gives promise of becoming one of the most progressive in the city.

TAYLOR MEN'S OWN.

The Taylor Church Men's Own will reopen their pleasant Sunday afternoon meetings for the coming season tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, when they expect to be addressed by Major Lacey Johnson, the soloist will be Mr. Farquhar Murray. All men not otherwise engaged are invited to attend and become identified with the organization. The meetings wil be brief, bright and brotherly, and special features will be the book scheme and labor bureua.

WE HANDLE BREAD

with that care and cleanliness that good bread deserves. That is another guarantee that

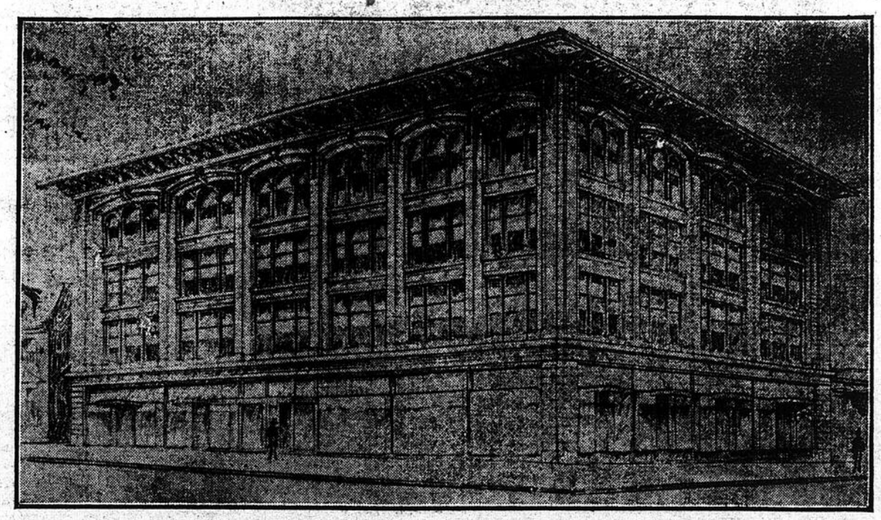
"WE KEEP THE QUALITY UP"

HARRISON

BREAD EXPERT

Mount 386. Westmount.

A BUILDING WHICH WILL MARK CORONATION YEAR



CORONATION BUILDING.—THE NEW BLOCK OF STORES AND OFFICES AT CORNER OF BISHOP AND ST. CATHERINE STREETS.

This new and effective building is being erected on the north-east corner of Bishop and St. Catherine Streets, Montreal, for Mrs. D. E. Bowie, and is to be known as the Coronation Building. The ground floor is divided into stores. The upper floors are to be used as offices with the entrance on Bishop Street. On the top floor there will be a large Lodge Room with banqueting hall and other necessary rooms in connection, which will meet the requirements of the different lodges or societies. The building, which is a large four storey structure, was designed by McDowell and Henderson ,and is to be completed for the beginning of the year.

MUSICIAN RETURNS.

Mr. Saul Brant Back From Tour in Europe.

Mr. Saul Brant, violin instructor at the McGill University Conservatorium, and Mrs. Brant, returned from their holiday trip to Europe, and Mr. Brant has resumed his duties at the Conservatorium.

Mr. Brant spent most of the past summer in the neighborhood of Eben-

MR. CARL FLESCH AND MR. SAUL BRANT.

see, the residence of the celebrated Carl Flesch and Salyburg, the birthplace of Mozart. Mr. Brant, like all true artists, is essentially a student, and consequently he lost no opportunity while in Europe to hear the greatest performances and to add to has already large repertoire Mr. Brant also collaborated with Carl Flesch, who is every day becoming more and more recognized as the legitimate successor to the renowned Joachim on a work for the violin which will be published shortly in both German and English.

Among the interesting things which Mr. Brant brought back with him is the quaint first programme of Mozart's new world known as 'Magic Flute.'

MEDICAL FACULTY, McGILL.

The work of the session 1911-12 in the faculty of medicine will commence on Tuesday, Oct. 3, the opening lecture being given on Monday at 3 p.m., by Nathaniel H. Alcock, B.A., M.D., D.Sc., London, who has recently arrived from London, England, to take charge of the department of physiology. The subject will be 'The physiology of anaesthesia,' and should be of interest to the profession of the city, who are cordially invited to attend. The lecture will be given in the splendid assembly hall of the faculty in the west wing of the new building.

LARGER BONSECOURS MARKET SUGGESTED

The enlargement of Bonsecours Market has been urged upon the Board of Control by Mr. J. A. E. Biron, superintendent of markets, on the ground that the increase space that would be expropriated would enable the effecting of a great augmentation in the revenue from that source, so as to pay for the expenditure required for the improvements in a few years. The extension of this mart has been long asked by the farmer and gardener patrons, and talk has been heard of sending a delegation to the Quebec Legislature from outside centres with a petition that this body take steps to force the city to take proceedings to make the extensions required. It is in accommodation for carts that this market is declared most deficient, and so great is the congestion said to be that it has practically resulted in an exceedingly smaller comparative gain in the revenues than in the other markets over a series of years.

The city in 1910 had a total income of $39,437.09 from the Bonsecours Market. The sources of this were as follows:—Shops and stores, $10,998; butchers' stalls, $8,956; cellars and poultry stands, $4,683; fish stalls, $938; fruit, candy and provision stands, $4,683; fish stalls, $938; rent, sweepers' dwellings, $384; arrears, 1908, $9; one oyster boat, $12; milch cows, $660; fishermen, $622.50; wharves and boats, $311.50; fresh meat, $1,719.25; gardeners, $8,387.75; farmers, $2,311.80; sundries, $38.15, and weighing, $155.04. The fees were only 5 to 25 cents, and show a total sale of nearly 54,000 tickets to vendors.

The total expenditure of the market department in 1910 was $29,729.24, against aggregate receipts of $106,690.76. This gives the city a surplus of $78,966.52 from public utilities, which in most centres are not operated for profit. The revenue from Bonsecours Market alone was $10,000 in excess of the total expenditures on the eleven city markets.

MR. TAFT TO RECOMMEND REDUCTION OF TARIFF

Ottumwa, Iowa, September 29.—President Taft ended his two days' tour of Iowa here to-night as he had began it—with a speech on the tariff. To an audience which filled a large tent and gave him the closest attention he had had, the President, in a conversational tone and in an informal manner stated anew the position he had taken with reference to the tariff bills he vetoed. Mr. Taft made no bid for applause, no attempt at oratory. He took the audience into his confidence and stated his case with scarcely a pause.

The crowd was not a demonstrative one. It cheered the President when he began and again when he finished. There was occasional applause in between, the most spontaneous and prolonged occurring when Mr. Taft exclaimed: 'I am no free trader; I am a protectionist, pledged to the policy of a protective tariff, based on the difference in the cost of production in this country and the cost of production abroad.'

The President was again applauded when he declared that he was going to recommend reductions in the woollen and cotton schedules just as soon as the tariff board reported on those schedules in December. He denounced the present wool schedule as indefensibly high, but declared that the woollen bill which he vetoed was drawn without regard to the effect it would have upon the industry in this country; was drawn without adequate information, and was largely the work of a single senator. Mr. Taft said he felt the country could well afford to wait two or three months longer and get a bill based on scientific data and complete information.

The farmers' free list bill, Mr. Taft said, was intended as a compensation to the farmer for whatever damage he mught suffer from Canadian reciprocity. He asserted that reciprocity would not have hurt the farmer anyway, but its defeat in Canada wiped out the last reason for so slipshod a measure.

The President denounced the cotton bill, which included revisions of the steel and chemical schedules, as 'a piece of hodge podge,' that no one ever intended should become law.

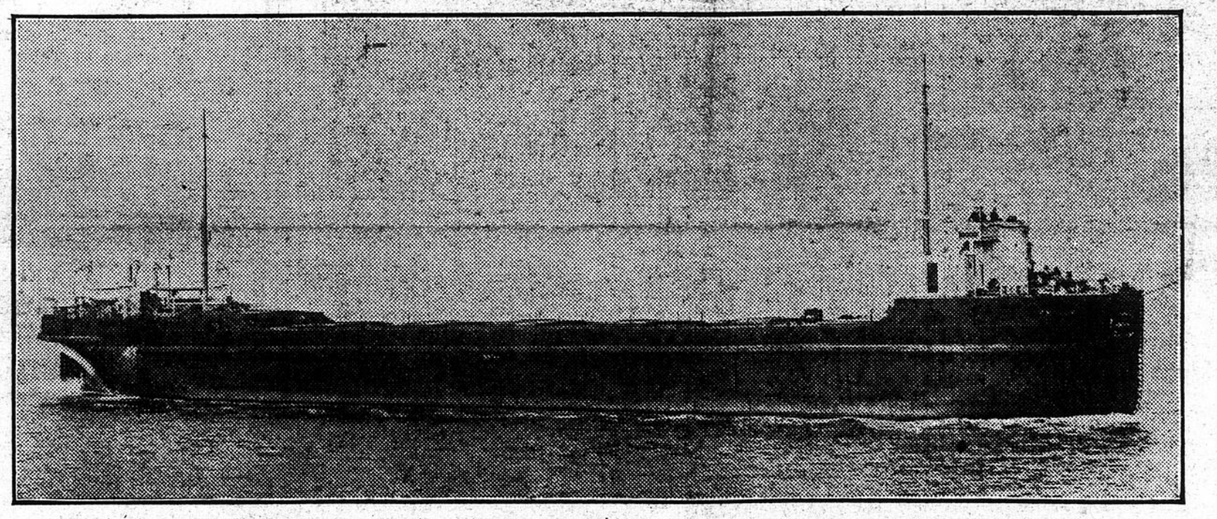
The detailed explanations given to the various bills were listened to with the greatest apparent interest. The President apologized several times for the dryness of his discussion, but he held his audience to the end.

The tariff talk was prefaced by a brief explanation of the trip he is now taking. Mr. Taft said he did not believe that a President of the United States had any right to make partisan speeches or to attack any one. He declared he was taking advantage of an opportunity to get in touch with the people to explain in person some of the acts of his administration.

MR. MENIER'S YACHT HERE.

One of the finest pleasure yachts seen in the harbor in a long time is visiting the port now. 'La Bacchante,' the property of Mr. Henry Menier, proprietor of the Island of Anticosti.

SHIP WITH NO MASTS OR FUNNELS CROSSES ATLANTIC



A great deal of interest is being felt in shipping circles by the arrival in Canada of the ship 'Toiler.' This ship represents a veritable revolution in our St. Lawrence and lake carriers, and bids fair to establish an entirely new type of boat for our inland water transportation. The 'Toiler' is in many respects a most extraordinary vessel, and unlike any ship that has ever before come up the St. Lawrence. This is due to the fact that she is propelled by combustion oil engines, and is the first ship ever driven by oil to be employed in the St. Lawrence and Canadian lake route.

The vessel was designed and built by Messrs. Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Ltd., the world renowned shipbuilding firm of Wallsend-on-Tyne, England, who built the 'Mauretania' and other famous vessels. Messrs. Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson have for years been deeply interested in shipbuilding for Canada, and have built a large number of vessels for our Upper Lakes and St. Lawrence traffic, as well as for Canadian ocean trade, both on the Atlantic and Pacific. Their interest in our inland traffic led them to design improvements from time to time which greatly increased the carrying power of vessels passing through our canals, and in the course of their investigation of the requirements of Canadian trade they studied various types of engines, oil, gas and electric, resulting in their designing eventually the present ship 'Toiler,' driven by Diesel oil engines. She carries no coal, shows no funnels, and practically no masts, and is altogether a unique looking boat. The ship was built in the Neptune yards of Messrs. Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Ltd., and has been consigned to Mr. Clarence I. de Sola, of this city, the director of Messrs. Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson's business in this country. Mr. de Sola will take over the vessel on arrival, and she will be operated in the trade between Montreal and Lake Erie.

The vessel is propelled by two sets of two cycle reversible Diesel engines. In many ways she is more economical than a steam driven boat. She has a greater deadweight capacity, owing to the fact that the Diesel engines are much lighter than steam engines, and the boiler space is saved, and besides the oil fuel is carried in the double bottom in place of water ballast, thus saving bunker space. The consumption of oil is much less in weight than the consumption of coal for steam engines. In the 'Toiler' the consumption at full speed does not exceed 1.75 tons per day of oil fuel of 18 B.T.U. calorific value, whereas with steam engines of equal power the consumption would not be less than eight tons per day. Not only is the economy of this vessel shown in the increased deadweight of cargo carried, and the increased cubic capacity and the low fuel consumption, but the staff on board to attend to the Diesel engines is less than the staff required for steam engines and boilers.

The deck machinery and engine room accessories of the 'Toiler' are driven by compressed air, being furnished by a compressor driven by a Diesel engine. The electric light with which the vessel is fitted obtains its power from a parafin engine. The accommodation is heated by hot water, the heat being obtained from the exhaust gases of the main engine. There is thus no steam on board the boat, and the vessel, therefore, presents an unusual appearance in having no funnels, and as the masts are mainly used for hoisting purposes and, therefore, very small, her appearance is decidedly different from that of the types of boats to which we are accustomed.

The accommodation for the officers and crew is well fitted up and excellent in every respect.

Store Opens at 8 o'clock and Closes at 5.30 p.m.

Goodwins Limited

Owning and Operating A. E. REA & CO., Montreal, Limited

D. LORNE McGIBBON, President. J. W. McCONNELL, Vice-President.
W. H. GOODWIN, Vice-President and Managing Director.

If You Want a New Suit or Dress Length

Just Read This Announcement

WE WILL HAVE ANOTHER GREAT OFFERING OF SUITINGS AND DRESS GOODS AT .69 PER YARD ON MONDAY, when the lines sold will, if anything, be of better value than has been sold at Goodwins' before at this price. We shall have on sale, in the dress goods department, (ground floor), some three hundred pieces of absolutely all wool goods at .69, and what is of paramount importance. They will include a very large showing of black, also navy goods.

A splendid variety of Tweed Suitings, Diagonals, Knopps, Panamas, Roxburghs, Selkirks, Self Stripes, Hair Lines, Camel Hair, Flaked Scotch Tweeds, Wool Armures, Venetian Cloths, Shepherd's Plaids, Pearl Diagonals, French, English Coating Serges, etc., all at .69 per yard. The French goods will measure from 42 to 46 inches, the English and Scotch Suitings measure from 50 to 56 inches wide and are greatly below cost of production. Monday at .69.

The colors are in perfect order for present season and include in the tweed section an extreme choice of greys, browns, heathers, blues, combinations of purple and brown, blue and green, grey and black, mauve and grey, etc.

In the French section the colors include a grand lot of light and dark navies, blacks, light, medium and dark browns, moss and hunter greens, greys in four distinct tones, scarlet, cardinal and wine shades of red, and a good choice of other popular colors for Fall wear.

The sale commences at 8 o'clock sharp,—the price for the day only, is .69 per yard. Bear in mind the regular values range from .85 to $1.50 per yard, and even $2.00.

—GROUND FLOOR.

"That Blanket Ought to Keep Him Warm,"

Said a landlady once as she tossed the bed covering on to the boarder's bed. It did keep him good and warm, but it also kept him awake, it was too coarse. All the Goodwin blankets are not only warm ones, but they are the cosy kind, good bed mates for these comforters. They are splendid sizes. The only one part there is short in them is the price. Have a look at these 50 odd pairs, you may find something that's the very thing you want, at a big saving on Monday.

DARK GREY CANADIAN BLANKETS, all wool, neat self grey borders. Closed ends.
5-lb. weight, per pair..$2.50 | 7-lb. weight, per pair..$3.75
6-lb. weight, per pair.. 3.25 | 8-lb. weight, per pair.. 4.25

PURE WHITE ALL WOOL BLANKETS, neat pink or blue borders, open or closed ends. 6-lb. weight, per pair.. $4.25

50 PAIRS—ODDMENTS, white, grey and scarlet, some slightly soiled. These we will offer at clearing prices. Included are single and double bed sizes.

FLANNELETTE BLANKETS, cosy and warm, equally useful as sheets or blankets. Your choice of pure white or grey, with neat pink or blue borders.
10 x 4 size. Monday per pair..$1.25
11 x 4 size. Monday per pair..$1.50
12 x 4 size. Monday per pair..$1.75

WADDED COMFORTERS, reversible well filled cases, cosy and warm. Actual size 60 x 72 inches. Monday each.. $1.25
Other qualities, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.25.

PURE DOWN FILLED COMFORTERS, best French printed sateen covers. Reversible designs, with panel effect, fully ventilated and purified. Our leader. Monday.. $5.00

Ground Floor.

YOU, LADIES NEED NOT PAY $1.00 FOR $1.00 KID GLOVES

GOODWINS HAVE THEM MONDAY FOR .69.

.30 TO .45 CHILDREN'S CASHMERE STOCKINGS .25.

First about the gloves,—there are quite a few of them, two hundred dozen, made of nice soft French kid. We can give you any color, black, white, tan, red, grey, green, champagne, navy. There is the two-dome kind, very neat sound fasteners. They were made by a high class manufacturer, who expects to make many more, so he isn't supplying an inferior quality at this price,—as to the hosiery, there are the same number of pairs of children's stockings as there is of the gloves. They are what they call;

FINE 1-1 RIB CASHMERE HOSE, with seamless feet, spliced heels and toes, made from a very soft and elastic yarn. The dye is perfectly fast and you will find them good wearing hose. Sizes 5 to 10 inches. Made to sell at .30 to .45. Monday to clear, all one price, per pair.. .25

Ground Floor.

Our New Decorating Dept.

Goodwins Limited are now in a position to undertake the interior decoration of your home. Anything in the matter of painting, silk, tapestry or paper-hanging will receive our prompt attention.

FATAL AUTO ACCIDENT

Sir Edmund Lacon Killed by Upsetting of His Automobile.

Vernon, B.C., September 30.—Fatally injured by the upsetting of his automobile, Sir Edmund Lacon was found on the Kelowna road two miles from here Thursday night. He gave his name to Mr. Wolsey Armstrong, who found him, and expired a few minutes after. Sir Edmund had brought his mother into Vernon to catch the train for Vancouver, and was on his way back to his ranch when the accident happened.

Sir Edmund Beecroft Francis Lacon was the fifth baronet of that name, and was a captain in the 12th Lancers. He was a son of Mr. Thomas B. Lacon, his mother being Florence, daughter of Mr. R. G. Banks, of Toronto. He succeeded his uncle in 1899. He served in South Africa in the Boer war and earned two medals.

HUNTING ON I. C. R. ROUTE.

This is the time of the year when sportsmen desire to enjoy their regular pastime, and when hunting game, big and small, is general over the whole of Canada. No country furnishes better attractions for the hunter than that through which runs the Intercolonial Railway. For many miles the line runs through the very finest hunting districts known to sportsmen, and the forests on either side of the railway shelter deer and moose in wonderful abundance. The Intercolonial Railway offers reduced fares to all hunters, tickets good going from the 19th of October to the 11th of November, and returning up to December 14th, 1911. The railway has also issued a most descriptive booklet with all information needed by sportsmen, giving the game laws and where guides can be secured. This publication can be had on application at the office, 130 St. James street.

GOWGANDA CONSPIRACY CASE.

Judge Allows Miners Their Liberty on Suspended Sentence.

North Bay, Ont., Sept. 29.—The jury disagreed in the conspiracy case against the Gowganda miners, one juryman standing out for acquittal against eleven for conviction. In consequence if the jury being unable to reach a verdict the court sat until one o'clock this morning. The jury was finally discharged, and a new one about to be empanelled, when counsel for the prisoners, G. L. T. Bull, entered a plea of guilty for his clients, and Judge Sutherland allowed the fourteen liberty on suspended sentence pending good conduct for one year.

BUSY DAY AT McGILL.

Yesterday being the day set apart as a special day for registration by the McGill University authorities, Dean Moyse, Registrar J. A. Nicholson, and his assistant, Miss McGee, are having a busy time dealing with those who desire to register. Quite a number of students from Vancouver have arrived, and as they have taken two eyears' course there, they are now entering McGill for their third year in science and arts.

WOMAN SWEARS SHE CAME TO MONTREAL TO SHOW SHE WAS NOT A BLACKMAILER

More Extraordinary Evidence in the Russell Case—Badger Game Denied—A Man With 'a Good Reputation in Pittsburg.'

On the plea of having no control over his witnesses, Mr. Aime Geoffrion for counsel for the defence, in the Russell case, caused a radical change to take place in the proceedings at the opening of the afternoon session yesterday afternoon. He told the court that he had J. S. Patterson, of Pittsburg in town, as well as Mrs. Allen, the woman in the case, and others, over all of whom he had no control. He asked that these be allowed to go on the stand, thus interrupting the evidence of Mr. David Russell, who was yesterday undergoing cross-examination.

Patterson was hardly the man one expected to see enter the witness box. He is a middle-sized man, dressed in a navy blue suit. His complexion is dark, his hair short and black, dark eyebrows and large black eyes. He described himself as a manufacturer of enamelled pipe, the company by charter being capitalized at $10,000, with $250,000 invested. Their business amounted to between $500,000 and a million a year. He declared that he came to Montreal on business and brought Mrs. Allen along with him from New York, registering her at the Windsor as his wife. He strongly denied that he had any intention of working any 'badger game' on Mr. Russell; in fact he never saw him in Montreal.

Mrs. Allen gave an explanation of what has come to be known as the badger game. She tried to meet Mr Russell, she said, at the request of several of her girls friends in New York, who had known the financier and said that he was quite a nice gentleman, and had treated them in royal style. On the contrary, however, she found him to be very rude; he did not even raise his hat.'

Much evidence was given by business men in Pittsburg to show that Patterson was a man of good standing and repute in the steel city, among them being the head of a large pipe manufacturing concern and an attorney.

At the opening of the afternoon session the defence called Mr. J. H. Patterson, who was examined by Mr. Kenneth R. Macpherson, K.C.

Mr. Patterson said he was vice-president and general manager of the Enamelled Metal Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg. The business of the firm, he said, ran from $500,000 to $1,000,000 a year, while their authorized capital was $10,000. Munderich and Co., of Montreal, were customers of theirs, and it was to see a member of that firm that he came here.

Asked as to Mr. Russell, the witness said he had not seen him in Montreal, nor heard of him until he met him at Pittsburg later on.

Mr. Macpherson—'Who was with you when you came to the Windsor'

'Mrs. Allen.'

'How did she register?'

'As my wife.'

Further the witness said he was a widower, that he got here with Mrs. Allen one day and went back to New York with her the next.

As to his meeting with Mr. David Russell at Pittsburg, Mr. Patterson said that one day last October, shortly after his trip to Montreal, he had heard that some people were looking for him at the Duquesne Club. Then he secured his attorney, Mr. Griffith, to find what they were after and a meeting was arranged at the office of Chief of Police McCuaig.

'At this meeting,' said Mr. Paterson, "there were present Chief McCuaig, Mr. McClellan, Mr. Griffith, myself and Mr. Russell. That was the first time I ever saw Russell. He wanted to know if I had been in Montreal in October. I said I had. He said some one had been registered under my name at the Windsor as from New York and he wanted to see the man. After we had talked the matter over, he seemed satisfied that everything was all right; said he was glad to have seen me and that was all there was to it."

'Was any other incident talked over?'

'Yes, we were there for an hour, and Russell was telling us all about the millions of dollars he had lost and made and was going to make and lose. He talked about millions like we would about dollars. He was mostly relating his experiences here and abroad. As far as this Montreal business was concerned there was little said except that he was having trouble with somebody and wanted to be sure what kind of a man I was.'

Proceeding, Mr. Patterson said that he had been reported to Mr. Russell as a man of good standing, but that Russell wanted to see for himself. At the close of the conversation Mr. Russell seemed to be perfectly convinced that he was wrong.

When he went away, everything seemed to be settled all right. Russell seemed to think that we were respectable people, and we gave him as much information as a white man could ask for. When he went away I never expected to see or hear from him again. Our parting was perfectly friendly. We were glad to tell him anything he asked and wanted to get it out of the way.'

Mr. Macmaster—'Had you any relations with the Pinkerton people at that time?'

'No; never in my life. I never knew any of the officials or principals of the company.'

'Had you any intentions regarding Mr. Russell when you came to Montreal?'

'I didn't ever know that he existed. When I saw him in Pittsburg he showed me about twenty daily reports about me from the Pinkerton people. I was interested in them because I had never seen such reports. Russell did most of the talking about what he had done and was going to do.'

'Do you understand that it was said that you and Mrs. Allen were concerned in a badger game against Russell?'

'Yes.'

'What do you say to that?'

'I think the man must be crazy.'

'Is that absolutely without truth?'

'Yes, not only absolutely untrue but ridiculous.'

Cross-examined by Mr. Donald Macmaster, Mr. Patterson said that his company had a capital stock with the state of $10,000, but the investment in the business was $250,000.

Mr. Macmaster produced the company's charter and asked: 'In your wildest dreams, you never imagined your company was capitalized at $7,000,000?'

Mr. Patterson replied in the negative, and said his company was not rated by such people as R. G. Dunn & Co., because they had always refused to give the information. Such rating, he said, was for credit purposes and was useless to firms which did not want credit.

Mr. Macmaster then proceed on a series of questions with regard to the credibility of the witness. He asked him if he had not been shot at once for interfering with a woman, which Mr. Patterson denied.

This led to a number of questions to the witness and arguments with Mr. Geoffrion. Mr. Macmaster seeking to attack the witness's credibility on his record. Mr. Patterson, however, negatived all Mr. Macmaster's queries as to whether he had been threatened with arrest for defalcation or other matters.

Mr. Macmaster—'Where are you staying now?'

'At the Windsor, as John S. Patterson, of Pittsburg.'

'Then you are under your right address this time?'

'Yes.'

'Did you tell us all about the conversation with Mr. Russell in Pittsburg?'

'No, I couldn't tell you in an hour. He talked to us for over an hour and would be talking yet, I guess.'

'Did he ask you if you had told Mrs. Allen she could take him out to dinner?'

'No, he never asked me anything like that. No such thing came up.'

'She was not and she would not. I know the woman telephoned to him and I knew afterwards she went to the reception room to meet him. She told me so in New York. She told me she had called him up at the request of a woman he used to know. She told me she saw him at the reception room. She said she had never met such an ungentlemanly boor in all her life, and I believe her. He was absolutely impossible. She said he acted like a madman.'

Re-examined by Mr. Macpherson, the witness said that he did not know Sir Donald Mann, J. N. Greenshields, S. Bush, E. R. Carrington, Charles Racine or McNamara.

'You know the Windsor Hotel, I suppose?' ironically asked Mr. Macmaster.

'Oh, yes, I remember it, and I shall remember it,' said the witness as he left the box.

Mr. Dilworth B. McClelland, of Pittsburg, was then called by Mr. Macpherson. He said he was vice-president of Spang, Charlton & Co., of Pittsburg, and had known Patterson for five years. He knew Patterson's firm and did business with them to the extent of $350,000 or $400,000 per year.

Mr. Macpherson—'Has he a good line of credit with you?' 'He owes us now $190,000, and we are very glad of it.' The witness said he had met Mr. Russell at the Duquesne Club at Pittsburg, when Mr. Russell had said something about this Montreal case. Later he had met Mr. Russell with Patterson and the others at Chief McCuaig's office, when the whole thing had been talked over.

'At the conclusion,' said Mr. McClelland, 'Mr. Russell seemed to be eminently satisfied with his visit, and we shook hands all round. Since then, as far as I am concerned, it was a closed incident. The talk was about a woman going to the Windsor Hotel. Russell thought some one was trying to get him mixed up with a woman in order to injure him in some business deal. But after the explanation he seemed satisfied that Patterson had no ulterior motive. He wanted to satisfy himself that Patterson was not trying to put any job on him to injure him with the people he had a big deal on with.'

Mr. McClelland stated that Patterson's standing in Pittsburg was good.

Mr. Casgrain — 'Was it known in Pittsburg that Patterson was at the Windsor registered with a woman as his wife?'

'I could not say.'

'If it were known there, would it affect his reputation in Pittsburg?'

'Oh, it might.'

'That's all,' said Mr. Casgrain.

A buzz of excitement was caused in court when Mrs. Frances Allen, 'the woman in the case,' was called, and jauntily took the witness box. Examined by Mr. Geoffrion, she said that she had come here last October with Mr. J. S. Patterson.

Mr. Geoffrion—'And while you were in Montreal with him, you met Mr. Russell—you first telephoned him and then met him?'

Mrs. Allen — 'May I tell my own story? I was up in the room having my face massaged. Patterson had gone out on business. I had been told by a girl named Lilda Teater, who is now Mrs. Hill, and also by Riva Linton, whom Mr. Russell had known, to look up Mr. Russell, that he was an acquaintance of hers, and a very nice man; that he had been very nice and generous with several lady friends of hers. But she said, 'be careful, because Mr. Russell might be married now.'

Mr. Macmaster started to object to this line of evidence.

'Oh, I'm telling it just as short as I can,' said the witness. 'Let me tell it all. This is the first time I have ever been in a court.'

'Well, I will guide you a little,' said Mr. Geoffrion. 'You gave the name of the person who suggested your calling on Russell?'

'Yes, and when I came here I telephoned and asked if Mr. Russell was in. hey said "No." I said, "Please tell me if he is married?" I didn't want to get him into any trouble if he was a married man.' (Laughter.)

'But you telephoned?'

'Yes, and he sent up his secretary, who said Mr. Russell wanted to know what he could do for me, and I said, "Nothing, thank you; it's not of any importance."'

'I went down stairs and it was raining, and I said to the man at the door, "Is Mr. Russell around?" He said he was not, so I said, "Well, you send him in when you see him." He said he would, and about an hour and a half later he said "Mr. Russell is here, will you walk this way?" I went to the hall and Mr. Russell was there. He backed up against the window with his hat on, smoking a cigar, and acted like I was going to hit him. He was very rude.'

Mr. Macpherson—'And then walked away?'

'Yes; he didnt even lift his hat, and said, "I can't see you," and said he didn't even know Mrs. Hill.'

Mr. Macpherson —'As a matter of fact, were you in Montreal trying to see Mr. Russell as the result of any conspiracy or for any other reason than you have just given us?'

'No, sir; I was not.'

Further, Mrs. Allen said she did not know McNamara, or any of the Pinkertons, nor Sir Donald Mann, Bush, Racine or Chief Carpenter.

Mr. Macpherson —'How is it that you are here?'

Mrs. Allen—'I heard that I was accused of being an adventuress or trying to work a badger game, and I came up here to defend myself, and if needs be to be arrested, to see why I'm a blackmailer, as Mr. Russell said.'

Mrs. Allen was then cross-examined by Mr. Donald Macmaster, who asked:

'When did Mr. Russell say that you were a blackmailer?'

'I saw it in the papers, and that is why I came here.'

'Where are you staying?'

'At the Windsor.'

'The same hotel you stayed at before?'

'Yes.'

'The same hotel Mr. Patterson is staying at?'

'I don't know.'

Mr. Macmaster—'He was staying—'

'Well, I remember, it was at room ——' interrupted the woman.

Mr. Macmaster—'Isn't that exactly the sort of message you sent to Mr. Russell, that you were at room 480?'

'I didn't say what room I was at.'

'But did not Mr. Russell's secretary come to your door?'

'Yes, and I said that I would see Mr. Russell later.'

Mr. Russell's ex-secretary was then presented and recognized by Mrs Allen.

Mr. Macmaster—'Did you say before the woman who was massaging your face that your husband was out and would be out for some time.'

'I did not, but that he was out and she could see he was out.'

Mrs. Allen further said that she had not talked to Mr. Russell over the telephone, nor had he come to her room, but that she had only seen him in the hall downstairs.

Mr. Macmaster—'Did you then ask him if he knew a girl named Fay?'

'I did, and he said he knew her very well and asked how she was. I said the last I had heard of her she was at New Orleans. Then he said, 'I can't see you,' and walked away smoking his cigar with his hat on.

Mr. Macmaster—'That is only hearsay. You knew you were registered with Patterson as man and wife?'

'Yes.'

'You're a married woman?'

'I was. I am not now.'

'You did not object to being registered with him as man and wife?'

'No, sir, I should think it an honor.'

With this Mr. Macmaster abruptly closed the examination.

'Thank you very much,' said the witness, who tripped out of the box.

Mr. William A. Griffith, attorney at law, of Pittsburg, was then called by Mr. Macpherson. He said he had practised at Pittsburg for five years and knew Patterson well, both personally and in business. He declared that Patterson's reputation in Pittsburg was good and his company's standing was also good. Proceeding, the witness gave evidence as to the meeting at Pittsburg along similar lines to those of the previous witness.

'Russell's first remark,' said he, "was that Patterson was not the man who had been described to him. Russell then said he thought that the woman who registered with Patterson at the Windsor was attempting to blackmail him, and that Patterson was in the scheme with her; that he had had them followed to New York, and that he had come to Pittsburg to investigate Patterson and meet him if possible. Patterson had then said that he was the man who had been to Montreal with the woman. Russell then described his conversation in the hall with the Allen woman and said he had been very short with her, as he did not care to see her. Mr. Patterson had then told Russell that Mrs. Allen told him some of her friends wanted her to catch up with Mr. Russell and she had asked Patterson if that would be all right, when he had said it would be all right for her to meet him.

'The result of the meeting,' said Mr. Griffith, 'seemed to be that Russell was satisfied that Patterson had not made any attempt of such a character on him, that he was sorry to have put him to so much trouble, and was glad to have met him.'

Mr. Macpherson—'When Russell met Patterson, he did not seem to recognize him, but thought he did not answer the description he had had?'

Mr. Griffith—'Yes, I gathered from what he said that some one had described Patterson to him and he concluded that Patterson was not the man described. I do not know whether he saw Patterson at the Windsor or not.'

The evidence of John P. Reilly, proprietor of the Hotel Maryland, New York, gave a lively finish to the day's proceedings, in fact when the court rose it was convulsed with laughter at Reilly's evidence. He stated that Dougherty of Pinkerton's, wrote to him in October last regarding Patterson. His report to the Pinkerton agency had been made verbally, but on the back of a card he had stated that the company of which Patterson was president was capitalized at seven million dollars. This information, he said, he got from Mrs. Allen.

WHERE ITALIAN AND TURKISH TROOPS MAY CLASH.

THE PRINCIPAL STREET OF TRIPOLI.

METHODIST MISSIONS

Proposal to Secure Sites for Churches and Parsonages Favored by Board

Toronto, Sept. 30.—At the morning session yesterday of the Methodist Board of Missions, a deputation from the Association of the Christian Stewards appeared before the board with a request for some financial recognition. The Revs. R. W. Woodsworth and R. D. Duke and Messrs. Mundy and Watson gave brief addresses emphasizing the value of the work being done by the association. The association has now 3,500 members, and Mr. Woodsworth declared that after convention he had reached the conclusion that men who tithe their incomes pay from 800 to 1,200 percent more to church work than those in similar financial position who do not tithe. The association is publishing a periodical, the 'Christian Steward,' devoted to the advocacy of tithing. The request of the deputation was referred to a committee to report upon it.

The Rev. T. E. E. hore presented a report dealing with the relation of certain domestic missions to the plant and extension fund.

It recommended that whenever possible domestic missions should become self-sustaining, either by increased contributions or amalgamation with other circuits or by co-operation with sister churches.

The main items of the report were adopted.

Considerable discussion arose in connection with a proposal to secure sites for churches and parsonages in advance of immediate need, in order to provide future church boards with lots at a minimum cost. It was generally recognized by the board that this was a sound business proposition, and while there was a strong desire to avoid anything like real estate speculation, it was plain enough that the board favored the proposal, with proper safeguards and limitations. It was accordingly referred to the committee to frame a suitable resolution.

At the closing session, permission was granted to the Rev. Dr. Stephenson to visit Japan and West China.

General Secretary Allen was appointed to act as superintendent of missions for Newfoundland this year.

The superintendents of missions presented reports. The Rev. Dr. Woodsworth, for Manitoba, cited facts to show that Manitoba Methodism was not favorable to overlapping the work of other denominations.

The Rev. O. Darwin reported for Saskatchewan, where there are less than eighty ordained men in the conference and 150 unordained men. Some of the ordained men have six fields to oversee, in addition to their own, and these fields are from 25 to 125 miles away. There are now 35 fields without a preacher.

The Rev. T. C. Buchanan reported for Alberta, that the Church had raised $23 per member. During the year twelve missions had become self-supporting, but there are still 155 missions.

The Rev. Dr. White, of British Columbia, said the Church would have to spend more money on work among the mines and lumber camps. It should also attempt to reach the isolated homes and hamlets.

The Rev. T. Marshall, for the Maritime Provinces, declared that they were facing a diminishing population, but he maintained that the success of the West drew men from the East.

The ev. C. E. Manning presented a report as to the small increase in Church membership, showing that the rate of increase was no larger now than twenty years ago, although the membership has well nigh doubled. A committee was appointed to investigate more fully and report next year.

WHAT ABOUT WESTMOUNT?

Mr. Louis Coderre, M.P., Reminded of His Promise to the Electors.

WANT NEW DIVISION.

Citizens Anxious to See Westmount Centre of English-speaking Constituency.

Mr. Louis Coderre, newly-elected member for Hochelaga, said in a speech given at the Victoria Hall, Westmount, according to a report given in the 'Gazette' of August 24th —'If elected, I will make it my business to press for a redistribution, under which Westmount would be made the centre of an English-speaking Division in the city of Montreal.'

If Mr. Coderre holds to this expressed resolution he will find that it is the nearly unanimous wish of the people of Westmount.

MAYOR OF WESTMOUNT.

Mayor William Rutherford, speaking to a 'Witness' reporter on the subject said, 'I was not at that meeting, but

MR. LOUIS CODERRE, M.P.

we would like very well to have an English-speaking constituency here. Westmount would only be getting what it is entitled to. We have always been looking forward to it. We expected that it would be changed long ago so far as the Quebec House is concerned. I do not know just how much would be included with Westmount if a redistribution takes place, but the population is increasing very rapidly in Notre Dame de Grace and Montreal West, and it will be very heavy in the course of time. Westmount itself is practically filled up.'

MR. W. D. LIGHTHALL, K.C.

Mr. W. D. Lighthall, K.C., on the same subject, said, 'There is no doubt about the justice and immediate necessity of such a move. The English-speaking vote already in this Division is 35 percent, and it is growing. Great discontent has existed for some years in Westmount over the breach of the agreement of the Quebec Government to make a similar division for the Provincial House.

The English-speaking population of Montreal is growing by leaps and bounds, and it will not consent to remain in its present condition either in the federal house or provincial legislature. New divisions in both are absolutely essential. It is becoming generally known that the English-speaking population of Greater Montreal is now in the majority, and with all due respect to our excellent French representatives justice will have to be done by the creation of extra divisions so as to give their proper voice to these voters.

'Westmount and Notre Dame de Grace form a natural division with a homogeneous population of about 25,000 which is about the population basis for separate constituencies.'

MR. W. H. TRENHOLME.

Mr. W. H. Trenholme is also in favor of a new constituency. 'I think it would be a good thing,' he said. 'There are at least 15,000 people in Westmount, and they should be represented. Westmount is a very important city. It is the home of very many prominent Montreal business and professional men, and the population as a whole, will compare favorably as regards intelligence and character with any part of the Dominion.

'Quebec is, of course, only entitled to 65 seats, and any redistribution, must take stock of that fact, but there are divisions that have no more of a population. I would very much like if Westmount itself would have a representative, but, if not, I think Westmount and Outremont would make a fair constituency. We do not like being a part of Hochelaga. This year we won the fight against Mr. Rivet by all turning out, but Conservatives and Liberals alike, we have not been satisfied with the men we have had to vote for.'

MR. THOMAS HARLING.

Mr. Thomas Harling said, 'I was not present at the meeting, but there is no doubt that it would be an advantage to Westmount to have its own representative. I do not think they will allow Westmount to have a member for itself, but they will probably join it with Notre Dame de Grace and Montreal West, and make one constituency in that way. I am entirely in favor of the idea.'

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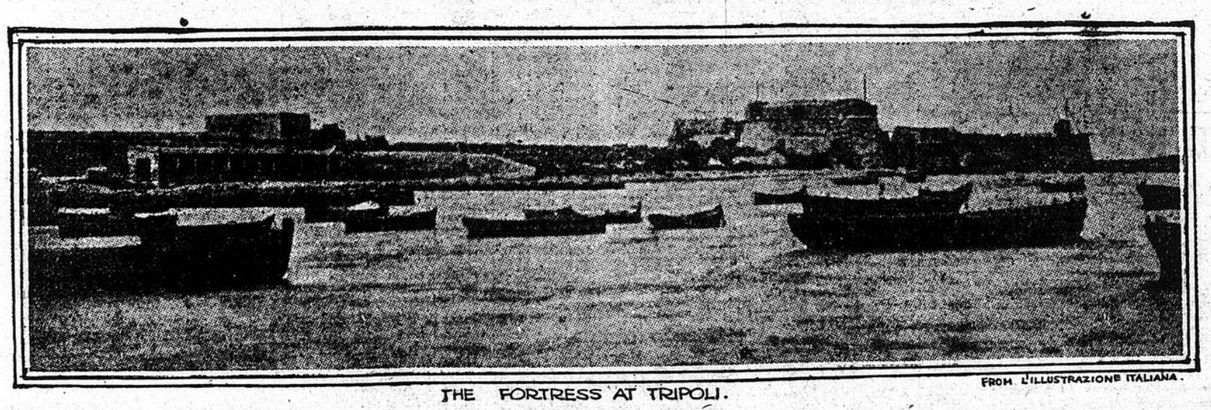

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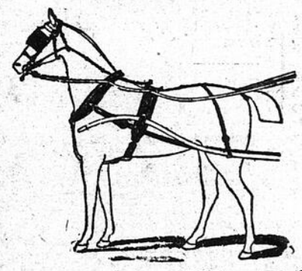

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SMUGGLED WHISKEY.

Leamington, Ont., September 30.—A large quantity of whiskey was smuggled into Ruthven a few days ago and quite a few of the residents of that locality met in a cornfield on Sunday and imbibed so freely of the stuff that the meeting wound up in a fracas. A constable from Kinsville hove in sight, seized what remained of the whisky and took several names of the offenders, who will appear before P. M. Smart, of the latter place.

CELEBRATION IN CORNWALL.

Cornwall, Ont., September 30.—The Conservative demonstration to celebrate the great victory of the Conservative party in general and the local candidate in particular, was marred to-night by a drizzling rain, which put the fireworks out of business and interferred materially with the procession. There were thousands of people on the streets and the torchlight procession led by the Citizens and National bands was followed by a few pibrochs by Piper Munro, of Lancaster, which was a curtain raiser to the meeting which was held in the Town Hall. A. L. Smith was the chairman, and addresses were delivered by Dr. D. O. Alguire, M.P.-elect for Stormont; Mr. John Webster, member-elect for Brockville; R. A. Pringle, K.C., ex-M.P. for Stormont, and John F. McGregor, of Alexandria, Glengarry.

TEACHERS' COURSES AT McGILL

For the convenience of teachers, afternoon courses at a reduced fee will be given in English, modern languages, botany and gymnastics for women. These courses will be open also to the general public. Further information can be obtained by applying to Dr. Moyse, dean of the faculty of arts, or to the registrar.

BEAT MR. GRAHAM BY 111.

Brockville, Ont., September 30.—The official declaration of the returning officer, made this afternoon, gives John Webster a majority of 111 over the Hon. G. P. Graham.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

RECIPROCITY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—You and the 'Witness' have been much in my thoughts during the reciprocity campaign, and now that the struggle is over I beg leave to offer a few reflections.

I feel strongly that a clergyman has no business to drag politics into the pulpit, so that I have kept silent while the issue was undecided.

I have, as ever, honored the 'Witness' for its courage in leading on the forlorn hope but for once I could not go all the way with you. Free-trader as I am from Christian conviction, I nevertheless on this occasion polled my vote against reciprocity. I felt perfectly assured of the integrity of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and of the absurdity of the annexation scare; but I could not trust Yankee politicians—'I feared the Greeks even bearing gifts.' Uncle Sam never makes a bargain, if he can help it, in which he does not expect to get the advantage.

The Canadian people have given a great object lesson to the world. They have proved that British sentiment is stronger than even the prospect of material gain. In the striking words of the London 'Times': 'Mr. Borden's victory is far more than the victory of a party or a cry. It is a reassertion by the Canadian people of an established faith from which they and we, their kindred, mean never to depart.'

Yet all of us who are true men should stand by the 'Witness' even more loyally than ever. For you have risked serious and permanent loss for your convictions, and I, for one, honor you for the noble sacrifice to your high conception of duty.

Will you not now lead us in a glorious and persistent struggle for free trade throughout the Empire? If our British sentiment means anything real and lasting, it surely means unselfish community of interest throughout our imperial connection. Let us not rest until all barriers are thrown down between old England and her children, and in so doing we shall shine as a true light before the eyes of the whole human race. Free trade, open and unreserved, among the British peoples, would eventually lead to the same family life among the nations. Human interests everywhere are entirely interdependent and it is the blindest perversity to suppose that selfishness can ever make man or nation great. We are meant to be one, and we shall be one eventually in spite of all the oppositions of the devil or man. The conflict may be stubborn and long-protracted, but righteousness must prevail, and God be all in all.

May God strengthen and bless the 'Witness' to lead us with fresh heart against unnumbered foes!

G. OSBORNE TROOP.

Note.—Every good bargain ought to be an advantage to both parties. This would have been a bad one if it had not been to 'Uncle Sam's' advantage and to ours. As for British free trade, every imperial consideration by which the agreement with the United States has been rejected is a stronger one in favor of frear trade with Great Britain. Those who have rejected reciprocity to save protection have been at least consistent. Those who have rejected it to save the British connection have no escape from reducing the tariff by which we exclude the goods of our own fellow-subjects.

CAUGHT NAPPING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I see no one who analyses our defeat just as I would do. I see that most of our papers, and public men, put the blame for our defeat on the 21st instant at the door of those flag-wavers who, like Kipling, seem to dislike our American cousins, and would have no truck or trade with them. But I would like to ask further how it was possible that such arguments could ever fool our people as they did; for just those people whom we expected to support us in strongest numbers, namely, the farmers, did not do so. I believe the reason is to be found near at home, in the fact that the tariff question has been so long out of politics. Ever since 1896 the Liberals have been content to let that question lie in the background of popular thought; they did not try to stir up enthusiasm over the British preference in 1897, nor did they make any noise in the constituencies over the tariff commission of 1905, nor yet over the French treaty of later years. It is true that the Liberal party lowered our duties on some important articles, but they never prided themselves on those reductions, nor said they would do it again, and asked for support for that reason. The tariff, I say, has been out of politics since 1896. Why, Liberal politicians in many cases did not refute the Tory claim that our government was carrying on the National Policy. Thus the question of the tariff, with all its intricacies and pitfalls, had been allowed almost to disappear from our political discussions, when suddenly the party leaders in January last found that they could at length carry out their pledges of 1893, to lower the tariff. And I believe that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues found pleasure in the sight of what was to them the long-promised land—a Canada with freer trade and lower taxes. But the people—alas, the result shows that in the years of waiting the people had forgotten the vision, and that our leader's confidence in their judgment of tariff questions was sadly misplaced. Then, too, in the late campaign the Tories did not want the people to see what reciprocity in itself really was; so far as I can find out, they never once in the Eastern Townships gave to the people a copy of the actual agreement or of the correspondence between Mr. Fielding and Mr. Knox. In whole communities the working people, if they happened to read but little had no idea of what the bargain was, except as they saw it represented in the 'Star's' cartoons. It was this condition of unpreparedness, or even worse, that we had to face, and it was easy for our opponents, under the circumstances, to hold up the bogey of annexation; for our arguments, however convincing, were of no avail, just because, like the seed in the parable, they fell on stony ground, that was not prepared to give them growth.

I believe, Mr. Editor, if the Liberal party is still to fight on for those glorious principles of freer trade and lower duties, that we must begin even now to educate ourselves on tariff questions. And when the fight does come, it will be a fight truly Herculean, as it will mean death to a dozen or more monsters fostered by high protection, such as we are sure to have now in a greater degree than ever; but it will be worth the people's while to risk such a fight on behalf of those principles of freedom of trade, with which British Liberalism has so identified itself, and which Canadian Liberalism has always taken as its ideal; for those principles, wherever tried, have always benefited the people as opposed to the pooled interests. But if those ideals of Gladstone and Bright, of Mackenzie and Laurier, are to be the working policy of the next Liberal administration, then we must begin to teach ourselves at once. The Liberal party has just had a great opportunity to give us tariff relief, and it has failed, because it did not find the people waiting and ready for such relief; may it not fail when the next opportunity comes to lower our tariff or to get new markets.

'A LIBERAL WORKER.'

Compton County.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The writer, with your generous permission, wishes to reiterate the words that appear in this evening's 'Witness,' that is, the fact that your faithful journal has fought a good fight for the people of Canada, and would add that we regret very much that the masses, and especially the farmers of Canada, allowed the opportunity recently given them to vote in favor of reciprocity in natural products with our neighbors to the south of us to pass without taking advantage of another good market for that produce.

The moneyed corporations, trusts, etc., those whose business it is to 'corner' the food that we must have for our very existence, have won the victory again, and in gaining their victory they have turned down one of the greatest, if not the greatest, statesman Canada ever sent to parliament. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. W. S. Fielding have been battling for the workingman and the farmer, who earn their living by the sweat of their brow, but these voters whom the late government was striving to benefit did not seem to understand; they read the scarelines in the yellow and paid press, then voted against their best friends. It is surely about time that the farmers of this great Dominion of ours were objecting in no uncertain sound to having wool pulled over their eyes by rich corporations and highly protected trusts, and see how these protected concerns are having a fat and easy living through imposing on those who till the stubborn soil. In maintaining the high tariff between this country and the United States they are keeping in place the foundation stone for all sorts of trusts, and making it much easier to corner the necessaries of life on either side of the boundary line. Awake, farmers, and be permitted to sell your products to the man who is willing to pay the highest price for them, and when you are buying you should be permitted to purchase from the concern that gives best value for your hard-earned money—the present high tariff don't allow these privileges. Many farmers must have voted directly against their own interests.

A VOTER IN ST. ANTOINE DIVISION.

Montreal, Sept. 29, 1911.

PARTY PREJUDICE, POPULAR PREVARICATION, POCKET POLITICS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Some time ago the following statement appeared in the Ottawa 'Citizen,' one of the more respectable and well informed Conservative journals published in Canada: 'Sir James Whitney has joined the ranks of those prophets who predict the ruin of Canada's commerce and the general absorption of the Dominion by the United States, as certain results of the proposed reciprocity agreement. As the 'Citizen' has attempted to point out, forecasts of this nature do not apppear to be historically substantiated.' In other words, the 'Citizen' charges these prophets of evil with being either fools or knaves.'

A number of the Opposition journals and orators were, during the late electoral campaign, saying very hard things of the people and Government of the United States. A western party paper puts the following pithy question to its readers: 'Why should we, a prosperous and clean young nation, endanger our life by being deluded into the act of perfuming the commercial and social rottenness that sends up a stench in the nostrils of the world?'

Such slanders were quite common during the campaign, but just as soon as these political villifiers had learned that their dirty work was successful, they almost tumbled over each other in their eagerness to give expression to their cordial feelings towards the United States and its citizens. But they have not yet, so far as I know, made any apologies to their fellow-citizens whom they had slandered and lied about during the heat of the campaign. They evidently fear the just resentment of their more powerful neighbor whom they had been traducing, but their fellow-citizens are not worth an excuse. Some people have expressed surprise that so many of the farmers should be found in the ranks of the opponents of reciprocity. But farmers as a class are by no means so anxious as they might be to secure a good thing for their neighbors as the good Book requires. Free access to the United States markets would undoubtedly increase the selling prices of hay, grain and potatoes for such farmers as have any quantity of these products for sale. But a very considerable proportion of the Canadian farmers are buyers and not sellers of these products of the farm. And although the amount of such purchases may be very small in each individual case, yet it is sufficient to induce the purchaser to vote against any scheme that had a tendency to enhance the prices of such farm produce. It is well known that fishing is one of the most important and profitable occupations of the people of Nova Scotia. But there are probably many more of the Blue Noses who are buyers of fish than there are of sellers, and as reciprocity would increase the selling prices of fish, the Nova Scotian fish eaters would naturally vote against it.

The proportion of Canadian wheat growers is very small compared with the numbers of wheat buyers in the form of flour and bread. And as the public is already paying from twelve to twenty percent more for their bread at the present time than they did some nine or ten years ago, when the wheat sold at about the same rate as it now sells for, anything that would be likely to raise the price of wheat would give the bakers an excuse for advancing still higher the price of the loaf of bread, and such a state of affairs has no attraction for the bread-eaters.

D. C.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you permit me a few words of reply to your criticism of the first of my Kingdom papers. You say that 'you prefer the vision of Sir Allen Aylesworth when Canada shall be the leading partner in the galaxy of nations that surround the British throne.' But you have overlooked the fact that that is precisely what I advocate. I said expressly that 'the only difference between Sir Allen and me, I am glad to say, is one of time. Our desire for the future of Canada is the same' (p. 21). Again you say that 'we are much more independent to-day than we could possibly be outside of the fellowship of the Empire.' The word 'fellowship' has no definite political signification, and I cannot therefore admit or deny the assertion. No one proposes cessation of fellowship (in its ordinary meaning) and co-operation with the United Kingdom. All I suggest is that the day of colonialism is gone, and that as we have as a fact attained an admitted status of nationality, we should have the rank, and the position in the world to which that fact entitles us. Why should Canada be outranked by Guatemala or Hayti? Why should we be the only nation of eight million civilized people in the world not entitled to rank with the little Spanish-American republics at international councils? And if there is any good reason, how long is it to last?

JOHN S. EWART.

Note.—It might be asked why should the State of New York, equal to half a dozen southern republics, not have a place equal to the smallest of them in the councils of nations. Saxony and Bavaria are great states represented only by the Empire of which they form a part. So represented they are many times more potent than enjoying the vanity of being represented alone. Were the States of Central America to unite they would have less representation—perhaps even fewer postage stamps; but they would count for more. We must either be a part of the Empire or not.

ANCESTOR WORSHIP.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—If Mr. Carlisle had paid a little more attention to the writings of (I think), St. Paul, whose epistles have to Christians superseded in great measure those dictated by Moses, he would have found the following passage: 'And now abideth faith, hope, and charity, but the greatest of these is charity,' and he would not have written the letter he did, ostensibly on the subject of 'Ancestor Worship,' but really for the purpose of discrediting a fellow man. To a scientist (and I am proud to say, I am one), God, the Creator, is the personification of good, in fact, the two words mean exactly the same thing, and in old German are the same. The scientist's belief in the evolution of man from lower forms does not make him less God-fearing or less God-believing. In fact, my own experience is, it makes him more so. If Mr. Carlisle would indulge in a little thought, and in a little self-analysis, he would find himself to be a strong 'Ancestor Worshipper.' Attacks upon others for differences of opinion show very bad taste, and in this case great ignorance of the subject. May I inform Mr. Carlisle that there are monkeys or apes without tails, there are some with prominent noses, and that there is very little or no difference at all between the blood of apes and men.

F. T. GRIST.

Montreal, Sept. 27, 1911.

HOME RULE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I was pleased to see that you, after some delay, published my letter on Home Rule. With regard to note attached thereto I do not care to dispute the knowledge which Mr. Phillips possesses regarding Ireland. I am only five years out of Ireland, and come straight from the preaching of the gospel in the fairs of that country. My knowledge is first hand, and I can testify that while I was there, although the hostility had abated considerably, yet that was simply because the hand of English law had stretched out and asserted the right of liberty of speech. Liberty was won in Cork not because the Roman Catholic priests acquiesced in the right of free speech, but because a noble band of men and women from all churches headed by a church of England clergyman, the Rev. F. W. Ainley, M.A., took their lives in their hands and compelled—not by demand—the Government to protect them. Liberty was won in Galway by the Rev. Mr. Hollowes, the Rector of Arklow, in Ireland, and his curate also, Mr. George Williams, who marched up and down the streets in that town, and with bleeding faces and bruised bodies persisted in their right to follow the example of St. Paul on Mars Hill. Every approach to Eyre Square in Galway was guarded by a cordon of police, all traffic was delayed, and a body of police marched after these noble men who have won for Irishmen the right of preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ to their fellow sinners. These men were not laymen; they were ordained ministers of the church of England, or Ireland, as you will.

I read Mr. Phillips's account of the preaching in Ireland as now conducted. I am glad that this is his experience. I trust that God is opening a better day for my beloved country, but yet I have also read accounts of work by Salvation Army officers which are somewhat different as to their experiences. I know that in Dublin such meetings are now possible, also in Galway and Cork and Waterford, the liberty having been won at the risk of life and limb. I knew also that in most of the towns in the North it is also possible, but I question if it is possible in the greater number of towns in the South and West. A man might preach once, but I do not think that it can yet be done continuously in most of the towns in the South and West. I have been in Co. Derry, Tyrone, Antrim, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, in the North, and preached in a large number of towns there. I have also been in Meath, Westmeath, King's Co., Queen's Co., Roscommon, Sligo, Mayo, Galway, Clare, Cork, and never found it possible to do straight preaching. I do not wish to be misunderstood. I only want it to be known by the people of Canada that Rome is intolerant of all but herself, and to endeavor to warn them against a system which enslaves the minds of its votaries, and makes men serfs. 'Semper Eadem' is the boast of Rome, and in Ireland where the church has an unexampled opportunity of showing that tolerance which some people loudly claim for her she exercises an intolerance of all who differ from her, aye even an intolerance regarding her own people when they do not vote as the priests desire. The Independent Nationalist fight (not the Bourassa movement, but the Independent Irish movement) afforded abundant evidence of this when it was proved on an election protest (or petition as it is called there), that the priests refused to give the ordinary ministrations to the people who claimed to be independent in politics. I have not heard regarding the city of Limerick lately, but I know Mr. Phillips will be familiar with the history of the medical mission in that city. Could he tell me has there been any open-air preaching in that city yet? I should like to know. I know Dr. Long and his helper in Limerick city. Has Dr. Long yet been able to get a car to drive him around the city? In my time there was not a single carman in the place would dare to drive the doctor (a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and the son of a dignitary in the Church of Ireland), his only crime being that he tried to heal the bodies of the poor of Limerick, and at the same time tell them of 'Jesus the mighty to save.'

I wonder if Mr. Phillips remembers when Dr. Long in his effort to get a car sat on one for some hours amidst the jeers of the mob, and finally had to travel home on foot a considerable distance. The council of that city had a bylaw compelling every car-owner to supply a car when demanded, but not all the law of England could make the Corporation of Limerick carry out that law in Dr. Long's case, and give Dr. Long, a Christian man and a gentleman, a car for use of himself and family. I know that God will take care of Ireland 'the gem of the ocean.' May God save my beloved land, the land of my birth.

'Breathes there a man with soul so dead
'Who never to himself hath said
'This is my own, my native land?'

Rome is now restrained by the might and power of England. Remove that restraint and the preaching of the gospel in the 'byways' will be as scarce as such an act now is in Spain or Portugal. I wonder in how many of the cities of Spain and Portugal and Austria there is liberty to preach Jesus Christ to men in the streets and lanes. There is the opportunity of the Roman Church to show tolerance. Given Ireland the same conditions given Canada, the same conditions—the loving (?) hand of Rome—and liberty, 'fare thee well.' I would just like to say that Romanists have been amongst my best and truest friends. If the priest were out of Ireland matters would be different. 'Clericalism is the enemy.' The Catholic is a man with a heart, but the system cuts the heart out of the man, and the priest is simply the machine of the church.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Sept. 20, 1911.

Note.—There is no doubt that ignorant populations are intolerant. It is possible that in securing a hearing a good deal depends on what is said, and on the way in which it is said. There is a constant danger of those who set out to preach the gospel slipping into controversy. Of course, if the Roman Catholic Church was nicknamed Rome, and if there was any hint, even the remotest, that Rome, enslaved the minds of its votaries and made men serfs there would be apt to be trouble.

SERIES OF RAILWAY STRIKES.

Chicago, Sept. 29. — Although orders instructing 35,000 employees of the mechanical departments of the Harriman railways, including the Illinois Central, to strike at ten o'clock to-morrow are ready for transmission to-day to various division points, there will be no strike according to officers of the railways concerned.

The belief of the railway managers that the men would not strike is based on the fact that thousands of railway men are already idle as a result of retrenchment by the Harriman roads, and that the demands of the men do not call for any increases in wages. The strike is threatened because the railways yesterday for the third time flatly refused to recognize the Federation of Shop Employees in the manner that they now deal with the individual unions comprised in the Federation.

New Orleans, Sept. 29.— The strike of Illinois Central Railway employees to-day spread to the river front, where 100 members of the New Orleans Freight Handlers Union went out. This union is local, and has no conection with the Brotherhod of Railway Freight Handlers, whose members struck here yesterday.

Douglas, Ga., Sept. 29. — The firemen of the Georgia and Florida Railway left their engines yesterday afternoon as the result of the refusal of the company to grant increases requested several day ago. Not a wheel turned on the road last night. The officials have given out no statement.

VICTORIAN ORDER WORK.

During the month of August the Victorian Order of Nurses made 5,820 visits, attending 718 cases, of which 165 were tuberculous, 291 night cases, 34 operations, 256 confinements, 42 chronic, and 17 typhoid.

Classifying the patients according to religion, there were 175 Roman Catholics, 200 Protestants, 58 Jews, 1 Greek.

According to nationality: 158 Canadians, 68 French, 42 Irish, 23 Scotch, 65 English, 37 Jews, and seven from Newfoundland, 11 Russians, 8 Americans, 4 Roumanians, 4 Italians, 2 colored, 2 Hungarians, 1 Dutch, 1 Greek, 1 West Indian, 1 Australian.

There are now 51 nurses in the order. These are placed in thirteen districts of the city. The four nurses who have been in charge of three milk stations during the summer (July and August) report treating 153 babies, and making 276 home visits.

The relief committee make a request for clothing and boots for children between the ages of 6 and 12 years.

CONSECRATION OF ARCHBISHOP

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 29.—The consecration of Archbishop-elect Spratt will take place in St. Mary's Cathedral here on Thursday, Nov. 30. The apostolic delegate to Canada, Mgr. Stagni, will be the consecrator.

A Marvel of Healing

Salt Rheum of Ten Years' Standing Healed as if by Magic.

Hands Cracked, so Could Not Work Cures Effected by

Dr. Chase's Ointment

It does not take long for Dr. Chase's Ointment to prove its magic healing power. A single night is often sufficient to produce the most startling results.

Internal treatment for skin diseases is nearly always disappointing. By applying Dr. Chase's Ointment to the diseased parts relief is obtained almost immediately, and gradually the sores heal up and disappear. Here are two letters which will interest you:—

Mrs. Chas. Gilbert, Haystack, Placentia Bay, Nfld., writes:—"I was a sufferer from Salt Rheum for ten years, and had about despaired of ever being cured, so many treatments had failed. Reading of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Chase's Ointment, I commenced using it, and was entirely cured by eight boxes. I want to express my gratitude for Dr. Chase's Ointment, and to recommend it to all sufferers."

Mr. Stanley Merrill, Delaware, Ont., writes:—"For years I was troubled with my hands cracking, often becoming so sore that I could hardly do any work. I got some of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and happily find that one or two applications of same to the affected parts make them well. I have had no trouble since using the ointment for sore hands."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60c a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

"77"

Humphreys' Seventy-Seven Breaks up Grip and

COLDS

Best results

To get the best results, keep "Seventy-seven" handy, on the dresser when at home—in the vest pocket or in my lady's purse when away—easily taken, needs no spoon or measuring glass, just count out the dry pellets on the hand and place on the tongue.

☞ It is the first few doses of "Seventy-seven" that count in breaking up a Cold quickly. All dealers sell. 25c. or mailed.

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and Ann Streets, New York.

USE ABSORBINE, JR. LINIMENT FOR IT

Corns, Bunions, Callous Bunches, Tired, Aching, Swollen Feet. It allays pain and takes out soreness and inflammation promptly. Healing and soothing—causes a better circulation of the blood through the part, assisting nature in building new, healthy tissue and eliminating the old. Alex Ahl, Tobinsport, Ind., writes Nov. 15, 1905: "No doubt you remember my getting two bottles of your ABSORBINE, JR., for a bunion on my foot. My foot is well." Also valuable for any swelling or painful affliction, Goitre, Enlarged Glands, Varicose Veins, Milk Leg, Strains, Sprains, Heals Cuts, Bruises, Lacerations. Price $1.00 and $2.00 at all druggists or delivered. Book 4 G Free. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 409 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.

NEWS OF JEWISH WORLD.

The Russian Government has inaugurated the new educational year by closing Pit's Jewish female gymnasium in Kieff, which was attended by a few hundred Jewesses. The latter will be exiled from the city as a result of this step. Jewish children are also refused admission to the elementary schools in the southwest of Russia and the Kieff and Etkaterinoslav Schools of Commerce, which were opened and financed by Jews.

* * *

Abraham Effendi Farhi, director of the Foreign Press Bureau at the Sublime Porte, has been appointed Consul-General for Turkey at Boston, U.S.A. He has on several occasions held the office of president of the Central Consistory of the Jews of Turkey.

* * *

At the eighth annual camp of the United States Spanish War Veterans, held last month at Oklahoma City, Mr. Maurice Simmons, a New York lawyer, was elected commander-in-chief; it is the highest office that can be conferred by 1,000 delegates, representing 200,000 veterans, attending the camp. His immediate predecessor was also a Jew, Mr. W. R. H. Jacoby, of Seattle.

* * *

A committee has been formed at Zurich for the collection of Jewish antiquities. As soon as the collection assumes large proportions it will be offered as a gift to the Swiss National Museum, with the proviso that it shall be exhibited in a room devoted solely to that purpose.

* * *

The new Governor of Jerusalem has visited the Rishon le Zion Colony. He expressed his satisfaction with the progress of Jewish colonization in Palestine.

* * *

Preparations are being advanced for the elections to the Reichstag. The list of the candidates so far does not contain the name of a single Jew. The contrary is the case with respect to the Diets. The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has about half a dozen Jewish members, all of whom belong to the Progressive People's party. The National Liberals have, however, nominated a Jew, in the person of Dr. Levy, of Hohenfalza, for a by-election in that constituency, and his election is regarded as almost certain. If elected, Dr. Levy will be the first National Liberal of the Jewish faith to hold a seat in the Prussian Chamber since the time of Dr. Lasker.

* * *

In a recent interview which the 'Retch' had with M. Bark, the newly appointed assistant minister of commerce, M. Bark said that he hoped the late Premier's plan for the restriction of Jewish endeavor in the commerce of the Empire would sink into oblivion. Several members expressed as their opinion that even the reactionary Third Douma would reject the measure, but that the Government would certainly start a campaign to reduce the franchises of the Jews, reducing it to a minimum. The new scheme was in their opinion a scheme for a new source of 'graft' for the Government officials. All sorts of cruel and fraudulent schemes were immediately instituted by Premier Stolypin to exile all Jews outside the Pale, and the lives of the Jewish inhabitants of the Empire were made almost intolerable to them, upon the forced postponement of the late Premier's anti-Semite schemes. In the midst of all this oppression the Premier was assassinated by one of the victims, and has passed away in the midst of this fresh orgy of despotism.

* * *

Dr. Miraim Raskin, whose fame in the medical world extends beyond Russia, has just celebrated the completion of twenty-five years of scientific and literary activity. Dr. Raskin is the principal assistant at the Policlinic of Princess Helena Pawlowna, and has won a great reputation for her scientific investigations in the domain of bacteriology. For the past fifteen years she has delivered lectures in the Policlinic on the branch of medicine in which she specializes; she was for many years editress of the 'Encyclopedia of Medical Science,' under the pseudonym of 'Morskaja.' Dr. Raskin has written a large number of much appreciated stories and sketches for the young.

* * *

Mr. F. C. Hollander, J.P., has been re-elected as Mayor of Durban. The unanimous election is enthusiastically approved by the press and public, and the tribute paid by his fellow councillors has been fully endorsed by all. Mr. Hollander takes a great interest in Jewish communal affairs, and has been president of the Durban Jewish Congregation for the past three years. He holds very high Masonic rank.

* * *

It has been decided to issue trading certificates to all Jewish merchants residing in Nicolieff in August, 1906. All other Jews, who have settled there since then will be exiled.

* * *

A great fire broke out on the 25th of August at Aiden, a town near Smyrna. Commencing at noon, it was not subdued until midnight, after having destroyed a thousand houses, a dozen mosques, and three schools, two of them Jewish. The entire Jewish quarter was reduced to ashes. Six hundred Jewish families are completely ruined and are in a state of utter destitution. The Jewish community of Smyrna has opened a relief fund, having already sent food and clothing as soon as the sad news reached that city. According to recent statistics, the Jewish population of Aiden exceeds 4,000.

* * *

Mr. Haim Farchi, the first Jew elected to the Bulgarian Parliament, has won general esteem and popularity, especially in government circles. He delivered a great speech in defence of the Cabinet, in connection with the modification of the Constitution, which was greeted with cheers. When he left the tribune all the ministers, including the Premier, rose and warmly congratulated him. Every one delights to honor this Orthodox Jew, and Zionist, who is also a patriotic Bulgarian.

* * *

According to the Hebrew journal 'Hacheruth,' of Jerusalem, the Grand Vizier, in response to the repeated representations made to him by the Chief Rabbi of Turkey, has directed the new Governor of Jerusalem to give his special attention to secure the general safety of the Jewish colonies in Galilee, and to take care that the local authorities shall place no obstacles in the way of Ottoman Jews who desire to acquire land or other immovable property. The Governor has communicated the Grand Vizier's orders by telegraph to the various Kaimakams (district officials). The action of the Government has given great satisfaction to the Jewish population of Palestine.

TRAGEDY AT RIMOUSKI.

'Empress of Britain' Passenger Shot Dead During Progress of Political Demonstration.

Quebec, Sept. 29.—Dudley Causton, manager for Mark Hambourg, the pianist, was shot to death at Rimouski last evening. The deceased, with Mr. and Mrs. Hambourg, were passengers on board the C. P. R. liner 'Empress of Britain,' and landed to take the train for the east. During the evening a political demonstration was in progress and a revolver was discharged, the bullet striking and killing Causton.

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will save you hours of misery. They stop the headache but do you no harm. 25 cents a box at all druggists'.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

A NEW BOOK OF FAIRY TALES.

In the preface to the collection of Fairy Tales from Brentano; Told in English by Kate Freiligrath Kroeker (London: T. Fisher Unwin), we are introduced to a brilliant but little known member of the German romantic school of literature which flourished at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The muse of Clemens Brentano has been characterized by Heine as 'caprice personified.' Born in 1778 he was educated at Coblentz and destined by his father to a mercantile career. But his detestation of business, his mad freaks and vagaries made hopeless the prospect of success in business and he was allowed to follow the bent of his brilliant but erratic genius. Plays, poems and tales were written in rapid succession, all full of characteristic beauties and faults. It is not generally known that the Loreley was the creation of Brentano's fancy. After the wild unsettled years of youth and early manhood came a sudden change, prompted by regret for his past life and remorse for the squandering of his splendid gifts. These fairy tales were written in the exuberance of his youth for the children of his brother-in-law, Savigny. From the family circle their fame spread to the circle of his friends who urged publication. But in the ascetic and religious phase of his life he abhorred these efforts of his earlier days, and refused the most urgent appeals to give them publicity. Just before his death his consent was given on condition that all the proceeds should be devoted to the poor.

From this fairy lore of Brentano's youth the translator has selected those tales most free from his peculiar faults, most amenable to translation and most likely to prove attractive to an English public. Many of the daintiest, most deliciously humorous stories are impossible to render in English as the puns on the names and the numerous quips and cranks baffle translation. So much for the teller of the tales, but both the children and the grown-ups will have to read for themselves to realize the novelty and charm of the delightful nonsense of Dear-My-Soul, Sir Skip-and-a-Jump, Princess I-Want-to-Know, King Keep-Your-Word, the ogre, Crunch and Grindem, a Ninny-Noddy and the fat monster, Wackemhard, and his five sons, Grips Grapes, Piff Paff, Splash Dash, Clink Clank and Trill Trali, whose very names are suggestive of the most marvellous adventures. We quote one of the scores of whimsicalities with which the tales abound. King Keep-Your-Word has given orders to the Court Reflector to ponder well on the problem of keeping his promise to his dying wife to be a mother to their child. 'When half an hour had passed the Court Reflector entered, bowing low, and said, 'Has your majesty hit upon anything yet?' And the king answered, 'Have you hit upon anything?' Then the Court Reflector answered again, 'May it please your majesty, but I have not yet hit upon anything.' Then the king said, 'No more have I.' Whereupon the Court Reflector replied, 'Then with your majesty's leave, it would appear that neither of us has hit upon anything.' It is most tantalizing to find that the creator of these stories never finished his work, and the reader will never know what would have been the end of Dear-My-Soul's history had it been completed.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'The Diary of Mrs. Simcoe,' by J. Ross Robertson (Toronto: William Briggs.; 'The Land of Let's Pretend,' by Carl Werner; 'The Value of Contentment.' Edited by Mary Minerva Barrows (Boston: H. M. Caldwell Company); 'The Captain's Chum,' by Ros Harvey (London: T. Fisher Unwin); 'The Singer of the Kootenay,' by Robert E. Knowles; 'The Book of Courage,' by W. J. Dawson (Toronto: Henry Frowde); 'Sociology Applied to Practical Politics,' by John Beattie Crizier, Hon. LL.D. (Montreal: Renouf Publishing Company); 'At Good Old Siwash,' by George Fitch; 'Scientific Mental Healing' by H. Addington Bruce; 'The Lotus Lantern,' by Mary Imlay Taylor, and Martin Sabine (Boston: Little, Brown and Co.); 'Red Gauntled,' by Sir Walter Scott, Bart.; 'The Pirate,' by Sir Walter Scott, Bart. (London: Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press); 'The Silver Shamrock,' by Captain Henry Curtiss; 'The Man With the Red Beard,' by David Whitelaw (London: Greening and Company, Ltd).; 'The Art of the Vienna Galleries,' by David C. Preyer; 'The Spell of Holland,' by Burton E. Stevenson; 'The Dilemma of Engeltie, by Emma Rayner; 'Miss Billy,' by Eleanor H. Porter; 'The Red Fox's Son,' by Edgar M. Dilley (Boston: L. C .Page and Company.; 'The Century Magazine,' 'Scribner's,' 'Pall Mall,' 'Hampton Columbian Magazine.'

LITERARY NOTES

FAMOUS LETTER OF VESPUCCI.

One of the most remarkable 'lots' which the Anderson Auction Company, of New York, has reserved for the portion of the Hoe Library to be dispersed this autumn is the practically unique copy of the first edition of the famous 'Letter of Vespucci' (Lettera di Amerigo Vespucci delle isole nuouamente trouate in quattro suoi viggi'), printed about 1505, but without name of place or date. This is the only copy in America, says a writer in the Boston 'Transcript,' and, unless the unexpected happens, the only copy that ever can find its way there. There are at least a dozen wealthy American book collectors who would give almost any money to be able to add this to their collection of Americana, and the spectacle of a dozen wealthy men competing at a public sale for one poor little pamphlet of sixteen pages will afford a fine opportunity to the descriptive writers of the New York papers.

Peignot, in his 'Repertoire,' suggests that ten examples only were struck off for the ten sovereigns of Europe, but Brunet questions this. The number, however, must have been exceedingly limited, for only four or five have been traced to modern times. It is quite possible that other copies may yet be discovered in old libraries on the Continent, bound up with other pamphlets of the period; but, as Europe has been ransacked for over half a century in the quest for this and other rare Americana, the chances of other copies turning up are very remote indeed.

The first copy of the pamphlet to occur for sale belonged to Richard Heber, the famous collector, whose library was dispersed between 1834 and 1836. Bound up with it was a letter of Andre Corsali, Vespucci's lieutenant, to Julio de Medici, printed December 11, 1516, in Florence. The volume, with these two pamphlets of about twenty-two leaves, sold for $50, and is probably identical with the Grenville copy now in the British Museum. A second example, which belonged to the Carthusian Monastery at Seville, was purchased at Havana in 1863 by F. A. de Varnahagen, who in 1865 published a rehabilitation of Vespucci, and contended that the voyage of 1497-98 was 'worthy of credit.' This copy of the 'Lettera' cannot now be traced, and it is, therefore, for the time being lost. A third belonged to Gaetano Poggiale of Leghorn, and is now in the Palatine Library of Florence. A fourth belonged to Bacio Valori, and was afterwards the property of the Marchese Gino Capponi, while the fifth is now in the Hoe Library.

The history of this example can only be traced for certain to the seventies of the last century, when it belonged to the Paris bookseller, M. Tross, who sold it to Dr. J. Court, a distinguished French bibliophile. It is noteworthy that this, like the Heber copy, contained the Corsali Letter bound up with it. Dr. Court had the two separated and each rebound. Dr. Court's library was dispersed in Paris in May, 1884, and the Vespucci 'Lettera' formed lot 366 on May 12. Its rarity then was recognized, but scarce Americana had not yet reached the sensational stage, for bidding was started at a thousand francs, and at 13,100 francs the pamphlet fell to Mr. Quaritch, who also secured the Corsali Letter. Both appear in Mr. Quaritch's catalogue of June, 1885, but both were marked 'sold.' They were both secured by the late Charles Kalbfleisch, of New York, and eventually found their way into the library of the late Robert Hoe.

SCOTT'S VERACITY.

Mr. Andrew Lang bluntly states in the preface to his 'Sir Walter Scott and the Border Minstrelsy' that the question he is about to take up has to do with Sir Walter's veracity. 'He has been suspected,' says Mr. Lang,' of helping to compose and of issuing as a genuine antique a ballad, "Auld Maitland." He also wrote about the ballad as a thing obtained from recitation to two friends and fellow-antiquaries. If, to Scott's knowledge, it was a modern imitation, Sir Walter deliberately lied.'

Mr. Lang asserts, without qualification, says the 'Times,' New York, that Sir Walter obtained the entire ballad from Hogg and that he unquestioningly believed Hogg had got it from recitation. This much Mr. Lang seems to prove by means of documentary evidence, and thus he shifts the question of veracity from Sir Walter to Hogg, so that, according to his view, the proper inquiry is whether Hogg deceived Sir Walter. Mr. Lang is convinced that no deception was used, and that Hogg got the ballad from recitation, as he alleged.

In other Border ballads brought to the attention of the literary world by Sir Walter, Mr. Lang frankly admits there are interpolations. 'Scott,' he says, 'was a literary rather than a scientific editor and did not hesitate to improve a bit of verse which seemed to be lame or full of holes.' But we are reminded there is a world of difference between polishinbg up a ballad and the emission of a faked ballad. We also are reminded that Sir Walter did not keep it a secret that he had made use of what he called ' 'conjectural emendations' in preparing ballads for publication.

'While confessing Scott's sins I cannot believe,' remarks Mr. Lang, 'that he, like Pinkerton, palmed off on the world any ballad or ballads of his own sole manufacture, or any ballad which he knew to be forged.'

A MYSTERIOUS SOCIETY.

The meaning of the initials 'L. J. R.' as applied to a mysterious society mentioned the dedication to Treasure Island is revealed in the London 'Daily Mail,' by Mr. Charles Baxter, who was Mr. Stevenson's executor. Mr. Baxter writes:—

As I am the last survivor of that small band which was composed of R. L. S., his cousin, R. A. M. Stevenson, James Walter Ferrier—who died young, affectionately commemorated by Stevenson in prose and by Henley in verse—and two others, I absolve myself from the oaths of secrecy and decline to inflict upon myself the necessary tortures consequent upon my betrayal.

The initials signify Liberty, Justice, Reverence. The 'constitution' drafted by me and wholeheartedly accepted by Stevenson (we were still in our 'teens), included, among other important objects, under the first head, 'the abolition of the hereditary privileges of the House of Lords,' a phrase which occasionally raised stumbling blocks in impassioned orations.

I remember as if it were yesterday Stevenson's agonized face as he came to me with the news that his father had come across the draft—it never went farther. The discovery was the occasion of one of the most painful of the scenes between father and son.

THE PEW TO THE PULPIT.

'What would you have me say to the preachers?' The leader of the Philadelphia Ministerial Association asked 50 laymen, of all sorts and conditions of Philadelphia. The responses from an attractive book, 'The Pew to the Pulpit,' of 64 pages, and are published by P. Austadt and Sons, Philadelphia. There are thirty-five letters of reply in all, and they are of a kind to interest the general reader as well as preachers. The sentiments show a high standard of Christian training. A banker writes: 'I have been brought up not to talk back to the pulpit.' An editor advises: 'Do not consult the pew what to preach.' A physician insists on decorum in the pulpit, and a lawyer pleads for the fundamentals. A college professor urges thorough preparation, and less dependence upon fluency. A musical director likes a sermon built on Bible truths, rather than on popular topics with a text thrown in for politeness' sake. Another believes in 'boiled-down sermons and prayers,' while a Y. M. C. A. worker says, 'Mix more with men.' A mechanic: 'Do not fawn upon the rich and patronize the poor.' A lawyer: 'Discourage gossip and back-biting, and never repeat what is told you in visiting.' Another thinks ministers should study elocution, and a social worker says, 'Be natural.'

THE CHINESE EMPEROR OF THE EARTH.

In 'Eastern Asia; A History,' by Ian C. Hannah, published by Frederick A. Stokes Company. Professor Hannah prints a remarkable letter written to George III. of England by the Chinese emperor of that time, Ch'ien Lung, great conquerer and brilliant man.

Ch'ien Lung's own opinion of the position of China, is set forth in the 'Imperial Order,' which he sent to George III., refusing requests for a British Minister in Peking, for a small island as a commercial base, and for other concessions. 'So then, thou King, far away over many oceans, thou hast inclined thine heart towards civilization, and hast made a point of dispatching envoys to respectfully bear a submissive address. . . . We have opened and perused the address, the language of which is sufficiently honest and earnest to bear witness, O King, to the genuineness of thy respectful submission, and is hereby right well commended and approved.

'If thy State were now to leave a man in the Metropolis, his language would be as incomprehensible as his attire would appear extraordinary.

'Moreover, thy Kingdom of England is not the only one amongst the outer barbarians which turns to civilization and trades with the Celestial Court. Were other States to come clamoring in the same way and each beg for a gift of land for the occupation of its traders, how would it be possible to grant the petition of each?'

ODD PHASES OF JAPAN.

Women Divers—Picturesque Shops and Booths—Wonderful Wistaria.

(From the 'Oriental Review.')

Japan certainly controverts some of the Occidental ideas as to woman's sphere, for in the province of Shima, on the south coast of the island empire, women are the sterner sex and not only do most of the field work but are also employed as divers.

They enter the water at all seasons except during the coldest months of the winter, remaining under water sometimes for over a minute, and gather shellfish and tengusa, a kind of seaweed, which they place in a small net carried by each diver at the girdle.

These female divers are extremely hardy. The life is, however, trying and the constant exposure causes those engaged in it to become very coarse in appearance and to age quickly.

The shops and booths of Japan are of unfailing interest. Here the green grocer and fruit seller has arranged his wares until it seems as though one looked upon a great bouquet. There the flower shop blazes in brilliance and the lantern maker squats at his multi-colored task.

At the next entrance we perhaps see a man severing chicken meat from the bone, and he performs the operation as skilfully as the surgeon with his dissecting knife. Two or three paces further on one is confronted with a typical Japanese shoe store.

The newcomer is at once startled at the immense quantity of this simple footwear and the many places where it is sold, but he soons finds a solution to his query when he hears that a Japanese man annually makes away with from eight to ten pairs a year. But curious things are not found in the shops alone. The green vegetable pedler carries loads heavy enough for a horse, but still has enough energy to call his wares as he goes.

The wistaria, or fuji no hara, follows the cherry blossom in Japan, during the last of May and first of June, and coming just between spring and summer is called niki-so, or 'plant of two seasons.' There are several varieties of wistaria. The earliest, the white bloom, comes before the leaves.

Then comes the royal fuji, or wistaria multijuga, with its blossoms in sprays from twenty to fifty inches long, of delicate mauve color, one lip on each flower deep purple. This long spray is more common in the eastern provinces and the common variety is much shorter. The last variety of wistaria to bloom is a very fragrant white species.

The wistaria, by the way, is named for an American, Caspar Wistar, and is always called fuji by the Japanese. The crest of the Fujiwara family is designed from the fuji, and at Kasuga Park, Nara, one of their old estate now imperial property, the wistaria is allowed to grow wild and spreads its snaky stems over the ground and climbs to the tops of great trees.

The temple at Kasuga Park was formerly under the patronage of the Fujiwara family and the little girls who dance in the temple wear the Fujiwara mon or crest on their kimono. The Japanese always associate the wistaria with water, so the reflections double its beauty.

CAPTURED BY BRIGANDS.

Prof. Richter's Terrible Experience.

Prof. Richter, the German engineer, whose capture by brigands in the Olympus region last May recalls the similar adventure of Miss Stone, the American misionary, has been ransomed and is on his way home, still half dazed owing to the privations he has suffered. The story of his troubles reads like a wild dime novel.

'It was May 27,' he says, 'when making a trip up the mountainside accompanied by two Turkish gendarmes, that the bandits fired upon my party. Both gendarmes were mortally wounded. They were able to fire some four or five shots and then died where they fell. The brigands robbed the bodies and dragged me away.

'It was a wild flight, night after night, toward the Greek frontier. All day we had to lie flat on the ground. News of my capture had, I supposed, reached the Greek authorities, for one day we heard a posse of Greek gendarmes coming up the valley shouting "Germanos, Germanos!" But the bandits stood over me with drawn knives and I dared not answer the shouts.

'On through the trackless wilderness we wandered, the brigands often blindfolding me, until we got to a cave which I was not allowed to leave for nearly three months. The enforced idleness was a terrible strain. Twice I attempted suicide, but failed. Often I heard rifle shots, so I knew the gang was still being pursued, but we were too well hidden. Still the gendarmes got one of them, a man who used to bring in food from I don't know where.

'After that I often went hungry for day and lost track of time. Three miles from the cave stood a centuries old solitary plane tree, and this was the place, I learned, where negotiations took place for my release. The bandits often threatened to kill me even if a ransom were paid. Finally they got one thousand Turkish pounds on account and on Aug. 22 the chiefs, Strati and Lolios, brought in the balance, 1,500 pounds.

'They divided the money among them. Then followed a long discusssion as to what they should do with me. Strati thought it best for them to stun me with a blow on the head and leave me, but the others thought it safest to murder me and then make them? selves scarce. They finally chose two to do the deed.

'Now the signal was given to leave the cave. It was an ethereally beautiful evening and I was going to my death. The great heat and three months' inaction had made mbe very weak on my legs. Strett held me up as we struggled along. Presently a Greek patrol with lanterns was sighted in the distance and we had to hide again and finally recrossed the Turkish frontier.

'The two who were to kill me somehow disappeared. One bandit gave me eight gold pieces and a silver coin and showed me some lights in the distance, which proved to be the town of Elassona. He shook me by the hand, said "Addiol," and vanished. With a last desperate effort I reached the town and collapsed.'

You Should Tremble And Shudder

When an unscrupulous druggist offers you a substitute for **DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry.**

If you are suddenly attacked by DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, CRAMPS OR PAINS IN THE STOMACH, CHOLERA MORBUS, SUMMER COMPLAINT, or any LOOSENESS OF THE BOWELS, do not experiment with some new and untried remedy, but get one that has stood the test of time.

For 65 years this wonderful medicine has been used in thousands of homes in Canada, and has given universal satisfaction. When you want a bottle of "Dr. Fowler's," insist on being given what you ask for, as these no-name, no-reputation preparations may be dangerous to your health.

Mr. J. Castle, Totonka, Man., writes: "Just a word in favor of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which I used last summer for Cramps in the Stomach and Diarrhoea. I was very sick for a week and not able to do anything until I purchased a bottle of the above remedy, and after three or four doses I was as well as ever."

The price is 35 cents per bottle. See that the name, The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont., appears on the label, as we are the manufacturers and sole proprietors of this remedy.

TIME FOR SHREDDED WHEAT AND PEACHES!

When you think of sliced peaches or other fresh fruit, think of

SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT

the cleanest, purest, most nutritious of all the cereal foods—combines most naturally with all kinds of fresh fruits—better than peach shortcake or peach cobbler and more easily digested—an Autumn delight for Canadians who like good things to eat and who know the value of fresh fruits.

Heat a Shredded Wheat Biscuit in the oven to restore its crispness, then cover with sliced peaches or other fruits and serve with milk or cream, adding sugar to suit the taste. A dish of Shredded Wheat with sliced peaches and cream is the bright spot in a dull day—it will keep the stomach sweet and clean and the bowels healthy and active.

Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits with milk and cream and a little fresh fruit will supply all the energy needed for a half-day's work or play.

Made only by

Canadian Shredded Wheat Co., Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont.

G7E

One million women simply detest washing dishes because they have not yet found the right way

If you were compelled to do all your housework in the way your mother did before you, it would be almost unbearable.

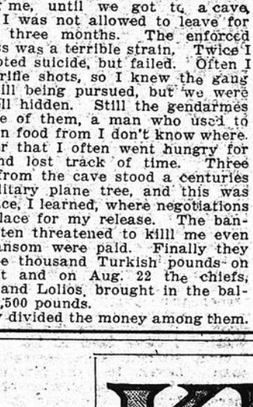
And still many women cling to the ancient soap route when washing dishes.

There's a better way, an easier way, a safer way.

GOLD DUST added to your dish-water will make your dishes whiter and cleaner than they ever can be made without it. That's the better way.

GOLD DUST, unlike soap, cleans more than the surface. It goes deep after germs and hidden food particles, and sterilizes everything it touches. That's the safer way.

GOLD DUST does all the hard part of the task without your assistance, because it begins to dissolve and clean the moment it touches the water. That's the easier way.



"Let the GOLD DUST Twins do your work"

Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY
Makers of FAIRY SOAP, the oval cake.

Blood Humors

Commonly cause pimples, boils, hives, eczema or salt rheum, or some other form of eruption; but sometimes they exist in the system, indicated by feelings of weakness, languor, loss of appetite, or general debility, without causing any breaking out.

They are expelled and the whole system is renovated, strengthened and toned by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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New importation just arrived in handsome hand-tufted designs of exceptional value, in the following sizes:

3 ft. 0 in. x 6 ft. 0 in. — 9 ft. 0 in. x 10 ft. 3 in.
3 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in. — 9 ft. 0 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.
7 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft. 0 in. — 9 ft. 0 in. x 11 ft. 9 in.
9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.

PRICES 20% LESS THAN USUAL

Also an unusual assortment of Modern India Carpets in varied sizes at most interesting prices, comprising MALABAR, BATALA, JUMNA, SHIREZ, BADHOIS AND MIZAPORE WEAVES.

Importers, Designers, Manufacturers, Contractors
BELLS' GALLERIES 604-606 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST.

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at Remarkable Prices

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See Our Immense Line at Greatly Reduced Prices

Our Hair Goods are guaranteed they are the result of years of study of the Hair. We carry the largest stock of HUMAN HAIR IN CANADA Made in our Factory by Experts. It will pay you to visit us and secure Bargains and Satisfaction.

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441 St. Catherine Street West

Wringing Clothes by Centrifugal Motion as Contrasted with the Old Rubber Roll

The Wringer used in the modern laundry is a round copper basket, perforated with tiny holes, hung inside a metal case. At the—

TOILET LAUNDRY
"THE LAUNDRY THAT KNOWS HOW,"

the Wet clothes are placed in this basket, which is spun rapidly by power, forcing the water through the perforations.

SEND US YOUR NEXT PARCEL.
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Good service guaranteed. Experienced men. Prompt attention.

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KNABE PIANOS

The Knabe Player
DE LUXE ACTION

Is the finest instrument equipped with the piano playing action on the straight pneumatic type. This action is one worthy in every way of installation in this splendid instrument. The public are respectfully invited to examine the new De Luxe Action, Knabe Pianoforte, at the wholesale and retail Canadian headquarters.

WILLIS & CO., LIMITED NEW WILLIS BUILDING 580 St. Catherine St. W. (Cor. Drummond.)

THE BOYS' PAGE.

A SAD END.

(By Holly Dean Williams, in the 'Wellspring.')

The train rumbled across a long trestle, and the locomotive whistle shrieked its warning for a crossing ahead.

'Bright young fellow!' An elderly man, with gold-bowed spectacles, and flowing white beard, was talking to his companion in the seat in front. Scattered bits of the conversation drifted back to my ears.

'Was getting three thousand salary * * * showed me his watch once * * * real Geneva * * * imported you know * * * four hundred dollars * * * had great luck * * * just rolled in money, when B—— was elected in * * * put up on the right side.' Here, for a time, the talk went on in a lower tone.

'Died in St. Louis three years ago!'

'You don't say!'

'Yes, sir! Didn't have a cent left * * * buried in the potter's field.'

The train was rushing along a low stretch of country, with blue hills in the hazy distance. The sun glittered upon the waters of a clear-flowing stream, flashing at intervals out of sight behind higher banks. A cloud of sooty smoke from the locomotive swept past the car window, partially obscuring the pleasant landscape.

But, somehow, my thoughts wandered from the shifting panorama of green fields and comfortable homesteads and blue hills to the 'bright young fellow,' who was buried three years before—a penniless stranger—in a faraway Western city. How did it all come about? I did not even know the boy's name; but I could almost see the father and mother sitting together in the roomy, farmhouse kitchen planning to give John—we will call him John—his chance in life. It will require sacrifice, but what is a little matter of self-denial and economy when John's whole future is concerned—and such a future, too! Professor A—— said this and that. Mr. B—— was overheard to say something else. About John! To be sure. To that mother's thinking, there is no other subject really worth talking about just now.

Then, the three-thousand-dollar position. I don't know where or what it was, but it must have been a post of trust and responsibility, for, in this world, money is not given without receiving, or expecting to receive, a fair equivalent.

I wish you could have seen that mother's radiant face, when she opened the letter. And yet it is just the news she had been looking for, all along. Hasn't she said a hundred times that John would win his way? And then the father takes the written sheet, his toil-hardened hands all a-tremble with excitement, and reads to convince himself that it is not all a dream. Three thousand! It would be a good year, when his poor acres would yield one-fifth that amount. How much would that be a month? A week? A day? He carries out each of the calculations carefully. It almost takes his breath away. But genius wins. It always has, and always will. People are commencing to recognize John's talent, and it will go farther. John is only twenty-four. Time enough for great things yet, if God spares John's life, and the father wipes his moist eyes, breathing a prayer that God may. Such a life is worth sparing, for the world would miss it. There is a strange thrill at his heart in remembrance that the boy—man now—is 'their John' still.

The day John comes home for a flying visit, wearing the expensive watch of foreign workmanship, marks another landmark. The hard-working, close-saving father fairly gasps, when John mentions the price with a jaunty, that-happens-every-day, air, while the mother fingers the trinket cautiously, as though expecting to see it vanish into thin air like the magician's treasure. It cost more than four times the yearly interest on the mortgage, and yet that came hard, and required a great deal of pinching and saving to get together. But John belongs to another world—the great money-getting, money-spending world—which they have heard of, and read about.

'That's a fine salary, John,' the farmer ventures, referring to the young man's position.

'Oh, yes, just fair,' John replies, with a deprecating gesture, 'but it doesn't go so far as you might imagine. There are ways of piecing it out, however, so that a fellow manages to keep his head above water.'

'Head above water.' The father remembers using that same expression himself, but he was looking into an empty pocketbook at the time, with a heavy debt pressing for payment.

Months later vague rumors come to the farmhouse that John had 'money up' on the pending election. The father disbelieves it. The mother's temper is ruffled that ill-disposed people should be trying to injure John's reputation. He is getting up high enough in the world to be a fair target for the darts of envy, and there is some comfort in that thought, too. A letter in cramped, angular hand-writing goes to John by the next day's mail.

The reply, long-looked-for, arrives the third day after the election. It is the good natured, bantering epistle of the man who can afford to laugh. Old fogy notion! Everybody does the same, and, best of all, it pays. Evidence? He writes down an amount in three figures with a dollar mark before it. Not honest labor, but honest luck.

The fond parents do not talk much about this. It isn't to their liking at all, but then—it might look quite different, if one knew all the circumstances. John ought to know.

I wish the rest of the story need not be told. That other letter from John—the wondering father can scarcely make out the hastily-scribbled lines, with brief messages written crisscross on the margin of the page.

'What's this? John must be— Wants money? John? There must be some mistake.' He re-reads the blurred page. 'Streak of bad luck * * * heavy obligations which must be met at once * * * a thousand dollars would help * * * send as much more as you possibly can.'

'A thousand dollars * * * as much more—' The father repeats the words mechanically with dry lips. 'A thousand dollars. There's Elinor's legacy from Aunt Katie in the savings bank—three hundred and interest. A little more saved up against making a payment on the mortgage next spring, and—the farm—John's home and ours.'

The draft goes to John. A man, who has aged years in a week's time, mails the letter, and shambles out of the post office with tired, drooping shoulders, and a hopeless face.

Let us draw the curtain over what follows. It must have been years after, when the end came; but my eyes grow dim thinking of the 'bright young fellow' buried in a pauper's grave far away from his own kindred and friends. A lucrative position, but, over against that, extravagance, fast-living, gambling—the old, sad story retold for the thousandth time! Did the heart-broken parents linger to know the worst. If so, I have the feeling that the misguided boy would not have slept in a nameless grave, but under the nodding daisies on the hillside. But perchance the last dollar was sacrificed for the living son. Who knows? For with all my conjectures, this is the story that I didn't hear.

A CORN ROAST.

Now that fall is here and the real picnic season is over a good many boys and girls wish that they had taken advantage of the long evenings of summer to have their suppers out of doors and try a little camp life near home. They are youngsters without much imagination, says a writer in the 'Springfield Republic,' for the best picnic season of all is now at hand, and a corn roast is more fun than any sort of a picnic in the hot weather. In the first place a big fire is an uncomfortable thing when the day is so hot that an icehouse looks more inviting than a circus tent. And a fire is half the fun of a real camp, or a proper picnic. This is the time of year when a fire in the woods or in a field is thoroughly enjoyable, especially in the early evening, which is the proper time for a corn roast.

You may think that the most important thing to take on a corn roast is plenty of green corn. You are wrong. A jolly crowd is the more important. Invite about 10 boys and 10 girls whom you like, to meet at your house about 5 some cool afternoon. When all are on hand, take a trolley or a big wagon, and go out into the country, or to the shore of some pond. Get permission of the farmer who owns the land to build a fire in some safe spot. Never build one unless you have permission and unless there is some one with you who understands all about fires and their dangers. Then get the farmer to sell you some sweet corn. It is best to buy three or four ears for each person. Take them to the spot selected for the fire and then strip off the husks and all the silk. Get the fire going well and then let it die down until there is a fine, hot bed of glowing coals.

While the fire is getting ready to do its share of the work some of the boys should go to a wood to cut some slender, but stiff, sticks about six feet long. The twigs should be trimmed from these and the smaller ends whittled into a sharp point. This point is then stuck into the big end of an ear of corn and the corn held over the coals and turned just often enough to keep it from burning. Unless the smoke has all died down the corn will not be fit to eat. As it roasts corn turns yellow and gradually splits. As soon as it is soft and well cooked some butter and salt should be put on it and the ear held on the stick while you eat the corn. Of course, a few sandwiches help things along. These must be brought from home, along with anything else that is desired for the supper. But the corn will be about enough for most of you, if it is cooked well. Toast may be made by holding a slice of bread over the coals on the end of the stick used for the corn. But it is rather apt to drop into the coals. Toasting bread over a camp fire is a trick.

THE AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Dr. Douglas Mawson, of the University of Adelaide, recently addressed the Royal Geographical Society, in London, outlining the plans of the expedition which will leave Australia under his command about the end of this year. The object is to explore the long stretch of coast known as Wilkes Land, lying between Cape Adare and Gaussberg (Kaiser Wilhelm II. Land). Several parties will be landed at various points. The expedition is being recruited chiefly from graduates of the universities of Australia and New Zealand, and every member of the land parties will be a specialist in some branch of science. A visit to the south magnetic pole is part of the programme. From a geographical point of view this undertaking appears likely to yield the most interesting results of any of the Antarctic expeditions now projected or in the field.—'Scientific American.'

AIRSHIP KITE.

A new kind of kite that any clever boy can make has been patented by an Illinois man. It resembles one of the planes used in some forms of aeroplanes, and when up in the sky may be taken for a miniature airship. Take four sticks about three feet long each and two strips of muslin about five feet long. Fasten the muslin around the ends of the sticks so that when the whole structure is extended, the muslin bands will form rectangular cells with an open space between them. Insert brace bands diagonally through the wedges of the cells, in the centre, and fasten the ends of the braces to loops extending from the corners of the cells. Finally, tie a looped cord to two of the sticks in the lower surface of the plane, just inside one of the cells, and in the centre of this loop tie the free end of the ball of twine on which the kite is to be sailed.—Philadelphia 'Record.'

'AS REGULAR AS A CLOCK.'

When things go just a certain way,
As steady as can be,
They're 'regular as a clock,' we say;
Now that's what puzzles me.

A clock's not regular at all;
I know this for a fact—
So don't depend upon it when
You want to be exact.

Now our clock, why, it's just as sure,
When I am having fun,
And bedtime hour is drawing near,
To break into a run!

And through the night it gallops on,
Until, to my surprise,
It's morning, and I know that I
Have hardly closed my eyes.

Then, when I go to see the boys—
I often wonder why—
The hours go by so very fast,
They seem to fairly fly.

But, then, sometimes, when I'm in school
It's just the other way,
The old clock goes so slow, so slow,
It seems the longest day!

And when it's near vacation time,
That is the worst of all;
It's slower than the slowest snail;
It scarcely seems to crawl!

A clock's not 'regular' a all;
I know this for a fact—
So don't depend upon it when
You want to be exact.
—St. Nichoas.'

ANOMALIES OF ENGLISH SPELLING.

'A wright suite little buoy, the sun of a kernel, with a rough round his neck, flue up the road as quick as a dear. After a thyme he stopped at a house and wrung the belle. His tow hurt him and he kneaded wrest. He was two tired to raze his fair pail face, and a feint mown of pane rose from his lips.

'The made who heard the belle was about to pair a pare, but she through it down and ran with all her mite, for fear her guessed would not weight; but when she saw the little won tiers stood in her eyes at the site. 'Ewe poor deer! Why do you lye hear? Are yew dyeing?' 'Know,' he said, 'I am feint.' She boar him in her arms as she aught, to a room where he mite be quiet, gave him bred and meet, held a cent bottle under his knows, untide his choler, rapped him up warmly, gave him a suite drachm from a viol, till at last he went fourth as hail as a young hoarse.'—Selected.

THE LETTER 'S.'

Did you ever think what a strange letter 'S' is? It is a serpent in disguise. Listen—you can hear it hiss. It is the wizard of the alphabet. It gives possession and multiplies indefinitely by its touch. It changes a tree into a post, a pear into a spear, but sometimes it is very spiteful, and will change a pet into a pest, a word into a sword, and laughter into slaughter. Farmers have to watch it closely. It will make scorn of his corn, and reduce every peck to a speck. Sometimes he finds it useful. If he needs more room for his stock, it will change a table into a stable for him; and if he is short of hay he can set out a row of tacks—it will turn them into stacks. He must be careful, however, not to let his nails lie loose, for the serpent's breath will turn them into snails. If he wishes to use an engine about his farm, he need not buy any coal or have water to work it; let the serpent glide before his horses; the team will turn into steam. If ever you get hurt, call the serpent to your aid. Instantly your pain will be in Spain. Be sure to take it with you the next time you climb the mountain if you desire to witness a marvel; it will make the peak speak. But do not let it come near you while you are reading now; it will make the tale stale.—Selected.

Puzzles

SQUARE.

(Contributed by W. C. G.)

1. A wild animal.
2. Pieces of timber for building fences (jumbled).
3. To offer an excuse.
4. Angry.
5. An additional clause.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A boy's name.
One of Shakespeare's heroes.
A word meaning the end.
The French for a beautiful feast.
The initials and finals spell two useful minerals.

BEHEADINGS.

I am something of which the earth's crust is composed, behead me and I am a word used in music, change my head and I am a division of the earth, change again and I form part of the body, change again and I am a peculiar shape, change again and I am a verb, again and I am finished.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

Changed Heads.—Doon, moon, loon, coon, soon, boon, noon.

Numerical Enigma.—Patent.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

W h o r L
I n d i A
L i e U
F a k e R
R i m i n I
I r e n E
D o v e R

Answers to puzzles should be sent in not later than Thursday morning to ensure notice in Saturday's paper.

We regret the omission of part of the Double Acrostic puzzle of last week, which would have helped towards the solution; the omitted portion was, that the initials and finals gave the name of a well known statesman.

With the exception of a slight error in Changed Heads, Jean Cartier's answers to the puzzles of last week were correct. Jessie Dobbie sent in the correct answer to the Numerical Enigma.

Indoor and Outdoor Department

SOME PECULIAR TREES.

George Bancroft Griffith.

A gentleman of Virginia, has a tree which is a species of acacia. It was grown from a seed brought from Australia. The tree is now a vigorous one, more than fifteen feet in height, and it is in full foliage every year and growing rapidly. It is leguminous, and very distinctly shows the characteristics of the mimosa, or sensitive plant. Regularly every evening, about the time the 'chickens go to roost,' the trees goes to roost. The leaves fold together, and the ends of the tender twigs coil themselves up like the tail of a well-conditioned pig.

After one of the twigs has been stroked or handled, the leaves move uneasily, and are in a sort of mild commotion for a minute or more. All this was known about the tree, but it was discovered when it was removed from the pot which it was fast outgrowing, that the tree had in it more life and feeling than it had ever before been credited with. The operation 'made it very mad.' Hardly had it been placed in its new quarters before the leaves began to stand up in all directions like the hair on the tail of an angry cat, and soon the whole plant was in a quiver. This could have been endured, but at the same time it gave out an odor most pungent and sickening—just such a smell as is given off by rattlesnakes and many other kinds of snakes in summer when teased. This odor filled the house and was so sickening that it was found necessary to open the doors and windows. It was fully an hour before the 'angry tree' calmed down and folded its leaves in peace. It would probably not have given up the fight even then had it not been that its time for going to 'roost' had arrived.

With an antiquity rivalling, probably exceeding that of the pyramids of Egypt, and a reputation scarcely inferior, occurred, a few years since, the death of the colossal dragon tree of Orotava, which had been visited by nearly all the travellers, historians, monks, peddlars and soldiers who have had the mildest globe-trotting propensity. Though called a tree in popular language, the renowned curiosity of Orotava was nothing of the sort, but was a kind of gigantic asparagus related to the delicate lilies of European gardens. The natives venerated this old monster. They regarded it as possessed of animal life, and deified it, and in its hollow trunk performed Druidical rites. They used its bloodred sap (the dragon's blood of commerce) for embalming their dead.

When Alonzo de Lugo, conquerer of Teneriffe, came to Orotava in 1498, he spared the tree, but scandalized at the profane mysteries which had taken place in its interior, he converted its hollowness into a chapel for holy mass. Humboldt, in 1790, gives its height as 'appearing' about fifty or sixty feet, and its circumference near the roots as forty-five feet, and the diameter of the trunk at ten feet from the ground 'is still twelve English feet,' and he computed its age at 10,000 years. The opening was so large that a table was placed in it, round which four persons could seat themselves, and a staircase in the interior conducted the visitor up to the height whence the branches sprang.

Slow indeed must have been its growth, for four hundred years after the visit of the first navigators, Le Dru measured the tree most carefully, proving that during that long period the increase had only been one foot at the base, the other dimensions being practically identical.

In botanical language the dragon tree is Dracoena draco, and is described as having a tree-like stem, which, when the tree is very old becomes much branched, each branch being terminated by a 'crowded head' of lanceolate linear entire leaves of a glaucous green color, which leaves embrace the stem by their base, and on falling off at maturity leave a ring-like cicatrix or scar.'

In old age curious warts appear, and one from the old orotava tree has been preserved, which is as large as a good sized cocoanut, being like that fruit in shape and its rough exterior. Though no particular care has hitherto been taken in the Canaries to rear these curious trees, there are still a few fairly sized specimens for the visitor to see, one of the oldest extant being probably that at the gates of the cemetery at Icod. It is mentioned in the ancient chronicle of the conquest of the Island of Teneriffe, and standing in solitary grandeur, is the best specimen to study. There is one other good example at Icod de los Vinos, which may be even older. These dragon trees, however, are small and absurdly young when compared with the old veterans which so long guarded the golden apples in the garden of the Hesperides.—'Michigan Christian Advocate.'

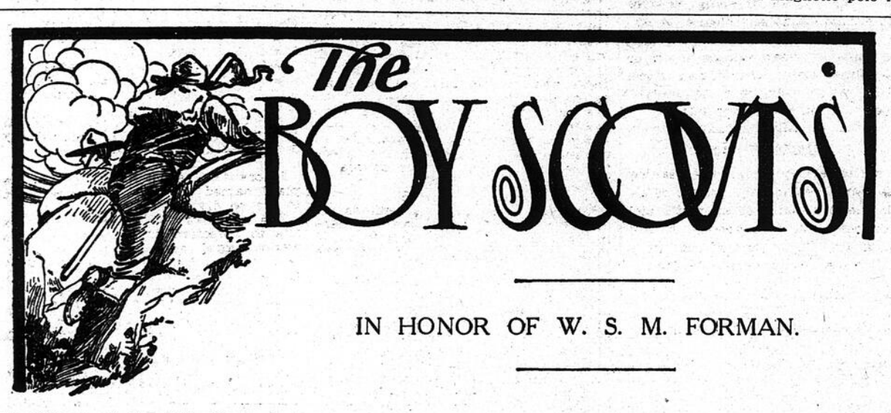
THE 'STONE FOREST' OF CALIFORNIA.

California, among many other natural wonders, contains a 'Stone Forest.' This is located in Sonoma County, only a few miles from the little resort of Calistoga Springs. This 'forest' consists of a great many petrified' trees—all of which are prostrate.

In respect to the great number of petrified trees, and their immense size, the California 'stone forest' surpasses that of Arizona. Strange to say, but very little is known about these wonderful Sonoma County petrifications—so far as the general public is concerned. Many of these trees are of enormous size. The famous 'Queen of the Forest' is a prehistoric redwood, about 80 feet long, and nearly 12 feet in diameter. It has been broken in several places, and these breaks are as clean as if cut off with a saw. A tree has grown up through one of the breaks and has attained quite a large size. Another giant tree known as the 'Monarch' lies near by, which is almost 90 feet long and is without a break. This tree is a fir, and averages 10 feet in diameter. Not far away is another giant son of the forest—a redwood that is about 60 feet long and 9 feet in diameter. This tree is broken into many hundreds of pieces, yet it retains its shape almost perfectly. Scattered about for the area of several acres, are many other pieces of petrifaction. So perfect has been the transmutation into stone, that the grain of the wood still remains very clear, and the variety of the tree may be easily determined.—'Scientific American.'

HANDLING IRON ORE WITH ELECTRIC MAGNETS.

The 'Electrical World' states that at Moose Mountain Mine in Ontario, high-grade magnetic iron ore is picked from the ground and loaded into cars by electro-magnets. The ferrous material found on the side of a hill is loosened and broken down by blasting, and rolls to the foot of the hill, where an electro magnet, mounted on a crane, picks it up and loads it into mine cars, at the same time making a rough separation, since rock and non-magnetic material are left behind. The electro-magnet can handle 1,200 pounds of pig-iron at a load, but the magnetic quality of the unrefined ore is such that 800 pounds can be picked up easily. This is the average of a number of loads the individual lift sometimes being several hundred pounds greater. A steam shovel was formerly used for loading the ore, but the density and hardness of the magnetite destroyed the buckets rapidly. The electro-magnets also save handling a quantity of stone, and thus relieve the crushing and magnetic separating plant, where the material is concentrated before being shipped.—'Scientific American.'



IN HONOR OF W. S. M. FORMAN.

The officers of the 11th Montreal troop gave a dinner at St. John's Hall, on Sept. 28th, to celebrate the return of Mr. Forman from Scotland. The repast was all that could be desired, and everyone did ample justice to it. The bill of fare was as follows:—

Baden-Powell's
Canadian Boy Scouts
'Be Prepared.'
11th Montreal Troop Boy Scouts.
DINNER.
To Warrant Scoutmaster E. G. H. Forman, on the occasion of his return from Scotland, given by the members of the 11th Montreal Troop.
St. John's Hall,
Monday, September 25th, 8 p.m.
MENU:
Soups
Fricassee a la Coronation
Viandes
Langues a la Forman
Jambon au 11th Montreal
Vegetables
Pommes de terre a la McGill
Petits pois au St. Jean
Dessert.
Gateaux aux Scouts
Enormes gateaux au Baden-Powell
Fruits.
Assortis a La Rally
Bon Bons au Scotch
Cafe noir de Ireland
Cafe au lait de Isle of Man
Beverages.

As soon as coffee was served, Mr. C. S. Allen, D. S. M., proposed the health of the King. The next toast was that of the Chief Scout and officers of the movement. This was ably proposed by P.L. Gage. Then followed the toast of Mr. E. G. Forman, W.S.M., proposed by C. S. Allen, D. S. M.

On rising, Mr. Allen said: 'This is the second occasion on which I have had the pleasure of dining with the 11th Montreal. The first time was when you celebrated the anniversary of the troop. This is, if that were possible, the greater pleasure, because to-night I welcome one of my best friends in the scout movement back to Montreal. (Applause.) Mr. Allen recounted some of the big sacrifices Mr. Forman had had to make in getting his troop into such excellent shape, and asked whether the officers were giving Mr. Forman all the assistance within their power. 'It is only by the co-operation of the scouts with their patrol leaders, the P.L.'s with their scoutmaster, the S. M. with his local council,' said Mr. Allen, 'that the Boy Scouts of Montreal can be as successful an organization as the Scout movement of England.' The speaker then proposed the health of Mr. Forman, and this was drunk with musical honors.

At this moment a lovely basket of white heather arrived from the McGill Settlement, as a token of welcome to the Scotch scoutmaster. The pretty compliment was enthusiastically received by all present. Mr. Forman, in replying, warmly thanked his officers for the honor they had done him by tendering him this banquet. He said he specially wished to thank P. L. Cordasco for the excellent way he had handled the troop during his absence. On resuming his seat, Mr. Forman was presented by his officers with a bronze thanks badge.

A distribution of prizes and souvenirs by P. L. Cordasco then took place. These souvenirs and prizes were those brought back from the Coronation trip.

P.L. Cordasco was called upon to propose the health of our 'Brother Scouts,' which he did in a very able manner.

The next toast on the list was the Montreal Coronation Contingent, proposed by P.L. Smart. He referred to the fine time the scouts had in England, and to the fine bunch of boys that went from Montreal, especially mentioning the troop of P.L. Cordasco, who 'was always ready on his job.'

P.L. Connelly then proposed the health of Montreal Council, and said he thought that Montreal had as good if not a better council than any in Canada.

E. Forman, W.S.M., then proposed the health of the chairman, S.M. Allen, which was followed by the singing of the National Anthem. This closed a pleasant evening.

THE PAPER CHASE.

At about 3.15 on Saturday afternoon the hares started laying the trail from the corner of Park and Van Horne avenues, and ten minutes later the hounds started off in pursuit.

From the very first they received kind advice from the onlookers.

Sr. Pl. Cunningham gave the order to run in patrols, but this order was forgotten as soon as the trail was struck, and Shiel Oliver Tyner and Cashion sprang into the lead before the first half mile was covered.

The hares led a jolly chase across the C.P.R. tracks, over a large field, through a small piece of woods, and on to a long road leading to a cross-road. At the top of the hill the hares could be seen less than a mile ahead, and the hounds were nowhere in sight. At the foot of the hill the trail led across a field, where it was lost, owing to the attentions of some French people who were trying to point out the way, regardless of the paper scattered about. It was found again after losing about half an hour, and in the meantime Cunningham and Rogerson passed on the road.

The lead was through a field of burdocks and out onto the cross-road again. At the finishing point none of the hares had been caught. Shiel came in about twenty minutes after the last hare. Most of the big fellows went to Tough's house for supper and had a good time, being entertained by his sister.

H. G. SCRAFIELD.

THE 5TH MONTREAL (OUTREMONT) TROOP.

The troop will hold an athletic contest on Saturday afternoon on Fleicher's Field, the events are so arranged that every boy has an equal chance.

In the evening the officers' meeting will take place as usual, at 151 Mount Royal avenue west.

On Sunday morning at 9.30 there will be a grand church parade, in which all the troops in the city will take part. The summer uniform will be worn with the exception of quarter-staves, shoulder knots, knives, purses, and axes. The haversacks must be carried on the back. Patrol leaders will carry quarter-staves with their patrol flags tied thereon.

Boys must be at the clubhouse at 9.15 a.m. sharp.

The orders for next week will be announced at a later date.

5th Montreal Troop.
By H. G. SCRAFIELD, S.M.

SCOUTMASTERS HELD MEETING

Quite a number of S.M.'s turned out, notwithstanding the bad weather, and lively discussions on numerous subjects were held. Many proposals as to how Thanksgiving Day might be spent were placed on the table, and a small committee was formed to take charge and arrange for a field day. One good suggestion was that the various troops in the neighboring towns should be invited to participate in the field day, and a banquet be tendered to them in the evening. After discussing the orders for church parade the meeting broke up.

THANKSGIVING DAY, 1911.

On Thanksgiving Day, last year, siege was laid to Mount Royal. A determined attack broke in upon us from the west and was as gallantly sustained. Before the day was over, however, the defenders on the mountain capitulated and nightfall found the Western scouts and their forces in complete command of the City of Montreal and the Island from the mountain top. The headquarters staff of the defence was surrounded and captured and the prisoners pay tribute to the gallant conduct of scoutmasters Allen and Johnson commanding the attack. A large number of the defending force were completely wiped out in the last rallying charge of the day and none but a few of the survivors remain to tell of the handsome way in which their conquerors treated them (vide account of the contest, Montreal, Nov. 1, 1910).

This year it is proposed to hold a combined meet on the anniversary of this eventful day. Not only will all the Montreal troops take part, but we hope all the neighboring troops around the island, at Valleyfield, St. Anne's, etc., will join us and celebrate Thanksgiving Day in an earnest and sincere manner. The actual details of the manoeuvres that are proposed are not yet to hand. One of the several possible ways of fittingly celebrating will be chosen. A scheme of attack and defence may be popular, or some schedule of sports may be arranged. Yet again a series of small scout games may be carried out between troop and troop, as on Coronation Day. The public will in all likelihood be interested in a large display or manoeuvres by the scouts.

Montreal scoutmasters will be only too glad to receive suggestions. Please communicate these to the secretary of the Scoutmasters' Club, care of Goodwin's, Limited, St. Catherine street. The success of the meet must largely depend, however, on the patrol leaders. It will be up to the officers in command of patrols to back the scoutmasters, and help in every way in smartness, discipline and energy.

Probably there will be a chance to meet together next Thursday night and talk the thing over with brother officers. This is being arranged for as far as possible. If this chance comes 'Be prepared.' Bring your ideas along and do not be afraid to let them be heard. Since suggestions of every kind are only too valuable.

As intimated before other troops besides the purely local ones are asked to join us. If you can come and help with the celebration please write Mr. Scraefield, hon. secretary, Scoutmasters Club, care of Goodwins Limited, Montreal. We want to know if you can lend a hand. Plans and orders will be sent out as soon as possible when arranged.

In the evening we propose to hold a scoutmasters' conference at which some good ideas as to the movement in Quebec should be forthcoming. Scoutmasters, get together! Let your boys meet brother scouts and may we all turn out to show parents and public that we take a keen and active interest in this movement, which is to be the finest thing the British Empire has ever seen.

SCOUT EDITOR.

CANADIAN BOY SCOUTS.

Sept. 22nd, 1911.

A combined church parade has been called for Sunday, Oct. 1, at 10 a.m. sharp, to attend divine service, to be held at St. George's and St. James churches. A special 'scout sermon' will be preached by the Rev. Paterson Smyth.

The parade will be commanded by Lieut.-Col. Minden Cole, and it is expected that the council will attend in a body.

ORDERS.

Catholic division — All Catholic scouts will parade at McGill campus grounds at 9.30 am. sharp. Division will move off, under Scoutmaster Jarvis, at 10.15 sharp, to St. James Church.

Protestant division—All Protestant scouts will parade at McGill campus grounds at 10 a.m. sharp. 'Fall in' will be sounded at 10.30 sharp, and every officer and scout is expected to be in formation ready.

Markers—Every troop must send a senior scout or patrol leader to act as markers. Markers will report to D. M. S. Allen not later than 10 a.m.

Uniforms—Only summer uniforms to be worn with haversacks properly slung over shoulder on back. No equipment to be worn on belts whatever. Only P.L.'s are to carry quarter-staves with patrol flags attached.

Troop flags—No troop flags or colors are to be carried on this occasion.

Parade state—Each scoutmaster is requested to draw up a parade state showing number of officers and scouts, to be handed in to D. S. M. before 'fall in' is sounded.

Instruments — As the Outremont Bugle Band will do all playing, no drums or bugles are to be carried by troops in line.

March back—After services a march through the streets will be arranged, and all scoutmasters will fall in their respective troops on Peel street immediately.

JOTTINGS.

Glad to see the D.S.M. has taken my advice and arranged a church parade.

Now it is up to you chaps to make the parade a smart one.

Don't forget those little odds and ends, which tend to make a gentleman.

Get up an hour earlier and clean those boots.

So Outremont have at last arranged an engagement for their band.

They are going to play the chaps down to church.

Good luck to them, may the bass drummer not fail them. But then, they can not be lost while Seasick lives.

Everyone was pleased to see Lachine represented at S. Masters' meeting last week.

Quite a good meeting, but had to be hurried, as some S.M.'s seemed to be very anxious as to the result of the elections.

Query at the S.M.'s meeting.

Is the president the chairman? Or is the chairman the president?

WESTMOUNT AFTER PHOTO BADGE

One of the most interesting lectures that have even been given was listened to at the Westmount headquarters last Tuesday, when Mr. G. Rice lectured on 'Photography.'

The lecturer lost no time in opening up his address, but borrowing a brownie kodak he set to work. First he pulled it to pieces, carefully explaining the construction of the lens, diaphagns, speeds, etc. During this time Mr. Rice kept the boys intensely interested, asking them questions and making sure they followed him in his explanation. He was bombarded with queries, such as 'Why do I get yellow stains on my prints?' 'Oh, sir, why do I get scratches on my films?' etc., etc.

However, Mr. Rice was equal to the occasion, and answered satisfactorily all questions put to him in a manner that won the admiration of his audience. When the questioners were at last satisfied, the lecturer quickly focussed the boys and took a flash-light photo of his audience. As the headquarters is not fitted up with a dark room, Mr. Rice made the best of matters by turning out the light and developing by time, and he guessed right, too. He then took a gassed light print, which he developed in the dark and again guessed the time, with excellent results. It was a splendid sharp print of the boys.

This finished a splendid evening, for which we all give our deepest thanks to Mr. Rice.

The 'Owl' regrets his inability to solve the riddle.

Mr. Scrafield, now S.M. of the Outremont, is working hard in the north end of the town.

He made an interesting speech at the concert of the Fairmount boys.

McGill Troop banqueted the scoutmaster, Mr. E. Forman, on Monday last.

And a nice little evening it was.

C. S. Allen, D.S.M., took the chair.

Trust Westmount being about when a banquet is in the air.

Mr. Smart was also present.

A good idea, McGill, to ask the P. Leaders of other troops to your feeds.

At least Westmount tell me they think so.

Up to the minute of going to press I have no news from my Toronto friends.

I think I must visit the Queen City and see how the B.-P. scouts are progressing.

Perhaps the defeat of reciprocity has made some S.M.'s forget law eight.

THE OWL.

AN OPEN LETTER

On Behalf of the Troop.

My Dear Mr. Allen—

After the splendid words you used when accepting the chair, at our little dinner given to Scoutmaster Forman, I cannot find any better way of expressing my thanks to you than in writing you this letter.

You certainly honored us, you and our best brother scout, S. P. L. Smart, who is regarded as a model for our troop. You made us realize that you have nothing but friendship for our troop.

The patrol leaders urged me, after your departure, to send you a letter of thanks, and I heartily assure you that it gives me the greatest pleasure to do so.

Please accept the troops' and my very sincere and best thanks for the honor of your company. I assure you your presence made our scoutmaster, Mr. Forman, 'digest' his dinner all the better.

Our most sincere wishes for your continued success with your well-esteemed troop. Our good wishes also to our brother scout, P. L. Smart.

Yours very sincerely,
P.L., C. M. CORDASCO,
For 11th Montreal Troop Boy Scouts.

Home-Makers and House-Keepers

CHILDREN AND LETTER WRITING

Gardner Teall.

'Reading maketh a full man,' said Lord Bacon in one of his essays, 'conference a ready man, and writing an exact man.' In this day and generation the child has every encouragement in reading and in conversation, but no one seems to pay any particular attention to the matter of his writing.

Literature is full of letters of men and women, and of both to children, charming, delightful, and entertaining; but where is there a volume of 'Letters from a Child'? And yet we treasure the faded little brown note, bearing the date of January 13, 1814, written by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow at the age of seven:

'O. tell papa I am writing at school, a, b, c, and send my love to him, and I hope he will bring me a drum.' And another a few days later from Portland: 'Dear papa, Ann wants a little Bible like Betsy's. Will you please buy her one if you can find any in Boston? I have been to school all the week and got only seven marks. I shall have a billet on Monday. I wish you to buy me a drum.'

We have almost forgotten that writing letters well was once a valuable branch of courtesy, even in 1471 when Francisco Philepho of Milan compiled his 'Polite Letter-Writer,' a book habitually read in the early schools. But down through Erasmus's time copy books were formidable affairs that, to judge from the few specimen exercises that have come down to us, we are inclined to wonder how anyone found the courage to put pen or pencil to paper at all!

But no terrifying complexities of chirography confront the child of today. Within a wonderfully short time he finds himself able to form and to combine all his letters well. Practice will give him style and lend distinction to his hand, while there is no educational exercise more fitted to develop a child's intellectual instinct than that of letter writing.

Not all children are born letter writers; some are and some are not. Among the former was a daughter of Livingstone, the explorer, who wrote to Hans Christian Anderson:

Ulva Cottage, Hamilton,
Scotland, 1st Jan., 1869.

Dear Hans Andersen:—I do like your fairy tales so much that I would like to go and see you, but I cannot do that, so I thought I would write to you. When papa comes from Africa I will ask him to take me to see you. My favorite stories in one book are 'The Goloshes of Fortune,' 'The Snow Queen,' and some others. My papa's name is Dr. Livingstone. I am sending my card and papa's autograph.

I will say good-by to you and a happy New Year. I am your affectionate little friend,

ANNA MARY LIVINGSTONE.

This little letter opened a remarkable correspondence between Mary Livingstone and Andersen which extended over a period of several years, a never-to-be-forgotten pleasure to them both.

When you have to be away from your little boy or your little girl, how often, if you write to them directly at all, do you urge them to write long letters to you? They would love to do it if they thought it would really please you. And when you find them always beginning, 'How are you? I am pretty well,' and always ending 'I guess I must close now,' with nothing in between, do not dismiss the matter merely with a parental smile, but sho wyour little ones how to begin their letters and how to end them, how to make them 'talk.' Do not begrudge the necessary paper and pains. When Uncle John sends little Frances a doll or Jerry a baseball, insist on their thanking Uncle John immediately by letters from their own hand, not merely in the Dear-Uncle John-thank-you-for - the - doll - with-love-from-your-loving-niece' fashion, but by a careful, interesting little note which will make Uncle John feel his 'loving niece' or 'affectionate nephew' has not merely been urged on to the accomplishment of a tiresome duty, but has written from a truly appreciative little heart.'

Don't make fun of your boy when he begins to write all over the country for catalogues of athletic supplies, postage stamps, coins, or natural history specimens, and don't deny him the stamp money. It is all an excellent preliminary business training.

And don't think it a waste of time when your girls write little letters to their school companions. It is perhaps the foundation of their social correspondence.

The young man or the young woman in social life or in business who can write a really good letter is rare enough nowadays, though the ability to do so is a great help in both. Especially is this true in business, where men and women must depend so much on letters for their impressions of people they have never seen and probably never will see. Matter presented in the wrong manner may kill a business transaction that a properly phrased letter could have brought to a conclusion mutually satisfactory. Indeed, many prominent business houses now employ 'corespondents' or 'correspondence clerks' to scan all letters that go out and determine whether or not they are phrased and constructed as they should be.

Letter writing, moreover, is the professional man's greatest helper, for he knows that a good letter is invariably an 'open sesame' to him. In Mr. Cleveland's administration it was a White House rule that every especially well written letter of personal request should be shown him by his secretary.

Except for an untoward accident, a letter usually reaches the person to whom it is addressed, and is thus a direct medium for communication. The privileges of courtesy which make this possible should never be abused. Furthermore, although a word spoken ill-advisedly may be dismissed or forgotten by another, a letter is an unrefutable record of what has been said. Wherefore it behooves one to be courteous and careful and kind on paper.

These observations are not intended in any sense as a primer of polite letter writing —one leaves all that to the good Francisco Philelpho and his fifteenth century followers. Yet enough has been said to hint at the value of careful attention to the subject of a child's letters, and to impress upon parents, guardians, and teachers the need of encouraging children in the early pursuit of this helpful, gracious accomplishment. — 'Northwestern Christian Advocate.'

THE DEPTH OF OUR HAPPINESS

God made us to be happy. This spirit runs through the life of many of us who would not range ourselves with the hermit or the Puritan. We are always afraid of good things. If God places a cup in our hand, brimming with happiness, we put it to our lips with a trembling grasp, and dread lest we may be having too much happiness. We never expect to have a day of perfect pleasure; we think it would bt too good to hope for; there will always be some freckle in the lily, some thorn in the rose, some cloud in the sky. When we take our joys, it is with foreboding. We tread the happy path with fear. Or, if we let ourselves go, and have one long, blessed day; if we let ourselves go into a friendship, and drink and drink again; if we allow ourselves to delight in some avocation, accomplishment, or interest, we always fear that there will be a rebate; and that after some days or weeks have passed, God, who cannot trust us with too much joy, will see to it that our life is plunged in gloom and sorrow to make an equivalent.

If there be a burst of sunshine, we go about the world, saying: 'You may depend upon it, we shall have to pay for this.' This spirit is perpetually casting a shadow over our happiest days. The mother takes the little child in a perfect ecstasy to her bosom, but as she looks upon its face she says to herself: 'I must not be too happy, for fear God will take him away.' The young man who recognizes his twin soul says to himself: 'I must not be too happy, for such happiness as this cannot last.' This is the way so many of us go through life—afraid to drink the cups of joy, which are ready in our hand.

There is another phase of this same experience—we shut ourselves up with our sorrow. And yet the darkest day that ever came had some alleviation; the saddest hour that ever struck had something in it to make life possible; but too often we wrap the mantle of grief around our person, and, although the child's hand reaches out its flowers, although the sky sends down a glint of smiling sunshine, although there are wafts to us of some beautiful burst of music, which should lift us up on its wing, we shut ourselves up in our sorrow and say: 'No, we are too down and dull to-day to be able to entertain and accept joy.' How often the good love of God, therefore, though all around our path is sent away abashed, disappointed, and thwarted. Thus all our life is needlessly shadowed by constant prohibition.—The Rev. F. B. Meyer.

TO-MORROW.

(Edith Hickman Divall.)

God would not have us think about
to-morrow
As of some cloud that lies
Before our anxious eyes,
And fills our hearts with dread of
coming sorrow.

How can we tell? The sun may shine
more brightly
Than it has shone before—
I know life holds in store
More good than ill for those who view
it rightly.

And He, whose hand is always wisely
guiding,
Can only give his best
To those who wait and rest—
Through all life's need in His great
love confiding.—Selected.

'Let each one accept his task which should fill his life. It may be very humble; it will not be the less useful. Never mind what it is, so long as it exists and keeps you erect. When you have regulated it, without excess—just the quantity you are able to accomplish each day—it will cause you to live in health and in joy.'—Selected.

WINGS OF A DOVE

(By Henry Van Dyke.)

At sunset, when the rosy light was
dying,
Far down the pathway of the West,
I saw a lonely dove in silence flying,
To be at rest.

'Pilgrim of air!' I cried 'could I but
borrow
Thy wandering wings, thy freedom
blest,
I'd fly away from every careful sorrow,
And find my rest.'

But when the dusk a filmy veil was
weaving,
Back came the dove to seek her nest
Deep in the forest, where her mate was
grieving—
There was true rest.

Peace, heart of mine! no longer sigh
to wander;
Lose not thy life in fruitless quest,
There are no happy islands over yonder!
Come home and rest.

LEGAL DON'TS FOR WIVES.

1. Don't sign or indorse a note or agree to be surety for any debt unless you are quite willing and can afford to pay the amount yourself. Never vary from this rule, even in the case of your husband, father or your dearest woman friend.

Don't write your name on a blank piece of paper. Many women have done it and bitterly regretted it for the rest of their lives.

3. Don't give an unlimited power of attorney to any one. If it is absolutely necessary to give one at all be sure that it is given only for what it is needed and limit the time as much as possible.

4. Don't do anything in business matters 'for politeness,' which your judgment tells you you should do.

5. In short, don't give any promise or sign any paper whatever until you are sure you know the legal effect of it on yourself and your family.

6. Don't write anything, even in a friendly letter, which you would not be willing to have used as evidence in court. On the other hand, don't destroy any letter or paper which may have a bearing on a business matter.

7. Don't consent to your husband's assigning his wages. Don't make it necessary by extravagant living.

8. Don't buy furniture, books or anything else for which you cannot afford to pay cash. If you think of buying on the instalment plan, first estimate what the interest will amount to and add to it the price of the goods; then find out the cost of the goods of the same quality at a cash store and compare the figures. Realize that you own none of the goods bought on the instalments until you have paid for all, and that a failure to keep any portion of your agreement may cause you to lose all that you have paid.

9. Don't keep people, rich or poor, waiting for money you owe them.—'Good Housekeeping.'

THE COMING OF CHRIST.

Christ comes in every time of spiritual invitation. Whoever is conscious of a desire to live better than he has been living, to him Christ comes as truly as He ever came to men who were mending their nets beside the Galilean lake. We make a mistake when we wait for any other call than that—the mistake which they made who expected a dramatic advent, heralded by angelic trumpets. Christ's call comes quietly.—George Hodges.

Patience and steadfastness and withal happiness and much laughter, mingled with whatever tears there may be along the way, will make even the most humble life the highest that can be lived.—Ralph Waldo Trine.

JELLY MAKING

When making jelly dilute the fruit as little as possible, avoiding water when not absolutely necessary. Do not use too much sugar, as sugar makes tender jelly, and don't boil long after the sugar has been added. Summer fruits require about ten minutes' boiling before the sugar is added and then eight of ten mintes' more. Autumn fruits should be boiled for 25 or 30 minutes in all. The fruit juice should be skimmed repeatedly and strained through a muslin bag before the sugar is added. When straining do not press the bag with the hands or a spoon, but fasten it to something over night and allow the juice to drip through into a basin. Heat the sugar, a quantity equal to the juice, in the oven before adding to the juice, which should be reheated and stir it into the juice. Do not disturb the mixture while it boils and allow it to boil from five to ten minutes. Dip a chilled teaspoon into the centre of it and drop a little on a saucer. If the jelly stage has been reached remove from the fire at once. Lift at once from the fire and fill the glasses, which should be thoroughly clean, dry and heated, and placed on a folded wet cloth. Fill to overflowing, as the jelly shrinks in cooling. When perfectly cold pour on a covering of hot melted paraffin and tie up with clean white or paraffin paper, and keep in a cool, dry place.

Apple, Quince, Crabapple and Peach. —Wash the fruit and cut it up, but do not pare or core it, place in a preserving pan, add two cupfuls of cold water and boil for twenty minutes. Put the fruit into a muslin bag for straining. Allow it to drip over night and in the morning heat the juice, skimming well, add the sugar and boil for five minutes. Test it and when it jellies put into the glasses. In the case of peach jelly some of the stones should be broken and the kernels added and boiled with the fruit. Peach parings, if well washed, may also be added. When making quince jelly only the cores, skin and hard parts need be used. The better parts should be kept for preserving. A mixture, half apple and half quince makes very good jelly.

Grape Jelly.—Grapes that are not quite ripe are best for jelly, and wild grapes may be mixed with the cultivated ones. The grapes should be washed and drained and put into the bettle, then mashed with a spoon and heated till the skins burst. Boil for twenty minutes, skimming well, and strain through a muslin bag. Reheat the juice and add an equal quantity of sugar, boil for five minutes. Test, and when done put into glasses.

Grape apple is delicious and very little trouble to make. Prepare the fruit as for grape jelly and when boiled strain through a colander. Make some apple sauce, allowing half a dozen apples, strain it and add the strained pulp to the strained grape juice, add half as much sugar as you have fruit juice and boil all together for five minutes.

SOME RECIPES.

Ceylon Chutney.—Take one pound of moist brown sugar, three ounces fine salt, half pound seeded chopped dates, half pound seeded chopped raisins, three ounces preserved ginger, one ounce cayenne or two Chili pods pounded fine, juice of six green limes or four green lemons, ten sour green apples, one ounce of garlic and a cup of vinegar. Stew the apples soft in the vinegar. Shred the raisins, dates and ginger and add to the vinegar and lemon juice. Place all together in a porcelain lined vessel and stew gently for an hour. When done put the chutney in small jars, seal and keep in a dry place and do not use for some months.

Grape Chutney.—Cook five pounds of ripe concord grapes with as little water as possible, until soft enough to strain through a colander. Add five cups granulated sugar, one pint of vinegar, a level tablespoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, allspice, black pepper and salt, or add spices to suit the taste, but not enough to overpower the flavor of the grape. Add two pounds of seeded shredded raisins and cook all together until thick. Seal up in small jars.

Ham Fritters.—These are nice for a luncheon. Take one cupful of cold minced ham, one egg, one cupful of soup stock, a quarter of a teaspoonful of dry mustard, one teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, one tablespoonful of butter, one level tablespoonful of flour. Heat the stock to boiling point and pour over the butter and flour rubbed to a smooth paste together. Stir over the fire until thick; add the ham and seasoning and beaten egg. Cook a minute to blend; then set away to cool. Form in small balls and drop into a batter made of one cupful of flour, a scant cupful of warm water, two teaspoonfuls of melted butter, the beaten white of an egg, and a pinch of salt. Fry a delicate brown in deep hot fat and serve at once.

Breast of Lamb, Broiled.—Put two breasts of lamb in a soup kettle with three quarts of cold water. Put on the fire and when it boils, skim; then season with one teaspoonful of salt, one saltspoonful of pepper, one red onion, two cloves, two carrots, one turnip, two leeks, three sprigs of parsley, one branch of celery, and one bay leaf. Cook for two hours. Lift the meat from the kettle, take the bones out, and trim the meat neatly all around. Sprinkle both sides with salt and pepper. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, and rub the meat with it, then sprinkle it all over with fine white bread crumbs. Broil for eight minutes on each side.

THE SUMMER WARDROBE.

Summer clothes should be put away clean. Starch rots muslins and makes white goods turn yellow, so summer dresses, waists, etc., shuold be well washed, dipped in a very deep blue-water and rough-dried before being packed. Before folding skirts, brush thoroughly and sew all pleats securely into place, also see that all the hooks and eyes are ready for use.

The loops of all bows of ribbon or velvet should be stuffer with cotton batting and sleeves should be filled with tissue paper. Cloth, silk or chiffon garments that cannot be washed should be well aired for some hours, then sprinkled with powdered magnesia or French chalk and wrapped in tissue paper. The powder or chalg removes slight grease stains and cleans the article. Wrap each separate garment in a piece of clean cheese cloth or white tissue paper., label it, and if you are very dainty with your clothes, put a small sachet into each bundle.

A LAVENDER BATH.

To soften and perfume the bathing water, mix together four ounces of alcohol, one-half ounce of ammonia and one dracham oil of lavender. A few drops of the mixture is sufficient for a bowl of water and is very refreshing.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific

Seal Brand Coffee

finds a welcome in a hundred thousand homes because of its unvarying high grade quality.

Sold in 1 and 2 lb. Cans only. 116

CHASE & SANBORN, MONTREAL.

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.'

'O thine is a wonderful kingdom,
October, and thou art a queen,
Fit to rival the glowing Egyptian
In splendor and queenliest mien.
The frost king an enemy strongest,
May conquer thy realm with a
blast,
But thou, in thy dying remainest,
A sovereign and queen to the last.'

Again October comes, and the changing season, with shortened daylight, is plainly apparent as we 'welcome, peaceful evening in.' Precious seem these later flowers when wandering down the garden paths, for they have gained vigor with the rain and storm; the clusters of the autumn crocus and the swaying blosoms of the starry anemone live serene and fair after more brilliant flowers have sucumbed. More than once we have felt the breath of frost—in the air—touching the vines, and withering their tendrils long ago.

But the mignonette blooms cheerfully on, like some natures that are undaunted by the frosts of life, asters and stocks, with the gay-colored phlox still illume the borders, and pansies hold their own in purple and gold. But there is a weariness already in the aspect of nature for October always seems a tired month, as if the wonderful growth that has had its day, is ready for its rest. There is an Oriental beauty in this splendor of coloring like a vast oasis, and as my eyes rest on a little palm sheltered and stunted near by, thoughts wander to the tropical gardens of the far east, and then further backward to the women of Bible days who lived in a land so long enshrouded in mystery and romance.

There is a wealth of affection, of green sweetness, of faithful courage in the history of some of them, and we recall dear busy Martha, who thought her sister should help with the necessary material things to make the 'Master' comfortable even as sisters of today, while Mary only wanted to get food for her soul.

Looking at the green branches of a miniature 'Cedar of Lebanon,' and the fruit on a young pomegranate—these words that have come to us across the ages seem associated with them—'The Lord do so to me and more also, if ought but death part thee and me.'

Type of constancy was faithful Ruth, whose vow was not given to one young and strong like herself, nor to wealth or power, but to an old and sorrowful woman, kin only by marriage, doubtless unattractive to youth. And dreaming of these things amid the varied coloring of tree and shrub rich in Oriental tints one remembers that these women of the past walked silent as the flowers in public places, in narrow lines with faces veiled, yet even lacking modern standards they were strong in their affections, examples of patient endurance and with a wonderful sense of duty in their sphere in life.

WHAT TO SAVE.

Mrs. B.—Your question reminds me of a window in my recollection where in October, the tender-hearted house mother had compassion upon all the flowers in her garden, and tried to shelter them from the 'cauld blast.'

Loving them as she did, it hurt her kind and flower-loving soul to leave out anything not christened 'hardy,' and pots, boxes and tomato cans were filled with these fragile treasures.

An old butter firkin held Cosmos, that tardy annual that is so disappointing in its delay—and a gay canna that was just opening its spike of blossoms looked very trpical while in a corner of the sitting room. But the change was too great and in a few weeks all these summer blooming flowers were consigned to the cellar. Do not crowd your plants, for they must have air, and try to arrange them so that the sun-loving plants will get sunshine and the shade-loving ones the shade. Begonias and Chinese primroses, daisies and the primula obeonica will thrive without full sunshine, and give finer flowers than if subjected to great heat, but geraniums, roses(heliotrope and all tropical growth flourish best in full sun rays.

It is a mistake to wait until the near approach of frost before lifting such plants, and of course the proper method is to grow the plants all summer that are to bloom in winter as by that method there is a surety of flowers instead of saving plants that are exhausted by a summer's blooming.

Inquirer.—Your tuberous-rooted begonias should be lifted after the first frost blackens the leaves, and dried slowly in the sun. They can then be placed in a box or pot that is filled wth dry sand, or sandy soil, and stored in a dry cool place, free from frost. If you look closely you will find a small green caterpillar eating your wallflowers. A dose of Paris green, a teaspoonful in two gallons of water, or white hellebore, which is safer. When brought into the house the wallflower will thrive best in a cool, shaded place, one of its merits, and the cause of its name being that it can live in the shade.

Last spring was a hard one on lily of the valley everywhere in this locality, and the drought this summer would hinder growth. It is too late now to fertilize for next spring's flowers, but a little well rotted manure would protect the roots, and give them a chance.

NEW LAND FOR GARDEN.

B.—If the land can be dug or ploughed this autumn, then left in the rough, the winter's conditions will pulverize the soil and bring it into a state to be ready for harrow or rake in spring. The best treatment you can give it will be wood ashes, lime is also useful, if the soil is inclined to be heavy or sour. It is a genuine pleasure to have a piece of land that one can work over and hope for future benefits, and I wish you success.

RUNNER BEANS.

C.B.—A disease seems prevalent this year that may have been caused by the great drought, or some condition of the soil. At any rate runner beans as far as I have heard, have been troubled like yours. Do not plant again in the same soil unless it is well burned over and supplied with wood ashes.

Your questions were answered by mail, and there is no doubt the tomato plants had been in bad company.

FLOWER FOR NAME.

E.—The flower enclosed in your note is of easy culture, but thrives best under glass. It is Torenia Fournieri, and can be raised from seed and treated as a tender animal. Being naturally of a procumbent habit it lends itself well to hanging baskets that are kept in a warm place, and is attractive as a pot plant, if kept trained to slender stakes. The Torenia dislikes a stiff heavy soil, and thrives best in a compost of loam, leaf mould and sand. Plants can be propagated from cuttings.

APPLE TREE ENEMIES.

Farmer.—The insects you describe are the tent caterpillar, and fall web worm. The first mentioned is particularly destructive, and lays its eggs in summer, during July and August, around the smaller twigs, in quite large numbers.

These clusters of eggs are about an inch or more in length, and extend round the twig looking as if they were put on with glue.

After the leaves have fallen in autumn, and all through the winter they can be seen and destroyed, but if left they will hatch out the following spring at the time the first leaves appear on the trees.

The young are very small at first, and at any time after hatching may be effectively sprayed with the poisons used for this purpose.

Arsenite of lead is the latest approved spray, but when none of this can be managed, a cloth can be put on a pole and saturated with kerosene which, when ignited and applied to the web or tent will destroy the enemy. But if left unmolested one cluster of the worms can defoliate a good sized young apple tree.

THE OLEANDER.

Mrs. W. R.—It is quite possible to winter the white Oleander in your cellar if, as you say, it is frost proof, giving occasional waterings.

It is not advisable to cut it back for by doing so, at least one year's crop of flowers will be sacrificed. It is naturally a loose open growing shrub, and any attempt to alter its character in this respect will only end in failure. The cultural requirements of the Oleander are in no way exacting, and cuttings strike easily in soil sand or water.

NON FRUITING PLUM TREE.

J. D.—Your method is all wrong in the endeavor to make the tree fruitful, as the annual top dressing of manure you have given it has had the opposite effect to what you intended.

It is a great mistake to plant plum trees in too rich soil, and where it is known to be especially fertile it is well to procure some refuse lime to be dug in before the trees are planted.

If your tree is not too large to have its roots distributed, dig a circle as near them as possible, and place in the trench made some lime or old plaster. This will have the effect another season of promoting a fruitful growth instead of one of a green and sappy nature.

As your tree is a Greengage it should come into fruiting soon as this variety is considered an early bearer.

ASPEDISTRA.

Ignorant.—The leaf sent is from the plant named above, but it is best not to try to divide it till spring.

The cause of failing lately may be due to defective drainage—it may be water logged or too dry. You can only tell by examination, and it may be best to carefully re-pot, taking away the soil from the roots and putting a layer of charcoal at the bottom of the pot to keep the soil sweet. The aspedistra will resent over-watering at any time.

TREATING GRAIN FOR SMUT.

Formalin.—Your question as to any danger in the use of formalin can be answered in the negative as regards smut on your oats. It is a simple easy method and the seed can be treated at any time without danger for it or for the operator.

In order to apply it—spread the oats on a clean floor to the depth of eight or ten inches, leaving paths through the heap so that all parts of it may be easily reached.

Make a solution of one-half pound of formalin to one barrel of water, and with an ordinary sprinkling pot thoroughly wet the surface of the seed.

Then immediately use a large scoop to turn the pile over, so as to place the moistened seed on the bottom, thus allowing the formalin gas in evaporation, to escape and penetrate each grain.

It is necessary in order to destroy the smut to have the gas penetrate the shell of the kernel where the smut spores lie, and the seed should remain under treatment over night. Formalin costs about fifty cents a pound, so the expense is not heavy, but because of its volatile nature it must not be added to the water until immediately before using. It must be shovelled over until perfectly dry before being returned to the bags, and can be placed in sacks and returned to the granary.

THE ONION.

J. A. R.—You are quite right in putting great value upon the use of the onion as food, though every one may not agree as to its bouquet.

Dudley Warner made the immortal comment: 'Happy is that family who can eat onions together'—and this valuable vegetable contains the much-needed acids, sulphur and salts so necessary for our well being.

The onion possesses a white acrid volatile oil, holding sulphur in solution, a good deal of uncrystallizable sugar, mucilage, albumen, acetic acid, and the elements of lime.

The juice of the onion is capable of being converted into vinegar by fermentation, and the pulp forms anodyne when roasted and mixed with oil that is valuable as a poultice.

From Egypt where it was an object of worship the onion was transmitted to Greece, afterwards to Italy and throughout Europe, and in warmer climates is much sweeter, the Spanish onion being eaten in those countries as one would an apple.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

MRS. DEAN'S AUNT MARY

By HARRIET LUMMIS SMITH, in the 'Interior'

I should think she'd know herself that old people are better at home,' Mrs. Dean looked apologetically at her daughter. She had been brought up to respect the opinion of her parents, and late in life had learned to defer quite as respectfully to the opinions of her children. Nevertheless, she was moved to come to the defence of the object of her daughter's criticism.

'I suppose she feels that she would like to see me again before she dies. I am the only one of her sister's children still living.'

'Such a journey is likely to hasten her death, said Louisa Dean. She was a self-possessed young woman who wore eye-glasses and who never allowed her fondness for her mother to interfere with her daughterly discipline. 'I'm sure it will make it very uncomfortable for us to be obliged to take an old lady's whims into account in everything. I suppose she'll want the house quiet as a tomb by nine o'clock in the evening.'

'It will not be for long,' said Mrs. Dean humbly, and feeling guiltily that she was somehow at fault for having an Aunt Mary.

'No one knows how long it will be,' corrected Louisa. 'If she should be ill as a result of her journey she might be on our hands all winter.' She left the room in the stately manner she affected, and Mrs. Dean was conscious of a relief in being alone. She was sorry that Louisa was displeased, and yet she could not help being glad that she was to see Aunt Mary again before she died.

Mrs. Dean had married a struggling young doctor in her youth, and she had faced the problem of raising a family on a very limited income with the fine courage which belongs to love of the better sort. She had done her housework and her own sewing, had economized and saved and made one dollar do the work of two, through all those hard early years. Success had come at last. Her husband stood high in the ranks of his profession. His income was ample. They had moved into a fine house, handsomely furnished. But Mrs. Dean continued to turn her plain black gowns and retrim her own hats as she had done in the days of their poverty.

With the children, of course, it was different. Louisa dressed as she considered her position demanded, and entertained her friends in the same fashion. She had been abroad a year and her mother never tired of hearing of her travels. Tom was in college, and though the doctor sometimes raised his eyebrows over his bills, Tom's mother was always ready to plead his cause. She had come to accept self-denial as her lot. It had ceased to seem a hardship. But there was no reason why the children should not have what they wanted.

The brief letter in which Aunt Mary had announced her intention of making her niece a visit would have been a delight to Mrs. Dean had Louisa not chosen to consider her coming a grievance. Mrs. Dean had not seen her aunt since she was a young wife of 23, with two babies to be cared for and a struggling husband to be helped. Now Tom was 22 and Louisa a stately young woman of 20, with eye-glasses and opinions of her own, while Mrs. Dean had grown accustomed to looking on herself as an old woman. She pictured Aunt Mary feeble in step and faltering in speech, and her heart went out to her with a rush of such tendernes sas she might have felt if her mother had come back to her.

Louisa had a luncheon party the day before that set for Aunt Mary's arrival. 'There's no knowing when I shall be able to entertain again,' she said resignedly. On that account the house was somewhat upset the next day, and Mrs. Dean was late in geting her dress changed. She was in the midst of her toilet when her daughter came into the room.

'Mother, you really ought to be dressed at this hour in the afternoon. Somebody has just called, a very stylish woman. I can't imagine who she is, but I hate to have you keep her waiting.'

'It never takes me more than ten minutes to dress, Louisa,' said Mrs. Dean. She had formed the habit when the children were young and time was precious, and she was innocently proud of the accomplishment. She slipped into her plain black dress and was ready in less than the time she had fixed. A prim little figure she made, with her hair combed behind her ears and the plainness of her dress unrelieved by any sort of ornament. She went down the stairs wishing that the 'stylish' caller had come on a day when she was less busy.

A woman in a gray tailored suit occupied the easy chair. Her hat was of the same becoming shade, and both matched her hair. A bunch of violets was pinned to her coat and the fragrance met Mrs. Dean as she hesitatingly advanced. The stranger rose also. 'I beg your pardon,' she began in a rich, pleasant voice. Then she stopped with a cry. 'O little Frances!' she said. And Louisa on the upper stairs heard her mother's voice, lifted for once above its usual tranquil accents. 'Aunt Mary! O dear Aunt Mary!'

It was one of the surprises of that surprising time that almost from the beginning Louisa was inclined to monopolize her mother's aunt. This well-poised woman, with the vivacity which is the result of wide interests, with the charm of perfect breeding, with an air of distinction which caused heads to turn as she passed on the street, possessed the very characteristics Louisa most admired. With all her self-sufficiency she felt herself awkward and undeveloped beside her Great-aunt Mary, and she attached herself to her with a persistency which would have made Mrs. Dean seem an interloper had the visitor not taken matters into her own hands with a characteristic mixture of firmness and tact.

(To be Continued.)

THE SERMON.

THE CHIEF CONCERN.

(From a pre-election sermon preached in the Presbyterian Church, Springhill, N.S., by the Rev. C. McRae, September 17th.)

Another election is on, and we are revelling again in all the measureless delights of a political campaign. One might have been pardoned the hope, that our frequently recurring privileges in this respect might issue in some little diminution of frenzy, but apparently political enthusiasm is wonderfully recuperative, for each succeeding contest is more thrillingly exciting than any before, and the honor of our record-breaking age is thus becomingly maintained.

'Men may come, and men may go,' but the eccentricities of election times go on forever, to furnish unfailingly their quota of thrills before voting day comes round. At the present time, the hawker of wares political is abroad in the land, frenziedly proclaiming the merits of his friends, and as frenziedly decrying the virtues of his foes. This is a time when associates of many years consort together no longer, but seek new and amusingly absurd companionships. This is a time when folk make very remarkable discoveries—when they find in the intimate companion of many happy months, a depraved, untrustworthy, treacherous creature, a veritable son of Ananias, whose bosom is the perpetual rendezvous of a brood of seven devils. This is a time, when those who were the objects of special solicitude because of the infirmity of their years, suddenly reject the bondage of their rheumatisms to become acrobats of astonishing dexterity. This is a time when a whole paradise of economists, condemned hitherto by some unpardonable oversight 'to blush unseen,' now display all their beauty, and exhale all their fragrance. And this is a time too, when the nondescript sloughs his skin, takes upon him the robes of righteousness, shares the bosom affections of respectability, and hobnobs with the best of them!

And our newspapers, those mighty disseminators of truth and fiction, those agencies unsurpassed for good or ill, those far-reaching voices that shall find many an unfortified ear—have they not also entered into a conspiracy for our confusion? Broad upon their pages are daily spread the deeds of their respective heroes, every mole hill of achievement magnified into mountainous exploit! The journalistic grave-digger gets ready his spade, and the graves of other years are opened, and ghastly political Daniels confront us at every turn. The chief occupation of certain of our popular newspapers to-day is grave-digging, and the more gruesome the discovery, the better the grave-digger is pleased, for his reward is often proportionate to the ugliness he manages to disclose. Oh, the joys of the political life! The exhilarating pastime of distributing 'tanglefoot' for the discomfiture of unwary flies! The ennobling occupation of vote-catching! What thrilling satisfactions must there be in that life whose success depends upon the amount of mud you can fasten on your foes, and the amount of folly you can stuff into your friends!

But I have large sympathy for the reviled politician. If he is sometimes a proper subject for blame, he is oftener a proper subject for pity. Half the time he is transfixed on the horns of a dilemma. If he is an honest man, belief in his 'platform' makes success an obligation. But success depends upon the vote, and the venality of the vote makes success impossible, or honesty impossible. 'Come down handsomely,' and there will be no lack of willing workers, nor advertising space, nor beery breaths, to shout applause. But let a link break in the tortuous chain that connects the darkly ingenious ward-heeler with the 'resources of civilization' and presto, the tumult and the shouting dies'—or is transferred to the enemy's camp! Do not exaggerate the sins of the political publican, upon whose shoulders the merciless lash of the electoral pharisee has so frequently fallen. In the exigencies of party warfare, some one must handle the pitch, while the pitch constitutes so considerable and important a part of our various electoral compound. And he who handles pitch shall have black fingers. Let no man decry the politician who has become the unlovely thing we have made him. We cannot afford to criticise any man whose shame we have largely helped to create. We cannot afford to cry 'unclean' at him whom we have ourselves polluted. While we tumble over each other into the political market, or climb the auction-blocks to await the highest bidder, we need experience no surprise when taken at our own poor valuation. He who buys is much less contemptible than he who sells.

I observe the local chiefs of our respective parties have managed to arouse very considerable enthusiasm. 'The children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light.' I have no word to utter in objection, provided legitimate enthusiasm is not permitted to pass over wilfully into fanaticism or folly, and no debasing influences are employed in the great name of party politics. Wise men will keep cool heads, and remember the tremendous responsibilities of citizenship. Great statesmen sometimes differ upon important questions, but those differences are trifling in comparison with the ferocity that springs up in the heart of the man on the street at election times. Fortunately, our political leaders do not take the average election as seriously as does our fervid 'Files-on-parade.' This is probably because our leaders know what they differ about, while 'Files-on-parade' does not. 'Files-on-parade' in many instances knows little more about the creed of his party than the man in the moon. This is no small part of the explanation of his abnormal temperature at election times. He does not know what the 'row' is about, and the mystery has a charm for him which it has not for those who do know. Did we understand our political creeds better, we should fight less and think more. What amusing reminiscences our politicians must have to recount at our expense, when they foregather after the war! How soon the high tide of our zeal would begin its ebb, were we to see ourselves as the non-combatant sees us—in jackanapes array, frantically applauding the merits or defects of an issue to which we have devoted no more dispassionate study than we have applied to the economics of Mars.

Now, I am not so unsophisticated as to suppose that there is any other than one great matter before your eye today. I realize quite well that until this great matter finds its issue that shepherd assumes grave risk, who permits his unsuspecting lambs to stray into the shadows. I can imagine somewhat how 'flat, stale, and unprofitable' must the challenge of my Master be, while the blare of the political trumpet beats upon your ear. The question for you to-day is not whether you are Greek or Jew, barbarian, Scythian, bond or free, but whether you are Grit or Tory. Not whether the recording angel has written your name in the Lamb's book of life, but whether the recording secretary has written your name in the proper voter's list. Let me, however, lift up an alien note in the midst of your melodies. Let me intrude myself for a little into your ficodtide enthusiasms; let me call your attention from the star of political hopes to the Sun of Righteousness arisen with healing in His wings. I shall not detain you long. I shall not ask too great a sacrifice of your valuable time on behalf of your God and mine. A few words and you shall again be free, to contemplate undisturbed the objects of your lavish regard. I think I realize the disadvantage of my position, for I appear before you not on behalf of your representative at Ottawa, but on behalf of your Representative before a throne of grace. I have to remind you of a government that cares little for your votes, but a government nevertheless, that has provided for your needs without money, and without price. I have to tell you of a policy somewhat different from that in which you are so profoundly interested to-day—the policy of One whose heart is love, in whose hand are the scales of justice, and whose government you cannot reject every three or four years. I tell you of One under whose kindly hand life's deserts have been made to blossom as the rose, under whose matchless might life's weakness has been exchanged for masterful strength, and under the renewing of whose spirit, the cry of the despairful has given place to the paean of complete victory. I do not regret your intelligent interest in the great affairs of our common country, but amid the excitements of the day, do not forget your obligations to Him who dwelleth eternal in the heavens, who is the real keeper of national greatness, the guardian of our liberties, and the hope of our days.

The world will be saved, not by the grace of party politics, but by the grace of God. The glories of a nation do not lie in the specious party slogans which she may shriek parrot-like without understanding, but in the Christian character of her sons and daughters deep-rooted in the counsels of truth. The clenched hand on our horizon is neither a Grit nor a Tory hand, though I am not so sure that it is not a materialistic hand. But remember that the material comforts of Sodom and Gomorrah furnished no protection against the blast of God's displeasure in the days of old. The pomp and pride and luxury of early Rome were sorry weapons against the rugged barbarian thundering at her gates. The prowess that is unconquerable is not material but spiritual. From the watch towers of our land there looks out to-day as our surest defence, not the frowning mouths of our great guns, but the eagle eye of the Christian soldier clad in the resistless armor of God. The chief concern of a wise people is neither the kind of sword, nor the kind of arm that flourishes the sword, but the kind of will that controls the arm. The strength of the giant is no longer in his hair, but in his heart. 'His strength is as the strength of ten because his heart is pure.' And though sometimes defeat may appear to overtake God's noblest children, a thousand rise Phoenix-like to maintain the cause of every son vanquished. Set your affection on things above. Over your struggles for righteousness' sake, there watches an Eye that slumbreth not nor sleepeth, the everlasting arms are round about you, the broad shield of God's protecting care is outspread above you. Lo, He is with you always, even to the end of the ages.

PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED.

Newark, N.Y., Sept. 29.—Running at fifty miles an hour, the Boston and Buffalo special on the New York Central Railway was wrecked here early to-day, when it ran into the wreck of a freight. All the passenger cars were derailed, but nobody was hurt except a tramp. The four tracks are blocked and trains are being despatched over the West Shore.

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"Sweetens the Home" 8

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE.

Better!

Increase! has been the watchword for Christian Endeavorers for the past two years, and it has been splendidly lived up to.

Now we are to look to a goal still higher, still further distant, still more splendid, that of

'Efficiency.'

To get large numbers is essential. Christ urged it upon his followers; they are to compel men to come in; they are to go out through all the world and baptize all the nations.

But members are never to be sought at the expense of efficiency. Two or three met in Christ's name, with Christ in their midst, is a finer assembly than ten thousand delegates with Christ outside the auditorium.

With enlarged numbers there comes always the responsibility for enlarged efficiency, and the 'Efficiency Campaign' set forth so fully in the 'Christian Endeavor World' for last week, September 21st, aims at that necessary end.

We trust that this appeal for 'Efficiency' will be heeded, that the Endeavorers everywhere will take up these large plans enthusiastically, and that God will bless them in glorious results. Write to the secretary, Miss Hall, 44 Marin avenue, for 'Efficiency Campaign' blanks, or for information about this campaign.

KARL LEHMANN,

Two weeks of the campaign has passed and we hope that the next week will show still greater achievements. Wherever Mr. Lehmann has gone he has been cordially received. Last Monday evening a rally was held in Point St. Charles Congregational

KARL LEHMANN.

Church, four societies being represented, St. Matthews, Inspector Street Presbyterian, Point St. Charles Baptist, and the Congregational Society. After Mr. Lehmann's address, a conference was conducted, and nearly everyone remained, thus showing their deep interest in Christian Endeavor work.

Tuesday morning Mr Lehmann left for Quebec, where a rally and conference was held. Coming back he stopped at several places, amongst those were Richmond and Melboro Ridge.

Friday evening St. Lambert was visited by Mr. Lehmann and Miss Hall, and a gathering was held in the Methodist Church. Invitations had been sent to the churches in St. Lambert and Montreal South. A number of young people belonging to St. Lambert Methodist Church were present, and eighteen pledged themselves to join a society should one be organized. The Rev. Mr. Armstrong, of Montreal South, brought twenty-five young people with him, all members of the Epworth League of Christian Endeavor in his church. This league is doing good work in Montreal South, twenty-two of them attended the young people's rally in Erskine Presbyterian Church on Sept. 11.

Saturday afternoon found Mr. Lehmann in Coaticook, where a rally and conference was held by the Epworth League of the Christian Endeavor Society. Great interest was shown in the address and conference.

Sunday morning Mr. Lehmann occupied the pulpit in the Presbyterian Church in Sherbrooke, and addressed the Sunday-school rally in the Methodist Church. Miss Hall addressed the rally in the Presbyterian Sunday-school. A rally was held at 7 o'clock, in the Methodist Church in Lennoxville. The pastor, the Rev. Mr. Norman, called on Miss Hall, the provincial secretary, to address the young people, after which Mr. Lehmann, in his address, told of the great work of Christian Endeavor in the foreign countries, and how it had grown and spread during the past thirty years from one society in Portland, Maine, with a membership of fourteen, until the present day, when there are more than eighty thousand societies and more than four million members in eighty-seven denominations in all the countries of the world. At the close of this service another one was held in the Congregational Church in Sherbrooke, at 8.15, when Mr. Lehmann gave an inspiring address. After the address a number of young people from the Methodist Church expressed the wish that a society should be organized in their church. It is hoped that the societies will have received during the campaign fresh enthusiasm and a greater desire for more effective service for the Master and a greater longing to win souls for him.

ST. GILES.

A district rally was held in St. Giles Presbyterian Church, Montreal, last Monday evening, several societies, Knox Presbyterian, Fairmount Presbyterian, Mount Royal Avenue Methodist and St. Giles Presbyterian attending in a body; there were also representatives from MacVicar Memorial and Nazareth Street Mission. Mr. Lehmann surpassed himself and delighted his audience.

AYLMER.

Mr. John R. Clements, president of the New York State Christian Endeavor Union, composed the following poem, which he read on Sept. 12, at the memorial service at the grave of the mother of Dr. F. E. Clark, in Deschenes Cemetery, Aylmer:—

THE CRADLE OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Aylmer, thy name shall never fade,
So long as young hearts beat;
Since in yon Cherry Cottage shade
A mother toiled and hoped and prayed.
A wee lad romped and sang and played
Their fellowship most sweet.

Aylmer, that mother saw the King,
And in that vision bright
She taught thy famous song to sing;
A song of trust unfaltering,
And born of trust; the world to bring
To Christ in service—might.

Aylmer, most favored of thy kind,
Thy son returns again;
Keep then his fame for e'er in mind,
His like thou never more shalt find,
His is a worth world-unconfined,
With centuries in its train.

Aylmer, yon little grass-grown mound,
Within thy churchyard wall,
Must stand a hallowed bit of ground;
Thy son his inspiration found
Just there; to bind the world around
With Jesus service-call.

A NEW SOCIETY.

As a result of Mr. Lehmann's visit to St. Lambert, Sept. 22, an Epworth League of Christian Endeavor Society was organized in the Methodist Church last Monday night. Mr. W. A. Leroux, president of the Quebec Provincial C. E. Union, was present and helped to organize. It is expected that a junior society will be organized in this church in a few days.

A decided awakening has been seen throughout this province among the young people's societies, as a result of Mr. Karl Lehmann's visit to our province, and it is hoped that a still greater interest will be shown amongst our young people.

NEW CHURCH OPENING.

Distinguished Preachers at First Presbyterian Church.

The opening and dedication services in connection with the First Presbyterian Church of Montreal, situated at the corner of Mance and Prince Arthur street will take place on Sunday first.

The Rev. Dr. Barclay will preach at the morning service, and the Rev. G. A. Johnston Ross, M.A., in the evening. At the opening of the Sunday school which will be held in the church on the afternoon, the Rev. Professor Scrimger and the Rev. Dr. Johnston will be the speakers.

Special music will be given at each service, the pipe organ which was in use in Chalmer's church having been enlarged and rebuilt.

At the morning service Miss Paterson will contribute a solo, Mrs. Dorothy Bayley-Sprott and Mr. Kater a duet, and Mrs. Dorothy Bayley-Sprott, Mr. Kater, Mists Edith Hood and Mr. W. D. Moore will take part in a sacred quartette. At the evening service Mr. Hodgson (late of Harrisburg P.A.), will give a solo, Miss Beatric Fraser will also give a solo, and a male quartette will render a selection.

Mr. Arthur B. Cornell will preside at the organ.

CORRUPT BARGAINING.

Number of Ministers at Niagara May be Exposed for This Practice.

Toronto, Sept. 29.—A despatch to the 'World' from Niagara Falls says: 'Considerable excitement prevails here because of the probability of renewing the recent scandal exposing a number of prominent local ministers, who fee hackmen for conveying to them prospective bridal couples, as a result of yesterday's meeting of the International Interdenominational Ministerial Association, of which the Rev. A. S. McGregor, of this city, is president, and practically every Protestant clergyman in town is a member.

The following resolution was adopted on the question of traffic marriages: 'The matter of the practice of certain ministers at Niagara Falls, Ont., in connection with their solemnization of marriages, having come to the knowledge of the International Interdenominational Ministerial Association in reference to corrupt bargaining with hackmen and others, this association hereby expresses its utter and unqualified disapproval of these practices as tending to the degradation of the office of the Christian ministry, and creating cause for reproach to all honorable citizenship, and further, it is the unanimous judgment of the association that any member of the association disregarding his ministry in this respect shall not be eligible for membership in this association, or if now a member shall hereafter forfeit his standing therein, should he continue in these practices.'

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CHURCH NOTICES.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH—Royal Bank Building, corner of Park and Laurier avenues. Rev. Gordon H. Baker, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Union ave, and Sherbrooke street. Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m.:—'The Gospel of Salvation.' 7 p.m.:—'The Kingliness of Jesus.' Baptism at close of morning service. Communion service in the evening. Prayer service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

FRENCH BAPTIST CHURCH, (L'Oratoire), 14 Mance street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. A. L. Therrian, pastor.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Western and Olivier avenues—Rev. G. O. Gates, M.A., D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Young Peoples' meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Visitors heartily welcome.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. Sunday, Oct. 1, 1911. The Rev. Joseph Sullivan, M.A., pastor, will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening subject:—'The Protestant Priesthood.' Seats free. Strangers welcome.

FRENCH BAPTIST MISSION, St. Paul's Hall, 2391 Ontario street. Services: Sunday, 11 a.m. (French); Bible school at 12.15 p.m. 7 p.m. (English) Thursday, 8 p.m. Rev. Arthur St. James, M.A., pastor.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHAPEL, 692 Albert street, a few doors west of Vinet street, Ste. Cunegonde Ward. West End branch of Olivet Baptist Church. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9 a.m. Sunday services at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian), Sherbrooke Street West and Simpson street. The Rev. W. S. Barnes, LL.D., pastor emeritus. The Rev. Frederick R. Griffin, B.A., S.T.B. (Harvard) pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Sunday School at 12.15 p.m.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

GERMAN EVAN. LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, corner of Mance and Prince Arthur streets. Emil Jestinsky, Pastor, 280 Mance street. Services at 11 a.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

CHURCH NOTICES

METHODIST CHURCHES.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Charron sts.—Services held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. on Friday at 7 p.m. Hope Chapel Sunday School at 3 p.m. All stranegrs will be made welcome. Rev. W. Timberlake, pastor.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, cor. Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. T. E. Bourke, B.D., pastor. Services—11 a.m. preacher, the Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D. 7 p.m. preacher, the Rev. T. E. Bourke, B.D. 10 a.m., Class meeting. 3 p.m., S. S. Rally. Monday Eve., at 8, Y.P.S. Wed. Eve., at 8, prayer-meeting.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Cartier and DeMontigny sts.—The Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 2.45 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services on Sunday. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the evening service. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Visitors welcome.

MARLBOROUGH ST. METHODIST CHURCH, 17 Marlborough street. Rev. E. S. Morrison, pastor. 11 a.m., the pastor. 7 p.m., the pastor. Everybody welcome.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Fairmount and Hutchison streets. Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D., pastor. 10 a.m., Meeting of Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sabbath School. Monday evening, Epworth League at 8 o'clock. Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting. Strangers cordially welcomed at all above services.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence. Rev. Alfred A. Radley, pastor, 11 a.m.:—'A Race and its Spectators.' 7 p.m.:—'A Message to the Unsaved.' Pastor will preach at both services. Special Sacramental Re-Union at close of the morning service.

HUNTLY ST. METHODIST CHURCH, Huntly street, between St. Zotique and Belanger. Sunday, Oct. 1. 11 a.m.:—'Taking Courage.' 7 p.m.:—'Our Sinbearer.' 3 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes. The pastor will preach at both services. W. G. Bradford, pastor.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Canning streets. The Rev. Elwood C. James, B.A., pastor. 11 a.m.:—'The Bequest of Jesus'; 3 p.m., Sunday School; 7 p.m.:—'Is it Christian to Despise the World?' Wednesday, 8 p.m., Prayer Meeting. Communion at the close of the morning service.

MOUNT ROYAL AVE. METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal ave. and Berri street. The Rev. Henry A. Young, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor Monday evening. The Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets on Wednesday at 4.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, (corner of St. Antoine and Convent Sts., St. Henry). Pastor, the Rev. Alfred E. Pates. Morning service at 11 a.m. Preacher, the Rev. Johnson Seller, of Lachine, Que. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, the pastor. Topic:—'Cain, the first murderer.'

Sabbath School and Adult Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Everybody welcome.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Windsor and Dorchester streets. Pastor, the Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A. Assistant, the Rev. R. R. Nicholson. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Class Meeting at 10 a.m. Sunday, October 1st, Rally Day. The pastor will preach at both services. Subjects—11 a.m.:—'The Church That Draws'; 7 p.m.:—'The Christian Demanded by the Times.' S. S. Rally at 3 p.m. Mr. Denzil G. Ridout will speak on Robert Raikes. Special music by the church choir. All welcome.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street West. The Rev. William Sparling, B.A., D.D., pastor. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject:—'Under the Baptism of Fire.' Evening subject:—'The Power That Conquers the World.' Sacrament at the close of the evening service. Sunday Schools at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Visitors cordially welcome.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH (corner of Western and Lansdowne avenues, Westmount). The Rev. W. Ernest Baker, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy sts. The Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., B.D., pastor. Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday School at 3 o'clock.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION. Services at 7.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. All are welcome. Rev. R. Brown, pastor.

ALL PEOPLES' MISSION, corner of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday services: Italian services at 11 a.m. Service for all nationalities at 7 p.m. Superintendent, the Rev. C. S. Laidman, B.A., B.D. Telephone St. Louis 1533.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE, rue Delisle—Services publics a 11 hrs. et 7 hrs. Ecole de Dimanche a 10 hrs. Reunion de priere. Mercredi soir a 8 hrs.

METHODIST ITALIAN MISSION, cor. of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday school and Bible class at 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Communion first Sunday of every month. Preacher, the Rev. Liborio Lattoni. All are welcome.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational), Guy street, between Dorchester 11 a.m., at Bethlehem; 7 p.m., Calvary. 7 p.m., Dr. Martin. Mid-week meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Clarke and Western avenues. Westmount. The combined congregations of Bethlehem Congregational Church and Calvary Congregational Church will worship together in Bethlehem Church in the morning, and in Calvary Church in the evening. Everybody welcome.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, Drummond street. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A. (pastor), will preach at both services. Evening subject:—'Reciprocity a permanent factor.' Mr. Pedley will be assisted at the morning service—and at the Communion Service, which follows—by the Rev. G. H. Sandwell, of London, England. A social gathering of the members of the church and their friends will be held Monday evening.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton streets. Rev. Frank J. Day, M.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject:—'St. John the Apostle.' Evening subject:—'Improving the Individual.' Sacrament of the Lord's Supper after the evening service. S. S. at 3 p.m. Fairmount Avenue Branch meets in Y.M.C.A. Hall at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Wellington and Hibernia street. The Rev. A. W. Main, pastor. 11 a.m. subject 'The Challenge of Christ.' 3 p.m., Sunday School. 7 p.m. subject:—'Realities.' Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior C. E. on Monday at 7 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Open meeting, Men's Club, Thursday, 8 p.m. Ladies' Aid on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Christopher Columbus and Belanger streets. The Rev. Herbert Moule, B.A., B.D., Pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject:—'Foundations.' Evening subject:—'Election Results.' Men's Own at 2 p.m. Open Sunday. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Visitors welcome to all services.

CHURCH NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

MELVILLE (Presbyterian) CHURCH, Elgin Avenue, Westmount Park.—The Rev. John Lochhead, M.A., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., both of which Mr. Lochhead will preach. Sabbath School at 3 p.m. The morning service will be a special children's service.

LIVINGSTONE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Atlantic and Mance. Services on Sunday, October 1st. Morning Worship at 11 o'clock. Subject:—'Epistles of Christ.' Evening at 7:—'Great Questions of the Bible—The Question of a Troubled Jailer.' Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 o'clock.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Beaver Hall Hill. Harvest Thanksgiving Service. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. Francis McHardy, B.D., of Midmar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, will preach at both services. Strangers welcome to all services.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Dorchester and Crescent streets. The Rev. Robert W. Dickie, B.A., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., at which the minister will officiate. Subject of evening sermon:—'The Challenge of the Church.' Strangers welcome to all services.

SALEM WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Alexandra Rooms), 314 St. Catherine (West), opposite Christ Ch. Cathedral. Pastor, Rev. J. R. Evans. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school, English and Welsh classes. 8 p.m., Wednesday, prayer meeting. Strangers welcome to all services.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Atwater Avenue. The Rev. M. S. Oxley, B.A., Pastor, 369 Clarke avenue, Westmount. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Lord's Supper at evening service. 2 p.m., Chinese Classes. 3 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes. Monday evening, C. E. prayer-meeting. Wednesday evening, mid-week devotional hour. Strangers welcome to all services.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—The Rev. W. J. Fowler, M.A., B.D., will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 3 p.m. Chinese Sabbath School at close of the evening service. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome at all the services.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau Avenue and Logan street. The Rev. N. H. McGillivray, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Dr. Wilkie, returned missionary from India, will preach at the morning service. 3 p.m., Sabbath School and Bible Class. Men's Own Meeting addressed by Major Johnson. Soloist—Mr. Farquhar Murray. Christian Endeavor (Monday, Old Members' Reunion, 8 p.m.). Boys' Brigade on Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior Endeavor on Friday at 4 p.m. The pastor will preach at the evening service. Church Deaconess, Miss Sykes, 438 Delorimier Avenue. The public are cordially invited to any or all of these services.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, St. Lawrence Boulevard. The Rev. Malcolm A. Campbell, pastor. Special Opening and Dedication Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., will preach at the morning service, and the Rev. G. A. Johnston Ross, M.A., will preach in the evening. Sabbath School Rally at 3 p.m. The Rev. Principal Scrimger, D.D., and the Rev. Robt. Johnston, D.D., will give addresses. The Chinese School will hold a special opening service at 9.45 a.m. in the new Sunday School. Number of addresses will be delivered. On Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, a congregational and re-union will be held, to which all friends of the congregation are invited. Sunday, October 8th, the Rev. W. R. Young, D.D., of Douglas Methodist Church, will preach in the morning, and the Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., of Emmanuel Church, will preach in the evening. Strangers are invited to all the services.

KNOX CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Mansfield streets. Pastor, the Rev. T. Adamson Montgomery, B.A. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed in the morning. The pastor will conduct both services. Schools for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 3.15 p.m. Sabbath School and Young Women's Bible Classes at 3 p.m. C. E. Meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Thanksgiving Meeting after Communion on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cote St. Antoine Road (opposite Kensington Avenue). The Rev. W. J. Clark, D.D., Minister. 11 a.m., Communion Service. John xiv., 1. Preacher, the minister. 7 p.m., Matthew xvi., 25. Preacher, the minister. Sunday School at 3 p.m. St. Henry Sunday School Mission at 3 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street. The Rev. R. Bruce, M.A., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

OUTREMONT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Mr. E. Herbert Gray, B.A., B.D., M.D., C.M., acting pastor. Dr. Gray will preach as follows:—Subject of morning sermon:—'First Things First.' Subject of evening sermon:—'A Difference in Point of View.'

ST. MATTHEW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Sabbath, October 1. Preacher, the Rev. Wm. C. McLeod, M.A., Port Elgin, Ont. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Men's morning meeting every Sabbath at 10 o'clock in MacVicar Hall, upstairs. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock. Christian Endeavor on Monday evenings at 8 o'clock, and Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at the same hour. Everybody welcome to these services.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Presbytery of New York) corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets. The Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., Pastor. Sabbath services:—Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School, Chinese Department, 3 p.m.

MacVICAR MEMORIAL CHURCH, St. Vinteur Avenue, corner of Hutchison street—The Rev. James G. Potter, B.A., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning service, Jas. S. Potter, Superintendent Sailors' Mission. Evening service, the Rev. James MacKay. Strangers cordially welcome.

GARDENVILLE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Longueuil). Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible Class and Sabbath School at 3 m.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Notre Dame and Seigneur streets. Pastor, the Rev. James Mackay. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed at morning service, 11 a.m. Mr. James S. Potter, of Toronto, will conduct evening service at 7 p.m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 3 p.m. Chinese School at 10 a.m. Strangers cordially invited to all services.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai streets. The Rev. John Chisholm, B.A., Pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid Society on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. Midweek service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome.

ST. GILES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH St. Denis street, near St. Joseph Boulevard. Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.D., Minister. 11 a.m. subject:—'The Pearl of Great Price.' 7 p.m.:—'The Great Equipment.' C.E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

ERSKINE CHURCH, head of Crescent street. Communion at the morning service, 11 a.m. Principal Scrimger, D.D., will preach. The Rev. J. A. Mowatt, of Honan, China, will preach at 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 3 p.m. Visitors are welcome.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, angle des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche a 11 a.m. et 7 p.m. Ecole du dimanche a 10. Reunion de priere le mercredi a 8 p.m. Reunion de la societe d'activite chretienne le vendredi a 8 p.m. T. S. St. Aubin, pasteur.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche, matin a 11 heures. Assemblee de priere le jeudi a 8 h. p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

CHURCH NOTICES

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles Street, Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, Missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, 75 Inspector street. Rev. John Currie, Pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Gospel meeting on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Friday evening at 8 p.m. Mothers' meetings on Thursday at 2.30 p.m. Boys' B.B. Band on Monday evening at 7.30. Junior Girls' Gymnasium on Thursday at 7.30 p.m. Helping Hand Sewing School on Saturday morning at 10.15 a.m. Junior C.E. on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Y.P.S.C.E. on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Seats free. A hearty welcome to all.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, Montre

WORLD'S WELFARE

WITH DR. GRENFELL IN LABRADOR.

(By Douglass Palmer, in the 'Outlook.')

It is eight months now since I have heard the whistle of a steam engine. A rare sight it is to see the many teams of dogs coming and going, to hear the drivers shouting as they guide the animals, or even to see them try to separate the dogs to keep them from fighting. But if they really start to fight, and they generally do if there is a chance, it takes more than words to end the fray. All of the dogs of one team will stick together against those of any other. Hair flies, and when 'time is called' there is apt to be a great mix-up of harnesses and dogs.

Speaking of dogs, I have just returned from my first dog trip—a journey of about one hundred and fifty miles, made under conditions which, according to the local people, were about as bad as could be, for we were caught in a terrific snowstorm that made the going nearly impossible—and still I think dog-driving the keenest sport I know anything about. When you start in the morning, the dogs are so eager to be off that it is difficult to get the traces attached to the komatik. The whole team is howling and tugging or snapping at each other in their excitement. But the wonderful thing of it all is that if, after a day of all hard, slow pulling, you get on to hard snow or ice, the dogs break into a fast trot of their own accord. We feed the dogs but once a day, and that at night, so some can say they go because there is a supper of raw seal and blubber or strong, sometimes rotten, whale awaiting them. I prefer to believe that they love their work—they do so seem to enjoy it. At any time of the day, if you stop the team when another is ahead, there is the same fight to advance. First one dog strains at the trace, and then another; one dog raises its head and lets out a howl, then another and another, till you have pandemonium turned loose when the whole team of six or eight or even ten or twelve dogs all join in. The dogs are loyal; they are willing to go as long as there is anything in them, so you cannot but love your team. But one thing the novice soon learns—that men do not try to harness or meddle with each other's dogs. Your own dogs may jump all over you when you first come out in the morning, so glad are they to see you, but it is safe for other people to let those same dogs alone.

Dog-driving has other attractions. It is not often monotonous. Everything changes. You start out with the finest sunshine, and perhaps in an hour it has come on to blow and become so 'dirty' with snow that you can hardly see the leader of your team forty feet away. Or, again, you start over frozen lakes or ponds or barrens where you 'randy'—ride on the komatik—till you have to get off and run to keep warm. Soon you are in the hills, where you first have to help drag the sled to assist the dogs up, and the next moment you throw on the 'drug' (an iron chain, to block the runners) as you tear down the hill. Then you may take to the woods, where the komatik or else the harness catches in a stump which the snow has not covered, and while you pull back to free the sled the ever-eager dogs are straining in the opposite direction to go ahead.

If the snow has fallen recently, you see no sign of human life. For mile after mile and hour after hour the snow lies white and untrodden, save where some rabbit or partridge, or even fox or caribou, has passed over your route. You see no houses and hear no artificial sounds; only an occasional tomtit or some other bird that has braved the cold winter instead of migrating to the south'ard, and the noise of the wind in the trees. Everything is fresh and pure. You try to plan to put up at night at some settler's house, or, better still, at a camp in the woods where all the ordinary pleasures of camp life are added to those of dog-driving. You 'boil the kettle,' and then feed your dogs, and while you are lying on a thick, heavy caribou skin close to the warm 'bogie' stove, your dogs are just as comfortable lying curled up in the snow with their heads out of the wind, or, better yet, in the 'lun,' (out of the wind entirely).

Last summer was a record-breaker in the progress of the Mission, especially at St. Anthony. The hospital, with fourteen beds, was enlarged, so that next summer at least thirty-five patients can be properly treated. Nor was this addition unnecessary. Throughout the entire summer and fall there were never less than twenty 'in' patients for the fourteen regular beds, and as high as twenty-three were housed, by means of a tent and crowding. And, besides these, there were some whom we boarded in the village who came daily for treatment, and still others who were sent home on the same boat they came on, for lack of accommodations. By a strange coincidence, 1,909 patients appeared on the hospital book for the year ending October 31, 1909. A large number of the cases were surgical, cases where great distances made it difficult to get skilled aid in time, or cases where ignorance or pure neglect greatly aggravated the conditions. For example, the last steamer of the season brought a small boy who, on account of swelling and hardening of the tissues, had been unable to open his mouth to take anything other than liquid nourishment for over seven months. On opening the jaw under ether, Dr. Grenfell found a neglected tooth to be the cause of the whole trouble. A mere tooth had been allowed to ulcerate (there was a country doctor in the town where the boy lived) until practically one-half of the entire lower jaw had died and many of his other teeth had become affected. The dead bone was all removed, and the boy's face is slowly assuming a normal appearance, and we expect a complete cure.

The orphanage, where children have to sleep regularly in the superintendent's dining-room, was doubled in capacity to accommodate now about forty children. (I am enclosing a list of the orphan children that Dr. Grenfell is caring for now in St. Anthony.) Since he came on this coast about twice this number of children have passed through his hands and now are either able to care for themselves or are placed in homes in England and America. His idea, or, better, the ideals that govern him in making himself personally responsible for these waifs, are expressed in his appeal to the government this winter for the regular per capita allowance for the care of orphans: 'The qualification that appeals to me solely is the child's need; if a child is living with a beast of a father, or has had to wander to the houses of neighbors to get food and warmth, I have considered such cases as claimants on charity. I have tried for the past fifteen years to care for all cases of naked or starving children or those who would grow up a burden to the community.' The government has granted the request. An American school-teacher and kindergartner holds school five days a week in the orphanage, exclusively for the inmates, though this year we are sending two boy patients from the hospital so that they, too, may enjoy the advantages offered.

When there is no coal dealer within some hundreds of miles of where you are trying to run a hospital and an orphanage and many other buildings, and where there is no communication for from five to seven months, it becomes necessary to put in a hundred tons or more of coal for the winter, and that means you must have a place to store it. The same applies to all necessities of life—to flour, sugar, meat, and oil, to all kinds of tools and hardware, to paints and turpentine, which you buy by the cask, to hay and food for cattle and sheep, to a thousand things. It applies as well to things you use as to those you consume. Everything must be on hand. The Mission must have its own forge, for it runs its own electric light plant, and so must keep the same in repair. And there must be buildings to store all these things—more buildings than the outsider realizes. Last summer a fireproof oil storage tank, a large machinery building, a double cottage for workingmen, and Dr. Grenfell's private house were all built, besides the hospital and the orphanage additions. There was progress all along.

And growth will continue. The government has made a grant towards a wharf, so that instead of having to bring as many as fifty patients, with all their baggage, in an open boat to the shore, we shall land them on the wharf at the door of the hospital. (On stormy days it has been no easy task to get patients to and from the steamer.) This wharf is already giving work to a gang of men in the woods (who otherwise could not get employment) to cut timbers, and to another crew who are successfully using reindeer to bring the logs to tide-water.

Tuberculosis in all its forms is a far greater curse to this country than to most, because of badly ventilated houses and habitual spitting on the part of almost all the men, who thus spread the disease. Far and away the greater part of all the deaths in these four Mission hospitals come from this cause, and were there any exact statistics the same would be found true for the whole country. Till this year the authorities have taken no action to foster sanatoria, etc. But now the government has asked Dr. Grenfell to experiment with the outdoor treatment (he has used it for years in the hospitals) and to build an up-to-date equipment with a capacity for ten or twelve beds. This request shows, in a measure, the confidence there is in this Mission, for here at St. Anthony we are in summer four days from St. John's, the capital and population centre of the province, and in winter we are totally cut off from communication save for the dog sledges. Dr. Grenfell has decided to undertake the new responsibility, and, with some aid from the government, is starting this summer to construct the tubercular buildings, separated, of course, from the present hospital.

THE LEAVEN IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

(From 'The Story of the Year,' report of the Church Missionary Society.)

THREE TINNEVELLY STORIES.

From Tinnevelly come three stories which are a powerful appeal for an extension of evangelistic work. A European clergyman attached to the Itinerant Band at Palamcotta writes:

One evening we held a peculiarly solemn open-air service in a large village. There were about 600 people present. They sat far into the night listening to the ever-convicting and convincing story of the Cross. As speaker after speaker spoke in earnest and impassioned tones of the great Atonement for sin we felt that the people were much impressed. A few days later a woman from that village, the wife of a small landowner, met the members of our band as we returned from preaching. She stopped one evangelist and said, 'Sir, did you not speak to us of the sufferings of your Jesus? Did you not tell us how the blood flowed down from his head and hands and feet that we might have our sins forgiven? What love he must have had to us! Tell me, how can I pray to him?' Happily, our young evangelists always carry copies of the gospels in their pockets. They expounded to her simply and fully the way of salvation out of the gospels. She went home with three gospel portions in her possession with passages suitably marked for reading. As she went away she said, 'I will pray daily to this Jesus who has loved me so much.'

Another missionary, working in Tinnevelly Town, reports an incident full of significance:

One evening I heard a clear voice in one of the lower rooms of the college from the verandah, where I was pacing up and down. It was reading Romans xii. aloud. Later on, as I did not recognize the voice, I went into the room, and what was my surprise to find that the reader was not a Christian, but a Brahman clerk in a magistrate's office some seventy miles away. He was, I found, pleading with a Christian hostel boy, who came from tha town, on behalf of peace in that Christian family, where there were dissensions. In spite of my being there he went on begging, 'For Christ's sake, be at peace. You are dishonoring your Master by these quarrels.' He suddenly got up and told me he had to leave to catch his train. On my expressing surprise at his reading as he did God's Holy Word with such pathos and zeal, he replied, 'Sir, there are many like me, who honor the Lord Jesus.' He had to hurry away, and then the hostel boy told me how that Brahman clerk was known in his office and the whole town as 'the Christian,' and that he openly read his Bible and studied it, and advised others to do so too.

The third story records the baptism of a young landowner. A missionary says:—

One Sunday afternoon I was giving a short address in a little village church on the necessity of decision for Christ and of making a good confession before men. I noticed a well-dressed man listening very earnestly. Next day the pastor brought this young man to see me. The pastor said, 'This young man desires to confess Christ and to receive baptism.' I asked the pastor to relate his story. Briefly it was as follows. The young man was the landowner of a neighboring village. Three years ago he was a bigoted Hindoo. He was utterly opposed to Christian preaching. One evening a few Christians went to preach in his village. He opposed them and spoke very violently against Christianity. A dear old catechist, full of wisdom which comes from above, led the excited young man on one side. He said to him, 'My friend, before you abuse Jesus Christ learn a little about him. If you read our Holy Book I will give you my own New Testament.' The young man promised he would and took the Book home. That faithful catechist has passed to his rest. But the young man read, prayed, believed. For about two years he was a secret believer. Then he came to the special services we were holding. He was convinced he should openly confess Christ. I visited his village with the pastor. On inquiry we were told by his heathen neighbors that his life had been quite changed for the past two years. He received baptism publicly in the presence of his friends. I hear that he is a steady, earnest Christian and a source of strength to the little community in that neighborhood.

CHRISTIANITY IN SOUTH INDIA

It is reported that a remarkable movement towards Christianity is just now going forward among the pariahs in the Mysore District, South India. Two men went to work for a while on a certain tea estate, and there heard the Gospel preached by a missionary. When they returned to their own village they influenced many of their neighbors so that they, too, heard and received the message of Christ, and numbers avowed themselves to be disciples of the Lord Then the movement spread to other villages, until now a wide district is affected. Many difficulties have arisen, but in some instances they have actually 'fallen out rather than unto the furtherance of the Gospel. In one of the villages some of the people became Christians, whereupon their unconverted neighbors refused to let them draw water from the village well. To avoid strife, they resolved upon the digging of a well for themselves, but since water was known to be scarce they were not very hopeful as to the result. Prayer, however, was made to God continually that he would guide them in the choice of the spot where they should dig, and also that he would give them good success. 'A place was presently fixed upon and digging operations were begun. This is what happened. When only a few feet of earth had been dug they found a splendid spring of water; and the non-Christians of the village are so immpressed that they call that well 'The well of Jesus Christ.'—'British Congregationalist.'

SAVAGE ENEMIES RETREAT.

In the 'Story of John G. Paton,' that eminent missionary states that while on the island of Tanna, New Hebrides, his mission house was attacked by the cannibals and he had to flee to Nowar's village, a Christian settlement. On arriving there he found the people terror-stricken, and rushing about in despair, as they saw a host of armed savages approaching. Nowar called upon Mr. Paton to 'pray to our Jehovah God, for,' said he, 'if he does not send deliverance now, we are all dead men.' Mr. Paton and others with him prayed as those who are on the brink of eternity. The result he gives in the following words: 'When the savages were about three hundred yards off, at the foot of a hill leading up to the village, Nowar touched my knee, saying, 'Missi, Jehovah is hearing! They are all standing still.'' Had they come on they would have met with no opposition, for the people were scattered in terror. On gazing shorewards, and round the harbor, as far as we could see, we saw a dense host of warriors, but all were standing still, and apparently absolute silence prevailed. We saw a messenger or herald running alongside the multitude, delivering some tidings as he passed, and then disappearing in the bush. To our amazement, the host began to turn, and slowly marched back in silence, and entering the remote bush at the head of the harbor, Nowar and his people were in ecstasies, crying out, "Jehovah has heard Missi's prayer. Jehovah has protected us, and turned them away back."'

CHINESE Y.M.C.A. SECRETARIES

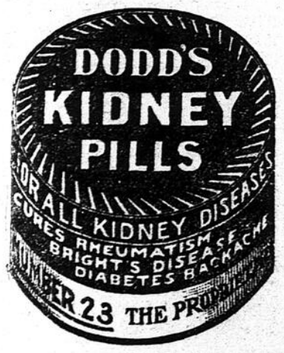
A striking illustration of Christian progress in South China is afforded by the steps being taken to provide native Y. M. C. A. secretaries. The first is Mr. C. J. Wang (in the Amoy dialect Mr. Ong Chong Jin), who has been sent to Shanghai for a period of training in association work. His father, who was a pastor in connection with the London Mission Church, died a few years ago, leaving a name highly honored by the native church. Mr. Wang for some years has been teaching in a mission school ten days' journey to the west of Amoy. He has always commended himself to his fellow-workers as a man of ability and consecration. A second native secretary is needed, and it is hoped that before the end of the year he also will be secured and in training. The cost of Mr. Wang's training is being met from a fund very generously subscribed by the missionaries in Amoy.—'The Christian.'

WHAT IT IS REALLY LIKE.

'I have just returned from an itinerating trip in the south of Kueilin district. The country work is ripe for harvest. Gospels have been scattered throughout most of the district, and here and there we find an anxious soul. One evening we stopped at a little hamlet nestling at the base of some rocky cliffs. Two or three men became interested in our story, and as the weather was cold and wet we built a fire of roots in the middle of the mud floor and sat around the blaze talking the Gospel. One of the men had been a vegetarian for over ten years, and in spite of these years of self-denial he was still without peace and seemed ready to receive our message. It was after midnight before I left the fire and rolled into my blanket, but my Chinese helper stayed up until two o'clock explaining more fully the 'Way of Life.' When we arose next morning he bought a New Testament and after having prayer together we parted. One of the men went with us to help us carry our Gospels and blankets, and before he left us he said he believed the Gospel and was going to worship the Lord. With a parish of several hundred square miles and the city work combined it is absolutely impossible to do all one would like to.

The itinerating work is a blessed work, but it has its trials as well as its blessings. Perhaps the best way for you to get some idea of the unpleasant side of this work would be for you to go out of doors the next time it rains and spend the day working. Then come home in the evening wet and cold and go into the worst woodshed you can find—American woodsheds are far superior in warmth and cleanliness to most Chinese inns. Go to your woodshed, with its damp mud floor and its eleven dozen different kinds of odors coming in through every crack. Buy five cents worth of firewood and start a fire. Crouch around it, that the wind may not blow it out, and warm your fingers while the wet wood sizzles. Next you must run out in the street and buy your supper. There is no corner grocery or quick lunch counter where you can buy things ready cooked, so you buy a small cabbage from this man and a radish from that one, and then a piece of pork and a cent's worth of salt. No paper is used to wrap up the vegetables or meat, but the man will slip a straw around it, and away you go with your supper dangling at the end of a string. The innkeeper has boiled rice for you while you were out, so all you have to do is to cook the vegetables and meat. There is a fireplace over in the corner, you set the pot on and start the straw burning. Push straw under the pot with one hand and stir the contents with the other. What matter if the burnt pieces of straw fly up to the roof and finding no opening fall down into your soup? You are doing well; the smoke has blackened your face somewhat, but you will feel better after you have washed and eaten your supper.

Now I hope this has not made you feel discouraged, for in spite of the unpleasant things there is the joy also, and the inspiration that comes by seeing souls turn from darkness to light, much more than compensates us for all these trying experiences.'



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INTERNATIONAL PRESS BIBLE QUESTION CLUB.

I have read the Suggestive Questions on the Sunday School lesson published in

THE MONTREAL 'WITNESS,'

also the lesson itself for

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1911.

and intend to follow the rest of the course.

NAME .....
(Mr., Mrs. or Miss)

ADDRESS .....
(in full)

.....

No. 28. (D)

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS BIBLE QUESTION CLUB.

(Copyright, 1910, by the Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

Oct. 8th, 1911.

The Life-Giving Stream. Ezek. xlvii:1-12, Read Rev. xxii:1-5.

Golden Text —Whosoever will let him take care of the water of life freely, Rev. xxii:17.

(1). Verses 1-2—What does water, when used as a figure in the Bible, generally stand for?

(2). What house is here referred to, was it a real or imaginary house of God?

(3). What are the influences which flow out from the house of God?

(4). What blessings have Christianity brought to the world?

(5). In how many ways is Christianity propagated. Specify some of them?

(6). Verse 3. — What are thec hief means by which we measure, or test the beneficent influences of Christianity?

(7). What is the least personal experience a person must have to constitute him a real Christian?

(8). What are among the first blessings which come to an individual, a community, or a nation, on the adoption of Christianity?

(9). Verses 4-5—What if any special blessings are there for the children of God, after conversion?

(10.) What are the limits to the possibilities of personal Christian experience?

(11). What is your conception of the meaning of the figure 'water to swim in'?

(12). How may our growing conception of the love of God be illustrated with this figure of swimming in water that was at first only ankle deep?

(13). Verses 6-7—From an art and utilitarian standpoint what do trees represent?

(14). Show how Christian ministers to the all-round needs of humanity.

(15). Verse 8—For what class of people is Christianity primarily meant?

(16). The waters here referred to probably emptied into the Dead Sea. What is the nature of the water of the Dead Sea?

(17). Nothing could live in the Dead Sea; what effect was this living water to have upon it?

(19). Verses 9-11 —What is the effect of Christianity upon material progress, inventions, manufacturing and commerce?

(18). What effect has Christianity upon countries that are cruel?

(20). Verse 12. —What effect does Christianity have upon sentiment, happiness, enjoyment of life and human love? (This is one of the questions that may be answered in writen by members of the club.)

Lesson for Sunday, Oct. 15th, 1911. The Return from the Captivity. Ezra 1:1-11 ii:64-70.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

October 8, 1911.

THE LIFE-GIVING STREAM.

Ezekiel 47: 1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely.—Rev. 22.17.

(Davis W. Clark.)

The Bible is a book of visions. It abounds in pictorial representations of truth. These are effective vehicles for the human mind in its early stages of development. They also give that pleasing variety of style which makes the Bible the most fascinating book in the world. These visions appear in a series of dissolving views. Abraham sees the Divine Presence under the appearance of a smoking furnace. Jacob looks up from his stony pillow and sees a staircase to heaven. Zechariah sees a golden lamp, into which olive trees pour their oil. Daniel sees the Ancient of Days, and Isaiah the Lord enthroned. Peter has his vision on the housetop, and John's revelation is one book of visions. . . . But all dreamers yield the palm to Ezekiel, who has been aptly called the Dante of the Bible. With unerring vision he sees the spiritual side of material things, and makes them the vehicle of celestial truth. Among the riches of his supernatural sight the 'River of Salvation' stands first for transparent simplicity. . . . It is not strange that Ezekiel, the priest, used as he was to the ritual and the sacred courts, magnifies the temple and looks upon it as the reservoir of grace, whence is to issue the means of the world's cleansing. But the temple was only God's house, so what came from the temple came from God. This truth was never obscured in the Hebrew mind. . . . In a certain sense the Kingdom of Heaven was with the Jews under the old dispensation. The apostle says the Oracles of God were committed to them. As their religion found its chief expression in their temple, priesthood, and ritual, the Kingdom of Heaven may be said to have been in their temple as in a sealed fountain. Here was no partiality, however. This was the divine method. The Hebrew nation was appointed to be the almoner of grace to all (John iv., 22). And so the prophet sees in the fulness of time a little rill of the pent-up salvation issuing out from under the threshold of the house of God. The length and breadth of the stream can be measured with historic accuracy. By successive stages the rill becomes the river. Not only are the waters abundant, they are curative as well. The desert shall blossom, and the salt sea shall be healed. Everything lives where the water comes. Trees shall grow upon the banks whose fruit shall be for meat and whose leaf shall be for medicine.—Rev. xxii., 2 .

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

One must be on guard against a too minute application. This is a pictorial representation of the origin, progress, and effect of the Kingdom of God. . . . The growth of the Church has been like the growth of the river. The Church first had twelve apostles, then one hundred and twenty believers, then three thousand converts; now it encircles the globe. . . . The river of salvation transforms society. It brings life in place of death. On its banks flourish philanthropic institutions of which heathen civilization never dreams. . . . The Kingdom of Heaven is no cloudburst. It is a proportionate growth from an unfailing source. . . . The figure of the river has peculiar charm to the Oriental mind. It signifies abundance, comfort, and felicity. . . . There is current illustration of the transforming power of water on the face of nature. Irrigation is converting treeless alkali plains into gardens of fruit and foliage. . . . The 'counting of Israel' has its dangers. Mere numerical gains count for nothing. Religion in its best sense is not a formula of confession. It is an evolution of goodness in character. No census can be taken of it.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, October 2.—Ezekiel xvii., 1-12.

Tuesday, October 3.—Joel iii., 14-21.

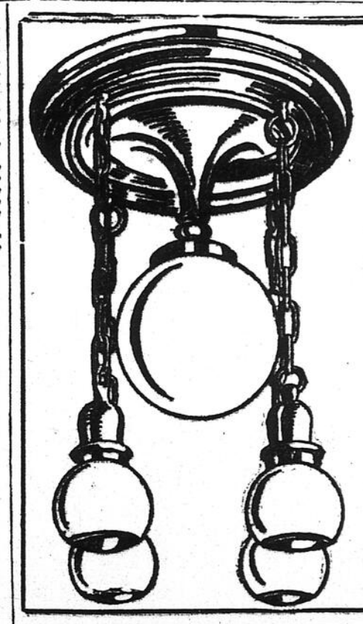
Wednesday, October 4.—Zech. xiii., 1-16.

Thursday, October 5.—Jer. ii., 14-19.

Friday, October 6.—John iv., 1-26.

Saturday, October 7.—Ps. xvi., 1-11.

Sunday, October 8.—Rev. xxii., 1-5.



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TESTIMONY OF AN INDIAN JUDGE.

Christianity is making real progress in India. Sir Narayan G. Chandavar Kar, judge of a high court and vice-chancellor of the University of Bombay, said in a recent address at the Bombay Y. M. C. A.: 'The process of the conversion of India to Christ may not be going on as rapidly as you hope, or in exactly the manner as you hope; but, nevertheless, the ideas lying at the heart of the Gospel of Christ are slowly but surely permeating every part of Hindu society and modifying every phase of Hindu thought.'

OUR NEED.

S. R. ALLAN, TORONTO.

We need Him just now, you and I,
Him, who taught by the sea
Of despised Galilee;
Who trod out the winepress of sorrow alone,
And died on the Cross for our sins to atone,
We need Him just now, you and I.

We'll need Him some day, you and I,
When the losses of life
Add their string to the strife;
When tear-stained and heart-sore we walk in the gloom,
And lay our beloved to rest in the tomb,
We'll need Him just then, you and I.

We'll need Him again, you and I,
Midnight, morning or noon,
Need Him later or soon,
And trusting Him now, may we trust in Him then
When Time o'er our lives shall pronounce its amen.
Then what raptures unknown,
Oh, what bliss all our own,
To see Him, our King, you and I.

A NAUTICAL CHRISTENING.

(London 'Telegraph.')

Some years ago a slow sailing vessel, when some six hundred miles out from Liverpool, picked up a lusty youngster of five years lashed to a mast.

The captain took a great liking to him, called him his son and decided that the little chap must be christened one of the few things which he knew must be attended to in the case of children.

Of course there was no chaplain aboard so the captain himself undertook the ceremony. He gathered the men about him, and with a mixed knowledge of his duties, he glared about him and asked whether any one knew just cause why the boy should not be christened.

'If there is,' he roared, 'speak up like a man, or forever hold your tongue.'

Then he suddenly cracked a bottle of wine above his head and christened him.

The ocean waif is now settled down—a steady longshore man, but he still relates with satisfaction the story of his christening.

HOW NEWS TRAVELLED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(From the London 'Chronicle.')

The rapid transmission of news among Kaffirs and Hottentots is a mystery which even Mr. Rider Haggard is unable to solve. Mr. Haggard was at Pretoria in 1870, at the time of the battle of Islaandhlwana. Twelve hours after the disaster an old Hottentot washerwoman told him that Cetewayo had defeated the British troops, and gave details of the fight. So impressed was Mr. Haggard that he reported the information to his official superior.

The British official pointed out that it was impossible for the news to be true, as Islandhlwana was 192 miles from Pretoria, and no telegraphic or railway communication existed between the two places. On the following day official confirmation of the disaster was brought by mounted messengers, who were despatched immediately after the battle, and travelled at top speed all the way. Yet the natives won by twenty hours, and the washerwoman's story was true in every detail.

ARE THERE ANY SAVAGES LEFT?

(Paris Letter in London 'Truth.')

I wonder if there exists in the world such a being as a 'savage' in the sense understood by our parents—that is to say, a man without social instincts or moral sense and devoid of judgment and discretion. This question has occurred to me in consequence of a visit to the Igorroto village at Magic City The Igorrotos, if we are to believe the speech of the showman at the entrance, are among the wildest of the uncivilized tribes in the backwoods of the Philippine Islands. They go half-naked, it is true, and still use spears to hunt big game; their dwellings are primitive, but not more so than certain log-cabins in the Alps, and they neither read nor write. But their manners are better than that of certain rustics or degenerate townsmen of the old world. I paid them a visit a few weeks ago and found that not a man or woman among them could speak a word of English, Spanish or French. Returning to see them, I was surprised and pleased to notice that they are picking up French wonderfully.

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 50c per line extra, prepaid.

Annual subscribers, whose names appear on our lists, may have announcements of birth, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should invariably be given.

MARRIED.

BENNETT—DYSON.—At Cote St. Paul, Sept. 27th, by the Rev. H. Gomery, Bertha Dyson, of Bradford, Eng., to J. W. Bennett, of Montreal.

KINGSMILL—HARPER—On Sept. 27, 1911, by the Rev. Canon Broughall, D.D., rector of St. Stephen's, Toronto, at the residence of George Vaughan, Esq., brother-in-law of the bride, Sadie, daughter of the late Thomas Harper, of Albion, Ont., to George Roden Kingsmill.

DIED.

BIGGS—At Toronto, on Sept. 27, 1911, the Hon. Samuel Clarke Biggs, K.C.

LA PRAIRIE—In this city, on the 27th instant, Adolphe La Prairie, late foreman at the Grand Trunk Company, beloved husband of the late Maria Phanalstine Lucas, aged 73 years, one month and one day.

Funeral took place from his late residence, 462 Centre street, on Saturday morning, at 8.15, to St. Gabriel's Church, and thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

Toronto, Detroit, Vancouver and Whitehall, N.Y., papers please copy.

MOUNT—At the home of her uncle, H. M. Mount, 2572 Mance St., Montreal, on Sept. 28th, 1911, Charlotte Mount, eldest daughter of the late F. W. Mount.

Funeral from the above address on Saturday afternoon, the 30th, at 2 o'clock, to the Church of the Ascension, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery.

St. John, N.B., Vancouver, B.C. Inverness, Que., papers please copy.

ROBERTON—In this city, on Sept. 29th, Frank G. Roberton, accountant, aged 44 years.

Funeral from 1753 Hutchison street, Saturday, 30th inst., at 2.30 p.m. Private.

SCOTT—At his residence, Cedar Side Farm, Arundel, on Sept. 23, William Scott, aged 50 years, 4 months, 19 days.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICE.

HEFFERNAN—Honora (Norah) Crowe, wife of John P. Heffernan, first Anniversary Service will be held on Monday, October 2nd, at 7.30 a.m., at St. Mary's Church, corner of Craig and Panet streets.

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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FOUR PHONES

LICENSE TRANSFERS GRANTED.

A meeting of the License Commissioners was held Thursday afternoon at the Court House, but in the absence of Judge Bazin formal business was transacted only, and the following transfers were granted without opposition:—A. Guilbault to A. Trudeau, 125 Mount Royal east; J. Niveau, to C. R. Dupuis, 1849 Notre Dame West; H. Benoit, to J. Robitaille, 354 Notre Dame East; F. Michaud, to J. Lereau, 269 St. Catherine street East.

FUNERAL OF MR. JAS. WRIGHT.

The funeral took place yesterday of Mr. James Wright, architect, who died on Wednesday at his residence, St. Lambert, aged 79 years. Many friends attended. Mr. Wright was born in Glasgow, Scotland. He came to Canada at the age of 21 years, and settled at Coburg. He came to Montreal in 1865, and resided here till his death. He designed many of the finest residences, churches, and other edifices. He was a past president of the Coledonian Society and worker in St. Andrew's and other Scots societies. He is survived by three sons and four daughters.

The funeral took place to Mount Royal cemetery this afternoon.

POPULAR MR. GRAHAM.

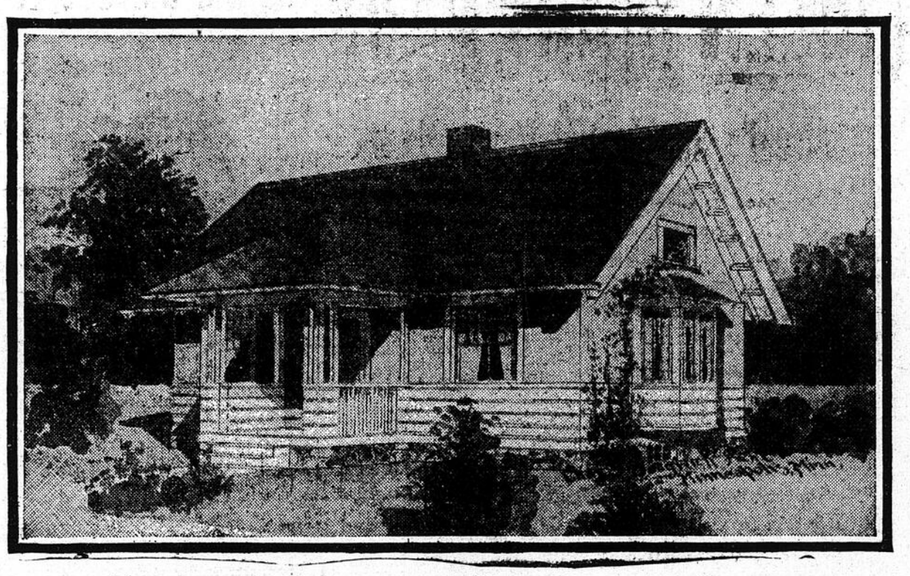
Referring to the defeat of the Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, the 'Canada' says: 'Still young, of a very broad and eminently cultured mind, and of most courteous disposition, he is popular even among his adversaries and counted devoted friends only among the Liberal members of the province of Quebec. We trust that a county will be found to give him, that he may sit in the House of Commons, the mandate which the electors of Brockville were quite wrong in refusing him. The French-Canadian Liberals would feel most happy to see him take his place in the Liberal army at Ottawa, as one of the lieutenants of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.'

RECORD PASSAGE.

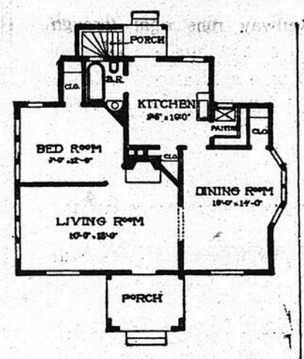
(Canadian Associated Press.)

Liverpool, Sept. 29.—The 'Empress of Ireland' arrived last night, making a record passage of five days and eighteen hours.

A FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, COSTING $1,000



The great demand at the present time seems to be for small five or six-room bungalows. The illustration shows a very economical five-roomed bungalow and one that, it is estimated, can be erected for $1,000 without heating or plumbing. The size on the ground is 30 feet in width and 20 feet deep, exclusive of the rear extension. The main floor is elevated two feet above grade. There is a good foundation with a small basement under the kitchen and a heater can be used if desired. There is but one central chimney and this is planned to have a wide fireplace in the main living room. The frame of house is well built, sheathed and papered on the outside and covered with wide Wash. fir, rough siding up to the window sill course and above the walls to be shingled. For warmth the outside walls are back plastered and plastered on the inside and papered. The roof is shingled and all shingles and rough siding stained in shades of brown. The floor is of plain birch left natural and the woodwork of fir finished with a dark known mission stain. The story is 8 feet 6 inches high. A plate rail is carried around the two main rooms 5 feet above the floor. The doors are of mission design. The rooms are good



sized, open prettily together and are well lighted, at the side of the dining room is a Dutch window extended out with a seat. The bath room opens out of kitchen, bringing the plumbing close together. There is a small rear porch and cellar steps leading down from same.

TIME TABLE.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:

For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.25 a.m., *9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., *7.25 p.m., *8.00 p.m.
For Halifax and East, 7.25 p.m. daily, except Saturday.
For St. John, N.B., *7.25 p.m.
For Boston, etc., *9.00 a.m., *8.00 p.m.
For Portland, †9.00 a.m.
For Sherbrooke, †8.25 a.m., †4.30 p.m., *7.25 p.m., daily.
For Newport, etc., *9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., and *8.00 p.m.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, (1) 1.30 p.m., B5.15 p.m.
For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, *8.45 a.m., *10.00 p.m.
For North Toronto and West Toronto, *10.45 p.m.
For Cobalt, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., *9.50 p.m.
For Ottawa †8.35 a.m., §8.55 a.m., *10.10 a.m., †4.00 p.m., §7.50 p.m., *9.50 p.m., *10.30 p.m.
Vaudreuil and intermediate stations — †8.35 a.m., †8.45 a.m., §8.55 a.m., *10.10 a.m., §12.01 p.m., (1) 1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., B5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, *10.10 a.m., *10.30 p.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., *8.20 a.m., *8.30 a.m., †12.05 noon, †6.45 p.m., *9.00 p.m.
From Boston, *8.20 a.m., *9.00 p.m.
From Portland, †9.00 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, *8.30 a.m., †12.05 noon, †6.45 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., 8.30 a.m. daily, except Monday.
From St. John, N.B., *8.30 a.m.
From Toronto and West, *8.05 a.m., *7.10 p.m.
From West Toronto and North Toronto, *7.00 a.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, Cobalt, *8.00 a.m.
From Calgary and Winnipeg, and Vancouver, *8.55 a.m., *7.00 p.m.
From Ottawa, *8.00 a.m., *8.55 a.m., †11.50 a.m., *6.40 p.m., 7.00 p.m.
From Vaudreuil and intermediate stations, †7.50 a.m., *8.00 a.m., *8.05 a.m., †8.45 a.m., †9.30 a.m., †11.50 a.m., †12.15 p.m., *6.40 p.m., *7.10 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †9.00 a.m., (1) 1.30 p.m., *4.40 p.m., *11.30 p.m.
For Joliette, †8.20 a.m., †9.00 a.m., §9.10 a.m., (1) 12.45 p.m., †5.00 p.m.
For St. Gabriel, †9.00 a.m., §9.10 a.m., (1) 12.45 p.m., †5.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.30 a.m., †6.15 p.m.
For St. Eustache, †8.30 a.m., §9.50 a.m., (1) 12.30 a.m., †4.15 p.m., †5.10 p.m., §11.50 p.m.
For St. Jerome, *8.45 a.m., (1) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †5.10 p.m., B6.35 p.m., §10.10 p.m.
For St. Agathe, *8.45 a.m., (1) 1.15 p.m., (1) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †5.10 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points, †8.30 a.m., *8.45 a.m., §9 a.m., §9.40 a.m., §9.50 a.m., (1) 12.30 a.m., (1) 1.45 p.m., (1) 2.00 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., †5.10 p.m., B5.30 p.m., †6.15 p.m., B6.35 p.m., §10.10 p.m., §11.15 p.m., §11.50 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, *6.30 a.m., 2 p.m., *6.30 p.m. §10.10 p.m. Ottawa, †12.50 a.m., †10.45 p.m. St. Jerome, †7.50 a.m., †9.20 a.m., †11.00 a.m, §7.20 p.m. †7.30 p.m., §10.40 p.m. St. Lin, §7.00 a.m., †8.30 a.m., H7.30 p.m., (1) 8.30 p.m. St. Eustache, †7.50 a.m., †9.20 a.m., †11.00 a.m., (1) 3.40 p.m., †7.30 p.m., (1) 9.45 p.m., §10.25 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, †8.50 a.m., †2.00 p.m., †6.10 p.m., K10.00 p.m.

G Monday only.
†Week days. (1) Saturday. *Daily.
Q. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
H. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
B. Daily except Saturday and Sunday.
G. Monday only.
§Sunday only.
K Saturday and Sunday only.
M Friday only.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 218 St. James street. Telephone, Main, 3732 and 3733.

The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway, Trains leave St. Catherine St. East, Corner Moreau St., Montreal.

For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Rawdon, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mere, Portneuf, Quebec, 9.00 a.m. Connection for Riviere a Pierre Junction and La Tuque. Daily except Sundays. Buffet-Parlor car.
For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mere, at 9 a.m., 3.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
For L'Epiphanie, Rawdon, Joliette, New Glasgow and St. Jerome, 5.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
For Montfort Branch, close connections with C.P.R. train leaving Montreal 8.45 a.m., Monday and Thursday (Place Viger), 4.00 p.m., Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday; 5.10 p.m., Friday and Saturday; 1.45 p.m., Saturdays only.
For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie and Joliette and Rawdon; 9.15 a.m., Sundays. Also, Shawinigan Falls.

Trains Arrive as follows:

From St. Jerome, New Glasgow, Joliette, Rawdon, L'Epiphanie, etc., 8.45 a.m., daily, except Sundays.
From Riviere a Pierre Junction, Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls, Joliette, L'Epiphanie and intermediate stations, 11.40 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
From Quebec, La [illegible] Grand'Mere, Shawinigan F[illegible]on, 4.30 p.m., daily, ex[illegible]s. Also from Lake St[illegible]t on Mondays.
From Rawdon, Sha[illegible] Falls, Joliette, L'Epiphanie, L'Assomption, 9.40 p.m. Sundays.

New York Central Trains leave Windsor Station.

For Malone, Utica, Albany, New York, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, etc., 8.00 a.m. except Sunday, and 7.20 p.m. daily.
For Malone and intermediate stations, 7.25 a.m. and 4.05 p.m., except Sunday, and 9.30 a.m., Sunday only.
For Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 7.25 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 1.35 p.m., 4.05 p.m., 5.08 p.m. and 6.20 p.m., except Sunday; 9.30 a.m., Sunday only; 1.00 p.m. and 11.30 p.m., Saturday only; 10.15 p.m., Sunday only.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Malone, etc., 10.00 a.m., daily, and 10.15 p.m., except Sunday.
From Malone and intermediate stations, 8.50 a.m., except Sunday.
From Utica and intermediate stations, 5.40 p.m., daily.
From Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 6.50 a.m., 8.10 a.m., 8.50 a.m., 1.00 p.m., 4.15 p.m., except Sunday; 10.00 p.m., Saturday only, and 9.05 p.m., Sunday only.

Butland Railroad Trains leave Windsor Station.

For New York and Boston, 8.50 a.m. and 7.35 p.m., daily.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, 7.30 a.m., daily, and 9.55 p.m., except Sunday.
From Boston, 7.30 a.m., daily, and 9.55 p.m., except Sunday.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

Corrected to April 5th, 1911.

7.05 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy and New York, via D. & H.
*7.16 a.m.—To Richmond and intermediate stations.
7.30 a.m. — Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington and Massena Springs.
*8.00 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, daily, except Sunday, to Quebec.
8.05 a.m.—Sunday only—For Fort Covington, Hemmingford and intermediate stations.
*8.30 a.m. — Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.31 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
8.32 a.m.—Sunday only—Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo and intermediate stations.
8.51 a.m.—For Chambly, Marieville, Waterloo and intermediate stations.
*9.00 a.m.—International Limited, Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.
9.01 a.m.—Sunday only — St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
9.10 a.m.—Ste. Anne's, Valleyfield, and intermediate stations.
9.35 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa division.
*9.45 a.m.—Vaudreuil, Cornwall, Brockville, Toronto and intermediate stations.
10.00 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy and New York via D. & H.
1.30 p.m.—Saturday only — St. Anne's, Vaudreuil, Coteau, Cornwall and intermediate stations.
1.31 p.m.—Saturday only.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.
3.20 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany.
3.55 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
4.16 p.m. — St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Island Pond.
4.20 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate points.
4.21 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington.
4.50 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
4.55 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.15 p.m.—Vaudreuil and intermediate stations.
5.20 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.
5.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans.
6.25 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.
*7.30 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
*7.40 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
*8.00 p.m.— Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec.
*8.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
*10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

*7.30 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, daily ex. Monday, Quebec.
*7.01 a.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
*7.15 a.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via. D. & H.
*7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston, St. Johns, via C.V.R.
*7.40 a.m. — Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
7.50 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly.
8.37 a.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns and intermediate stations.
8.45 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.
8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
9.30 a.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville, Chambly.
10.45 a.m.—Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Valleyfield.
*11.45 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
1.10 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec.
1.45 p.m.—White River Jct, Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns.
3.20 p.m. — New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. & H.
4.50 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
5.03 p.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.
*6.00 p.m. — Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
6.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
*7.00 p.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
*7.20 p.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville daily except Saturday and Sunday.
*7.55 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.20 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. & H.
8.40 p.m.—From Brockville to intermediate stations.
9.00 p.m.—From Fort Covington, Hemmingford and intermediate stations.
*10.10 p.m.—New York, Boston, St. Johns, via C.V.R.
*Daily. Trains not otherwise specified daily except Sunday.

Intercolonial Railway Trains leave Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

TRAIN SERVICE.

8.15 a.m.—Daily, except Saturday—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Moncton, St. John and Halifax, and intermediate stations.
8.15 a.m.—Saturday only—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Campbellton and intermediate stations.
4.00 p.m.—Express to St. Hyacinthe and Nicolet and intermediate stations, daily, except Sunday.

OCEAN LIMITED.

7.30 p.m.—Daily except Saturdays, for Levis, Quebec, Riv. du Loup, Matapedia, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Prince Edward Island and the Sydneys.

Intercolonial Railway Trains Arrive at Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

10.00 a.m.—Except Sunday — Express from Nicolet, St. Leonard, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
6.20 p.m.—Except Sunday — Maritime Express, Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Little Metis, Riv. du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
Mondays only—At 8.20 p.m.—From St. Flavie, Riv. du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
7.35 a.m.—Except Monday. Ocean Limited, from Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Campbellton, Matapedia Riv. du Loup, Quebec, Levis.

LORD NORTHCOTE DEAD.

Was Well Known in Canada.

London, Sept. 29.—Henry Stafford Northcote, the first Baron Northcote, a former Governor-General of Australia, died to-day. He was born on

THE LATE LORD NORTHCOTE.

Nov. 18, 1846, and was the second son of Sir Stafford Northcote, afterwards Earl of Iddesleigh, and leader of the House of Commons under Lord Beaconsfield. He married in 1873 Alice, adopted daughter of Lord Mount Stephen, then a resident of Montreal. Sir Henry was educated at Eton and passed from that famous school to Merton College, Oxford, of which he was a Master in Arts. He became a clerk in the Foreign Office in 1868, and from there went to Constantinople as private secretary to Lord Salisbury, the British ambassador. In 1877 he was private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1880 he was first elected to parliament from Chester, as a Conservative, and five years later became financial secretary to the War Office, which position he held for a little over a year, when he became surveyor-general of ordnance. He was a charity commissioner in 1891 and 1892; in 1899 he resigned from parliament to become Governor-General of Bombay, and filled that position with so much credit that in 1903 he was named as Governor-General of Australia, a position which he held until 1908. Lady Northcote survives him, but there are no children.

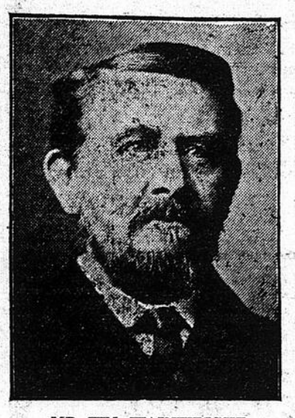
LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The Rev. Dr. Carmichael, superintendent of Presbyterian Home Missions in the North-West, who is still feeling the effects of his late illness, has been granted leave of absence for six months.

MANY IMPORTANT CHANGES ON THE GRAND TRUNK

Mr. E. H. Fitzhugh Becomes President of the Central Vermont, and Montreal and S.C. Railways, and Mr. Wainwright Becomes Senior Vice-President of G.T.R.

The Grand Trunk have announced many important changes which practically includes a complete reorganization of the executive domestic economy since 1895, when Mr. C. M. Hays took charge of the railroad. The changes now made follow the lines of the New York Central, the C.P.R. and other big systems. Then again the changes

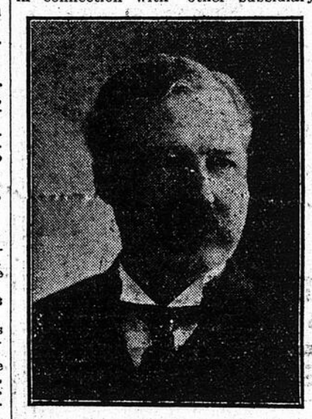


MR. WM. WAINWRIGHT.

embrace the Grand Trunk Pacific, but not to the same extent. In all the changes effected only one new man is introduced, and that is Mr. H. R. Safford, who comes to the Grand Trunk from Chicago.

According to the reorganization the new official list will be as follows:

E. H. Fitzhugh, formerly vice-president of the Grand Trunk, becomes president of the Central Vermont Transportation Company, Southern New England Railway Corporation, Southern New England Railway Company, and Montreal & Southern Counties Railway. He therefore relinquishes his former duties after Monday, but President Hays' circular says he will also perform such duties in connection with other subsidiary



MR. G. H. FITZHUGH.
Newly appointed General Manager of the Central Vermont.

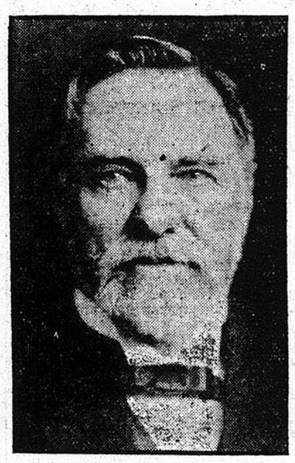
lines of this company as may be hereafter assigned to him.'

It is not stated whether Mr. Fitzhugh will leave Montreal or not, but as the headquarters of the Central Vermont are at St. Albans, it is expected that Mr. Fitzhugh will go there.

The reorganization of the vice-presidencies of the Grand Trunk continue as follows:

William Wainwright, formerly second vice-president of the Grand Trunk and G.T.P., becomes senior vice-president of the Grand Trunk and second vice-president of the G.T.P.

M. M. Reynolds, formerly third vice-president of the Grand Trunk and



MR. J. W. LOUD.

G.T.P., becomes vice-president of the Grand Trunk, in charge of financial and accounting departments, and third vice-president of the G.T.P.

Howard G. Kelley, who was chief engineer of the Grand Trunk, becomes vice-president in charge of construction, transportation and maintenance departments, on the Grand Trunk.

J. E. Dalrymple, who was assistant freight traffic manager of the G.T.P., becomes vice-president of the Grand Trunk, in charge of traffic, both passenger and freight.

R. S. Logan, who for some years has been assistant to President Hays, is promoted to vice-president of the Grand Trunk, in charge of land, tax, claims and mail departments.

All these were reorganizations of existing officials. The first circular issued by Mr. H. G. Kelley announces the appointment of Mr. H. R. Safford as chief engineer of the Grand Trunk, with headquarters at Montreal.

Mr. Safford was for many years with the Illinois Central, recently as engineer of maintenance of way, and for some time past has been vice-president of the Edgar Allen American Manganese Steel Company, of Chicago Heights.

Mr. D. E. Galloway, for several years past secretary to President Hays, has been promoted assistant to the president.

Mr. Charles M. Hays having been elected chairman of the board of directors of the Canadian Express Com-

MR. C. M. HAYS.

pany, is succeeded as president of that company by Mr. John Pullen.

Mr. J. E. Dalrymple is also appointed fourth vice-president of the Grand Trunk Pacific, in charge of traffic, with headquarters at Montreal.

At the same time a circular has been issued regarding the retirement of Mr. John W. Loud, as follows: 'After 40 years' continuous service with the Grand Trunk and its affiliated lines, Mr. John W. Loud, freight traffic manager, retires under the provisions of the pension fund. It is a pleasure to festify to the faithful and efficient manner in which he has discharged his duties in the various positions occupied. Charles M. Hays, president.'

It is expected that these important changes will mean a number of other promotions within the near future, but these will, of course, be left to the

MR. J. E. DALRYMPLE.

heads of the various departments as they get in shape to undertake the work. All the changes now announced are to become effective on Monday next.

The statement issued by the Grand Trunk sets forth that the changes have been made 'In order to relieve the president of the more important detail work, which has heretofore been largely centralized. The London board of directors have approved of the reorganization of the executive staff of the Grand Trunk and affiliated companies.'

Practically all of the officials affected by the reorganization, with the exception of Mr. H. R. Safford, have seen long service with the Grand Trunk, and have well earned their promotion.

Of the ten officials affected by the reorganization, it will be noticed that seven are English or Canadian born. Mr. Logan, though born in St. Louis, Mo., is the son of Canadian parents, his father having been born in Montreal and his mother in Brockville.

THANKS LAVAL ELECTORS.

Mr. C. A. Wilson, M.P., Praises Their Loyalty to Liberal Cause.

Mr. C. A. Wilson, M.P., has sent the following letter to the electors of Laval County:

The returning officer has proclaimed me the member elected for the district of Laval with a majority of 199 votes.

This victory, which is yours, is rightly considered one of the best that has been gained by the Liberal party in the last election.

You are right to be proud of it, and I share with enthusiasm in your legitimate pride.

The verdict that you have given does you honor, and you have merited the warmest eulogies of the friends of the good cause.

To all those who have lent us their aid on this occasion, to all the good friends, without distinction of party, of religion or of race, who grouped themselves around me in this fight, which will remain ever memorable in Laval County, to make triumph the noble and great Liberal cause; to all those who have given me their aid, permit me to address the most cordial and sincere thanks.

I should have liked to hold in each district of the county a gathering at which I would have personally had the opportunity to express to you my gratitude, but seeing the considerable number of assemblies it would be necessary to hold after the arduous fight which has just been terminated, and in view of the next opening of Parliament, it is impossible for me to do this, and you will be willing to excuse me.

Please accept the expression of my lively gratitude, and permit me to count in the future on your aid as frankly and as generously given to the policy which is dear to us, the policy which has done so much for our dear country, and of which she has yet much need.

Yours very gratefully,
CHAS. A. WILSON.

PATENT REPORT.

Mr. Owen N. Evans, Solicitors of Patents and Expert, Merchants Bank Building, reports the following United States patents granted to Canadans last week:—1,003,079, clutch mechanism, A. Buchanan; 1,004,053, liquid measuring and discharging device, T. Madgett; 1,004,112, fence post, F. Upchurch; 1,004,149, sheaf loader, L. J. Collins; 1,004,156, beet harvester, W. Stinson; 1,004,370, shocking machine; L. J. Clement; 1,004,422 separable harness buckle, O. Handfield; 1,004,424, automatic fire arm, D. G. Hennick; 1,004,445, threading attachment for sewing machines, A. Livingston.

Hunyadi János
Natural Laxative Water
Quickly Relieves:—
Biliousness,
Sick Headache,
Stomach Disorders,
and
CONSTIPATION

Do You Take Aird's Bread?

No. Well your neighbors do. Ask them to send his driver to you, or telephone Main 1025. You will never regret it!

Another Cure by the Lindman Truss

B. Lindman, Montreal:—

Dear Sir,—I have been wearing all kinds of trusses for years, but always with much distress and risk, until about a year ago I was persuaded to use one of your trusses, since which time I have had so much ease and comfort that it seems heavenly compared with my previous experience; and to my great satisfaction, and the credit of your admirable truss, I am now entirely healed up and have no need of any truss.

JAS. SOMERS,
206 Sherbourne St., Toronto, Ont.
Call or write for particulars.
Consultations free.

B. LINDMAN, Reg'd,
16 McGill College Ave., Montreal

FAIRMOUNT METHODISTS.

To-morrow will be the occasion of the annual rally day of the Fairmount Avenue Methodist Sunday school, and the event promises to be a decided success, judging from the elaborate preparations made by the committee in charge of the day's proceedings. 'Excelsior' has been chosen as the rally day motto, and the object in view is to eclipse all former achievements in the way of attendance and interest. At 11 a.m. the Rev. T. E. Burke, B.D., of Mountain Street Church, will be the preacher. At the open session in the afternoon Mr. J. R. Nutter will deliver an address, and there will be a fine musical programme, including a duet by Miss McRae and Miss L. Edwards, a solo by Miss Thelma Hutchinson, and a selection by the church male quartette, Messrs. D. Jennings, J. Settle, Wm. Cunningham and R. A. Tarlton. The superintendent, Mr. N. F. Caswell will preside. The Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D., will preach at 7 p.m. The Rev. Mr. Burke will also address an open meeting of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, at 10 a.m., in the lecture hall, when special music will be provided.

RUSH OF STUDENTS.

So many students are applying for admission to the Presbyterian College for the 1911-1912 session that the officials at the college are unable to provide them with accommodation. The Rev. W. R. Cruikshank and others are on the look out for a house or houses where they can be accommodated with sleeping accommodation but owing to the changes made in the dining-room of the college it is expected that all attending the college will be able to get their meals there.

GUARD HEALTH ON TRAINS.

Dr. L. Laberge, City Medical Health Officer, yesterday served notice upon the railway companies that their employees are to refuse as passengers persons who are suffering from contagious diseases.

CHANGES IN TRAINS.

The Regular Fall and Winter changes in time tables of the Grand Trunk Railway System will take effect on October 1st and 8th. The changes taking effect to-morrow are as follows:—

MONTREAL & PORTLAND.

Train now leaving Portland at 8.30 p.m. daily, will leave at 7.00 p.m. and arrive at Montreal at 7.00 a.m. in place of 7.30 as at present.

Train now leaving Portland at 8.30 a.m. daily, will leave at 7.45 a.m. and arrive at Montreal at 6.05 p.m. in place of 6.40 p.m. as at present.

Train now leaving Island Pond at 7.45 a.m. daily, except Sunday, will leave 15 mins. earlier, arriving Montreal at 1.10 p.m. same as at present.

Train now leaving Montreal at 8.00 a.m. for Portland will continue to leave at the same hour, but will reach Portland at 6.30 p.m. in place of 5.45 p.m.

Train now leaving Montreal for Portland at 8.15 p.m. will continue to leave at the same hour, arriving at Portland at 7.30 a.m. in place of 7.00 a.m.

Train now leaving Montreal for St. Hyacinthe at 1.45 p.m., Saturday only, will be discontinued.

Train now leaving Montreal at 5.00 p.m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday, will run at the same hour daily, except Sunday, hereafter.

MONTREAL & NEW YORK.

Train now leaving Montreal for New York at 7.05 a.m. daily, except Sunday, will leave Montreal at 8.35 a.m. daily.

Train now leaving Montreal for New York at 9.01 a.m., Sunday only, will be cancelled.

Train now leaving Montreal for New York at 10.00 a.m. daily, except Sunday will be cancelled.

New train will leave Montreal at 2.00 p.m. daily, except Sunday, for New York and intermediate points.

Train now leaving Montreal at 8.00 p.m. daily, for New York, will leave at 7.25 p.m.

Train now leaving Montreal for New York at 7.00 p.m. daily, will be cancelled.

Train now leaving New York daily for Montreal at 12.25 a.m., will run daily, except Sunday, arriving Montreal at 3.30 p.m.

Train now leaving New York at 8.30 a.m. daily, except Sunday, arrive Montreal 8.31 p.m., will be cancelled.

Train now leaving New York at 8.45 a.m. daily, and arrive Montreal at 9.45 p.m. will leave at the same hour and arrive at Montreal at 8.20 p.m.

Train now leaving Montreal for St. Lambert at 8.32 a.m., Sunday only, arrive Montreal at 1.31 p.m., Saturday only, will be cancelled.

Train now leaving St. Lambert for Montreal at 3.40 p.m., Saturday, and 8.30 p.m., Sunday only, will be cancelled.

MONTREAL, HEMMINGFORD, FORT COVINGTON AND MASSENA SPRINGS.

Train now leaving Montreal at 8.00 a.m., Sunday only, for Hemmingford, Fort Covington and intermediate points will be cancelled.

Train now arriving at Montreal at 9.00 p.m., Sunday only, from Fort Covington, Hemmingford and intermediate points, will be cancelled.

MONTREAL, OTTAWA AND TORONTO.

Train now leaving Montreal at 9.15 a.m., daily, except Sunday, for Ottawa and intermediate points, will be cancelled.

Train now arriving at Montreal from Ottawa at 10.40 p.m., daily, except Sunday, will be cancelled.

Train now leaving Montreal at 1.30 p.m., Saturday only for Cornwall, will be cancelled.

Train now leaving Montreal at 5.15 p.m., daily, except Sunday, for Valleyfield, will be cancelled.

Train now leaving Montreal at 9.15 a.m., Sunday only for Valleyfield, will be cancelled.

Train now arriving from Valleyfield at 9.45 a.m. daily, except Sunday, will be cancelled.

Train now arriving Montreal at 9.15 a.m. Monday only, from Cornwall, will be cancelled.

Train now leaving Brockville at 4.30 p.m., arriving Montreal, at 8.30 p.m. Sunday only, will be cancelled.

Train now arriving at Montreal from Toronto at 7.20 p.m. daily, except Sunday, will run daily.

Train now arriving at Montreal at 9.15 p.m., Sunday only, from Valleyfield, will be cancelled.

New train will leave Montreal at 5.15 p.m. for Vaudreuil and intermediate stations, daily, except Sunday.

Bring your wife out to see

LAKE BREEZE TERRACE

(STRATHMORE)

Where the following Unparalleled Facilities are GUARANTEED.

ONLY FORTY HOMESITES IN ALL

AN UNOBSTRUCTED VIEW OF LAKE ST. LOUIS FROM EVERY HOMESITE.
A SHARE OF THE LAKE'S BREEZES FOR EVERY HOME.
SHORE AND LAKE PRIVILEGES FOR EVERY PURCHASER.
HEALTHY AND IDEALLY BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS.
SUMMER AND WINTER SPORTS.
VERY RAPID TRANSIT (QUICKER TO REACH THAN WESTMOUNT).
FREQUENT COMFORTABLE TRAINS.
ONLY TWENTY MINUTES FROM THE HEART OF MONTREAL.
EIGHT-CENT FARE (SCHOOL TICKETS FIVE CENTS).
A PERFECT ROAD AND CONCRETE SIDEWALKS.
SHADE TREES AND LOVELY LAWNS.
GUARANTEED WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM, LIGHT, ETC.
EVER INCREASING VALUES.
PRICES: FROM TEN CENTS PER FOOT AND UP.
TERMS — THE FAMOUS MARCIL TERMS—TEN PER CENT CASH AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
MONEY ADVANCED TO BUILD—REPAYABLE AS RENT.

The choice of your homesite and home should never be made without the advice and assistance of your wife, or wife-to-be.

We want to have the honor and pleasure of showing you and your good lady Lake Breeze Terrace, and allowing you to judge for yourselves just how fine a property this is. Lake Breeze Terrace is less than two minutes' walk west of Strathmore Stations (G.T.R. & C.P.R.), and lies directly north and south between the lake shore and the railway tracks.

We shall be pleased to supply tickets and a conductor for your trip.

In any case, don't buy land anywhere until you have seen Lake Breeze Terrace.

Send the coupon and we'll send you our colored plan and booklet of this property.

PHONES:
DAY
MAIN 3791
Private Exchange connecting all departments.
SUNDAYS & EVENINGS
St. Louis—3898—3880

GEO. MARCIL & CO.
180 St. James St., Montreal.
I would like to receive your colored plan and booklet of Lake Breeze Terrace:
Name .....
Address ..... (w)

TO RENT---MODERN OFFICES
IN THE NEW BIRKS' BUILDING
Occupation 1st May, 1912

A fine ten-story building built of Stanstead Granite and Grey Canyon Sandstone, on the SOUTH-WESTERLY CORNER of PHILLIPS SQUARE. To combine all modern ideas of a first class business building with a reasonable rental and to meet the growing demand for high class office suites in the uptown district.

The ground floor is suitable for a bank or a store. The top floors could be laid out for club purposes.

COMPLETE JANITOR SERVICE—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT ELEVATORS.
LOW INSURANCE RATE—CHEAP LIGHT AND POWER.
HOT AND COLD WATER ALL THE YEAR ROUND—WITH SEPARATE TOILET SERVICES.
UNOBSTRUCTED LIGHT IN ALL PARTS OF BUILDING.
PARTITIONING OF OFFICES ARRANGED TO SUIT TENANTS.

For Plans, Rentals, etc., Apply

The Cradock Simpson Company,
Telephone Main 714 205 St. James Street.

REAL ESTATE HAPPENINGS

In the sale of a part of lot 490 of the parish of Longue Point, from A. L. Archeveque and others to H. Auger, as reported yesterday, the price was given as $20,000. This should have been $1 and other considerations, with balance $20,000.

ST. JAMES STREET.—Thomas W. Peel and others have sold to the Hon. N. Perodeau part of lot, with buildings on St. James, near Little St. Antoine street, for $85,000.

WESTMOUNT.—I. Collins has sold to A. H. Vipond part of lot, with residence 615 Roslyn avenue, Westmount, for $10,000.

WESTMOUNT.—I. Collins has sold to J. Wilson part of lot, with residence 613 Roslyn avenue, Westmount, for $10,000.

MITCHESON AVENUE.—L. A. Cohen has sold to Jacob Rothschild lot, with buildings on Mitcheson Avenue, near Cuthbert street, for $21,000.

PARK AVENUE.—Edward Elliott has sold to John Allan lot with buildings on Park avenue, near Milton street, for $12,000.

ST. TIMOTHEE STREET.—Wilfrid Archambault has sold to Georges Rabinovitch lot with buildings on St. Timothee street, for $12,000.

ST. LAWRENCE BOULEVARD—The Estate A. M. Foster has sold to William Brian Foster and others lot, with buildings on St. Lawrence Boulevard and St. Charles Borromee streets, for $1 and other considerations.

DORCHESTER STREET.—The Colonial Apartments No. 802 Dorchester street West, have been sold by Samuel Rabinobitch to Oseas Lamoureux, for $62..72.

BURNSIDE STREET.—Property on the corner of Victoria and Burnside street has been sold by A. F. Dunlop to the City Realty and Investing Company.

DUQUETTE STREET.—Houses Nos. 41 to 51, Duquette street, have been sold by Mrs. O. M. P. Sauvagean to Nap. Trudeau, for $7,000

MISSION TO SAILORS.

Superintendent Will Tell of Work on Inland Waters.

Mr. James S. Potter, Superintendent of Sailors Mission on Inland Waters, is spending a few days in the city, in the interests of his very important department of missionary activity, and is the guest of his son, the Rev. James E. Potter, MacVicar Memorial Church.

Mr. Potter will address meetings tomorrow, and on Monday night a meeting under the auspices of the Christian Endeavour Society will be held to which the members of the Women's Christian Temperance Unions have been invited, when the work of sailors and lumbermen will be considered. A most interesting meeting is anticipated.

LORD STRATHCONA'S POST.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 29.—Several Canadians here, presumably well informed, believe that Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper will succeed Lord Strathcona as High Commissioner for Canada.

SIR WILLIAM WHITE SAILS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Liverpool, Sept. 29.—Sir William White, director of naval construction for Great Britain, sailed to-day for Canada on the 'Victorian.'

FOR SALE

CRAIG STREET.

South side, just east of Bleury street, good warehouse, on 3,800 square feet of land running through to Fortification lane. On easy terms. The best location in this central business district and a good investment.

ESPLANADE AVENUE, ANNEX.

Two Superior Flats of 5 and 6 rooms, with bay windows. Always rented. Price, $5,000.

McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE.

Substantially built and modern Apartment Building. Revenue, $2,700. Price, $25,000. Cash down, $10,000.

PARK AVENUE.

Stone front, 2 Storey Residence for quick sale. 8 rooms, bathroom, etc. Just below Mount Royal Park. Price, only $8,500.

PRINCE ALBERT AVENUE, WESTMOUNT.

Beautiful House of 9 rooms, with fireplaces in drawing room and parlor. Price, $9,000, half cash.

SHERBROOKE ST. WEST.

Fine cut Stone House for sale, with immediate possession; 3 public rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, kitchen, servants' rooms, etc. Hardwood floors throughout, and extensively and tastefully decorated.

SHERBROOKE ST., WESTMOUNT.

Corner House for sale, facing Westmount Park, 5 bedrooms, Price only $10,000, half cash.

ST. FAMILLE STREET.

Commodious Family Residence, 15 rooms, bathroom, etc. Solid stone and brick, with chaste elevation. Easily convertible into heated flats and yielding a handsome return.

FINDLAY & HOWARD, LIMITED
211 Notre Dame West. Phones 1908-1909

FIRE ON FARM.

Believed That Owner Has Perished in Ruins, as No Trace Can be Found.

Brockville, Ont., Sept. 29. — During the night the farm buildings of Alfred Tackaberry, residing three miles from Athens, were entirely consumed by fire, with the season's crops. There is much anxiety for the safety of Tackaberry, who, it is believed, perished in the ruins. No trace of him can be found.

RAIN STOPS WORK.

Mr. John Barlow, City Surveyor, said yesterday that the rain had stopped all work on the permanent improvements, and he feared that some of the undertakings would not be completed before winter sets in.

THE CITY'S POWERS.

George Waller, secondhand dealer, has taken action to determine whether the city has right of discretion in refusing licenses to secondhand dealers.

EXPRESS OFFICE BURGLARY.

Police Arrest Clerk Who Joined From Dundas Office Two Months Ago.

Hamilton, Sept. 29.—The police later arrested George Kennet, the clerk, who came here two months ago from the company's Dundas office. The police believe that more than one man was implicated in the affair, and they are looking for accomplices.

NOTES FROM KINGSTON.

Kingston, Sept. 29.—The Bishop of Ontario transferred the Rev. Mr. Hornby, of Plevna, to the Parham mission.

Kingston, Sept. 29. — William and Frederick Hughes, brothers, were caught breaking into the store of Archibald Campbell, at Sharbot Lake. They have been leading the life of tramps.

Kingston, Sept. 29.—Mrs. R. J. Reid had a narrow escape when her clothes caught fire from a gas stove. Her daughter saved her by wrapping old clothing around her.

QUEEN MARY PARK

Montreal's Residential Beauty Spot

Very many subdivisions are being opened up in Montreal. Each of them possess some particular features of merit, and each have their disadvantages. Taking it all round, we know that Queen Mary Park lots at the price we are offering them at are the very best buy in Montreal Real Estate to-day.

Just read below our reasons for making this statement:

LOCATION—It lies between the *Convent of the Sacred Heart* and the village of *Sault au Recollet*. It fronts on one of the *finest bays* on the *Back River*, with *still water, boating and swimming*. The whole property is *high* and *dry*, with a *magnificent outlook* over the river and surrounding country.

FACILITIES—The Street Railway runs *right through the property—sewers* and *water systems* are *now* under construction, and by *the Fall* owners of Queen Mary Park lots will have *Electric Light, Sewerage* and *Water Service*.

PRICE OF LOTS—Lots are selling at $110 *and upwards*—5 to 25 cents per foot, according to location.

TERMS—10% *Cash*, the balance within five years, without interest.

Now don't take our word for it. People who bought from us a short time ago for 25 cents a foot *have already been offered* 40 *cents. Come and see for yourself*. Twelve minutes' ride from M. S. R. station on St. Denis Street. Take Sault au Recollet car. Our agent is on the ground all the time, and will show you all the best we offer.

Mack Realty Company Inc.

Phone M. 6422. 232 St. James Street.
Uptown Office—780 St. Catherine Street West.
JAMES SELLAR, Special Agent, Uptown 2937.

FOR SALE
CORNER BELMONT & HANOVER STREETS

Choice business property, workshop and showroom on basement and ground floor. Two upper storeys used as dwellings.

An exceptional opportunity for anyone desiring a good business proposition.

A. W. D. HOWELL, 212 St. James Street.

FINE CORNER PROPERTY

Close to Dominion Square, fronting on Dorchester Street, near Windsor Hotel, for sale. About 10,300 square feet, with fine building thereon. Suitable for Hotel, Office or other business purposes. Full particulars respecting this property on application to

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON COMPANY
(Business Established 1879).
205 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

Houses for Sale

Tara Hall Avenue, 8 Rooms	$3.400
Strathcona Avenue, 8 Rooms	$8.500
Arlington Avenue, 9 Rooms	$10.500
Victoria Avenue, 9 Rooms, ... (Upper Level.)	$10.500

LOTS.—Outremont, some of the most desirable and on easy terms. Sydenham Avenue, Westmount, 50 x 107.

H. J. ROSS, 180 St. James St., Montreal.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR all kinds of Veteran Land Grants, located or unlocated. LEO L. LEET, 233 St. James street, Montreal.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS WANTED. Ontario or Dominion, located or unlocated. MULHOLLAND & CO., Toronto.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING, TINTing, Plastering, etc.; experienced workmen; best materials. Reasonable prices. J. BACON, Decorator, 76 Bruce Avenue. 'Phone, Westmount, 1588.

FREE CLASSES.

Council of Arts Opens Winter Session Monday Week.

The classes under the auspices of the Council of Arts and Manufacturers' Association open on Oct. 9, at the Monument National. The institution has issued its prospectus, the cover of which was designed and litographed in the lithographic class, and is a work of art. The pamphlet contains some valuable and interesting information, and while the classes are absolutely free, each pupil has to deposit one dollar in order to assure regular attendance.

TO LET.

Corner Store To Let

Fine Corner Store To Let—With basement and upper flat.
Apply to Manager,
'Witness' Office.

The 'Witness' Block

ACCOMMODATION for one or two tenants—offices or shop. Apply to the MANAGER, 142 St. Peter street.

ROOMS WANTED.

LADY, HAVING WELL FURNISHED lower flat on Green Avenue, few doors above Selby street, would rent comfortable bedroom to lady or gentleman of very refined quiet habits. No other boarders or roomers. Telephone. Breakfast if desired. References exchanged. L. G., 'Witness' Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

ROOMS TO LET — TO LET.FURNISHed room, double. 68 Beaver Hall Hill.

FLATS TO LET.

TO LET, 6 ROOMED FLAT, NO. 22 Kinkora Avenue; newly painted, Daisy furnace. Apply at No. 2, or 'Phone Up 4198.

LOWER FLAT AT $6, UPPER FLAT at $10, to rent at 37 Latour street. Central.

TO LET, 6 ROOMED FLAT, NO. 22 Kinkora avenue; newly painted, Daisy furnace. Apply at No. 2, or Phone Up 4198.

FURNISHED FLAT TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM FURNISHED upper flat. All modern conveniences, $45 till May first. Grand parlor piano, fine organ, and oil paintings. Furniture insured for $2000. Ready Oct. 12th, 2372 Mance St. References required.

FOR SALE.

KINDLING WOOD FOR THE MILLION—Kindling, $2.00; Cut Hardwood, $3.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75 per load. J. C. MACDIARMID, 402 William street. Tel. M. 452.

FOR SALE—MASON & RISCH UPright Piano, walnut case, 7 1-2 octaves, very full tone. Now $255. Payable $10 cash and $7 per month. LAYTON BROS. 550 St. Catherine St. W. (Cor. Stanley).

KNABE UPRIGHT PIANO, PLAIN case, full compass, complete metal frame, splendid tone. Real bargain, $285, payable $25 cash and $8 per month. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine street West (corner Stanley).

FOR SALE—BEGINNERS' PIANO, IN good order, Good tone. May be exchanged within three years for new Piano. Price $65. Payable $5 cash and $3 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine St. W. (Cor. Stanley.)

MACHINE TOOLS FOR SALE.—Owing to changes in our plant we have the following machines for sale:—1 Automatic screw machine, taking up to 3-8 inch stock, with collets and cams; 1 three spindle drill, 24 inch table, 6 inch centres; 1 two spindle drill, 18 inch table, 6 inch centres; 2 Garvin Millers, 30 inch tables, 1 Garvin Miller, 18 inch table; 1 4-foot speed lathe; 1 18-inch Lap Wheel. These machines are all in first class condition, and may be seen at any time. Address, THE MANAGER, P.O. Box 2234, Montreal.

FOR SALE—THOMAS PIANO CASE Organ, mirror back, Fine marqueterie inlaid panels, 6 octaves, 11 stops, powerful tone. Bargain $95, payable $10 cash and $5 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine St. W. (Cor. Stanley.)

MACHINE TOOLS FOR SALE.

Owing to changes in our plant, we have the following machines for sale:—
1 Automatic screw machine, taking up to 3-8 inch stock, with collets and cams.
1 Three Spindle Drill, 24 inch table, 3 inch centres.
1 Two Spindle Drill, 18 inch table, 3 inch centres.
2 Garvin Millers, 30 inch tables.
1 Garvin Miller, 18 inch table.
1 4-Foot Speed Lathe.
1 18 inch Lap Wheel.
These machines are all in first class condition, and may be seen at any time.
Address, THE MANAGER, P.O. Box 2234, Montreal.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TEN MEN WILL BUY 100 ACRES OF finest fruit and truck land near Tampa, Fla. The healthiest location on earth. Will give twenty acres free for planting and farming, and co-operating with me. Expenses advanced. The opportunity of a lifetime. J. B. PERRINE, Gen. Del., Montreal.

FOR SALE, 185 ACRES OF LAND. Part cleared. Small house. One mile from church. Saw and grist mill. Near depot and town. Only $2,500.00. $1,000.00 cash, balance easy terms. Reason for selling, old age. Must be sold. 'FULTON', Mascouche, Que.

HUNTLEY STREET—NEWLY BUILT three flats; modern improvements; electricity; gas, bath and lavabos, skylights; $1000 cash, over 10 percent investment. Write or call at 534 Huntley street, or telephone St. Louis 2114, from 7 to 8.30 a.m., or from 7 to 8 p.m.

$3,500 — HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO let, 747 Wellington street, 25 x 115; opposite St. Charles School; fine locality; with beautiful tall trees in the yard; electric light and gas stove. Cash. Newly painted in and out. Apply, J. B. A. LANCTOT, 212 St. Lawrence Boulevard. Tel. Main 3187.

FOR SALE—1 LOT 53½ x 87 FEET, with building suitable for manufactory and tenement, also house in rear, draws about $700 rent per year, will sell for $7,000.00. Apply 584 St. Timothee St., Montreal.

Our Motto Is

The Maximum of Value and Quality at a Minimum Price.

To guide yourself in your Real Estate Buys, always look for the name

W. T. HENEY.

It insures satisfaction.

Lots on St. Lawrence Boulevard at low prices and exceptionally good terms.

W. T. HENEY
128 St. Peter Street.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—GOOD CHANCE FOR axle-maker, for sale Dansereau patent of improved collenge axle, tools and machinery in good condition. Apply 584 St. Timothee St., Montreal.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE

163 acres in Richmond, containing good clay and clay loam soil. Hay, grain, corn and roots are the principal crops raised, besides apple trees, raspberries and currants. The house is solid brick with a slate roof. Other buildings attached are kitchen and woodshed, with cellar under kitchen. Good spring water. Possession can be had at once. Lowest cash price, $3,500.

INVESTIGATE NOW.

MACK REALTY COMPANY,
232 St. James Street, Montreal.

Main 6422. Uptown Office, 780 St. Catherine St. West (open evenings). James Sellar, Special Agent. Phone Up. 2937.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE ALL CAST off Clothing, Furniture, Silverware, Plated Ware, Old Gold, Pawn Tickets. Above everybody else's prices paid by MAX FRANK, 15 East Craig Street. Tel. East 3067.

WANTED TO PURCHASE ALL CAST-off Clothing, Furniture, Silverware, Plated Ware, Old Gold, Pawn Tickets. Above everybody else's prices paid by MAX FRANK, 15 East Craig Street. Tel. East 3067.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HOUSE TABLE MAID. Apply 714 Pine Avenue West.

WANTED—COOK AND HOUSE TAble-maid. Apply to 84 St. Famille street.

WANTED, YOUNG GIRL, ENGLISH-speaking, as General; no washing. 328 Kensington avenue, Westmount.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A WORKing housekeeper where housemaid is kept. Must be good plain cook. Good home and wages. 238 Bishop street.

WANTED.— YOUNG GIRL TO ASsist with general house work in a small family. Apply 428 Elm Ave., Westmount.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY, MUST BE accurate, to take charge of stock lists and answer telephone in warehouse. Apply to TOOKE BROS., LIMITED, 302 St. Elizabeth Avenue, St. Henry.

WANTED YOUNG MAN FOR WHOLEsale warehouse. Good chance for promotion. Apply to TOOKE BROS., LIMITED, 302 St. Elizabeth Ave., St. Henry.

CARPENTER WANTED IMMEDIATEly at the Mackay Institution, Decarie Avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, a resident carpenter (Protestant), to instruct the boys. Apply to the Superintendent between 4 and 7.30 p.m. 'Phone Westmount 282.

HELP WANTED—MECHANICS WHO understand sheet iron work. Apply Metcalfe Company, shed 13 on the wharf.

GENERAL SERVANT FOR SMALL family. References required. Good wages to right person. Apply to MRS. A. G. NICHOLLS, 972 St. Catherine street west.

WANTED, A SMART OFFICE BOY, with a good handwriting and quick at figures. Apply to THOMAS MAY & CO., Limited, 14 St. Helen street.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at 12A Grosvenor Apartments, cor. Sherbrooke Street and Guy Street, between 7 and 8.30 p.m.

WANTED—A HARNESS MAKER. ONE able to do shoe repairing preferred. Apply to WHITEHEAD & RACICOT, Waterloo, Que., stating salary expected.

AGENTS WANTED.

A MAIL ORDER BUSINESS OF YOUR own will quickly make you independent; particulars free. SAMREGE, Sullivan and Prince Sts., New York.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED. No canvassing or soliciting required. Good income assured. Address, NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY CO., V1264 Marden Building, Washington, D.C.

NOW'S YOUR CHANCE.— PERMANent position as salesman for Hardy, Quebec-grown Nursery Stock. Complete selling outfit free. Write to-day for particulars. CANADIAN NURSERY CO., Limited. Montreal.

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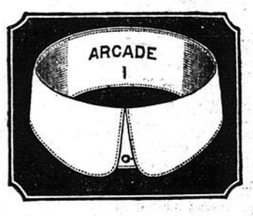

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LIFE IN MEXICO

Mrs. F. S. Goodwin Delivers Interesting Address on Spanish Republic

Mrs. Frederick S. Goodwin, a director of the Board of Education of New York city, delivered an address on 'Life in Mexico,' before a large audience in Victoria Hall, Westmount, under the auspices of the Westmount Branch of the Victoria Order of Nurses on Thursday. Mrs. Goodwin lived in Mexico, and she has a practical knowledge of the country and its people. She appeared in Mexican costume and her remarks were illustrated by beautiful stereoptican views. Dr. Milton Hersey occupied the chair, and introduced Mrs. Goodwin. The lecturer had pictures of typical Mexican scenes thrown on the screen, and she explained each in a few sentences. Various interesting features of Mexican life, including the rubber and cotton plantations, and coffee farms were shown. Mexico City, which was discovered and captured by Cortez, was depicted by many views, so that even some impression of its history could be gained. The old cathedral which it took two centuries to construct, and cost three millions of dollars, was an interesting feature of the capital. A touch of the horrible was given in the view of the great sacrifical stone, where, in the days of the native rulers thousands of human beings were butchered, often on a single holiday.

TEN THOUSAND YARDS' RANGE

Existence of Torpedo With This Range Has Up Till Now Been Kept a Secret.

Washington, September 29.—The British navy is equipped with torpedo said to be effective at ten thousand yards or nearly three times the range of the most powerful projectiles now used in the United States navy, according to information brought back to Washington by a United States naval expert who recently discussed developments in gunnery, torpedo craft, and the relative method of target practice in the British and American navies with some British naval experts. The existence of this torpedo has been kept a secret, and it was only by a mere 'slip' by one of the British experts that it became known. During the discussion with the British experts it is said that one of them inadvertently told the American naval expert that 'our newest torpedoes have a range of 10,000 yards.'

LIBERATED ON APPEAL.

One Man Got Freedom, Two Others Were Refused.

Mr. Justice Trenholme heard cases of appeals against sentences Thursday, J. Booth appealed successfully against a six months' sentence for non-maintenance of wife and family, and he was liberated. Arthur Belair who was under a three months' sentence for vagrancy, endeavored to get it quashed through his advocate, Mr. Beauregard, but was unsuccessful, and the Court also refused to set aside the sentence of thirty days against A. Wall, for assault.

THE DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published at No. 140 St. Peter Street, in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.
All business communications should be addressed John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and all letters to the Editor, should be addressed 'Editor' of the 'Witness.'

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Sydney Fisher,
Minister of Agriculture.

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