Twenty-four Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Fine.

VOL. XLVI., No. 207 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1905. PRICE ONE CENT

BOUNTY WITHHELD

Auditor-General of Ottawa Refuses to Pay $61,000 Due to 'Soo' Company

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—The new Auditor-General, Mr. J. Fraser, has withheld the payment of $61,000, due the Sault Ste. Marie Steel Company, on structural steel rails which was properly earned, until such time as a competent court has given judgment as to whether or not the $61,000 paid the company some months ago for bounty on steel rails was a proper payment under the act. Mr. A. McDougall, the late auditor-general, disputed the payment, but passed the amount under the advice of Mr. Aylesworth, K.C., who reported that, under the act, it would have to be paid. The Department of Justice reported otherwise, and an order-in-council was afterwards passed against any more payments of bounty for structural steel or iron rails. There is a heavy enough protection on Canadian steel rails apart from this. The new auditor-general wants the $61,000, which was wrongly paid, returned to the treasury, and expects to succeed.

CHINESE BOYCOTT

IMPERIAL EDICT FAILS TO SUPPRESS IT.

London, Sept. 2.—A despatch to the 'Times' from Shanghai says that locally there has yet been no indication of any effort on the part of the Chinese authorities to suppress the boycott of American goods, which continues to be regarded by the mercantile community as most serious. There is almost complete stagnation in the import trade. An Imperial edict has been issued by the Board of Foreign Affairs, stating that the American government has given assurances that Chinese merchants, students and other travellers will receive courteous treatment in America. It has also promised to do everything in its power to amend the treaty governing the treatment of Chinese in the United States in a manner satisfactory to the Chinese government, when Congress meets. The proclamation directs the people to quietly await negotiations for a revision of the treaty and to cease to prevent the use of American goods. The Board of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed the Viceroys and provincial governors directing them to issue proclamations ordering the continuation of business. The Viceroys will be held responsible for any disturbance.

ANOTHER STORY.

Shanghai, Sept. 1.—The large demand for goods from Niu chwang, combined with the excellent effect of the imperial decree received here to-day, have greatly softened the boycott. The Emperor, in the decree, refers to the long friendship between China and the United States, also to the United States's amicable negotiations of a new treaty, and advises all Chinese to refrain from boycotting American goods while the discussion of the treaty is proceeding.

TYPHOON AT SHANGHAI

ENTIRE CITY FLOODED THIS MORNING.

Shanghai, Sept. 2.—Shanghai was visited by a typhoon last night, and this morning the entire city is flooded, the water rising to a height of three feet. This is the first flood which has occurred here within the last fifty years.

COLLISION ON G. T. R.

SEVERAL PASSENGERS SLIGHTLY INJURED AT HAMILTON, ONT.

At 8 a.m. yesterday morning as train No. 54, which runs from Hamilton to Allandale, was passing through the Hamilton yards, it was struck by a train from the west which was pulling into the yard with the result that two coaches were derailed and some of the passengers slightly injured.

THE PORTE DECLINES

WILL NOT ACCEPT SCHEME OF SIX EMBASSIES REGARDING MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

Constantinople, Sept. 2.—The Porte has replied to the note of the six embassies declining to accept the scheme proposed by them for the financial control of Macedonia. The powers will insist on the acceptance of the scheme.

MOROCCAN SITUATION

FRENCH REPLY TO GERMAN NOTE.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The French reply to the German note on the subject of Morocco, was delivered to Prince Radolin, the German ambassador, to-day. The situation is described as being most amicable, and it remains only to fix the date and place for the international conference. The Sultan of Morocco calls attention to the fact that the original invitation to the powers to attend a conference fixed on Tangier as the place and laid down the programme desired.

CATTLE EMBARGO

Report of British Board of Agriculture

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—The report of the British Board of Agriculture to the Colonial Office against the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle, says: 'The existing law does not cast any stigma or discredit upon Canadian cattle, for it holds good, not only in the case of the United States and other foreign countries, but also in every British colony, including both Australia and New Zealand, whence live cattle have in the past been imported into Great Britain. It is in fact a sanitary law of universal application of great importance to stock owners at home as a valuable safeguard against the introduction of disease, but not at all inconsistent with the transaction of a large and growing trade, as has already been shown.

'The experience of Argentina in 1900, and more recently of the United States in 1902, has shown how suddenly and unexpectedly foot and mouth disease may make its appearance in a country, quite irrespective of the maintenance of an efficient veterinary organization. In the former case diseased animals were actually imported into this country and it was only by dint of good fortune and the most strenuous exertions that the infection was kept within the limits of the foreign animals' wharves.

'A similar result might well have happened in 1902, in the case of the United States, notwithstanding the ability and the energy of the Department of Agriculture in that country. The enormous losses which British agriculturists have suffered during the last thirty years, mainly by reason of the increased pressure of colonial and foreign competition, make it more than ever necessary that every possible precaution should be taken against the introduction of disease, consistent with the reasonable requirements of colonial producers and the interests of consumers at home. The consequence of the recurrence in Great Britain of epidemics of diseases, such as have been experienced in the past, would now be disastrous, and consumers, as well as producers, would be affected throughout the country. It is therefore in the general interest that no risk should be taken which can be avoided by the maintenance of a law which provides a considerable measure of security against the introduction of disease, and at the same time does so without any serious stoppage of trade and without rendering it necessary for any action of an invidious character to be taken in regard to the cattle imported from a particular colony or country.'

(Canadian Associated Press)

SIR JOHN LONG COMING.

London, Sept. 2.—The Canadian Associated Press understands that Sir John Long, who sailed yesterday for Canada, will interview the Hon. Sydney Fisher, the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, regarding the cattle embargo.

THE WITHAM DISASTER

TRAIN WAS RUNNING AT FULL SPEED WHEN CAR LEFT THE RAILS.

London, Sept. 2.—The train which was wrecked at Witham station on the Great Eastern Railway, yesterday, causing the death of ten persons and injury to over twenty, was running at full speed, Witham not being a stopping-place for the express. The third car from the engine was the first to leave the rails, and, mounting the platform, it dragged another car along. The first car went right across the platform, demolishing the building, and then, falling on its side, commenced to burn. There was only one passenger in this car, and, strangely, he escaped injury. Two other cars crashed into the wrecked station and it was out of these that most of the killed and injured persons were taken.

TORONTO LADY ON TRAIN.

London, Sept. 2.— Mrs. Ingham, of Lansdowne avenue, Parkdale, Toronto, was somewhat bruised but not seriously injured yesterday in the wreck of the Cromer express on the Great Eastern Railway, in which ten persons were killed and twenty others injured.

THAT 'SLOVO' INTERVIEW

M. WITTE STATES THAT IT IS 'INCORRECT.'

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 1.—M. Witte desires to state that the report of the interview with him published by the St. Petersburg 'Slovo,' and telegrapned back to Europe and America, is incorrect.

SOUTH SEA SEALING.

Halifax, Sept. 8.—For several years a South Sea sealing fleet from Nova Scotia has been going as far as the Falkland Islands, off Cape Horn. Five vessels are now fitting out for this fishery. A sixth, the 'Edith R. Balcom,' will be sent this season to the South Shetland Islands, a good deal further south. The Shetland Islands sealing grounds have not been visited for sixty years, since the time when American vessels prosecuted the work there.

COLONEL LEYS ILL.

London, Ont., Sept. 2.—Colonel Leys, ex-M.P.P., is very ill, the end being expected at any time. He is ill of diabetes.

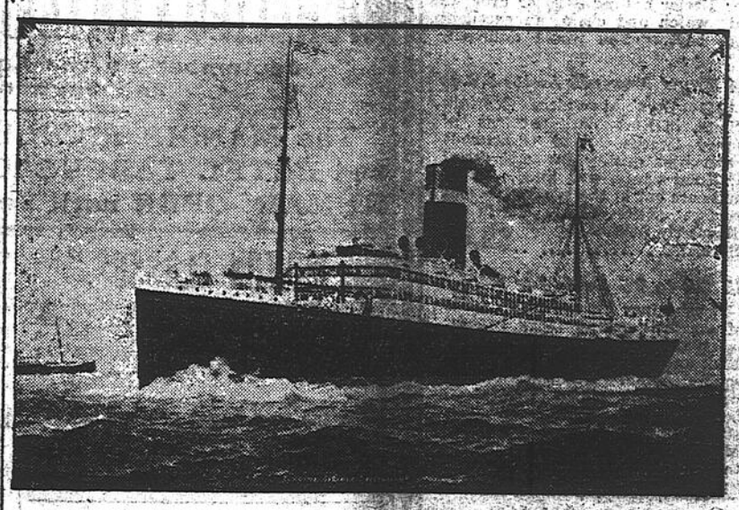
'VICTORIAN' ASHORE

Allan Line Turbiner Grounds in a Fog at Cap Charles

PASSENGERS ALL SAFE AND THE MAILS DESPATCHED VIA NEW YORK.

The Allan royal mail turbine steamship 'Victorian' went ashore yesterday afternoon in a dense pall of fog and smoke from forest fires at Cap Charles, below Three Rivers, and thirty miles west of Quebec.

In grounding the vessel was punctured and as a result No. 2 hold is filled with about nineteen feet of water. Her stern extends into the channel and outgoing steamers were ordered to anchor



THE ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL TURBINE STEAMSHIP 'VICTORIAN.'

at Batiscan until advised to proceed.

The 'Victorian's' passengers are all safe and well. Their wishes will be consulted in the matter of awaiting the sailing of the 'Bavarian' next Friday, and proceeding on that ship to England—the company paying their interim expenses—or having their passage money refunded and proceeding as they desire. Those who await the 'Bavarian' will probably make the 'Victorian' their hotel. The following are among the passengers from Montreal:—

Mr. J. L. McCulloch, of Dale & Co., Mrs. McCulloch and family, Mr. J. Palmer, Mr. J. Reid Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, who were on their way to Scotland to visit Mr. Wilson's father, who is ill.

Orders have been given by the Post-master-General for the British mail, which was to have been put on the 'Victorian' at Rimouski, to be sent via New York. The mail was a very heavy one, but it is not feared that the rearrangement will cause very much delay.

No details are to hand relative to the damage to the cargo. The vessel was not heavily loaded, but she carried a considerable quantity of perishable goods for fast shipment.

The 'Victorian' sailed from Montreal early yesterday morning on her sixth voyage. She passed Three Rivers and got into a fog and smoke so thick that the shores were quite lost to view. The Black Diamond collier, 'Cape Breton,' was coming up the river, and in attempting to pass her the 'Victorian' ran out of the channel and grounded.

Captain Angus MacNichol commands the 'Victorian,' and Laurence Gauthier was the pilot in charge.

Immediate steps were attempted to get the steamship afloat. All available wrecking appliances in Quebec had been despatched earlier in the day to the Leyland liner 'Virginian,' which went aground at Crane Island early in the morning. Orders were accordingly sent to Montreal and the tugs 'Sincennes,' 'Dupre' and 'Spray,' with lighters and pumps, left this port at four o'clock yesterday afternoon in charge of a branch pilot. They reached the 'Victorian' at about midnight, and the work of lightering her and pumping out her hold commenced.

The point where the vessel is grounded is one of the treacherous places of the channel. It is a mixed rock and shale bottom, and the fears are that the steamer has received serious damage. In this case it will be many days before she is ready to continue her voyage. When floated she will be taken to dry-dock at Quebec for repairs.

Every precaution is, of course, being taken, but as hereabouts the channel is 300 feet wide at its narrowest point, it is not thought the grounded liner will render passage of the channel impossible. The incoming Dominion liner 'Canada' had sailed from Quebec yesterday before news of the 'Victorian's' accident reached there, but the 'Canada's' agents expect she will be able to proceed. Mr. F. W. Cowie, engineer of the St. Lawrence ship canal, has gone to Cap Charles, in the Frontenac, to make a survey. Meanwhile, the Dominion liner 'Kensington,' with passengers and general

CAPTAIN M'NICHOL, ON THE BRIDGE OF THE 'VICTORIAN.'

cargo; the 'Lake Michigan,' of the C. P. Atlantic line; the Allan liner 'Sardinian,' the Dominion liner 'Englishman,' and the Donaldson liner 'Huronia,' all of which vessels sailed this morning from Montreal, will anchor at Batiscan until notified that they can safely pass the Victorian.'

Yesterday's fog is described as one of the thickest experienced on the upper reaches of the river for years.

THE VICTORIAN'S PASSENGERS.

The Allan line R.M.S. Victorian sailed yesterday for Liverpool with 94 first cabin, 110 second cabin and 125 steerage passengers. Following is the list of saloon passengers:—Mr. Ahern, Mrs. Ahern, Toronto; Mr. J. W. Atthill, Birmingham, Eng.; Capt. J. C. Bayly, Woodridge, Ireland; Mr. M. Beeli, Quebec; Mr. K. W. Blackwell, Montreal; Mrs. Bland and three children, Mr. G. P. Bizard, Victoria, B.C.; Mr. Bonar, Mrs. Bonar, Kirkcaldy, Scotland; Dr. Brew, Bray, Ireland; Miss Kathleen Broderick, London, Eng.; Mrs. A. Bromley, Victoria, B.C.; Mr. Ormiston Brown, Paris; Mr. J. F. Burstall, Mrs. Burstall, Quebec; the Hon. F. A. Butler, Mrs. Butler, London, Eng.; Mr. J. A. Campbell, Winnipeg; Dr. Carrera, Mrs. Carrera, London, Eng.; Mrs. L. M. Cole, Mrs. R. W. Dunsmuir, Miss M. Dunsmuir, Miss C. Dunsmuir, Master J. Dunsmuir, Victoria, B.C.; Mr. James Finlayson, Astoria, Ore.; Mr. A. H. Gildfinch, Miss F. M. Gildfinch, Victoria, B.C.; Mrs. J. C. W. Green, London, Eng.; Mrs. D. J. Greenshields, Liverpool, Eng.; Miss Hammersley; Master Hammersley, Vancouver, B.C.; Mr. John Hannan, Mrs. Hannan, Mr. J. T. Hannan, Ogdensburg, N.Y.; Mr. Holmes, Truro, N.S.; Captain John de M. Hutchison, London, England; Mr. J. Jacobs, Montreal; Mr. William King, Mrs. King, Liverpool, Eng.; Lieut. Kingston, Mr. E. W. Knight, Mrs. Knight, London, Eng.; Miss Lees, Tadousac; the Hon. F. H. May, Hong Kong, China; Mr. Marsham, Mr. Munday, London, Eng.; Mr. Macnicol, Liverpool, Eng.; Mr. James L. McCulloch, Mrs. McCulloch, Miss Eileen McCulloch, Master Hubert McCulloch, Montreal; Dr. E. R. McGuire, Buffalo, N.Y.; Mr. Charles E. McKay, Brockville; Engineer Lt. Northey, R.N.; Mrs. O. S. Nugent, two children and nurse, London, Eng.; Dr. Roswell Park, Buffalo; Mr. J. Palmer, Montreal; Mr. Pearce, Mrs. Pearce, child and infant, Mrs. S. Rayner, Miss F. Rayner, Miss M. Rayner, Mrs. Rymer, London, Eng.; Mr. C. H. Stetterington, Leeds, Eng.; Miss Seymour, Mr. James Simpson, Miss Simpson and maid, London, Eng.; Mr. W. A. Sheans, Toronto; Co. F. H. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Monken Hadley, Eng.; Mr. F. A. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor and child, Winnipeg; Mr. J. F. H. Ussher, Toronto; Mr. George Whyte, London, Eng.; Mr. J. Reid Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Montreal; Mr. J. W. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, London, Eng.

THE WHARF STRIKE

Continues To-day, but Work Proceeds as Usual

ELDERLY MAN ARRESTED FOR INTIMIDATION.

The strike of laborers who have been working for the Dominion Transport Company, handling freight on the wharf of the C. P. R., continues to-day. Their refusal to work, however, is no longer inconveniencing the company, who have employed other men, eleven gangs being at work this morning, including four or five of the strikers who have given in and been re-engaged.

A large number of strikers assembled on the wharf this morning, and one man, named Joseph Labelle, 62 years of age, living on Wolfe street, has been arrested, charged with intimidation.

Inspector McMahon and Lieut. Poulin are again on special duty to-day, with fifteen constables, but there has been no disturbance of any kind, and none is anticipated.

NEW MONTREAL COMPANIES.

Ottawa, Sept. 2.—The North River Power Company of Montreal, and the Improved Match Company, of Montreal, have been incorporated.

LOST PEARL NECKLACE

DAUGHTER OF M. WITTE ROBBED WHILE COMING OUT OF THEATRE AT BRUSSELS.

Brussels, Sept. 1.—Mme. Narychkine, wife of Cyril M. Narychkine, secretary of the Russian legation here, and daughter of M. Witte, the Russian peace plenipotentiary, while leaving the theatre to-night missed a pearl necklace valued at $9,000. The thief escaped.

SIR ELZEAR TASCHEREAU

CHIEF JUSTICE TO BE DEPUTY GOVERNOR-GENERAL DURING HIS EXCELLENCY'S ABSENCE

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—The Canada Gazette has the following:—Sir Henri Elzear Taschereau, Chief Justice of Canada, to be Deputy Governor-General during His Excellency's absence in the North-West.

SIR GILBERT PARKER AND MR. JOHN BURNS

TO BE ENTERTAINED BY THE CANADIAN CLUB AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—Sir Gilbert Parker will address the Canadian Club of Ottawa about the middle of this month. The exact date has not been fixed, but it is known that the distinguished Canadian writer, who is now with His Excellency and party attending the inauguration ceremonies of the new provinces in the west, will return on Sept. 10. Some date between that and his departure from Canada will be fixed for the address. Mr. H. P. Sill, secretary of the club, has extended an invitation to Sir Gilbert and some of his intimate friends.

An invitation has also been sent to Mr. John Burns, M.P., of the British House of Commons, the famous labor representative, who is now on his way to Canada.

A TERRIBLE DEATH

WHOLE FAMILY OF INDIANS OVERTAKEN BY TIDE ON FRASER RIVER SAND HEADS.

Vancouver, Sept. 2.—Six Indians, comprising a whole family, met a terrible death on the sand heads at the mouth of the Fraser river. As the tide rose their lives went slowly out. Charles Gibson, his wife, and four children, started to cross the Gulf of Georgia. They were driven on the sand heads in their boat during a storm or managed to make the shore after the boats had swamped. The whole facts will never be known, but, according to the story told by John Reed, a fisherman, the entire family assembled on the sand heads at low tide, cut off from human help, and remained there while the tide slowly rose to their knees, then to their waists, and finally engulfed them.

ARTISANS CANADIENS FRANCAIS.

The members of the 'Société des Artisans Canadiens-Francais' will celebrate their patron feast to-morrow by a solemn service to be held in the Church of Notre Dame, Mgr. Archambault, Bishop of Nicolet, officiating. Before the service a procession will take place at nine a.m., the route being from the society's rooms, 115 St. Francois Xavier street, through St. James, St. Lawrence, St. Catherine, St. Hubert, Lacroix and Notre Dame streets. The society, which has had twenty-eight years' existence, now numbers 26,100 members, in all parts of Canada and the United States. It has paid out $1,388,457 to the heirs of deceased members, and $608,333 to sick members, and has a surplus of $622,492.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

An armistice has been signed by the Japanese and Russian plenipotentiaries, but it is not to take effect until the treaty of peace has been signed.

Numerous protests and memorials appealing against the terms of peace have been received at Tokio by the Japanese Premier and Marquis Ito.

A Shanghai despatch says that locally there is no indication of any effort on the part of the Chinese authorities to suppress the boycott of American goods, and there is almost stagnation in the import trade.

Three new Russian battleships in course of construction at St. Petersburg, cannot be completed now, because their engines are found to be too big for their hulls.

Shanghai was visited by a typhoon last night, and this morning the entire city is flooded three feet deep.

The Church Army is applying to the British Government for £25,000 to send 2,000 unemployed to Canada next February. The people are to refund the money by instalments.

The eruption of Stromboli continues to cause anxiety.

The Porte has replied to the note of the six embassies declining to accept the scheme proposed by them for the financial control of Macedonia. The powers will insist on the acceptance of the scheme.

The report of the British Board of Agriculture to the Colonial Office against the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle says the existing law does not cast any discredit on Canadian cattle, for it holds good not only in the case of the United States and other foreign countries, but in every British colony, including Australia and New Zealand, whence live cattle have in the past been imported. It is merely a sanitary law of universal application.

The printers' strike in Chicago is likely to spread to other cities.

A Grand Trunk train had two cars derailed while passing through the Hamilton yards yesterday, and several passengers were injured.

Fifteen thousand people were estimated to be at the inaugural functions in Edmonton yesterday. Addresses were made by the Governor-General, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. William Paterson and Sir Gilbert Parker.

Sir Gilbert Parker, the distinguished Canadian writer, and Mr. John Burns, M.P., are to be entertained this month by the Canadian Club at Ottawa.

Sir Elzear Taschereau, Chief Justice of Canada, will be deputy Governor-General during the absence of His Excellency.

The Second Cruiser Squadron left Quebec this morning. At a dinner at the Garrison Club last night the Mayor read to Prince Louis of Battenberg an address from the citizens, to which His Highness replied in French.

Helena Hebert, a young girl twenty-one years of age, was found drowned in the canal at St. Johns, Que., yesterday.

The Allan Line turbiner 'Victorian,' on her way from Montreal for Liverpool, ran aground yesterday at Cap Charles, thirty miles this side of Quebec. There was a heavy fog at the time, thickened by dense smoke from forest fires.

ROYAL ARCANUM

THE HEARING OF PROTESTING MEMBERS CONTINUED.

Put-in-Bay, O., Sept. 1.—The Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum held a brief secret session to-day, in which nothing was given out. The hearing of the protesting members was then continued. Mr. E. E. Leonard, of Warden, Ohio, deprecating the reflections that had been cast on the Supreme Council. He endorsed the recommendation made yesterday that option 'A' of the new table of rates with the attained age clause stricken out, be made operative by the Supreme Council. He represented Ohio as willing to submit to further assessments if necessary, and to stand loyally by the Supreme Council if only they could be satisfied that the best interests of the order were being considered.

Mr. James F. Lewis, of Vincennes, Ind., endorsed the position taken by Mr. Leonard as option 'A' of the new table of rates.

Mr. S. L. Lindsley, of New York, chairman, next addressed the meeting, stating the anxiety of the Supreme Council to hear everything that could be said in the way of argument why the rates adopted at Atlantic City by the Supreme Council should be rescinded. He said in part: 'The Supreme Council is in a receptive condition, and if sufficient conclusive arguments are shown, the council is ready to rescind. The council is anxious to make it's ultimate decision absolutely correct.'

WANTS HIS DEPOSIT BACK.

Mr. Lechire, the defeated candidate in the county of Richelieu at the last general elections, has applied to the government for a fiat authorising him to withdraw the deposit which he made at the time. After the election the returning officer for Richelieu disappeared, and his dead body was found some months after in the river.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

BAIRD.—On Aug. 31, 1905, to Dr. and Mrs. Baird, Ottawa, a son.

BENHAM.—On Aug. 29, 1905 at Parkhill, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Benham, a daughter.

BROWNE.—On Aug. 24, 1905, at Kingston, the wife of Lieut. J. E. Browne, Corps of Guides, Militia Department, a daughter.

DAVIES.—On Aug. 18, 1905, at 54 Victoria street, Ottawa, to Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Davies, a son.

HENRY — On Aug. 27, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. George S. Henry, Lansing, Ont., a daughter.

MAHAFFY — At the Manse, Port Elgin, Ont., on Aug. 29, 1905, to the Rev. A. and Mrs. Mahaffy, a son.

NOXON.—At Toronto, on Aug. 29, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Noxon, a son.

SHORTLEY.—At 192 Elgin street, this city, on Aug. 23, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Shortley, a daughter.

WILSON — On Aug. 29, 1905, at No. 105 Crescent street, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. F. Howard Wilson.

MARRIED.

BIRD—GOODERHAM.— On Aug. 31, 1905, at St. James Cathedral, Toronto, by the Lord Bishop of Niagara, Reginald W. Bird, Esq., of Boston, to Violet Dean, youngest daughter of the late George Gooderham, of Waveney, Toronto.

BURNS — RITCHEY — At the residence of the bride's father, 22 O'Hara avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. R. J. Treleaven, of Hamilton, Nellie Florence, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Ritchey, to Dr. W. T. Burns, B.A.

FORWARD — JOHNSTON — At the residence of the bride's father, in the Township of Winchester, on Aug. 31, 1905, Mr. Fred. Forward to Jennie Louise, only daughter of Wm. J. Johnston.

KINGSMILL—BRIDGELAND. — On Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1905, at St. Thomas' Church, Bracebridge, by the Rev. W. A. J. Burt, William Kingsmill, son of the late Judge Kingsmill, of the county of Bruce, to Gertrude Emma, second daughter of the late Dr. Samuel Bridgeland, M.P.P.

LUNDY—FULTON.— At Streetsville Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1905, by the Rev. Dr. Pidgeon, of Toronto Junction, assisted by the Rev. S. G. Martin, M.A., of Streetsville, Minnie Douglas, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fulton, to the Rev. Alexander Lundy, of North Williamsburg, Ont.

STORDLEY — McELROY — At the residence of the bride's mother, Chesterville, on Aug. 30, 1905, by the Rev. E. A. Sanderson, S.T.L., Silas C. Stordley, B.A., of Woodstock, to Hannah (Tressie) McElroy.

TOD—LUCAS.—On Sept. 1, 1905, at Knox Church, Montreal, by the Rev. James Fleck, D.D., Miss Christina (Tena) Lucas, eldest daughter of William Lucas, Esq., of this city, to Mr. Travice Alexander Tod, eldest son of Alex. Tod, Esq., of Melbourne, Australia.

WILSON — CANFIELD — At Woodstock, Ont., on Aug. 30, 1905, by the Rev. P. G. Mode, M.A., pastor of the First Baptist Church, Cora Ella Canfield to Albert Hall Wilson.

WILSON — ROBINSON — At 'Robinson Hall,' Claude, Ont., the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. T. McLachlan, of Bolton, assisted by the Rev. J. G. Cheyne, of Claude, Edith A., third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Robinson, to the Rev. J. A. Wilson, B.A., pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Hamilton.

DIED.

ALIX.—In St. Cunegonde, on Sept. 1, 1905, Denis Alix, master carter, at the age of 62 years, 10 days, at No. 83½ Coursol st. Funeral on Sunday, Sept. 3, at 2.30 p.m. Service on Monday, Sept. 4, at 7.30 a.m., St. Cunegonde Parish Church. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BEADLE — At his residence, 307 Givens street, Toronto, on Aug. 30, 1905, Delos W. Beadle, in his 32nd year.

BLASDELL — At 175 Lisgar street, Ottawa, on Aug. 29, 1905, Charlotte, relict of the late Thomas McDonough Blasdell, in her 86th year.

BLYTH.—At 74 Cumberland street, Ottawa, on Aug. 31, 1905, Robert Blyth, aged 63 of the late Alexander Blyth, aged 68 years.

CROSHAW — At 112 Albert street, Ottawa, on Aug. 30, 1905, Margaret, widow of the late George Croshaw, of Chilver's Coton, Warwickshire, England.

DICK.—On Aug. 31, 1905, at Dublin, Ireland, Margaret Ann (Peggie), wife of David B. Dick, architect, late of Toronto.

MACAULAY — At Edinburgh, on Aug. 21, 1905, R. B. Mure Macaulay, M.A., aged 24 years, youngest son of the late Rev. R. S. Macaulay, of Irvine, and brother of W. B. T. Macaulay, Westmount.

O'REILLY.—On Aug. 29, 1905, at 110 Arthur street, Katherine O Connor, wife of Michael O'Reilly.
Funeral Friday, 8.30 a.m. Friends anad acquaintances please accept this intimation.

QUAILE — At Toronto General Hospital, on Aug. 30, 1905, Mary Quaile, in her 50th year.

ROBSON.—In Oshawa, on Aug. 31, 1905, James Robson, in his 64th year.

SOMERS — At 42 Widmer street, Toronto, on Aug. 30, 1905, Prudence MacLean Harley, dearly beloved wife of Joseph Gibbs Somers, in her 78th year.

SMITH — At Toronto, in her 17th year, Irene, eldest daughter of John and Ella Smith.

TYNDALL — At her late residence, Montreal Road, Ottawa, Diana Watson, relict of the late Wm. Tyndall, aged 69 years.

WALLACE — At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Wilson, 299 McLeod street, Ottawa, Amelia Morphy, in the 83rd year of her age.

WESTON.—On Aug. 31, 1905, at Swanton, Vt., Ernest E., son of A. E. Weston, engineer C.A.R., aged 3½ months.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Stores closes at 5.30 o'clock. Saturday, Sept. 2.

TWO-THIRDS OF MONTREAL'S SCHOOL CHILDREN COME TO CARSLEY'S FOR

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SUPPLIES.

BECAUSE they always find a plentiful supply of every required School Book here.
BECAUSE prices for School Books and Supplies at The Big Store are the lowest in the city.
BECAUSE four handsome presents are given away, value varying according to amount of purchase.
The yearly increasing trade in this section shows how satisfactory are our methods—in fact CARSLEY'S has become a household word in connection with School and Convent Supplies.
FOUR USEFUL GIFTS WITH SCHOOL BOOKS.

UNEQUALLED VALUES IN BOYS' SCHOOL CLOTHING.

We intend that every Boy's School Suit or Overcoat which we sell this season will make us a permanent friend and customer. We've bestowed the greatest care on the fabrics—have shaped these garments so as to make manly little fellows look the more manly—have fashioned them so strongly that the boy is more likely to outgrow than outwear one of these.

Only one place to purchase RELIABLE Boys' School Clothing, and that's at CARSLEY'S.

With every Boy's Suit, Overcoat or Reefer costing $3.00 or over we are giving away a handsome nickel-plated watch and chain, an excellent timekeeper, and just the thing for school boys. You would ordinarily pay at least $1.00 for this.

$1.25 Blouse Suits 89c.

100 Boys' all-wool Blouse Suits, made of good quality navy blue serge, trimmed with red, yellow and self braids, silk cord and whistle attached; pants lined throughout, smartly cut suits, finished in the very best manner. Regularly sold at $1.25. Special Saturday 89c

$2.50 to $3 Suits for $1.75.

Nearly 100 Suits, part of a sample line, in good fancy tweeds, light and dark shades, blouse and pleated styles, large sailor collar, smartly trimmed with braid, good quality linings throughout, some pleated back and front with fancy vestette. To fit youngsters from 3 to 7 years. Reg. $2.50 to $3.00. Special sale price $1.75

$4 Boys' Norfolk Suits $2.45.

125 Boys' two-piece Norfolk Suits, in neat dark patterns of fancy tweeds, lined throughout with best quality farmers' satin. Full cut pants, well lined. These suits are cut in the latest style and perfect fitting. Sizes 23 to 30. Regularly $4.00. Special $2.45

$3.50 to $5 Suits for $2.45.

Boys' Fancy Pleated Suits, made of excellent quality fancy tweeds, light and dark shades, pleated back and front, fancy buckle belt, square braid trimmed collars, with emblem, lined throughout best farmers' satin. Buttons strongly sewn. Sizes 3 to 7 years. Manufactured to sell at from $3.50 to $5.00. Special sale price.... $2.45

THE NEWEST OF THE FALL SILKS.

Richly attractive, finish and color tones more perfect than ever before. Best of all, the prices are so moderate as to allow you to dress as prettily as though you bought at the highest price store.

Black Silk Taffeta, 22 inches wide, Lyons dye, fine, rustling quality. Regularly 75c. Special price Monday 55c

Black Silk Taffeta, 36 inches wide, a silk of exceptional quality, suitable for underskirts, linings, etc. Splendid wearing. Special value at 74c

Chiffon Taffeta, neat stripe hair line pattern, shot effects, in the newest shades of navy, plum, myrtle, moss and brown. Special value at 70c

SATIN DE CHINE, in beautiful shot effects, colors of blue, green, gray, cardinal and plum. Special value a yd. 69c

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

2365 to 2375 Notre Dame St. 252 to 256 St. James St. MONTREAL.

VACUUM CLEANING.

'No dust is raised in the atmosphere, (and the articles are cleaned much better than they could be by beating. The apparatus can be easily transported from place to place, and is capable of cleaning a twelve-roomed house in a day.—Montreal 'Witness,' March 29, 1904.

THE CANADIAN VACUUM CLEANING. CLEANER Company, Ltd.,

The only ABSOLUTELY DUSTLESS SYSTEM OF REMOVING DUST without raising a dust. Many of the so-called Dustless Systems being in reality Dust Distributors, or 'Microbe' Scatterers.

THE CANADIAN VACUUM CLEANER COMPANY, Ltd.,

Phone Up 2117. 13-15 Concord street, Montreal.

CARPET OPENINGS

Fall Effects — Beautiful Designs

Fall furnishing being now on, we are prepared to execute large and small orders on short notice. Carpets taken up, cleaned and relaid. Furniture renovated and recovered. Curtains and drapes made and fitted. Estimates given on furnishing homes. Rugs, beds, bedding and furniture low prices. Liberal discounts.

THOMAS LIGGET, EMPIRE BUILDING, 2474 - 2476 St. Catherine Street

WILSON — At Lanark, Ont., on Aug. 30, 1905, the Rev. James Wilson, M.A., native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and Minister Emeritus of St. Andrew's Church, Lanark.

IN MEMORIAM.

BRIGHT.—In remembrance of our dear mother, Mrs. Henry Bright, who died on Sept. 2, 1904.

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.

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

TEES & CO.

THE UNDERTAKERS and EMBALMERS.

—ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS—

300 ST. JAMES STREET

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Labor Day Excursions.—Account Labor Day, the St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway will sell to stations on its line in Canada and from such stations to Montreal, special excursion tickets at rate of single fare, good going Saturday, Sunday and Monday, September 2nd, 3rd 4th, returning from destination on or before Tuesday, September 5th.

SALVATION ARMY

FIFTH MONTREAL CORPS TO BE OPENED IN THE ANNEX.

Brigadier Turner, provincail officer of the Salvation Army, has rented a hall on Fairmount avenue, corner of St. Lawrence street, in the Town of St. Louis, for the purposes of a barracks for a new corps to be established in the North End. This will make the fifth Montreal corps. The opening services will be held this evening and to-morrow, conducted by Staff-Captain D. C. Moore Captain Owen will be placed in charge of the new corps.

The dates for the annual Harvest Festival effort have been fixed for Sept. 26, 27 and 28. The St. Alexander street corps expect to raise $300; the Point St. Charles corps and the Delorimier avenue corps aim at raising $100 each, and the French corps will raise $50. Already the officers are beginning to canvass for the effort, and taking subscriptions.

The proceeds of this effort are devoted to assisting poor corps and sick officers, an object which always appeals strongly to the well-to-day, and meets with a generous response from the public.

WESTMOUNT SCHOOLS.

The Academy and public schools of Westmount will open on Tuesday, Sept. 5. Mr. E. W. T. Raddon, secretary to the commissioners, states that there will be very few changes in the personnel of the staff, and the management of the schools throughout will be on the same lines as last term.

THE RIGHT LAUNDRY SERVICE is assured every patron of the TROY LAUNDRY 8 to 12 Inspector Street.

Suburban Service: TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAVIGATION CO

September on the Lower St. Lawrence and Saguenay River.

The MANOIR RICHELIEU (at Murray Bay) and HOTEL TADOUSAC (at Tadousac) WILL REMAIN OPEN until September 20th.

"MILTON CLASSES."

MISS TYNDALE'S CLASSES will re-open on TUESDAY, Sept. 5th, at 12 Park avenue. English Branches, Mathematics, French, Latin, Book-keeping and Stenography. Individual attention to children and young people.

Eat the best bread you can get— McKEOWN'S. Manufacturers of Fine Breads.

The utmost care and attention is given to every detail of DYEING AND CLEANING

Ask us about Blankets, Rugs, Comforters, Clothing, etc.

Experts in Every Branch, MONTREAL DYE WORKS

New Office: 15 BLEURY ST.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 2.

D. R. A. MATCHES.

ANNUAL MEET BROUGHT TO A CLOSE.

Ottawa, Sept. 2.—The Governor-General's match to-day was won by Pte. Youhill, of the 90th Regiment, Winnipeg, with a score of 195, out of a possible 201. Next in order are: Sergt. Haythurst, G.M., 13th Hamilton, 188; Capt. J. E. Hutchison, 43rd, Ottawa, 188; Sergeant S. J. Perry, G.M., of Vancouver; Staff-Sergt. Crowe, of Guelph, and Sergt. G. P. White, Q. O. R., tied for fourth place with 187.

Great interest centred in the second stage of the Governor-General's match, which was begun to-day in a good light and cool air. The firing at the 800 yards and 900 yards ranges occupied the forenoon. Pte. Youhill, of the 90th Winnipeg, who made 99 in the first stage, made 64 out of a possible 70 at the two ranges mentioned. Staff-Sergt. Crowe, of the 30th, Guelph, kept within a point of him. The scoring was high generally.

The leading prizes in the big match were presented by Lieut.-Col. Tilton, chairman of the executive, at the close of the matches in the afternoon.

The Gordon Highlanders' musketry trophy for the team making the highest aggregate in the first stage of the Governor-General's match was as follows:—

The trophy and $48, Queen's Own Rifles, 736; $32, 13th Regiment, 728; 624, 48th Highlanders, 720; $20, 43rd D. C. O. R., 716. Next in order was the 10th R. G.

The leading prize winners in the moveable sight, 35 possible, match, are as follows:—

Gold medal and $20, Pte. G. M. Donaldson, Radford, 31; $15, Sergt.-Cajor D. A. Bethune, 5th R. S. H., 31; $12, Sergt. W. E. Sadler, 8th R. R., 31; $10, Staff-Sergt. G. Mortimer, G. G. F. G., 30; $8, Staff-Sergt. J. H. Simpson, 10th R. M., 30.

AT SEAGIRT.

Seagirt, N. J., Sept. 1.The New York National Guard team won the national team match here to-day with a total of 4,528.

The second prize went to the team representing the infantry branch of the United States army, and Ohio finished third. The fourth prize was won by the United States Marine Corps, the fifth by the United States, and sixth and last prize by New Jersey. New York has now won the trophy thrice, every time since it was placed in competition. The prizes were formally presented to the winners to-night, after a speech by Governor Stokes, of New York.

New York's grand total of 4,528 out of a possible six thousand, exceeded the score made by the same team last year at Fort Riley, Kansas, in the national match, by 206 points. In addition to the national trophy New York received a cash prize of $300. The infantry team received the Hilton trophy and $300; Ohio, the bronze 'Soldier of Marathon' trophy and $150; marine corps, $100; the navy, $75, and New Jersey, $50. In addition, each member of the winning teams was presented with a medal.

BAKING POWDER DROPPED

SEVERAL CASES FELL FROM A SIXTH STORY WINDOW ON ST. LAMBERT HILL.

Business men and others who happened to be near the corner of St. Lambert Hill and Notre Dame street, about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, were startled by a noise which sounded as if an explosion had occurred.

The occupants of nearby offices, greatly frightened, hurried to the doors and windows and pedestrians passing along the street looked in the direction whence the sound proceeded to learn its cause. Scattered over the street, covering quite a large area were the contents of eight or ten large packing boxes of baking powder. The mystery was, how did they get there?

Among those who investigated the affair were Mr. Henry Miles and some of the employees of the Leeming, Miles Company, and it flashed across their minds at once that the baking powder was part of a consignment of goods they had received in their warehouse during the morning.

On looking up to the windows of the sixth story where the goods had been stored it was seen that one of them had been smashed and the conclusion Mr. Miles has come to is that in piling the boxes up the men had not placed them carefully and a pile had overbalanced, causing the smash-up.

Mr. Miles's first concern was to find out whether or not any one had been injured and it was a great relief to learn that no one chanced to be outside the building at the time of the accident.

In a very short time a large crowd had assembled, and it was with difficulty that the regular traffic of the street could pass the building, until the baking powder had been gathered up, at least, that portion of it that was still secure in the tin boxes.

A quantity of the powder was stolen as it lay on the street. Men picked up small packets and put them in their coat pockets; boys snatched a few packets each and ran off with them and even women, who appeared to have a great curiosity to try this particular brand, actually picked up packages off the street and walked away complacently, without so much as saying 'please' or 'thank you.' This rather amused the proprietor, who was too pleased to find no person had been injured to deny the pilferers the privilege of securing a sample of his goods for nothing.

WATCH AND ADDRESS

PRESENTED TO SECRETARY OF THE LEEMING MILES COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mr. F. L. Benedict, on relinquishing the position of secretary of the Leeming-Miles Company, Limited, which he has occupied for a considerable length of time, was yesterday presented with a handsome gold watch and an address by the management and the employees of the firm. The presentation took place in the main office of the company and Mr. Henry Miles, in making the presentation, referred to the capabilities of Mr. Benedict, as secretary of the firm. The company, he said, was sorry to lose the services of such a valuable employee, but, as Mr. Benedict was establishing himself in business he could rely on the best wishes of the company for his future success in the mercantile world.

Mr. Benedict made a suitable reply, intimating that it was with a certain amount of regret that he was leaving the company. He would always think of his connection with the firm with pleasure and he heartily thanked those who had made him the recipient of such tangible evidence of their esteem.

UNITED CHURCH SERVICES.

The Rev. Mr. George will officiate in Calvin Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning, and in the West End Methodist Church on Sunday evening. This will be the closing Sunday of these services.

FAMILY WERE AT POINT-AU-PIC

WEALTHY NEW YORKER'S HOUSE ROBBED OF $100,000 WORTH OF JEWELLERY AND BRIC-A-BRAC.

New York, Sept. 1.—Jose Aymar's residence at 76 East 54th street, has been plundered in the past week of jewellery, bric-a-brac, paintings, silver, etc., worth, it is alleged, more than $100,000. The police made the robbery public late to-night, and a policeman was put on guard at the plundered house. Mr. Aymar married, eight years ago, Miss Lillian Aba Vanderbilt. The family went to Point au Pic, Quebec, last June to spend the summer. The caretaker of adjacent property heard noises of persons moving in the Aymar house during the last week, but paid no attention to them until Thursday evening, when at seven o'clock she saw three suspicious-lokoing men walk out of the basement door, carrying bundles and bags. She notified the police. The thieves had even made beds on the floor to sleep on during the intervals of labor.

The police telegraphed to Aymar, and he wired back to his valet to take charge of the house.

'There were $200,000 worth of paintings, jewellery, silver and bric-a-brac in the house,' Aymar's valet said to-night, 'and fully half of it is gone.'

THE CHOLERA

EPIDEMIC CONFINED TO WESTERN PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Sept. 1.—Forty-three cases of cholera in all have been reported. Nine persons have died from the disease, and many suspicious cases are under observation. The legal and medical machinery for dealing with this invasion of the Asiatic bacillus is now working at full pressure.

Prof. Edward C. Vonnberg said to the Associated Press to-night that no one need fear an epidemic such as that of 1892-93, because the health authorities since that time had built up an organization quite adequate to grasp the beginnings of cholera and to put down the disease.

This health machinery is working in co-operation with the police and other public services. With the exception of one death at Hamburg, the cholera is confined to the West Prussian districts, and every case of illness in these districts is immediately reported to the authorities. An experienced physician and bacteriologist at once takes the case under observation, and if the symptoms are suspicious, the person is promptly isolated.

The state has now detained under medical observation nearly 1,000 persons, including the emigrants at Brunshaven. Captions and warnings have been distributed, and these have led to spontaneous and intelligent co-operation with the sanitary officers. If the same agencies and the same spirit were at work beyond the Russian frontier, the Prussian health administration would feel satisfied with what is being done. A doubt, almost amounting to conviction, exists that the Rusian administration has not been aroused to the danger, and that its task of dealing with the problem is much more difficult than that which confronts the authorities here.

The 'Wissen Schafichen Correspondenz' cites the recent declaration of the Russian plague commission that since April 21 no case of cholera has occurred in the Russian empire, and that the suspicious cases are found in Vilna, Lodz, Radom, Tula, Rinsen and other places, were, as bacteriological investigations showed, 'not Asiatic cholera. 'Where, then,' says the paper, 'did the Asiatic cholera row in West Prussia crome from? 'As a matter of fact,' it says, 'the Prussian health officials were apprehensive of the existence of cholera since the beginning of the year, and their reports showed that the pestilence had left Arabia and was marching over Syria, Mesopotamia and Persia, thence across the Caspian Sea into European Rusia, and onwards up the Volga.'

The Bourse to-day felt the effect of the prevalence of cholera, especially shipping companies, the shares of which fell from three to four percent.

SLEEP WALKER DROWNED

BODY OF YOUNG LADY FOUND IN THE CANAL AT ST. JOHNS, QUE.

St. Johns, Que., Sept. 1.—The dead body of Helena Hebert, 21 years of age, employed at the tailor shop of Mr. Remi Bayard, was found floating in the canal this morning near the locks. The discovery was made at five o'clock by Joseph Bertrand, lock-keeper. The body was dressed in a nightgown. As the girl was in the habit of walking in her sleep, it is thought that she wandered to the canal last night, and was drowned.

Helena Hebert was an orphan, and had been placed at Mr. Bayard's shop by her uncle, Dr. Hebert, of Saint Paul de l'Isle aux Noix. She boarded with the Bayard family, but no one heard her leave the house last night. Coroner Chevalier will hold an inquest.

No Appetite

Means loss of vitality, vigor or tone, and is often a precursor of prostrating sickness. This is why it is serious. The best thing you can do is to take the great alterative and tonic Hood's Sarsaparilla Which has cured thousands.

IS ALL LIFE-INSURANCE EQUITABLE!

Your Money For Your Life

Is Life Insurance a Good Thing or a Humbug?

How is YOUR Insurance? Ten to one you DON'T KNOW the actual condition of your policy.

You have heard of the upheaval that is taking place in New York insurance circles, consequent upon the revelations that have been made recently regarding the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

But, is everything all right IN CANADA?

How are the Life Insurance Companies, doing business in Canada, keeping their agents' promises to policy holders?

You are certainly interested in KNOWING?

We have before us numerous cases of alleged heavy shortages where the realized profits fall short of expectation by large percentages.

Are the companies wrongfully charged or not?

The Standard, the new National Weekly, about to be published in Montreal, will give you valuable information on this question.

Be sure and read the interesting articles which are being prepared on Life Insurance in Canada, to appear early in the first volume.

They will embody the results of searching investigation by high financial authorities into the methods of Life Insurance Companies doing business in the Dominion.

The information they contain will be as good to you as a dividend on a policy.

It will PAY you to read **The Standard**, which will be the most practical, as well as the most interesting and popular paper in Canada.

Look out for The Standard

The circulation of even the first numbers will be enormous.

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

OPTICAL DEPT.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS

20% to STUDENTS

Special Notice to Colleges, Schools and Educational Institutions.

We have just received our Fall importation of **Mathematical Instruments,** Special Pocket Cases, as used in McGill College and Schools of Applied Science, containing every instrument required for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th year, in German silver, double jointed and needle pointed.

Price, $3.50, $5.50, $7.00, $8.00 and $11.00.

Single Ruling Pens, Spring Bows, Dividers, Proportional and Napier Compasses.

T. Squares, Set Squares, Curves, Higgins' Ink, Sponge Rubber, Ink Erasers, Pencils, &c.

SEWING MACHINE DEPT.

Beginning Sept. 4th, for One Week Only

We will offer to the general public a **HIGH GRADE SEWING MACHINE,** Drop Head, wood work in Dark Oak, full set of foot steel attachments.

Regular at $26.00, for $23.00.

Also a **BOX TOP,** 3 drawers,

Regular $22.00, for..... $19.00.

Less 5 percent for Cash.

Warranted for Five Years.

All Makes of Sewing Machines Carefully Repaired.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Montreal.

-FALL OPENING-

MONDAY will be our **Fall Opening.** We have already received very large quantities of **New Goods** of all sorts, such as: Dress Goods, Tweeds, Jackets, Costumes, Skirts, Flannels, Flannelettes, Blankets, Comforters, Curtain Rings, Silks, Gloves, Hosiery, Men's Shirts, and a very large assortment of Men's and Boy's Underwear all marked at lowest possible prices.

The Great West End Departmental Store.

O. LEMIRE & CO., 1161 St. James St., Corner Fulford.

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 1.—The 'Tablet,' the leading Roman Catholic organ in Great Britain, says that not in vain has Canada been termed a great Dominion. Her advance towards a leading place in the development of the western world has just reached a new stage in the inauguration of the autonomous governments in the North-West. The calculations of those who predicted her ultimate gravitation toward the United States have been falsified, and those prophets discredited by the operation of living forces which would destine nations to the discomfiture of theoretic forecasts. Canada's ambitions have expanded with her material development, and with prescience of future greatness has come consciousness of a separate mission among the peoples of the earth, and if any man has been instrumental in shaping and inspiring these aspirations it is Sir Wilfred Laurier, and under his sway they have taken definite shape.

London, Sept. 1.—Mr. Outhwaite, the Australian, who has been invited to contest West Birmingham against Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in the course of an interview said: 'Mr. Chamberlain never seems to be able to take his eyes off Canada, and so confines his proposals to the taxation of wheat, but if the Canadian farmer is going to get the benefit at the expense of the British consumer of food, it is preposterous that the Australian wool grower should not get the benefit also.'

Asked as to the state of opinion in Australia upon the probable benefit of the adoption of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, Mr. Outhwaite replied that the question of a preference is an absolutely dead issue in Australia.

London, Sept. 1.—Mr. C. S. Farquharson, a prominent sugar planter and a former member of the Legislative Council of Jamaica, writing to the special commissioner of the Jamaican Government in London, refers to the West India Committee having entertained a party of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at the Crystal Palace, at which Sir Neville Lubock said Canada had proved her willingness to meet the British West Indies colonies and give them a reduction of thirty-three and a third percent on sugar. Mr. Farquharson refers to a statement in the commercial handbook of Canada that in 1900 a preferential tariff of thirty-three and a third percent was granted on all imports from Great Britain and her colonies, and that this 'provision is to aid the West Indies by admitting their products at the full reduction of thirty-three and a third.' Mr. Farquharson says there is not one word of truth in this statement. His agent at Halifax wrote him in December, 1904, that he had been trying to get the Canadian refiners of sugar to continue an arrangement made with them last year for purchasing sugar. They agreed. They desired, however, that shipments should be confined to steamships of the Pickford and Black Line. The arrangement alluded to is that refiners should allow shippers half the rebate allowed by the Canadian Government in import duties. A few weeks ago I got a letter telling me that the refiners would refuse to allow shippers any portion of the rebate on duties on sugar arriving in Canada after June 30. Is it not, therefore, absurd to say that the Canadian Government grants a preference to the British West Indian sugar planter? With these facts before me I am tempted to inquire if the action of the Canadian Government in giving a preferential tariff to Great Britain and her colonies is magnificent imperialism, or a mere vulgar political bribe given to the Canadian manufacturer for electioneering purposes.

The Karn Pianos and Organs are unequalled for durability and richness of tone. Layton Bros., sole agents for Montreal and vicinity. Warerooms, 1[illegible] Peel street.

CATTLE EMBARGO

IMPERIAL AUTHORITIES DECLINE TO REMOVE IT, AND GIVE REASONS.

Ottawa, Sept. 2.—The Dominion Government has received a reply from the Imperial authorities in answer to the request to remove the embargo on Canadian cattle. The British Government, on a report of the British Board of Agriculture, has declined to do so. An extract from this report has been forwarded by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lyttelton. In doing so he says that His Majesty's Government, after giving the matter due consideration, feels that they are unable to make any amendmnt to the law. The report of the British Board of Agriculture sets forth that the embargo is no obstacle in promoting the trade in cattle between the colonies and foreign countries and Great Britain. A large and valuable trade is going on between Britain and its colonies, as well as foreign countries, despite the embargo. The embargo, it says, has been in existence since 1879. In 1891 there were imported into Britain from Argentine 4,200 cattle. In 1899 the number increased to 85,000. In the case of the United States there were imported into Britain 76,000, and in 1904 this was increased to 401,000. In 1903 there were imported from Canada 190,812, at a cost of $3,315,000, and in 1904 145,500, at a cost of $2,547,000. Previous to 1903 the other highest year was 1890, when there were imported 120,000, valued at $1,892,298. The report goes on to say that in consequence of the enormous losses which British agriculturists have suffered in recent years by the increased pressure of colonial and foreign importations, it makes it more than ever necessary that precaution should be taken against the introduction of disease consistent with the reasonable requirements of colonial producers and the interests of consumers at home.

VISITING GOVERNORS.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, Sept. 4, 1905, are:—Messrs. H. Markland Molson, G. W. Stephens, A. D. Fraser, and James Meldrum.

NOVA SCOTIA FORTIFICATIONS.

Ottawa, Sept. 2.—A cable has been received from the Imperial Government stating that the Army Council recommend that the War Department should transfer to the Canadian Government free of charge all the fortifications in Nova Scotia which the Dominion is prepared to take over for military purposes. Such fortifications, etc., must be held for military purposes only, otherwise they will divert to the British Government. Ammunition and small arms and supplies will be given at cost.

Weekly Calendar.

EMMANUEL CHURCH,
Corner Stanley and St. Catherine Streets,
WILL RE-OPEN TO-MORROW
REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B. A. (Pastor),
Will Preach at both Services.

CHAMPIONSHIP
CALEDONIAN GAMES
M.A.A.A. GROUNDS,
LABOR DAY, MONDAY, 4th SEPT.,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK—QUOITS AT 10 A. M.
AMONG THE CHAMPIONS COMPETING WILL BE:
Morton, Flanagan, Walsh, Mitchell, Halpenny, Valentine, Hillman, Morrow, Lukeman, Sheldon, Hughes, Nebrich, Desmarteau, Thompson and others.
THE ATHLETIC EVENT OF THE YEAR.
Secure reserved seats at Star, Uptown, and Morton, Phillips & Co., 1755 Notre Dame St
Admission, 25c; Grand Stand, 50c.
BANQUET—QUEEN'S HOTEL AT 8.30 P. M.

STEAMSHIP & RIVER STEAMER TICKETS
ALL LINES.
Tel. Main 2648
W. H. HENRY,
Temple Building.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

MEN'S OWN,
CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Guy Street,
SUNDAY, Sept. 3rd, 3 p.m.
Speaker—MR. J. DAVID FRAZER.
Soloist—MISS JEANNIE SHAW.
Fall season commences this day—begin well — go on well—and end well — that should be our aim this season. ALL MEN WELCOME.

UNITED CHURCH SERVICES.
CLOSING DAY.
SUNDAY, September 3rd, 1905.
11 a.m., Calvin Presbyterian Church.
7 p.m., West End Methodist Church.
Preacher - REV. MR. GEORGE.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

UNION SERVICES
BETWEEN
CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL
AND
MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST
CHURCHES
Morning Service, 11 a.m.
MOUNTAIN ST. CHURCH.
Evening Service, 7 p.m.
CALVARY CHURCH.
Preacher at both services REV. H. G. OSBORNE, of Mountain St. Church.
EVERYONE WELCOME.

Bethlehem Church
(Congregational)
Cor. Clarke and Western Avenues.
Morning theme, 'A Call to New Life.'
Evening theme, 'The Labor Union as a Social Force.'
Preacher - REV. WM. MUNROE.
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Corner Dorchester and Guy Streets.)
RE-UNION SERVICES,
Sunday, Sept. 3rd, 1905,
On Return of the Pastor,
REV. J. L. GILMOUR, B.D.,
who will preach morning and evening.
MUSIC: Morning Anthem—'Hark, hark, my soul,' Shelley. Evening Anthem—'In heavenly love abiding,' W. R. Brown. Offertory Duet by Miss Paterson and Mrs. A. W. Hugman.
Lord's Supper will be observed at morning's service

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH,
Service 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
The Pastor, REV. DR. YOUNG, will preach at both services.
Morning subject.....'Fidelity.'
Evening subject 'Labor Day Reflections.'
Visitors heartily welcomed.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

Art Association
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
LABOR DAY,
Monday, 4th September,
GALLERIES OPEN FREE,
9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

NEW RUSSIAN BATTLESHIPS

ENGINES FOUND TO BE TOO BIG FOR THE HULLS.

London, Sept. 2.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Times' says that the three battleships now in course of construction, the 'Andrei,' 'Pervozvannui,' the 'Imperator Pavel I.,' and the 'Ivan 'Zlatoust,' cannot be completed because their engines have been found to be to big for their hulls.

TO VIEW THE ECLIPSE.

MESSRS. SPENCER AND BUTLER'S LONG VOYAGE IN AIR SHIP.

London, Sept. 1.—A balloon ascent by Messrs. Percival Spencer and H. V. Butler, to view the eclipse of the sun, resulted in a long aerial voyage to France. They started from Putney at 12.30 o'clock on Wednesday, and pierced the clouds at 12.55. They ascended to a height of 4,500 feet and had an excellent view of the eclipse. Many photographs were made. They then dropped to 3,000 feet, when they found they were well out to sea. Cloudy weather added to their difficulties. At 3.30 p.m., they passed through snowflakes at a height of 8,200 feet. Subsequently they reached an altitude of 10,500. Travelling at the rate of 33 miles an hour, the French coast was reached near Caen. The aeronauts descended at Langrune-sur-mer. It is estimated, allowing for air currents, that they travelled over a hundred and sixty miles of water from Brighton.

YELLOW FEVER UNDER CONTROL

AT NEW ORLEANS—ONE DEATH IN FLORIDA.

New Orleans, Sept. 1.—Signed statements of all the leaders in the fever fight, Surgeon White, Presidents Kohnke and Souchon, of the state and city boards of health; Dr. Beverley Warner, Dr. Metz, of the Tulane University, and Mr. Janvier, chairman of the citizens' committee, indicating that the crisis is passed, that the campaign of science is meeting with unbounded success, and that the fever will be practically forgotten by frost, are printed here to-day.

Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 1. — The first death here from yellow fever occurred to-day. The victim was stricken on Sunday. No other cases are reported.

CONDITIONS IN PANAMA.

Colon, Sept. 2.—The sanitary authorities of Panama, in order to improve the health conditions of Colon, have sent over a gang of 200 men to refumigate the whole town. In the opinion of many persons, the present unsatisfactory conditions will be unalterable while swamps and marshy tracts of land are allowed to remain on all sides of Colon.

WESTINGHOUSE INTERESTS

TO BUILD GREAT PLANT ON NIAGARA FRONTIER.

Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 31.—The Westinghouse interests have bought a site on the Niagara frontier, on which they will build a great plant for the manufacture of an electrical machinery. The site selected is on the Niagara gorge, on a tableland near the historic Devil's Hole. The Ontario Power Company's transmission line crosses the Niagara river at that point. The power company is said to be associated with the Westinghouse people in the deal.

TORONTO TROUNCED

Royals have a Carnival of Hits After Bad Start

THE CALEDONIAN GAMES TO BE THE GREATEST ATHLETIC DISPLAY EVER HELD BY THE SOCIETY

Poor Toronto. How bitter the cup. Thirteen to six. And after a suggestion of victory for themselves in the first two innings. As soon as Clancy was taken out of the box and Leroy replaced, the tide rolled back against the Maple Leafs, and in certain innings they were completely submerged. It must have been call and wormwood to have Leroy playing with them, like the proverbial cat and mouse. To be permitted to get men on bases, even runs, and then to be hauled back home again with a jerk. This is all the last three innings.

Errors in the field did the trick for Toronto. Incidentally, Montreal tapped out a fine line of hits, the whole seventeen being nicely placed. Chief amongst the batters are Weidensaul, Raub, Joyce, L. Hartman and Meaney. Weldy came up in the second when there were two men on bases and laced out an elegant three bagger. Tommy Raub fattened his batting average to the extent of a home run by Hartman, who is hitting some, touched out a two bagger, Meaney doing the same.

It would be useless to enumerate in detail the men scoring. Suffice it to say that when the team settled down to play real live ball after the removal of Clancy there were precious few mistakes.

The score:—

MONTREAL.

Players	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Weidensaul, 2b	5	2	3	1	1	0
Meaney, rf	5	0	3	1	0	0
Bannon, cf	5	0	0	2	0	0
F. Hartman, 3b	5	0	1	2	1	0
Joyce, 1f	5	2	2	1	0	0
Raub, c	5	3	3	7	0	0
Lachance, 1b	5	3	3	11	1	0
L. Hartman, ss	4	2	2	2	4	1
Clancy, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Leroy, p	2	0	0	0	4	0
xLatimer	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	42	13	17	27	12	1

Batted in second for Clancy.

TORONTO.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
White, rf	5	2	3	2	0	0
Magoon, 2b	4	1	1	3	5	1
Houser, cf	4	0	3	1	0	0
O'Brien, 1b	3	0	0	8	0	2
Crystal, rf	4	1	1	2	4	0
Zimmerman, 3b	4	1	1	2	4	0
Carr, ss	4	0	0	3	1	0
Toft, c	3	1	1	4	1	1
xSoffel	1	0	0	0	0	0
McPherson, p	3	0	0	0	0	0
xxCurrie	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	36	6	11	24	12	5

xBatted in ninth for Toft.
xxBatted in ninth for McPherson.
Score by innings—
Toronto ..... 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—6
Montreal ..... 0 3 0 1 0 2 5 1 x—13
Summary—Two base hits, Joyce, Meaney. Three base hits, Crystal, Weidensaul. Home run, Raub. Sacrifice hits, O'Brien, Leroy. Stolen bases, White, Bannon, Raub, Lachance. Double play, L. Hartman to F. Hartman. Base on balls, off McPherson, 1; off Clancy, 1. Struck out, by McPherson, 2; by Leroy, 6. Wild pitches, McPherson, Clancy. Innings pitched, by Clancy, 2; by Leroy, 7. Hits off Clancy, 4; off Leroy, 7. Left on base, Toronto, 5; Montreal, 7. Umpire, Moran.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

At Buffalo—	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo ..... 0 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 0—4	7	3	
Rochester ..... 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1—5	6	1	

Batteries—Schultz and Steelman; Milligan and Woods. Umpire, Egan. Attendance, 450.

At Baltimore—			
Baltimore ..... 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	6	1	
Newark ..... 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—3	6	0	

Batteries—Adkins and Hearne; Hesterfer and Shea. Umpire, Hassett. Attendance, 1,804.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Per-cent.
Jersey City	67	39	.632
Baltimore	67	4	.620
Providence	64	43	.598
Newark	56	54	.509
Buffalo	51	61	.455
Montreal	48	65	.425
Rochester	45	68	.398
Toronto	42	69	.378

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Per-cent
Philadelphia	69	44	.611
Chicago	66	45	.595
Cleveland	61	54	.530
New York	55	53	.509
Boston	56	54	.509
Detroit	54	60	.474
Washington	47	65	.420
St. Louis	41	74	.357

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Per-cent.
New York	84	34	.712
Pittsburg	80	43	.650
Chicago	71	50	.587
Philadelphia	63	56	.529
Cincinnati	61	58	.513
St. Louis	46	77	.374
Boston	40	83	.326
Brooklyn	37	87	.3 4

LAST TEST MATCH

London, Sept. 1.—In the test match between Australians and All England, the former completed their first innings for 372 runs. The All-England eleven in its second innings was dismissed for 201. When stumps were drawn for the day the Australians had run up 24 runs in the second innings without the fall of a wicket.

CALEDONIAN GAMES ENTRIES

The following is a complete list of entries in the Caledonian games taking place on Monday:

Platform Events, senior—Angus Fraser, Ottawa, and F. G. Riddell, William Johnston, Fred. Riddell, John Matheson, J. Hutton and D. Manson, Montreal.

Platform Events, junior—Lucy Jaffray, Lizzie Jaffray, Toronto; and Ethel Bell, Edna Pringle, Eva Bell, Alice Bell, Chas. Gill, Peter Gilchrist, Thomas Mitchell, jr. Montreal.

Putting 21 lb. shot—R. Sheldon, J. S. Mitchell, New York; D. Cuthbert, Glengarry, Ont.; and D. Boisclaire, L. Desmarteau, Arthur Smith E. Pelletier, Z. Desmarteau, Montreal.

Throwing 56 lb. weight—R. Sheldon, John Flanagan and J. S. Mitchell, New York; D. Cuthbert and D. A. Falkner, Glengarry; and E. Desmarteau, Z. Desmarteau, marteau, Arthur Smith, E. Pelletier, Z. Bride, Montreal.

Tossing Caber—J. S. Mitchell, New York, and E. Desmarteau, D. Boisclaire, and Z. Desmarteau, Montreal.

Putting 16 lb. shot—R. Sheldon and J. S. Mitchell, New York; D Cuthbert, Glengarry, and E. Pelletier, Arthur Smith, E. Desmarteau and Z. Desmarteau, Montreal.

Throwing 16 lb. hammer—R. Sheldon and J. S. Mitchell, New York; D. Cuthbert, and D. A. Falkner, Glengarry, and E. Desmarteau and Z. Desmarteau, Montreal.

Running Long Jump—W. Hapenny, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; E. Decarie, Hawkesbury; A. J. Stewart, E. Vibert, P. Stewart, T. Savage, P. Molson, F. Lukeman, and B. W. Parker, Montreal.

Running High Jump—M. J. Morris, of Glengarry, Ont.; E. Decarie, Hawkesbury, Ont.; W. Hapenny, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; George Trenholme, Westmount; Oliver Waugh, R. Ward, A. J. Stewart, E. Pelletier, C. E. Stanley, James Norris, F. Lukeman and B. W. Parker, Montreal.

Throwing Discus—R. Sheldon and John Flanagan and J. S. Mitchell, New York; E. Desmarteau, D. Boisclaire, Z. Desmarteau and Arthur Smith, Montreal.

Throwing 56-lb. weight, (height)—R. Sheldon, John Flanagan, J. S. Mitchell, New York; E. Desmarteau, Z. Desmarteau, D. Boisclaire, Montreal, P.Q.

100 yards, foot race—J. C. Morton, London, Eng.; P. J. Walsh, New York; Robert Kerr, Hamilton, Ont.; M. J. Morris, Glengarry; R. A. Corley, C. P. Disney, J. D. Morrow, J. C. Riddell, John Douglas, F. Lukeman, P. Molson, Montreal, P.Q.

One mile, foot race— F. Nebrich, New York; E. R. Williams, Ottawa, Ont.; P. Deer, Caughnawaga; A. Woods, A. W. Morrison, G. C. Palmer, G. E. Stanley, M. C. McMartin, A. Gale, Montreal, P.Q.

220 yards, foot race—J. W. Morton, London, Eng.; P. J. Walsh, H. L. Hillman, New York; Robert Kerr, Hamilton; R. A. Corley, J. D. Morrow, P. Molson, J. G. Riddell, John Douglas, F. Lukeman, Montreal, P.Q.

Two miles, foot race—F. Nebrich, New York, A. J. Burns, E. R. Williams, Ottawa, Ont.; J. J. Thompson, E. A. Hughes, Toronto, Ont.; P. Deer, Caughnawaga; G. C. Palmer, G. E. Stanley, Montreal, P.Q.

440 yards, foot race—H. L. Hillman, H. V. Vallentine, New York; C. P. Disney, J. D. Morrow, P. Molson, J. C. Riddell, F. Lukeman, John Douglas, Montreal.

120 yards, hurdle race—W. Hapenny, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Oliver Waugh, Ted. Savage, F. Lukeman, B. W. Parker, Montreal, P.Q.

880 yards, foot race—H. V. Vallentine, H. L. Hillman, F. Nebrich, New York; P. Deer, Caughnawaga; G. C. Palmer, C. E. Stanley, M. C. McMillan, A. Gale, J. H. McKay, Montreal.

Five miles, foot race—A. J. Burns, E. R. Williams, Ottawa, Ont.; J. J. Thomson, E. A. Hughes, Toronto; P. Deer, Caughnawaga; E. A. Tate, J. M. McCuaig, John McCallum, T. Shipman, A. Woods, H. de Jersey, J. Cassidy, W. Watson, F. Kearns, Montreal.

MR. T. V. MORTON,
The champion sprinter of the world, who runs in the Caledonian games on Monday against American and Canadian cracks.

FOOTBALL.

The Y.M.C.A. and Mountain Birds meet in a league game at the Baseball Park this afternoon. Kick off at 5.15 o'clock. The Y.M.C.A. will line up as follows:—Raynor, Sykes, Steedman, Wilson, Macrae, Burton, Gilchrist, Jameson, Hollingsworth, Griffiths, W. Steedman and Dudgeon.

NATIONALS VS. MONTREAL

The game between the Montreals and the Nationals will prove exciting. The last meeting of the two teams was one of the best games seen in the league series this season. Both teams have been practicing faithfully, and nothing has been left which will make the teams as fit as is possible to stand the strain of what it is anticipated will be the snappiest contest these two aggregations have ever put up.

Messrs. Pete Murphy and T. Slattery will be the referees, though they do not expect to have much trouble.

NATIONALS VS. SHAMROCKS

A large crowd will turn out to see the French-Canadians and the Irishmein at lacrosse on Labor Day. The game will be on the National grounds. The Shamrocks have been out well this week and with the old players in the line-up something like old form may be expected. The Nationals know that it will not do for the champions to drop another game just now. There won't be much sympathetic letting up though, and the Irishmen will have to hustle around if they want to win.

FALL GOLF FIXTURES.

The Royal Montreal Golf Club has issued a card with the following autumn fixtures for 1905:

Sept. 2—Bogey competition, handicap. Pewters presented by club.
Sept. 4—Labor Day. Ottawa match at Ottawa.
Sept. 9—Victoria at St. Lambert.
Sept. 9—Second non-combatants match, at Dixie. Prize by club.
Sept. 16—Vice-President's (Mr. A. J. Dawes) prize. Handicap match play.
Qualifying round, handicap, medal play. Sixteen to qualify.
Sept. 23—Bankers and Brokers versus the club.
Sept. 30—Invitation tournament. Medal play.
Oct. 7—Quebec match, at Dixie. Morning match.
Oct. 14.—Handicap foursomes, two balls. Medal play.
Oct. 11.—Team match. President's versus Vice-President's.

OSBORNE VS. LACHINE

The following will represent the Osbornes in this cricket match to-day: A. Atkinson, N. Lewis, H. Lewis, K. Doyle, H. McNeil, A. Tucker, W. Cropper, A. Holcombe, O. Williams, W. Toole, G. McDermott. Reserves—E. McDermott, S. Brereton, H. Smith. Match will start at 2.30 sharp.

MISS SUTTON A WINNER

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 1.—Miss May Sutton, the world's woman tennis champion, today, defeated Miss Helen Homans, the New York State woman's champion, in the semi-finals of the ladies' singles at the Tri-State tennis tournament, 6—0, 6—1. The championship match will be held to-morrow between Miss Sutton and Miss McAteer, the present champion.

TO-DAY'S CRICKET

The following will represent Westmount on the grounds with Victoria—B. Murray, S. S. Woodward, W. T. Heatherington, E. K. Worall, R. Allan, O. G. Becket, J. Felous, A. E. Howell, K. Dowie, W. Dalton, L. Riley.

OTTAWA VS. MONTREAL

The Montreal team to play Ottawa in Ottawa on Labor Day is as follows: — G. Fernabee, captain; C. B. Godwin, E. C. Smith, G. C. Smith, C. N. Racker, G. E. Moberly, W. H. Wright, D. S. Gough, C. W. Dean, R. A. McLaren, E. Wallace.

ENGLAND VS. MONTAEAL

There is considerable difference of opinion about the selection in the Montreal team which is to play the Pilgrims. Experts want to know why Clapp, who is undoubtedly the finest goaler in Canada, must stand down. Why Sutherland is up and Woodburn not. Worst of all, why is Neville, the smartest half back in Montreal, relegated to the decimal position of a spare. And why hasn't Nairn got a place.

BEAUREPAIRE REGATTA

A very large reresentation of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club fleet will take part in the Beaurepaire regatta on Monday next. The club steamer will, for the convenience of its members, leave Dorval at noon, arriving at the course shortly before 1 o'clock, when the races are scheduled to start. This will be the last racing of the season, and there is every promise of a good turnout.

On Saturday, Sept. 9, the club will give a final dance at the club house, Dorval. As on former occasions, the 'bus will meet the 8 o'clock train from Montreal, and will return to the 11 o'clock train and the last electric car at Lachine.

Opal Fixture.... —.. —k..hmb ch

The Opal baseball team will meet the Irene baseball team this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

The Irene lacrosse team will also meet the Points for the junior championship of Montreal, on the old Exhibition grounds, head of Park avenue.

CALEDONIA CUP

Westmount play the Caledonians to-day in the semi-finals of the Caledonia cup.

C.P.R. meet Outremont to-day on Fletcher's Field.

The victors in these series will meet on Monday on the M.A.A.A. grounds to play for the cup.

INTERNATIONAL AT OTTAWA

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—The United States only require 28 runs to win the International here, and they have seven wickets to do it with.

The United States did not add much this morning to their overnight score, which concluded quickly for 105, just 32 run ahead of their opponents. In their second visit to th wicket the Canadians fared much better, and whilst no really heavy scoring was done, the batsmen who made the runs, seemed easier in themselves.

The pitch was again soddened.

Hill and Richards initiated the Montreal innings after the disposal of the overnight not outs. Both men displayed a keen patience, though it was plain the bowling would get better instead of worse, and that dashing, slogging tactics were the only methods on such a ground. When the turf began to render material assistance to the bowlers the Canadian wickets commenced to drop with painful regularity at short intervals.

Richards, of McGill, alone was master of the situation, and he turned down all attempts to fool him. He played the fast treacherous bowling with unerring ease. He drove hard, and always well placed his hits, and never gave a shadow of a chance. Ackland was the only man who really adopted heroic measures. He hit out, and his 29 includes three fours and a six—the latter being a clean lift from the ground. Ackland and Richards made a splendid stand together, and Richards's fall to a slow one from Adams represented the loss of the last chance of Eastern Canada to put up anything of a lead.

The Americans had all the luck. When the went in the pitch was in much better condition, and the edge was therefore taken off the bowling. The latter was soon collared, and the scoring was very rapid.

The scores are:

Eastern Canada—First innings, 73.

SECOND INNINGS.

H. C. Hill, b Greene	6
E. L. Richards, b Adams	35
J. L. Ritchie, b King	2
W. C. Baber, b King	2
M. C. Bristow, c Cartwright, b Greene	11
H. Ackland, c King, b Cregar	29
C. R. E. Willets, b Adams	4
H. B. McGiverin, c Adams, b Cregar	2
F. L. C. Pereira, b Adams	11
Wright, not out	7
D. Campbell, b Adams	3
Extras	3
Total	115

United States—First Innings, 105.

SECOND INNINGS.

P. B. King, bw, b Bristow	21
D. H. Adams, c Pereira, b Bristow	14
J. H. Mason, b Bristow	3
C. C. Morris, not out	14
E. M. Cregar, not out	1
Total, three wickets for day	56

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Canadians—First Innings—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bristow	19	5	41	3
Hill	18	5	33	4
Baber	7	1	15	1
McGiverin	7	4	8	1

United States—Second Innings—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
King	20	9	34	4
Greene	15	7	39	2
Cregar	6	0	19	2
Adams	8	0	20	4

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., Sept. 1.—The international tennis tournament was continued to-day, 17 matches in all being played. In the All-Canadian series, the finals to be played on Saturday are between Boyse and Stewart, both of Barrie. Irving Wright and Stewart meet to decide the international championship, and Grant and Wright meet Burns and Suckling to decide the doubles. In the ladies' singles Miss Day meets Miss Summerhayes. To-day's scores follow:

International championship—Burns beat Kirkover, 6—2, 6—4.

Stewart beat Avery, 6—4, 7—5.

Wright beat Burns, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2.

International championship, doubles — Suckling and Burns beat Hall and Mackeim, 6—3, 6—4; Wagner and Avery beat Grant and Bagge, 6—4, 6—3.

All-Canadian championship—Boyse beat Burns, 6—1, 6—0; Stewart beat Suckling, 6—3, 8—6, 6—3.

Handicap—Wagner beat George Field, 6—3, 6—2.

Grant beat Suckling, 6—3, 2—6, 7—5.

Boyse beat Avery, 6—2, 6—1.

Field beat Suckling, jr., 2—6, 6—2, 6—1.

Wagner beat Baggs, 6—2, 7—5.

Bryant beat Gurney, 6—4, 1—6, 6—0.

McLaughlin beat Cutler, 6—2, 2—6, 6—1.

Boyse beat McLaughlin, 6—4, 6—4.

International ladies' singles—Miss Day won from Miss Hague, 6—2, 1—6, 6—3.

International champion, Buffalo and Toronto—Hall beat Cutler, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1.

FOLLOWERS OF SARAFOFF

BULGARIAN-MACEDONIAN INSURGENTS MAKE A RAID ON TURKISH TERRITORY.

London, Sept. 1.—Information has reached London from Sofia that 800 Bulgarian-Macedonian insurgents, followers of Boris Sarafoff, have left Sofia, and are expected to raid Turkish territory. It is supposed in Sofia that some big movement is on foot, and the Turkish authorities fear serious disturbances. The Bulgarian bands in Macedonia are extremely mobile.

THE SHAH IN RUSSIA

SOVEREIGN OF PERSIA REACHED PETERHOF TO-DAY.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 1.—The Shah of Persia has arrived at the frontier, and will reach Peterhof on Saturday.

London, Sept. 2.—The correspondent of the 'Morning Post' at St. Petersburg asserts that the Russian Government is making efforts to impress on the Shah of Persia that Russia is still a great military power. Some of the finest troops in the empire are now concentrated at St. Petersburg, according to the correspondent, who says that the police have ordered every household to display the Persian flag on the occasion of the Shah's arrival.

PRINCE LOUIS AT QUEBEC

DINNER AT GARRISON CLUB—CRUISERS SAILED THIS MORNING.

Quebec, Sept. 2.—Prince Louis of Battenberg was entertained at dinner at the Garrison Club last evening, when a hundred guests were present.

Mayor Parent, on behalf of the citizens, read an address, to which His Highness replied in French.

The six cruisers of the Second Squadron left port this morning at seven o'clock.

CHICAGO PRINTERS' STRIKE

A POSSIBILITY OF THE STRUGGLE SPREADING TO OTHER CITIES.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—A spread of the job printers' strike to other cities is a possibility following the arrival of Mr James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, to-morrow. It is urged in support of the proposed action that the strikers going on in other cities the Chicago Typothetae would be unable to get men to come here to take positions.

The Typothetae convention will be held at Niagara Falls next week. Some of the typographical officers believe they should try to weaken the employers' position by calling the men out before the masters gather at the convention and plan concerted action.

STRATFORD MURDER

TWO MEN HELD FOR KILLING OF GAMBLE AND SENECA.

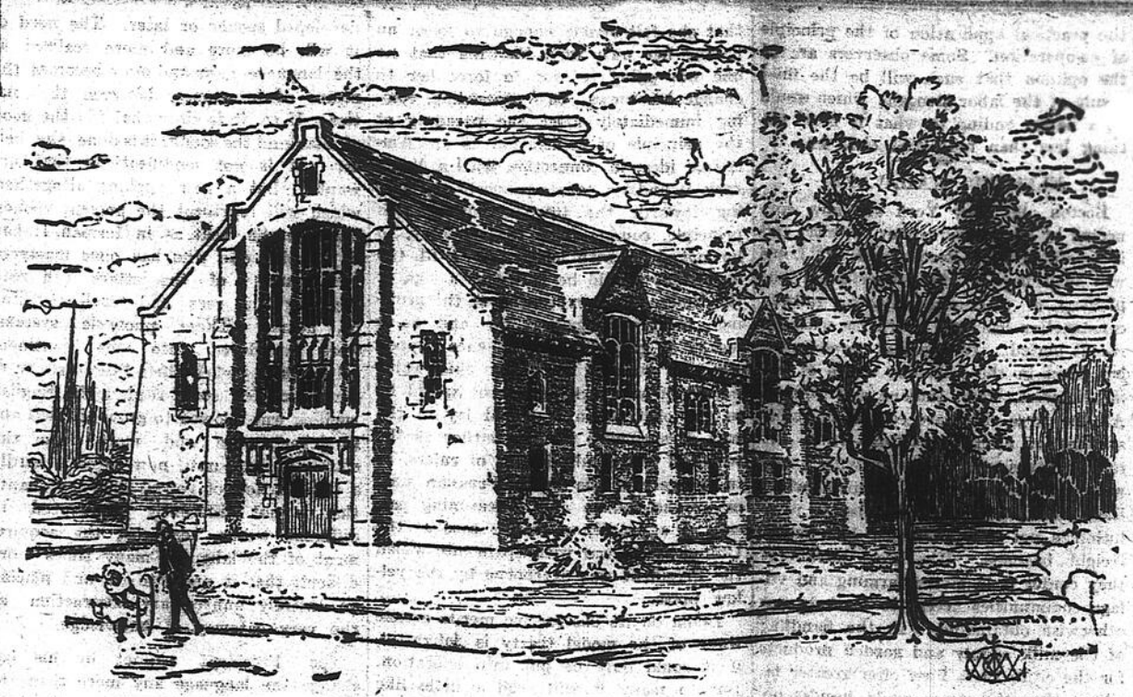
Stratford, Sept. 1.—At the adjourned inquest, held to-day into the death of John Gamble and Adam Seneca, last week, a verdict was rendered to the effect that John Gamble came to his death at the hands of either Adam Seneca, Howard Corfield or Caleb Pioneer, and that Adam Seneca died at the hands of either Gamble, Corfield or Pioneer. In consequence of this verdict Corfield and Pioneer are under arrest, indicted for murder. Additional witnesses were examined, but nothing of importance was elicited. Seneca was found on the railway track badly mangled, while Gamble was found outside his shanty near by, with his head battered in.

Advertisements.

DISEASES.

Of the "Strenuous Life."

Lack of exercise is the modern cause of disease. Walking and horseback have given place to electric cars. No exercise means Constipation, Dyspepsia, inactive Kidneys and muddy Skin. When the bowels do not move regularly, the body suffers from poisoned blood. The natural tissue-waste is removed by the bowels, kidneys and skin. When the bowels do not move, their work has to be done by the other two because the waste products in the system must be gotten rid of. And the result? Backache, sallow or grey complexion, headaches, furred tongues and irritable tempers, all symptoms of blood poisoning. Well, can constipation be cured? Certainly it can be—by fruit, which is Nature's purgative. A well known physician in Ottawa has discovered a process whereby the juices of apples, oranges, prunes and figs are combined and made more active, as a medicine, by forcing into the united juices one more atom of bitter from the orange peels. This makes a new fruit, many times more active than ordinary fruit, which acts on the stomach, liver, bowels and skin. The laxative fruit extract is condensed into tablets and sold under the name of "Fruit-a-tives" or "Fruit Liver Tablets." These tablets are only fruit with tonics added. "Fruit-a-tives" are a natural cure for constipation, headaches, biliousness, kidney and liver diseases and all blood impurities—by acting on the bowels, liver, skin and kidneys just as fresh ripe fruits act. They will not gripe. All druggists have them, 50c. a box, 6 boxes for $2.50 or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.



THE MACVICAR MEMORIAL CHURCH.

The corner stone of the MacVicar Memorial Church, Montreal Annex, will be laid this afternoon. The site of the new edifice is a lot 100 by 150 feet, at the corner of St. Viateur and Hutchison streets, which is large enough to allow the building of a manse and two wings should they be found necessary. The building will be a handsome brick structure, with slate roof, and interior fittings of stained whitewood. In the rear of the pulpit will be the vestry and young men's meeting room. The main body of the church will have a seating capacity of four hundred and fifty, and with the addition of a gallery, another hundred could be easily accommodated. The main entrance will be on St. Viateur street. A Sunday-school room capable of seating three hundred children will occupy the greater part of the basement. The building committee consists of Messrs. Parson, Gladston, Kennedy and Brookbank, and the architects are Messrs. MacVicar and Heriot, Temple Building. The Rev. D. J. Graham is the energetic pastor of the church.

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Economy and durability are features worthy of consideration when purchasing a Cooking Range.
THE "PROWSE" STEEL PLATE RANGE,
after very many years' test, still retains public favour. One lady says:
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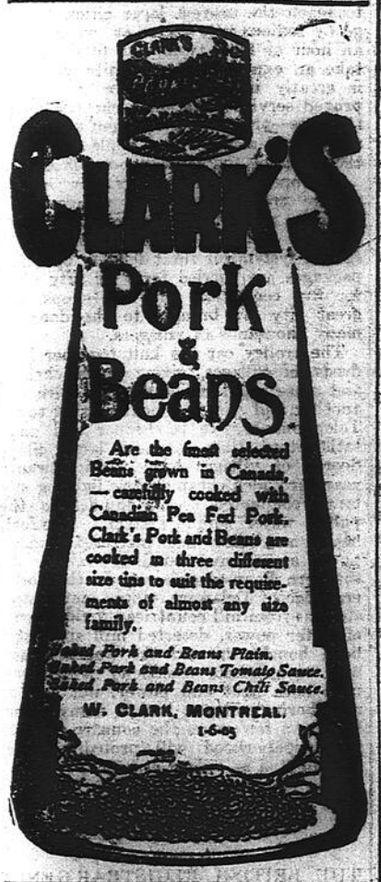

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MONTREAL CHINESE MISSION

MR. YONG KAY, OF BOSTON, WILL ADDRESS CHINESE SCHOOLS TO-MORROW.

To-morrow the officers, teachers and scholars of the various Chinese Sunday-schools in the city will rally to their posts of duty for the commencement of the fall and winter work. During the summer most of the schools have been kept open, some combining their efforts when teachers and scholars were both few in number. To-morrow all the schools are expected to re-open in good form.

Mr. Yong Kay, formerly a missionary of the Boston Chinese Mission, will be in the city over Sunday, and will address the Chinese school in Chalmers Church at 10 o'clock in the morning, and other city schools during the day. He will also address the Chinese Christian Endeavor Society, which is already planning further assistance towards China's evangelization.

The Montreal Chinese Mission, which is purely unsectarian, welcomes all who are willing to assist as teachers at week night or Sunday-school sessions. The officers of the mission wish to impress upon the Christian workers of the city their indebtedness to the Orientals at their own door. The gift of the Gospel being the best gift the New World can offer those who come from heathen lands, the obligation upon Montrealers is realized to be great. The Chinese having much opposition from various quarters to contend with, it is felt that Christian sympathy and practical assistance is due them by the better portion of the community. Where, they ask, is to be found a better investment than the time and money spent in instructing the Chinese in our language and the principles of the Christian religion?

WILL CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY.

Solemn services will be held in the Church of the Redemptorist Fathers, at Hochelaga, to-morrow, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the canonization of Saint Gerard Majello, in his lifetime a member of the order.

THE PEACE TREATY

Document May be Completed This Evening

IN THE MEANTIME AN ARMISTICE HAS BEEN SIGNED, TO TAKE EFFECT WHEN TREATY IS SIGNED.

Dr. Morrison, special correspondent of the London 'Times,' at Portsmouth, N.H., cables his paper as follows, according to the Montreal 'Gazette':—

Late last night came the news that the Emperor of Japan had agreed to conclude an armistice as proposed to him by the Portsmouth plenipotentiaries. About the same time arrived a despatch from Count Lamsdorff, to M. Witte, with the Czar's consent to a similar proposal, both proposals having been made simultaneously on the conclusion of the peace agreement on Monday last. At eleven o'clock this morning a meeting was held in the apartment of Baron Komura in this hotel. There were present Messrs. Komura, Witte, Takahira and Rosen. At 11.30 these four plenipotentiaries signed an armistice, not to take effect until the treaty of peace was signed.

This suspension of armistice was arranged at the request of Japan. Not, be it understood, simply in distrust of Russia, but in order to avoid all possible danger of a rupture between the powers before the signature of the treaty. This naturally gives rise to doubts. Why should Japan suppose that the signature to the treaty is doubtful? On the one hand the agreement about Sakhalin is said not to be complete. On the other, no difference arises or belief arises except about the meaning of words. Each statement is from an equally good source, one Japanese, one Russian. The delay of the Czar in acknowledging M. Witte's telegram of peace, quoted yesterday, might have seemed to the Japanese suspicious had not the Emperor of Japan refrained from congratulating his plenipotentiaries. Count Lamsdorff's despatch to M. Witte was thought sufficient evidence of the Czar's acquiescence, if not of his enthusiastic approval. But to-day comes from St. Petersburg, a large official narrative of the events in the conference leading to peace, which ends there.

After the above had been inserted in the protocol the sittings of the plenipotentiaries were terminated so far as regards preliminary questions looking to peace, which will serve as a basis of the final treaty of peace between Russia and Japan. Not final then, as yet.

The Japanese seem, at any rate, disposed to take no chances. It is said in further explanation of the delay, that the time required is to notify Generals Oyama and Linevitch, both of them supposed, however, to be in direct communication with their capitals. It is further remarked that the armistice only becomes operative when useless, since the treaty of peace is itself a permanent armistice, unless provisions be made to the contrary. These mysteries may be cleared up later.

Yesterday's and to-day's progress in drafting the treaty were so good that the draftsmen now think the whole may be completed by to-morrow night. 'Errors and accidents excepted,' adds one of them. 'But,' he continued, 'all difficulties save one are, (he used an expressive French word), aplanis.'

'Then there have been difficulties?'

'There are always difficulties, and if you had ever tried to draft a treaty in two languages, of which one party knows only one, you would understand they must be considerable. What we aim at is to frame a treaty that there may be hereafter no room for doubt. There is none, perhaps with one exception, in the agreement of the plenipotentiaries. We mean there shall be none in the treaty itself. In the protocols ambiguities do occur, and these we must refer to the plenipotentiaries, who, in their turn, may wish to refer them to St. Petersburg and Tokio. But if all goes well, you will hear no complaint from either side, and both sides are equally desirous to complete the work.'

To-morow, however, Sakhalin is to be put in shape, and it is not quite clear that agreement has been reached about certain details, such as demarcation, fortification, commercial rights, and perhaps other things. That is the only remaining article concerning which any discussion is probable. There will be 15 or 16 articles in all, 'mostly short.' Washington has despatched a skilled engrosser, who has arrived. It is believed he can finish his work by Monday, and the treaty will be signed on Tuesday. Unless the State Department asks for a copy, the treaty will be in duplicate only, 'but, of course, the department can have a copy, or, rather, an original, if it wishes. In that case the treaty will be in triplicate.'

Concerning Sakhalin, a Russian official says the government version is:

'Japan adhered to her claim for the southern part of Sakhalin, undertaking not to take military precautions therein, not to construct fortifications, and to keep Leperouse Strait open.'

And to this Russia agreed. The present subjects of divergence, therefore, if any, must be other than these. The truth seems to be, after three weeks' debates, the final draft of the terms offered by Japan and accepted by Russia was too succinct to cover all disputed points.

Later a Russian high authority says explicitly concerning Sakhalin and the Russian plenipotentiaries, should difficulties occur, and he knows of none and expects none, they must come from the Japanese.

He had no explanation to offer of the armistice problem. He does not understand why the Japanese proposed to-day stand why the Japanese propsed delay. In the comments above made, when repeated to him, he acquiesced. 'An armistice of that kind is no armistice; it is an armistice pour rire. But, since the Japanese desired it, we accepted it, as we have accepted much else, rather than make trouble.'

A message from the Czar to the Russian plenipotentiaries has at last arrived this morning. The message expresses assent to the agreement for peace, of approval of his plenipotentiaries' conduct of the negotiations, and thanks for their services. I give what I understand to be the purport of the message, which was withheld from publication.

M. WITTE'S FUTURE.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The correspondent of the 'Matin,' at Portsmouth, N.H., says there is reason to believe that M. Witte will return to public life on his return to Russia.

TO NAME STREET AFTER ROOSEVELT.

Brussels, Sept. 1.—A proposal was made in the Municipal Council to-day to name a new street Rue Roosevelt, to commemorate the services of the President of the United States on behalf of peace.

RUSSIAN PRESS COMMENT.

London, Sept. 2.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Times' says that never, perhaps, in Russia's history have the newspapers so boldly and clearly expressed the plain truths of the situation. The palm belongs to the 'Slovo,' which, though a persistent advocate of peace, confesses that its gladness is damned by undying resentment that Rusia has been brought so low that she should have to rejoice because she was not compelled to pay an indemnity. It adds: 'Can we ever forgive the regime, which, since Aug. 19, has begun to recede into the past? No. We can never forgive. The shameful war and the wounds to national pride will never be effaced. We shall never forgive the regime, and this feeling, more than any other, carries the assurance that we can never return to the past.'

On every side the conviction prevails that Russia and Japan are going to be friends. All minds are directed to the coming Duma. The government shows no slackening. According to an authoritative statement, elections will have been held everywhere by December. It is stated that an ukase will shortly be issued granting the right of meeting for electioneering purposes. Meanwhile the press will be allowed the widest measure of freedom. This is already apparent from the tone of the editorials on the peace agreements.

PEACE TERMS DENOUNCED

Katsura and the Marquis Ito Receive Many Memorials

PRESS OF JAPAN URGE THE PEOPLE TO TAKE ACTION.

Tokio, Sept. 1.—M. Katsura, the premier, and the Marquis Ito have received numerous protests and memorials appealing against the terms of peace as published in the newspapers.

It is possible that the Japanese plenipotentiaries will publish a statement at Portsmouth on the conclusion of their labors. The Foreign Office intimates that nothing will be published here until a signed copy of the treaty has reached the Emperor for his approval. It will probably be gazetted about a month hence. Baron Komura may make a personal statement to the Diet explaining the proceedings at the Conference.

The 'Yorozu,' an independent radical organ, attacks the Portsmouth settlement, commencing its articles: 'Arise, brethren.' Then, recalling the attempt to assasinate Count Okuma, it says: 'The people will never remain quiet when national interests are menaced.'

The 'Yorozu' affirms that the nation will be humiliated unless the people take strong action. It asks why the victor is conciliatory and the vanquished arrogant. It declares that the speedy intervention of the people alone will prevent a national disgrace following the brilliant victories by land and sea. It continues: 'If such intervention does not come, our brothers killed on the field will have died an inglorious death.'

The minor papers generally express anger, and denounce the peace as humiliating.

The 'Jiji' says: 'The fact that the agreement was arrived at without a rupture can only mean great concessions by our plenipotentiaries. Our peace concluded on such terms can never satisfy the nation.'

The 'Mainichi' says: 'We are disappointed. The fruits of victory have been lost by weak diplomacy. Japan, victorious in the field, has been defeated in the council chamber.'

MINISTRY MAY FALL

London, Sept. 2.—The Tokio correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' emphasizes the general discontent in Japan. He says it will undoubtedly result in the fall of the Katsura ministry. It is considered that the partition of Sakhalin will in all probability entail another terrible conflict with reorganized Russia.

The 'Mail' says it understands that Great Britain is considering the advisability of entirely evacuating Wei-hai-wei in order to emphasize the integrity of China and to maintain her demand for a universal open door. This would leave Germany at Kiao chau, the only western power retaining a forcibly acquired base in northern China.

REJOICING IN RUSSIA

FLAGS FLYING AND PEOPLE SHOWING EVERY EVIDENCE OF WELCOMING PEACE.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 1.—Peace rejoicings are reported from all over the country. Flags are flying and there are illuminations in many places.

DISSATISFACTION AT COURT.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 1.—The marshals of the nobility of all the provinces have arranged to meet here on Sept. 19 to consider the situation resulting from the conclusion of peace. The presidents of the zemstvos and municipalities will assemble at Moscow on Sept. 19. It is the evident sense throughout the empire that the conclusion of the war requires reflection before its bearing upon Russia's future government can be understood. Deep dissatisfaction continues at court at the position in which Rusisa finds herself.

TO RAISE LOAN IN AMERICA.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 1.—The 'Slovo' says that M. Witte has been successful in the preliminary steps to arise a large three percent loan in America.

EITHER ALLIANCE OR ANOTHER WAR.

Copenhagen, Sept. 1.—In an interview, Col. Alexeieff, military attaché of the Russian legation here, said it was necessary to submit to peace. The principal thing for Russia now is the reorganization of her army, which no doubt will be done with the greatest energy, as it may be doubtful if peace is permanent. The future will show either an alliance or war between Russia and Japan.

FRENCH FEELING FOR JAPAN.

London, Sept. 2.—The Paris correspondent of the 'Telegraph' says there is no disposition in high quarters to take the slightest exception to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The feeling against Japan, which was rather bitter, has quite died out.

CHINESE PRESS COMMENT.

Shanghai, Sept. 1.—The press comments unfavorably upon Japan. The semi-official 'Siuwaupao' says that, although Rusisa was uniformly defeated, Japan's critical financial position forced her to accept peace. The paper urges China to take advantage of the belligerents to recover Manchuria.

The 'Nafaughpao,' which is the Viceroy's organ, does not believe in Japan's magnanimity. It fears that China will be made to pay part of the costs of the war.

EDUCATED ANIMALS COMING.

Professor E. K. Crocker's troupe of educated horses, ponies, donkeys and mules will shortly be exhibited in Montreal. The performance given by these animals is a truly wonderful exhibition of the result of patience, skill and humane treatment. The London 'Globe' says:—'Of equine intelligence the London public has before now seen many notable manifestations, but none so remarkable as those supplied by Mr. Crocker's extraordinary pupils. They surpass, we should say, all that has hitherto been achieved by members of their race.'

A GIANT MUSHROOM.

A giant mushroom, measuring 45 inches in circumference, and weighing eight pounds, was found at Verdun a few days ago.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1905.

WITTE.

The rumor that M. Witte will become Premier or Chancellor of Russia is presumably based rather on its high probability than on knowledge. In the first place, he has come back with laurels on his brow. If 'peace with honor' could be inscribed on the shield of Disraeli, returning from Berlin, it may surely appear in much larger letters on that of the Russian plenipotentiary, whose triumph has been so unexpected and so signal. The nation attributes the victory to him and he has even managed to attribute it to himself. In one sense he deserves the honor, as he dared much for his country in undertaking the mission, but it was chiefly his good luck. When a man was needed for this Conference, it was not Witte who was chosen, for the obvious reason that he had been opposed to the war from the first, had been, in consequence, discarded as the Czar's adviser, and had written an article showing the necessity of making peace. Besides the fact that he was in disfavor and out of the Czar's confidence, a person with his record was the last man to choose to demand terms from a conquering nation. The man who was appointed, however, took ill. His illness may have been genuine, if anything Russian ever is genuine. But it seemed likely that whoever was appointed would take ill, as the only alternative that presented itself seemed to be discomfiture, either through failure to come to terms or through surrenders which would be the political death-warrant of whoever signed them. So M. Witte was pitched upon as a 'dernier ressort.' The Dowager Empress, who is a force in Russia, and all for good, wanted him, because she knew he wanted peace. The court threw the commission at him because it did not like him. The Czar sent him, but refused him plenipotentiary powers, which was a necessary precaution in view of Witte's antecedents, and was entirely satisfactory to Witte himself, as he would at least have the Czar to hide behind in case he surrendered more than the Russians could tolerate. It was not Witte's resoluteness but the Czar's recklessness as to the war's continuance that saved the situation for Russia. It was the mad unwillingness of the court circle to bend to circumstances that crowned their hated envoy. He does, however, return crowned with laurels, and from being, as all feared, cast aside into the dust-heap, he has become the greatest Russian of them all.

The fact that Witte is the genius of Russia's new age is another fact that seems to point him out as the man for her first hour of constitutional development. He is not a radical theorist or troublesomely sensitive as to methods or he would never have got to the top in such a state as Russia. He is rather an opportunist, who, having risen from the ranks, and with much of western Europe in his veins, wanted the honor of bringing his country into line with the civilization of his day. It was he who did so much to develop Russia's railway and industrial systems. The latter, indeed, proved an overstimulated and dangerous growth. The enterprises that sprung up were either exotic as being entirely officered by foreigners or wildly extravagant through being managed by Russian gentleman whose very last idea was to do anything themselves. The chief effect of the industrial development was to draw the younger peasantry by thousands to the cities, which became for the country foci of socialist and anarchist leaven. Still the mills and the railways, bad as they have been through bad government and bad management, have certainly given Russia a great start towards modernity.

Though Witte returns to St. Petersburg with laurels, he has not brightened his reputation in the eyes of the world. Hopeless of doing anything with the imperturbable Japanese, he made it his chief business to appeal to the fly catchers of the press for sympathy against Japanese extortion and hard-heartedness and for the co-operation of the world against the yellow peril, all of which seemed to mankind in general a little babyish. Not less petty seems his self-glorification for the successful dissimulation by which he managed, as he believes, to convince the Japanese of an assurance and an indifference which were furthest from his thoughts. When he was selected for the mission he was the one man in Russia in whom the Japanese had confidence. He now glories over their folly in trusting him. It looks as though M. Witte might, as an able opportunist, serve Russia's present turn very well; but he does not seem likely to stand beside Beaconsfield and Bismarck in mysterious astuteness, or beside Lincoln and Gladstone in moral greatness. The world, however, seems to know the best and the worst of him, and will like him for the innocence of his unbosomments.

THE LABOR WAR.

Mr. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of Pennsylvania, in a speech he made the other day, confirmed the report current for some time that next April there would be a fight to a finish between the miners and the operators. Mr. Mitchell said that when the present wage agreement ended in that month, the men would demand recognition of the union and an eight-hour day. As these are the two points on which the operators have declared their determination not to yield, a strike more prolonged and embittered than that which inflicted so much misery on the operatives and on the public three winters ago may be expected. In the labor war, which is now a chronic feature of the industrial situation in the United States, the demand for recognition of the unions and an eight-hour working day is the ultimatum of organized labor. Towards a final struggle on this demand all the industrial forces, employers on one side, workers on the other, are tending. The questions involved have a wide political, as well as economical and social, application. While it is possible that the mine workers may succeed in establishing a monopoly of labor in connection with a monopoly in a special line of production, it is difficult to see how the monopoly principle could become established in free industries. But the claim of labor is quite consistent with the theory of protection which, carried to its legitimate conclusion, should include the laborer as well as his product. The two points in the workers' demand must be considered separately. Taking that for an eight-hour day first, it should be noted that the length of the working day has been reduced from time to time during the last hundred years, till now it stands in most ordinary trades at ten hours, and it is presumed that a further reduction would not produce any greater dislocation than former reductions. The ultimate decision must rest on the values given and received, as regulated by the law of supply and demand. The question of recognition of the union is altogether different. Though the workers may not see it now, such recognition would mean the creation of a system of caste, utterly antagonistic to the principle of equality. The best hope in connection with it is that it might lead to the practical application of the principle of co-operation. Some observers are of the opinion that such will be the final result of the labor struggle, which would be a happy ending to what is now nothing less than industrial civil war.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

Boston and New York are now connected by an electric trolley railway, and it is stated that Boston and St. Louis will soon have a like connection. The progress of inter-urban electric railway construction has been enormous within a recent period. Its greatest development has been in the populous states of the middle west, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. All the large cities are centres of radial systems of electric traction which are rapidly covering the country with a network of communication independent of the steam lines, which promise to revolutionize not only passenger but lighter freight business. The great advantage they confer is in giving farming and village communities access to markets not otherwise obtainable. In the handling of the milk supply and garden products for the cities these lines offer greater facilities than the steam roads, besides being more economical. In some parts of the country farmers can take an electric car to visit neighbors, or go on business to town or market, with the same ease that a city dweller can go from his home to his office and return. All these lines are reported as making good profits, for they have practically extended to the country the facilities of the street railway and created a short journey system of transit for themselves. Where the farmer had formerly to hitch up his horses and travel many miles over bad roads, losing much valuable time, he can now jump aboard a passing car and save all bother as well as time. This method of travel is also very largely used between city and city for distances up to forty and fifty miles

As with steam railways, there is a tendency to combination. Many small trolley companies find it advantageous to extend their connections and, in some cases, to consolidate. It seems probable from this that after a time there will be regular through lines with feeders in all directions, making the whole country like one huge city. This tendency is shown by the introduction of dining and sleeping cars on some roads. Those who use them say they are more pleasant than similar accommodation on the steam trains. In expressing, small articles the trolley roads have developed an extensive and a paying business by supplying a long felt want to people living in country places. Altogether, the new trolley system may be regarded as one of the greatest of modern conveniences. How far it is destined to supersede steam is another question. So far, it has not done so very much, having rather created its own business, and that in astounding quantity. As throughout the newer country the towns are created by the railways and are strung along them, the inter-urban electrics for the most part simply parallel the steam railways, but have created an entirely new business. There are cases where they sell ten and twenty times the number of tickets that the railways sold before they were opened. If they do not increase the railways' suburban and inter-urban business, they seem to make up for that by increasing travel generally. It seems probable, however, that for all short travel and way freight and, in short, for all traffic that cannot use the largest sizes of cars and locomotives and long trains, the electric principle will rapidly gain upon steam.

ARBITRATION.

A model arbitration treaty has been drawn up by Mr. Richard Bartholdt, one of the chief promoters of the inter-parliamentary movement on behalf of international good will, a self-elected congress which met last year at St. Louis. This draft is to be presented to the meeting of that congress which is now in session at Brussels. All good men, of course, approve of the principle of arbitration, wherever it can be applied. The difficulty about it is that in most cases it has no standards to fall back upon. Where two powers claim supremacy, as for instance China and Japan in Corea, the only standard of any practical value is their relative strength. Arbitration can in many cases only be a careful enquiry as to how much each party can be got to yield before going to war, and whether they can thus be brought to common ground. Under such circumstances the weakest or least stubborn would always yield most. There are cases where a court like The Hague tribunal would seem to be entirely in place, such as the determination of boundaries on the basis of past agreements. There never was a more obvious case of this sort than the so-called Alaska boundary case, which was properly matter for a lawsuit. Yet the United States positively refused to submit it to arbitration for no other reason than that she felt strong enough to insist on having her own way, knowing that no one was going to war to force her to change her views. This proceeding, coming immediately after the parading of the principle of arbitration as an 'American' idea, in connection with a Venezuela boundary, causes propositions looking towards the introduction of this principle, coming from that country, to be looked on with misgiving. Still, the movement should be hailed as a sign of the times, as an expression of the growing conscience against war and as a means of giving that conscience expression and time to act. The chief value indeed of any such agreement would lie in the obstruction it would lay in the way of springing to arms either as the result of the occult designs of rulers, as in the case of the Franco-Prussian war, or of the sudden and unreasoning passion of a people, as in the case of the United States war with Spain into which the President was overborne by the yellow press.

Taken on its obstructive merits article three of the model treaty is delightful, if it could only be put into operation. But to many it will read a little like Gilbert & Sullivan. It says:

In case the treaty making power elects to reject a decision after the same is rendered, before commencement of hostilities, the powers concerned and the administrative council at The Hague shall agree upon and publish what shall be considered contraband, the rights and duties of neutrals, as understood by the belligerents, and the day for commencing and ending of hostilities, and the territory within which war may be waged. This being done the question of war or peace shall be referred to the people of the appealing nation for their decision, before war is actually declared.

It is pretty certain that, if all the great powers were to agree to such terms and act up to them, war would be almost impossible. It would, in fact, be reduced to a killing tournament or a game, with an umpire to stake out boundaries and call time. The hope that would be in a reference to the people is not in the view that the people are more prudent or cautious or conscientious or responsible than their rulers, but that they would have the responsibility thrown upon them and would have to count the cost. The time it would take would generally let the occasion slip and perhaps be sufficient to allow a passing passion to cool. As has been the case during the Roosevelt Peace Conference, people would have to ask themselves the question that puzzled little Peterkin and old Caspar of Blenheim, namely, what they should kill each other for, and whether it was worth while. It was all very well to spring to arms because the 'Maine' blew up, but before such a question could be voted upon, there would arise the question as to whether that misadventure was by accident or design, and if the latter, by whose design? When people have, as at Portsmouth, been coldly discussing for some weeks the matter of going on to kill each other, the thing seems more and more repulsive, especially to the stronger party. The reference to the people is, however, in no other way a guarantee of peace or of justice. The Boer and Spanish wars were popular. Mr. Stead says that if the most extreme anti-Jewish legislation were submitted to a plebiscite of the Russian people, it would doubtless obtain a majority. The fact that an arbitration tribunal had put the aggressive nation in the wrong might seem so unfair to that people as to add fuel to the flame. It is certain, however, that there is a growing conscience against war. It is probable that the clergy, who are often, especially since the slave-holders' war in the United States, taunted with being a power on the side of war, would, if the matter were solemnly before the people, give their influence, in most cases, strongly against it. The magnanimity of Japan after a fortnight of cool deliberation whether to fight longer or not, may be looked on as an earnest of the good that is to be gained by any system that would secure calm deliberation.

PHONETIC SPELLING.

An instance of innate love of imperialism has been furnished by an enthusiastic advocate of spelling reform, who has applied to the President of the United States to issue an executive order for the adoption of the new phonetic system. The propounder of this novel idea admits that the order might be unconstitutional and many people, literary folk, journalists and others, would refuse to obey it, but that respect for the President would lead many more to follow his example. It is certain that many people, who have never been able to master the King's English, would welcome the President's English, as a great emancipation. In Chaucer's time, and in Shakespeare's, and much later, there was no authoritative spelling of English, and every man wrote what was right in his own eyes. It is a question whether any good was done by attempting to perpetuate a passing fashion as authoritative for all time, but it is this that was done. It seems certain that a phonetic spelling of our language will have to be developed sooner or later. The need of it will be more and more realized as the language more and more becomes the means of intercourse between the nations. If so, it is clear that for the good of mankind the sooner it is done the better. It is not modifications that are wanted, but a new spelling altogether, which will represent the present spoken language. So, that, as in German, Italian or Spanish, one who has once mastered the sounds of the letters can read anything he sees and spell anything he hears. These phonetic systems were introduced into the continental languages when their literatures were young and few could read, while English spelling was allowed to grow of itself and to depart more and more from the spoken tongue, until now there is hardly a combination of vowels and consonants that is not differently pronounced in different words, rendering the acquirement of the language many times more difficult that it needs to be, and placing an entirely unnecessary obstruction at the very gateway of knowledge.

The President cannot by his fiat change the language any more than the Roman emperor could, but, on the other hand, the change to a phonetic system is one that will probably need national or international action for its accomplishment. It is far more important than the metric system which is about to be introduced by government authority and which certainly could never come into use in any other way. It needed the French Revolution to begin it in France. It is certain that ninety-nine percent of the people could never be got to appreciate or take any practical interest in the change of mensuration standards until they were compelled to do so, and the same may be said of the written language. The President could not order it done, but Congress and parliaments could introduce it wherever these had authority, and so familiarize the people with it. The first thing to do, however, is to develop and agree upon the new spelling. This is a difficult task, as we have many sounds which we have no letters to represent, and each letter—especially each vowel—represents many different sounds. What is wanted is a letter for every sound, or, at least, a sound for every letter or combination of letters. There are those who devote themselves to the study of how to do this with least wrench to existing modes of printing and who seek to include all the vowel and consonant sounds used in Europe in their plan. The advantage of this is obvious, as under it whoever learned to read one language would be able, with the acquirement of a few new sounds, to read all languages and all dialects and nothing would remain but to know what the words mean.

THE PARTING SIGNAL.

Hoist the sail! and bid farewell to shore,
Steer for the deep, His Glories to explore,
Things of God! far and fair and strong,
Coast where booms the deep eternal song.

Come, secret wind, and fill the bulging sail,
Bear to the beach where choicest spirits hail.

Inimitable treasure, hidden for the good,
O finders joy! who find their all in God.

Doth He not entice the weary heart,
To share high festival with Him apart?
And in the deep seclusion of the mind,
Disclose the doubly beaten gold refined.

Time's but an islet in the sea of God
Its clime is cumbered with the carnal load.

Hoist the parting signal! Sail away!
And touch horizon of eternal day.

H. T. MILLER.

Feamsville, Ont.

PEPYS AS A MUSIC LOVER.

In a recently published book by Sir Frederick Bridge, on 'Samuel Pepys, Lover of Music,' the musical passages from the diary are brought together and illuminated with comment by the author:—

But on the whole Pepys distinctly preferred wind instruments to others. We have seen how wind-music 'wrapped up his soul' when he heard it at the theatre, so that he 'remained all night transported,' and throughout his diary he never tires of telling us how much he loved playing his Flageolet. Not only did he play it himself, but he had his wife taught this insinuating instrument, and on all occasions when it was possible he 'took out his Flageolet and piped.' He uses it to fill up the time till a dish of poached eggs was got ready for us,' and when his day's work is over he takes his Flageolet and played upon the leads in the garden where Sir W. Pen came out in his shirt-sleeves onto his leads, and then we staid talking and singing.'

But another instrument finally won him from his flageolet. In 1668 he became acquainted with the recorder or beaked flute, and was enraptured with it. 'To Dumbleby's, and there did talk a great deal about pipes; but did buy a recorder, which I do intend to learn to play on, the sound of it being of all sounds in the world most pleasing to me.' Of the recorder, Hamlet said, after talking with the players, 'And there is music, excellent music, in this little organ.'

VILLAGE LIFE

GROWING MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE TO SMALL TOWNS AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

('World's Work.')

We are returning to village life, though a generation ago it was thought by city people a form of intellectual and social stagnation. From 1880 to 1890 cities of 25,000 inhabitants or more grew almost twice as fast as the United States as a whole. From 1880 to 1900 the growth of the cities was slower. For example, towns of at least 8,000 inhabitants, from 1880 to 1890 grew a little more than four times as fast as rural communities, whereas from 1880 to 1900 the growth was a decided increase in the relative rate of rural growth. It must be remembered, too, that a large majority of the immigrants have remained in the cities. It is plain that the villages are more than holding their own as dwelling places for Americans.

What has acted upon the inhabitants of villages to keep them at home? Since 1894 there has been an amazing material improvement in cities and a constantly increasing business activity to attract able and energetic men. Yet a return to nature is going on, and it is because village life is not only becoming more attractive to those who have known no other, but is also drawing people who have long lived in cities. Men return after years of turmoil in great towns to pass their last days in the peace of their native villages. Meanwhile, the conditions that make the returned wanderers content are keeping the village youths at home.

There are villages of 1,500 inhabitants or fewer, fully 125 miles from New York. A distance by rail of scarcely three hours. A generation ago the villagers, to reach the nearest large cities, had to go by tedious way trains at twenty miles an hour or from twenty to fifty miles to take an express train. Railway service is greatly improved, and with the improved service have come cheaper postal facilities—prompt and frequent mails, and more rural mail service supplementary to the work of the railway post-office.

Metropolitan newspapers now appear at the breakfast table in villages more than 200 miles from the points of publication. One great railway line has a special system for rural delivery by which packages are carried forty or fifty miles for five cents, and thus the shops of a great city are brought to the doors of many thousands of villagers.

The trolley car has knit together hundreds of villages, giving them cheaper and more rapid communication with one another and with the next market town. Telephone service is cheaper and more satisfactory than in most large cities. Scores of villages have within twenty years provided cheap electric lighting systems, conducted as an adjunct to the public water supply system. Comfort, health and safety have increased through purer and more abundant water. In southern Pennsylvania and on the northern edge of Delaware, where many rapid streams from hill countries provide plenty of water power, deserted mill sites have been bought up and the water is now used to generate electricity which supplies both light and power, not only to neighboring villages, but to many farms. Within a few years the country roads in the neighborhood will probably be as well lighted as village streets.

VITAL STATISTICS

THE BRITISH REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S QUARTERLY RETURN.

The quarterly return of marriages, births and deaths in England and Wales during the half-year has been issued by the Registrar-General. The marriages deal with the months of January, February and March, and the births and deaths are during the months of April, May and June. The population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1905 is estimated 43,219,788 persons—that of England and Wales at 34,152,977, that of Scotland at 4,676,603, and that of Ireland at 4,390,208.

In the United Kingdom 299,103 births and 161,414 deaths were registered in the three months ended June 30. The natural increase of population was, therefore, 137,689. The number of persons married in the quarter ended March 31 was 118,866. The birth-rate in the United Kingdom in the second quarter was 27.6 and the death-rate 15 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The marriage-rate in that quarter was 11.2 per 1,000. During last quarter 134,745 emigrants embarked from the several ports of the United Kingdom.

Of the 123,041 deaths registered last quarter, 25,199 were those of infants under one year of age, 58,325 those of persons aged between one year and sixty years, and 39,517 those of persons aged sixty years and upwards.

Infantile mortality, measured by the proportion of deaths under one year of age to registered births, was 106 per 1,000, the average in the ten preceding second quarters having been 121.

The death-rate in London, including the Metropolitan workhouses, hospitals, and lunatic asylums situated outside the County of London, but excluding the deaths of persons not belonging to London that occurred in the London Fever Hospital, in the Metropolitan Asylums Board hospitals, and in the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, within the County of London, was equal to 14.3 annually per 1,000 living. If, however, all the deaths of non-Londoners that occurred in hospitals or other public institutions in London be excluded, the death-rate will not exceed 13.8 per 1,000. The annual death-rate per 1,000 living last quarter was 16.1 in Edinburgh, 18.5 in Glasgow, 20.4 in Dublin, and 19.5 in Belfast, against 14.3 in London.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, Aug. 31.—Senor Lizardo Garcia, who was elected president of Ecuador on Jan. 11, assumed the presidency to-day. The retiring president is General Leonidas Plaza.

The John Murphy Company Limited

Saturday, Sept. 2, 1905.

THE COMMENCEMENT.

The receiving room is all activity these days with new importations arriving by every steamer. The seemingly reckless manner in which we cleared the balance of summer goods shows to advantage now.

We're starting the Fall season a full month earlier than last year. Thousands of dollars worth of new goods have already passed Customs, and we're losing no time in opening them out. If you want to be sure of absolute novelty you know where to come.

DRESS GOODS EXHIBITION.

What's new in dress goods for the fall? Would you know? Our stock answers the question delightfully. Everything Canadian women will wear is not here yet, but enough arrives every day to make the inspection of it a decidedly interesting half hour to you.

DRESS GOODS.

Pure All Wool Scotch Tweed and West of England Tweed, the latter cloth famous for its beautiful combinations of colorings—full range of colorings and designs. .50, .65, and .75 a yard.

SUITINGS.

We have an "incomparable" selection to offer our customers—as an exceptional value for Monday out of the new goods to hand, we will offer a very choice assortment of 48 to 54 inch Llama and Thibet Cheviots, Canvas Weave Armures, Hopsack and Worsted Cheviots, Panamas and Venetian Broadcloths—each in a complete range of Autumn colorings—very smart fabrics for Tailor Made Gowns, Separate Skirts, etc. Monday . . . . $1.00.

VELVETEENS.

Fashion favors velveteens for the coming season—being in very close touch with the European markets, our preparations were made quite a while back, long before the yarns for this class of goods showed a tendency to rise.

We draw special attention to a line just to hand which we pride ourselves upon as being the best on the market.

We show every known and wanted color at .50 a yard.

TAFFETA SILKS.

A direct importation from the manufacturers of a very handsome quality in French Taffeta, full weight, guaranteed Lyons dye. Brilliant, rustling and soft finish quality, in all the newest colorings for Fall and Winter.

Exceptional value for - - - .75

BLACKS.

A "choice of our choicest," consisting of Embroidered Silk Armures, fancy and spot effects, in Crepe de Chines, plain and fancy Voile de Paris, plain and fancy Eoliennes, Silk and Wool "San Toy" Drap de Paris, Silk Warp Henriettas, Paramattas, etc., etc. We guarantee every length.

Special offer for Monday, $1.25

LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE, Regular .45 to .75. | .29

Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose and Balbriggan Hose in very fine designs of embroidered fronts, Lace ankles and all-over lace. In all the most fashionable shades and also in black and white.

This is a part of a special purchase made by one of our buyers when in Germany to be shared between the Montreal and Toronto stores. Regular .45 and .75 values.

Monday, .29 pair.

LADIES' WHITE UNDERSKIRTS, Good $2.00 and $2.25 values. | $1.49

In a variety of neat and pretty styles. Made with good heavy cotton tops. Some have 15 inch frill of lawn with clusters of tucks and edge of good embroidery, others 15 inch frill of Nainsook with four rows of lace insertion and five clusters of three fine tucks with edge of 2½ inch lace, and a few with four inch Cluny insertion, two ½ inch tucks above and two below insertion. Sizes 38 to 42 inches in the lot. Good $2.00 and $2.25 values.

Monday, each $1.49

SCHOOL GIRLS' DRESSES AND COATS.

NAVY MOTHER HUBBARDS for ages 3 to 8 years. | $1.75

Made with honeycomb yokes and very full skirts.

SAILOR STYLE DRESSES for ages 5 to 14 years. | $.210 to $4.50.

In Cream, Navy, Royal Blue and Red. Trimmed with three rows of Military Braid.

CASHMERE DRESSES for ages 6 to 10 years. | $5.00 to $6.00.

One piece Suits in Black, Brown and Cream.

CHILDREN'S FALL COATS in all sizes. | $2.90 to $10.00.

A full range of colors.

GIRLS' FALL ULSTERS for ages 7 to 16 years. | $2.50 to $5.00.

All well-made and nicely tailored. Trimmed with white stitches and buttons, full length, loose back and semi-belted. In Navy Blue only.

GIRLS' FALL ULSTERS for ages 7 to 16 years. | $4.25 to $7.25.

In Navy Blue Tweed with Snowflake effect. Collar trimmed with velvet, rows of gilt braid and gilt buttons. Full length. Very pretty garments.

This Store Closes at 5.30 p.m. daily.

The John Murphy Company Limited

TRAVELLERS' TRICKS

HOW COMMERCIAL MEN EVADE THE QUEBEC TAX.

Officers of His Majesty's Customs in this city are authority for the statement that the law recently passed by the Quebec Government imposing a tax of $300 on foreign commercial travellers doing business within this province is driving away much business that formerly was transacted in Montreal and other cities and towns throughout the province. Representatives of European and United States houses object to pay such a high fee for the privilege of doing business here, and various methods of evading the law have been devised.

The customs officers have discovered that considerable business with Montreal houses is being done at Ottawa. The scheme that has been extensively adopted is for travellers to take quarters in Ottawa and invite Montreal merchants to take a free trip to the capital as their guests. This generous invitation is accepted, and the Montreal man gets a pleasant and at the same time profitable outing. The Ottawa hotel gets the extra patronage. The railways get the same fare as if the traveller came here. The traveller, in fact, may pay a little more for the merchant's ticket than he would for his own, but he saves the freight on his samples. The Ottawa cabman drives them around instead of the Montreal cabman, and Ottawa's charms are viewed and advertised instead of Montreal's. This is made possible on account of there being no tax on travellers in the neighboring province. So the tax is a questionable advantage to Montreal,—an experiment the outcome of which is being watched with a great deal of interest in commercial circles. Again, some foreign firms rent small offices here, in which their representatives display their goods, and having such local offices they are exempt from the special tax.

'The whole thing,' said one of the customs officials yesterday morning, 'is certainly more or less detrimental to certain interests in our city, as it keeps considerable money out that heretofore found its way into the pockets of our citizens.'

BUILDING OPERATIONS

MARKED DECLINE NOTED FOR MONTH OF AUGUST.

The report of Mr. Chaussé, building inspector, for the month of August, shows that there has been a marked decline in the building operations throughout the city during that month, as compared with every other month since February last. The number of permits issued for new buildings was 91, the estimated value being $355,459. For alterations and improvements 62 permits were issued, the estimated value of the operations in this case being $93,646. The figures for the corresponding month of last year were $251,810 for new buildings and $60,890 for alterations, so that the return for August this year shows an increase of $103,649 in the estimated value of new buildings, and of $32,756 in that of alterations and improvements, or a total increase of $136,405.

For the first eight months of 1904 the estimated value of the building permits granted was $2,233,448, and that of the permits for alterations and improvements $442,825. The corresponding figures for the current year are $3,228,340 and $607,193 respectively, so that there is an increase this year of $995,392 in the estimated value of new buildings, and of $164,374 in that of alterations and improvements, or a total increase of $831,018.

The highest return for new buildings in any one month so far this year is $936,662, for 181 permits in May, which exceeds the highest return during the first eight months of 1904, which was $664,395, in May also, by $229,267. The highest return for alterations and improvements this year was $119,230, in March, and this also exceeds the highest total in 1904, which was $92,985, in May, by $26,245.

CHIEFS COMBINING

CANADIAN HEAD CONSTABLES TO FORM NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Campeau, chief of the city police, will leave Montreal this evening on his way to Toronto, to attend, next Tuesday and Wednesday, a convention of the chiefs of police for the purpose of establishing a National Association of the Chiefs of Police of the Dominion.

Matters for discussion at the convention will be the advantages of the use of the telephone instead of the telegraph as a means of communication between the different police organizations of the country, the establishment of a central bureau for the more speedy identification of criminals, and improving the means for the recovery of stolen property.

Chief Detective Carpenter stated yesterday that a national association of the chiefs of police would supply a long-felt want, and its establishment had his entire sympathies. The association would be not only an advantage and a help to the police in their work, but a public benefit.

TAYLOR CHURCH REOPENING.

Taylor Church, which has been for the last few Sundays closed, the services having been held in the school room, will be reopened to-morrow. The whole building has been thoroughly renovated, the roof has been repaired, and the auditorium splendidly ventilated. The school room nad church have been cleaned and beautifully decorated under the supervision of Mr. I. Trudeau, who is a manager of the church. The edifice is now one of the most beautiful of its kind in the city. The pastor, the Rev. W. D. Reid, has just returned from his holidays, and will conduct the reopening services.

THE REV. MR. GARTH WILL PREACH.

The Rev. W. Garth will preach in All Saints Church to-morrow evening.

COFFEE FOR TWO.

As yet it's a table just for two,
A plate for me and a plate for Sue—
My bride and I.
White as her heart is the cloth between,
Bright as her eyes the silver's sheen;
And I gaze and try
To understand and to calculate
Why I have won so much from Fate,
As she who gazes with eyes of blue
Across the table set for two.
Fragrance o' low'ret in her breast,
Whiff from the urn; now, which is best?
I scarcely know!
Sweet is the scent of the double rose,
But oh, that sniff from the urn's bright nose
Is surely so.
And Smiles seem dearer and lips more sweet
When seen through the shimmer of fragrant heat
From CHASE & SANBORN'S perfect brew
Above our table set for two.

WHEN YOU RETURN

From your vacation, you will need to have the windows of your residence thoroughly cleaned. Write, call or phone

THE NEW YORK WINDOW CLEANING COMPANY,

and satisfaction is assured.

Phone East 2480.

L. TANNENBAUM, Manager.

253 ST. DOMINIQUE STREET.

FURNACES of all makes cleaned and put in thorough working order for the winter's work.

DRAINS carefully tested and repaired. We have many clients, and should be pleased to count you one. Better let me attend to these matters early.

JOHN DATE,

152 CRAIG ST. WEST.

None so good as MOTHER'S BREAD

Manufactured only by

McKEOWN'S.

Phone Up 2574.

MR. J. R. WILKES WILL SING.

Mr. J. R. Wilkes, the noted bass singer, of London, England, will sing in Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church to-morrow evening. His solor will be, 'When I Survey the Wondrous Cross,' the music being an arrangement by Prof. Couture from one of Mozart's works. Mr. Wilkes is a son of Mr. E. T. Wilkes, of H. M. Customs of this city, and is at home on a brief visit.

THE REV. MR. PEDLEY HOME.

The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor of Emmanuel Church, corner of Stanley and St. Catherine streets, having returned after his vacation, that church will be reopened to-morrow, the paster preaching at both services.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Henry Wood, who conducts the Queen's Hall Orchestra of London, England, one which Lamoureux, Colonne, Nikisch and every great European leader has conducted when in London, heard the Boston Symphony Orchestra play in Boston two seasons ago. He was enthusiastic concerning the whole band, but of the violins in particular he expressed the opinion that they were the finest body of strings he had ever heard, excelling all the great Continental orchestras. The Boston Symphony was then, as it will be on Oct. 2, when it visits Montreal, under the baton of William Gericke. This trip, which includes but half a dozen cities, is the first it has taken in many years.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Young, pastor of St. James Methodist Church, has returned from his vaaction, and will preach at both services on Sunday.

SALE OF SPURGEON'S SERMONS.

Nearly a million printed copies of sermons by the late Rev. C. H. Spurgeon were sold at Messrs. Sulley's rooms, London Bridge, last week, at the dispersal of the stock and effects of the Spurgeon Memorial Society. Of the scores of people present in the room the majority were there to acquire the many reams of printing and other paper that formed the bulk of the catalogue. The first lot offered consisted of 50,000 sermons, the purchaser of which was entitled to the remaining stock at the same price if no higher bid was made.

Toupence a thousand was the first offer, but the price rapidly increased, until at 2s 4d the hammer fell. The purchaser stated that he was willing to take the remainder at the same figure.

It is doubtful whether any preacher ever acquired such a wide circle of followers as Spurgeon, and his world-wide fame was undoubtedly due to a certain extent to these penny sermons.

Every Sunday from 1855 until his death in 1892 his sermons were taken down in shorthand by his publishers, corrected by him on the Monday, and sold literally by the ton. The weekly sale during his lifetime averaged 30,000, so that nearly 60,000,000 must have been dispersed, representing about £250,000.—Irish Times.'

Advertisements.

A TOWEL which has been in use in many places is not fit to be used by cleanly people, no matter how well it may have been washed. Subscribers to our

TOWEL SERVICE

Dept. are not exposed to any of the risks such action might entail, as they receive each week, the same towels. We are the only Towel Supply in the city who do this.

THE TOILET LAUNDRY CO., LIMITED,

290 GUY STREET. Phones—Up 3480, 3481, 3482.

THE PUBLIC WARNED

I see that gold eyeglasses (whatever that may mean) are advertised at $8.00. Now, I won't be undersold by Jew or Gentile. I can sell you gold glasses at $2.50, but I won't do it simply because my conscience will not allow me to ruin your sight. They offer to examine eyes (worry the eyes they mean) free. I don't, that's the difference; but what do these charlatans care, so long as they sell you their glasses and pocket your money.

Prof. Physiological and Applied Optics, Optical Institute of Canada.

PROF. GRANT, B. O. A.,
2172 ST. CATHERINE ST.,
Opposite Bible House.

Turkish Rugs.

GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE.

Immense Stock to be Cleared to Cover Advances.

Having decided to close out our entire stock of Oriental Rugs and Carpets, we are now offering a magnificent assortment at prices that MUST clear them this month.

GREAT REDUCTIONS!

in all lines. Choice Royal Persian Tabriz Carpets, Rich Turkey Carpets and Rugs, Elegant Indian Carpets, Hall Rugs, Cesarian Prayer Rugs, Persian Silk Rugs, etc., etc.

Call at once and get your choice of the selection—the largest, the best and most varied stock of genuine hand-made Rugs ever exhibited in Canada.

All marked in plain figures.

M. HICKS & CO.,
247-249 Notre Dame Street West,
Old Numbers 1821-1823 Notre Dame Street.

FLOUR
FOR BREAD AND FOR PASTRY.
Whole Wheat Flour and Graham Flour for Brown Bread.
BREAKFAST CEREALS of all kinds.
BRODIE & HARVIE,
Bo and 111 Bleury & 211

MARRIAGE LICENSES
MONEY TO LEND
CUSHING & BARRON
Notaries and Commissioners,
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Building,
1112 St. James Street.

CAKE KEEPS FRESH WHEN MADE WITH
Cook's Friend Baking Powder
Purity, Strength, Perfection.
Sold Everywhere.

ORDNANCE LANDS SALE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 8th September, at 2 p.m., on the ground, there will be offered for sale at public auction, 33 building lots situated on the Ordnance Reserve at Chambly, P.Q., adjacent to the Richelieu River. The land will be disposed of in separate lots or group of lots to suit purchasers. An upset price will be placed on each lot.

Plans may be seen and full particulars obtained at the Ordnance Lands Office, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, also at the office of Messrs. Benning & Barsalou, Auctioneers, 55 St. Sulpice street, Montreal, and at the office of Mr. J. O. Dion, Chambly, P.Q.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of 5 percent per annum on any portion of the purchase money remaining at any time unpaid.

Any further particulars will be announced at the time of sale.

By order,

P. G. KEYES, Secretary.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, August 23, 1905.

N.B.—Any newspaper inserting this advertisement without authority will not be paid.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
Issued by
JOHN M. M. DUFF
107 St. James Street.
49 Crescent Street.

CORPORATIONS, ATTENTION!

50,000 Heavy Manilla Pay Envelope, No. 5, open side—Half Price—35c per box of 500.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.
STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS AND PRINTERS
1755 & 1757 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

OLD NEWSPAPERS suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the "Witness" Office, in 24-lb. packages, at 25 per 100 lbs.

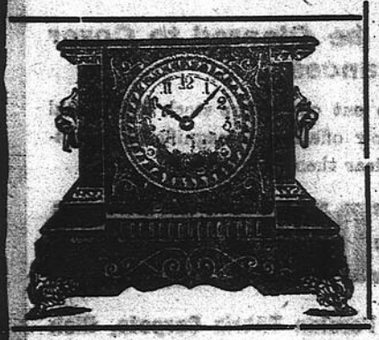
WM. CURRIE, Clothier.

We beg to remind all those in charge of Boys, that from our **BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT** we can supply your every need, either from stock or in Made to Measure Clothing.

We draw special attention to the fact that our **READY-MADE LINES** are of the **PROGRESS BRAND**, and that Little men clad in these R. M. Garments are considered by competent judges to be smart looking and well clad, in fact the Best Clad Boys in Canada wear Progress Brand Clothing.

WM. CURRIE, CLOTHIER, 1967 Notre Dame St.

MANTEL CLOCKS



Polished Wood and Iron, Gilt Ornaments, 8-day, half-hour strike, gong, **$6** to **$15**.

Walnut, Oak and Cherry Mantel Clocks, **$3.50** to **$6**.

KITCHEN CLOCKS.

Walnut, Oak and Cherry Veneer, with and without alarm; special price, **$2**.

ALARM CLOCKS, 90c, 1.25 and **$2**.

MUSICAL ALARM CLOCKS, **$3** and **$3.25**.

OFFICE CLOCKS.

OFFICE CLOCKS, great variety, **$4.75** to **$15**.

FANCY GILT CLOCKS, **$1.65** to **$7.50**.

Every Clock fully warranted. Clocks repaired, called for and delivered. 'Phone MAIN **2494**.

Jewellery manufactured and repaired.

Watches cleaned, repaired and warranted for one year, **$1**.

D. BEATTY, WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER, 137 St. Peter St., (Opp "Witness" Office.)

DROWNING AT MORRISBURG

MR. L. POUPORE, OF MONTREAL, LOSES HIS LIFE.

Mr. W. J. Poupore, the well-known contractor, received a telegram yesterday afternoon, stating that his son, Leon Poupore, had been drowned at Morrisburg, Ont. According to information received later it appears that Mr. Poupore had been canoeing on the river with Miss Gladys Bradfield, of Morrisburg, and had been drawn into the swells caused by the passage of the steamer Prescott. The little boat could not ride in such a swell, and was upset, precipitating Mr Poupore and his friend into the strong current. Both managed to grasp the upturned canoe, but Mr. Poupore released his hold, and attempted to recover his paddle, which was a few yards distant. He had scarcely left the craft when he sank, and disappeared.

Miss Bradfield was at length rescued by Mr. George H. Merkley, who was in a canoe some distance away, and was a witness to the accident. When he reached the scene Miss Bradfield was exhausted, and Mr. Poupore was not to be seen. The news of the young man's death was a great shock to his parents, who had built high hopes for his future.

THE LATE MR. LEON POUPORE.

Mr. Poupore led all competitors in the junior law examinations held recently at Quebec, and expected to attend the McGill Law School this year. In conjunction with his law course, he was to have entered the law offices of Messrs. Foster, Martin, Archibald and Mann. He was a splendid athlete, and a member of various athletic clubs, being secretary of the Montreal Physical Culture Society. He was intensely popular with the workmen in his father's employ, to whom he was always ready to speak a cheerful word. He left home last Tuesday to go to Morrisburg, where he invariably spent his vacation. Three brothers and three sisters, with their parents, survive. The body has not yet been recovered.

It is stated that the place where Mr. Poupore was drowned is an especially dangerous one on account of the strong currents which generally prevail, and that no less than a dozen persons have been drowned there within as many years.

ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT

MR. W. R. BAKER, OF THE C.P.R., GETS A PROMOTION.

The announcement was made at the C.P.R. offices late yesterday afternoon that Mr. W. R. Baker, assistant to Mr. D. McNicoll, vice-president and general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, had been appointed assistant to the president, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy. Mr. Baker's office will continue to be at the headquarters of the company, in Windsor street.

Mr. Walter R. Baker was born in England, in 1852, and entered railway service in 1873, as local freight and passenger agent at Ottawa, with the Canadian Central Railway. Since that time he has filled several important positions. In 1881 he was appointed assistant to the general superintendent and local treasurer, western division Canadian Pacific Railway. He later became purchasing agent of the C.P.R. for the same division. In 1882 he was appointed assistant to the general manager of the company, which position he filled until June of 1883, when he became general superintendent of the Manitoba North-Western Railway. Subsequently he again became assistant to the general manager of the C.P.R., and has acted in that capacity up to the present time. Mr. Baker is regarded as one of the ablest of Canadian officials.

On account of the Labor Day services to-morrow evening in Notre Dame and St. Patrick's churches, a special car service for the accommodation of the public will be run on all the city lines and on the Park & Island Railway.

FRANCE SENDS AN ULTIMATUM

Demands Indemnity and an Apology from Morocco.

Paris, Sept. 2.—The government has addressed to the Sultan of Morocco another peremptory note amounting to an ultimatum. This note says that the release of the imprisoned Algerian citizen, Bouzian, is not sufficient and demands in addition, first, the payment of an indemnity; second, the punishment of the Caid who made the arrest, and, third, a public apology. If all these demands are not granted within a brief delay the French minister will be ordered to leave Fez preparatory to the adoption of coercive measures.

FOUND ON THE WHARF

Man Evidently a Longshoreman with Crushed Skull

UNABLE TO GIVE ANY ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF AND STILL UNIDENTIFIED.

A man, evidently a longshoreman, was found this morning covered with blood and with his skull badly crushed, at the King Edward pier, by the police who were on patrol. The ambulance of the Notre Dame Hospital was immediately called. The physicians do not expect him to recover. Nothing that was found on his person would lead to his identity. He was clad in workman's clothes. Foul play is suspected.

TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES

FIRES.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 1.—The residence of Mr. Cameron, a conductor on the C. P. R., at Emerson, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $2,000 on building, with no insurance, and $2,000 on furniture with $400 insurance. The family barely escaped with their lives.

Tadoussac, Que., Sept. 2.—The house of Mr. Pamphile Gravel was destroyed by fire at one o'clock this morning. The loss will amount to a thousand dollars, with no insurance.

CASUALTIES.

Deseronto, Ont., Sept. 1.—Fred. Buttlen, of Napanee, a painter, while walking over the deck of the 'Katie Eccles, last night, fell through an open hatch and fractured his skull, dying almost instantly. Buttlen was 35 years of age, and was the only support of his mother, a widow. The remains have been sent to Napanee for burial.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Oshawa, Sept. 1.—Oshawa has had a scare during the past week of house-robbing. Mr. James Sproule's house was broken into, and after securing $47, the robbers set fire to the house, in which were several inmates asleep. Fortunately, the fire was noticed and extinguished before much damage was done.

Brandon, Man., Sept. 1.—The grocery store of Mutter & Lynch, Rosser avenue, was robbed during the night of $250. The burglar or burglars entered the store through the rear of the building by removing the strips supporting the upper sash and stepping through. There was no obstacle to bar an entrance. The safe had been left open, and $250 was extracted.

New York, Sept. 1.—A strike of the sheet metal workers in this district was called last night by the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union. About 2,300 members attended the meeting and the call for the strike was almost unanimous.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Eminent engineers of America and Europe met to-day upon the call of President Roosevelt to investigate and make recommendations as to the type of canal that is to connect the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Balston, N.Y., Sept. 1.—The mystery surrounding the murder of James Munckton, a farmer, at Crescent, has been cleared by by a confession from his wife, who admits she killed him. The Munckton had quarrelled frequently.

Messina, Sicily, Sept. 1.—The eruption of the ancient crater in the Island of Stromboli, which began Tuesday last, continues to cause anxiety.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Karn Hall, St. Catherine street, between Metcalfe and Peel sts. Chas. G. Beck, pastor. Sunday school at 11 a.m. Church service at 7 p.m. All are welcome.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street—Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., D.D., pastor; Rev. W. T. Halpenny, B.A., Associate. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday schools at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Visitors to the city and all others heartily welcomed. The Rev. Dr. Young will preach both morning and evening. Subject for the morning, 'Fidelity.' Subject for the evening, 'Labor Day Reflections.' Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the close of morning service.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Dr. Roddick has returned from Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces.

Mrs. Robert Bickerdike has arrived home from a visit to England with her daughter, Mrs. Campbell.

The Bishop of Algoma, who has been in England during a part of the summer, has returned to Canada.

Mrs. Molson and Miss Eva Molson, Bishop street, have returned to town from Little Metis.

Mrs. Hanbury-Williams, with her two sons and her daughter, Miss Gladys, left yesterday for a few days outing up the Gatineau.

Dr. N. C. Smillie and family have returned to town from a delightful fishing and canoeing expedition in the county of Gaspé.

The Rev. R. E. Welch, the new secretary for Canada of the Bible Society, is in the city, the guest of Mr. Hugh Watson, 'Hillcrest,' Mount Pleasant avenue, Westmount.

Mr. Philippe Hebert, C.M.G., Knight of the Legion of Honor, of Montreal, the well-known sculptor, arrived in Winnipeg yesterday on his way to British Columbia.

The marriage of Mr. Cecil Pangman, of Montreal, and Miss Maud Sewell, of Quebec, is announced to take place in the English Cathedral, Quebec, on Tuesday, Sept. 19.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Mabel Chambers, daughter of Mrs. John Chambers, University street, to Mr. William H. Miner, of Granby, Que. The marriage will take place this month.

Announcement has been made of the marriage at St. James's Cathedral, Toronto, on Thursday, of Miss Violet Dean Gooderham, youngest daughter of the late Mr. George Gooderham, to Mr. Reginald W. Bird, of Boston.

The marriage of Miss Beatrice M. Rennie Taylor, to Mr. Thomas Arnold, takes place quietly this afternoon, at the residence of her uncle, Mr. Homer Taylor, 112 Union avenue, the Rev. Dr. Mowatt officiating. The bride will be married in her travelling dress, and after the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold will leave on their honeymoon trip.

A quiet wedding was celebrated in Knox Church last evening, when Miss Christina (Tena) Lucas, eldest daughter of Mr. William Lucas, of Montreal, was united in marriage to Mr. Travice A. Tod, formerly of Melbourne, Australia. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James Fleck, D.D., and Mr. R. F. L. Picard presided at the organ. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a pretty travelling suit of blue cloth, with grey feather boa, and pale blue toque, and she carried a bouquet of white roses. The bridesmaid was Miss Edith Lucas, sister of the bride, who wore cream eolienne, and tulle hat trimmed with red roses, and carried a bouquet of sweet peas. Mr. Robert Lucas, of Chicago, brother of the bride, acted as best man. The groom's souvenir to the bride was a gold watch, to the bridesmaid a gold locket and chain, and to the best man, a gold watch charm. The bride received a large number of handsome presents. Mr. and Mrs. Tod left immediately after the ceremony for Quebec and Lake St. Joseph, and on their return will take up their residence at 169 Mance street.

The following Canadian visitors registered their names at the Canadian High Commissioner's Office, 17 Victoria street, London, during the week ending Aug. 22:—George Livingstone, Toronto; Mrs. G. T. A. DuVernet, Toronto; Charles W. and Frank A. Vipond, Montreal; G. W. and Mrs. Ganong, St. Stephen; C. R. and Mrs. Somerville, London, Ont.; Alfred Pearson, Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Bayly, Ottawa; Archibald Wright, Winnipeg; Frederick H. Cleland, Meaford, Ont.; F. and Mrs. Russell, Montreal; H. Cockshutt, Brantford; James and Mrs. Mundie, Montreal; Mrs. J. Pirie, Winnipeg; Professor Ramsay Wright, Toronto; W. P. Bray, Toronto; W. Fletcher McPhedran, Toronto; Miss Anna C. Fraser, Toornto; Miss Alice M. Lynton, Montreal; Geo. W. Mingie, Montreal; R. P. Wallace, Coaticook; Mrs. James M. and Miss Jean Alexander, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Symons, Fort William; T. Macfarlane, Ottawa; H. Toynbee, Toronto; Mrs. James G., Mr. Harvey W., Miss Helen, and Miss Elsie Cockshutt, Brantford; Mrs. John J. A., J. J. A., and Miss Anita Hunt, London, Ont.; Miss May Brunton, Newmarket; H. G. Black, Pugwash; W. A. Dakin, Pugwash; Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Aitkin, Galt; Arthur W. Vining, Brandon; J. A. Ruddick, Ottawa; Miss K. Augusta Carpenter, Hamilton; Misses K. B. and M. McInnes, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Payzant, Halifax; Douglas Elliott, Toronto; Dr. and Mrs. James Reid, Montreal; Llewellyn Morrison, Toronto; B. F. and Mrs. Brook, Listowel; F. W., Mrs., Miss, and Miss M. A. Kingstone, Toronto; Alfred J. and Mrs. Wilkes, Brantford; T. E. McCollum, Toronto; Stanley McKeown Brown, Toronto; Miss H. F. Grand, Toronto; W. B. Bogue, Montreal; Mrs. A., Miss L., and L. M. McPhedran, Toronto; L. J. Geddes, Toronto; Nellie Chapman, Halifax; Annie C. Huestis, Halifax; John Heaman, London; W. A. Travers, Mrs. W. P., Miss, and Miss H. Sweatman, Winnipeg; Fred R. Sproule, Winnipeg; R. G. C. Stewart, Dalhousie; G. P. Dainby, Cobourg; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. W. G. Hurdman, Ottawa.

A NEW YORK STRIKE.

New York, Sept. 1.—Work on nearly one hundred buildings throughout the Borough of Manhattan was stopped today by a strike among 3,000 members of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union. The strikers demand $4.50 a day, and have refused a compromise offer to give them $4.25. They were receiving $4 a day.

WANTED, YOUNG LAD,
As Fur Cutter's Apprentice.
Must have good references. Apply to
ROBERTSON & CO.,
232 St. James st.

BUY YOUR
NEW PIANO
AT
LEACH'S,
2440 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Always in stock—choice assortment of the celebrated

MASON & RISCH PIANOS
and the famous **MORRIS PIANOS.**

Other new pianos from $125 cash upwards.

New Pianos sold upon three year hire system. Monthly payments as low as $7.00 accepted. Now on hand, used Pianos—Uprights, Grands and Squares. Prices from $50.00 up.

If you cannot call, then write for catalogues and prices of New Pianos and particulars of used instruments.

The Royal Roofing
Contracting Company,
513 NOTRE DAME ST. WEST. Phone 5073.

SPECIAL FACILITIES for REPAIR WORK. Is your roof in need of attention? Let us put it in order for the winter. Estimates promptly given.

Gravel, Cement and Slate Roofers.

Every Household

Contemplates furniture improvements for the Fall.

Every Dollar

is worth saving, and if you can save half the price by purchasing now you are wise to do it. It only costs

Five Cents

to come to our store by street car, and you are likely to save twice as many dollars by doing so. Whether you need Parlor, Dining Room, Bedroom or Boudoir Suites, you get big bargains up to

Thursday Next

Here is a Sample Bargain:

A Solid Oak Bedroom Suite, Golden Oak finish, worth $45.00, for $30.00. Other furniture at equally large reductions.

F. Lapointe,

1449 St. Catherine Street East, Cor. Montcalm.

MONTREAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
AND F.G.A. OF P.Q.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION
WINDSOR HALL,
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
Sept. 6th and 7th.
Orchestral Selections and Vocal Solos each evening.
Admission—Adults 25c. Children 10c.
R. WILSON SMITH, President.
A. J. BOWLES, Sec.-Treas.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG—At Marden, near Guelph, on Friday, Aug. 25, 1905, John Armstrong, aged 87 years and 5 months.

WANTED — FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent, for 6 or 8 months, on or above Sherbrooke street, consisting of not less than ten rooms; first class house with all modern improvements. Address, P.O. Box 2304.

WANTED, A HANDY MAN; MUST BE A good worker; none other need apply; night work and steady job for winter. D. HARRISON, 14 Somerville ave., Westmount.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT for small family; must be well recommended. 295 Prince Arthur street.

WANTED, ACTIVE AGENTS FOR Russian-Japanese War Book; good salary; sample free. Address GLOBE CO., 725 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

ROOM TO LET, FURNISHED, GAS AND hot water, on bath-room flat; rent moderate. Apply 260 St. Antoine street.

ENERGETIC WORKERS EVERYWHERE to distribute circulars, samples and advertising matter. Good pay. No canvassing. CO-OPERATIVE ADVERTISING CO., New York.

WANT ADS.

FOR THE 'WITNESS'

may be left with

A. T. CHAPMAN, Bookseller, 2407 St. Catherine st.
WM. DRYSDALE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 2675 St. Catherine Street.
Or with R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles 201 Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Pupils Wanted, Rooms To Let, Articles Found, Secondhand Articles Wanted or For sale.

20 Words for 10c.

1c for each additional word. Six insertion for the price of four.

Property For Sale or To Let. Other Articles For Sale.

25 Words for 25c.

1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Personals, Agents Wanted.

25 Words for 50c.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

The above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT for small family. MRS. SHAW, 230 Prince Albert ave., Westmount.

WANTED — A CULTURED YOUNG Lady of good address to receive clients in a high class business. Permanent position. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address No. 896, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; good wages. 637 Dorchester street.

WANTED, A YOUTH FOR A DRY GOODS Commission House; one just from school preferred. Apply, in own handwriting, to P.O. Box 2325, Montreal.

WANTED, RESPECTABLE GIRL as General Housemaid; small family; good wages. Apply 39 Fort street.

WANTED, FIRST-CLASS COPPER PLATE Engraver to go to Chicago; state price and send samples. Address Box 999, 'Witness' Office.

JOB PRESS FEEDER WANTED. APPLY JOB DEPT., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, FOR THE McGILL NORMAL School, an Office Girl, about fifteen years of age, who has passed through the fifth year in one of the city schools, and who can give evidence of punctuality, steadiness, obedience, truthfulness and politeness. Apply to DR. ROBINS, at the McGill Normal School, 32 Belmont street, from 10 to 11 any forenoon except Saturday.

WANTED, ARCHITECTURAL IRON and bronze workers. Only those accustomed to making elevator cars, enclosures, bank fixtures and stair work need apply. THE W. S. TYLER COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN FOR CONFIdential position in general store in British Columbia. Must be able to take entire charge of books and do typewriting, and must also be a good salesman; one with country store experience preferred. Good prospects for the right party. Address M.R.P. 630, 'Witness' Office.

PAPER BOX MAKING—EXPERIENCED Girls, also learners, wanted; good wages and steady work. Apply to THE MILLER BROS CO., LTD., 30-38 Dowd street, Montreal.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT. REference required. Apply after 7 p.m., to 39 Macgregor street.

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

Earn Over $10 a Day.

Agents wanted all over the world. Experience not necessary. Ten dollars a day easily earned taking subscriptions for 'World Wide.' Write for full particulars and our lists for easy canvassing. Address, the publishers of 'World Wide,' Montreal, Canada.

Rooms to Let.

COMFORTABLE ROOM, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in good locality, suitable for doctor ror dentist. Apply 266 St. Antoine street.

TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, room on bathroom flat; gas; rent moderate. 260 St. Antoine street.

To Let.

TO RENT, PARTIALLY FURNISHED house, seven rooms, in central part of city, to family without young children. Owner wishes to board with tenants. Apply W. GODBEE BROWN, 178 St. James street.

TO LET, AT ST. LAMBERT, AN Eight roomed house, newly decorated, all modern conveniences, Daisy h.w. furnace, very large garden, with all kinds of fruit trees. Possession at once. Would sell all the furnishings if desired. Apply to ROBT. KING, 2586 St. Catherine street, or Front street, St. Lambert.

TO LET, BRIGHT CORNER HOUSE, two upper flats, eight rooms, in first class condition; pleasantly located in West End. Possession October 1st. Apply S.R., 'Witness' Office.

TO RENT—SHOP WITH DWELLING, NO. 37 University street. Apply to H. JOSEPH & CO.

OFFICES — TWO DESIRABLE FRONT Offices, en suite, one flat up, in 'Witness' Annex, between 'Witness' and Merchants Bank Buildings. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, FOR SEPT. 5TH, PROTESTANT Teacher for Cote St. Charles Elementary School; term nine months; salary, $20.00 per month; board $7.00. Apply to A. W. MULLAN, Sec.-Treas., Hudson Heights, Que.

WANTED, FOR THE PROTESTANT DISSchools of Ponsonby, a teacher, holding an Elementary Diploma; state salary required. Address A. LINTON, JR., Brookdale P.O., Ponsonby, Que.

TEACHER WANTED, FOR SCHOOL No. 3, Eardley, Ottawa County. Must have Model School diploma (Protestant). Address, stating salary, JAMES S. BEBBEE, Secretary-Treasurer, Aylmer East, Que.

WANTED, TEACHER HOLDING ELEMENtary Diploma, as assistant for the Verdun Model School. Apply to GEO. F. WARD, 25 Church avenue, Verdun.

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES—WE MAKE BOOTS and shoes for straight or deformed feet. Specialty of repairing shoes, rubbers, rubber boots, water bottles, and everything made of rubber. A. HODINA, 4 Beaver Hall Hill.

Miscellaneous.

ANY ONE NOT BEING ABLE TO GET A 'Witness' at their newsdealer's will oblige the publishers by notifying the Subscription Department by telephone Main 4090, or by postcard. John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Building.

Furnished Rooms to Let

ROOM TO LET, COMFORTABLY, FURnished, Point St. Charles, English family. Address C., 50, 'Witness' Office.

ROOM TO LET, COMFORTABLY FURnished, Point St. Charles, English family.

TO LET, FURNISHED ROOMS, ON Bath flat, gas, hot and cold water. Apply 311 St. Urbain street.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, HEINTZMAN UPRIGHT Piano; must be sold at once; full compass, good tone, handsome ebonized mahogany case. A snap at $235, on easy terms of payment, less 12½ percent for cash. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street.

FOR SALE, TWO ANGELUS PIANOplayers, in mahogany and walnut cases, quite new; have been in stock during summer months. On this account prices are reduced from $275 to $210; exceptional opportunity. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street.

SCHOOL OPENING— HURRAH BOYS and Girls! I am going to N. S. WILKIN & CO., 1203 St. James street, a few doors west of Bulford; a 5c Exercise for 4c. All books reduced. A present for everybody. Don't forget the address, 1203 St. James street.

WHITE WOOL SHAWLS; ALL PRICES, $1.00 to $3.00; for Country Wraps and Trolley drives. Special lot, slightly soiled; one-third off price. CLARK'S, Room One, 210 St. James street.

FOR SALE, KINDLING WOOD — GOOD dry box cuttings make the cheapest kindling wood; delivered within city limits for $1.75 per load. Call up 'Phone Main 3647. G. & J. ESPLIN, 128 Duke street.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION. Kindling, $2.00; Cut maple, $3.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75; cut any length; also Anthracite Coal; delivered anywhere in the city. J. U. MACDIARMID, No. 2 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William streets. Bell Telephone Main 461.

Employment Wanted.

A LADY WOULD GIVE ASSISTANCE IN a household for a room and her board. Address COMPETENT 14, 'Witness' Office.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND EDUcation, who has lived abroad, would take charge of a young girl going to Europe to study music or languages; would be companion and chaperone; unexceptional references as to character and ability. Address X. C. 12, 'Witness' Office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED, WOULD LIKE a position as Managing Housekeeper in a gentleman's family, where there are one or more children; capable of taking entire charge. Address M. 238, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, SITUATION BY YOUNG MARried couple, as caretakers of church or public institution, or to manage a small farm; experienced; good references; open for immediate engagement. Address R.P. 857, 'Witness' Office.

Property.

FOR SALE, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Building, Montreal Annex, Mance street, cor. St. Bernard; size of lot, 45 x 105; suitable for small manufacturer. Apply to J. T. GLADSTON, Agent, 107 St. James street.

FOR SALE — CUT STONE FRONT three-story House, No. 174 Mountain st., Montreal, known as No. 3 Havelock Terrace. Apply to owner, W. H. Orth, Toronto.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET

A New Solid Brick Semi-detached Residence, on St. George's Place, head of Prince Albert avenue; one of the prettiest places in Westmount, containing eight rooms, open plumbing, cemented cellar, gas, electric lighting, beautiful bathroom, and everything up-to-date. Liberal conditions. For further particulars ring up Westmount 522, or Westmount 437.

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

That centrally situated property, 776 and 778 Craig street, at present occupied by the Timmis/ Noble Co.

Size of lot, 60 x 90 ft., with lane in rear, and entrance on St. James street. Apply to

The TIMMIS, NOBLE CO

Rooms and Board.

FURNISHED ROOMS — ALL MODERN conveniences, electric light, hot and cold water, nice locality, suitable for two gentlemen or married couple, at 390 St. Antoine street.

ROOM AND BOARD IN QUIET ENGLISH family. Apply 800 St. George street, Annex.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, HIGH-CLASS CARRIAGES, at BERARD & MAJOR, 1945 to 1949 St. Catherine street. Broughams for four people, Victorias, Surreys, etc. A visit is solicited.

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED, FOR ONE WEEK, ABOUT the middle of September, comfortable room in central part of city. Address R.A.A., 'Witness' Office. (((

Board and Rooms Wanted.

NOTICE.—PERSONS DESIROUS OF HAVing Medical Students as lodgers or boarders are requested to communicate by letter with Mr. JAMES COOK, Janitor, Medical Department, McGill University.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

MOUNT ROYAL VALE—Mr. G. S. Mitchell will preach at 7 p.m.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Pastor the Rev. John Mackay, services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount, cor. Stanton street. The Rev. G. F. Johnston, B.D., minister. Public worship to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

OUTREMONT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Services at 7 p.m., in the Town Hall. All are cordially invited. J. W. Woodside, B.A., will preach.

CALVIN CHURCH, Notre Dame street, west. Union services. Calvin Presbyterian and West End Methodist. 11 a.m., Calvin Church. 7 p.m., West End. Preacher, the Rev. J. Lyall George, M.A.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount Park. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. James G. Clark, M.A., the pastor. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Week night service on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, Presbyterian, Atwater avenue, near St. Antoine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 2 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. Pastor the Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., 209 Clarke avenue.

MONTREAL ANNEX, Presbyterian Church, corner Mance street and Bernard avenue.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Seats free. All cordially invited. Rev. D. J. Graham, pastor.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield street — Rev. Jas. Fleck, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. School for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 3.15 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. C. E. meeting on Monday at 8 o'clock.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Drummond and Dorchester sts. Pastor, the Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D. Divine services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

CHALMERS CHURCH, corner of St. Lawrence an Prince Arthur streets. — During the absence of the pastor, the Rev. J. Colborne Heine, the pulpit will be occupied by the Rev. J. C. Stewart, and the regular Sabbath services will be held as usual at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ERSKINE CHURCH, cor. of Sherbrooke street and Ontario avenue. The Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., the pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Chinese class at 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street. —The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor. This church will be closed the first Sunday in September, and will be reopened by Dr. Barclay on the second Sunday, Sept. 10. Sunday school will reopen on Sunday, 3rd Sept.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st., Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary, 85 Laurier avenue, St. Henri. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Sewing class on Friday at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services and shown to seats.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau avenue and Logan street. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school and the pastor's class for young men at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor Society Monday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

ST. MARK'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Haymarket square, corner of William and Dalhousie streets. The Rev. G. F. Kinnear, B.A., pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening at 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Chinese school after evening service. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

INSPECTOR STREET CHAPEL, Presbyterian—Services on Sunday will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Y. P. Society of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Gospel and prayer meeting on Tuesday and Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers in the city will be cordially welcomed and shown to seats. Evangelist John Currie, pastor.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH, near the Windsor Hall. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will conduct service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 8.15 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH, Presbyterian, St. Catherine street. The Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., the pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject of evening discourse: 'The King of Peace,' Heb. vii., 2. Sunday school and Young Women's Class at 3 p.m. Young Men's Class at 10.15 a.m. Midweek meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Undenominational.

MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, friends of Zion.—Meeting at 3 p.m. on Sundays. Strangers welcome. 459 Cote St. Antoine road, Westmount.

A PRAYER CONFERENCE AND BIBLE Reading Meeting in Desrivières st. school house at 11 a.m. All are invited.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION, 75 Inspector street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. John Ohling in charge.

THE EVANGELISTIC HALL, 2424 St. Catherine street.— Christians meet on Lord's Day morning at 11 a.m. for breaking of bread, and 7 p.m., for Bible study.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion square— Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 3 p.m. Bible-class, Sunday, at 4 p.m.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, corner Dorchester and Hanover streets, opposite Fraser Institute—Rev. E. Gould, M.A., pastor. Divine service, Sunday, 11 a.m. The public cordially invited.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday Sept. 3, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A.

RAILROAD MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R.R.Y.M.C.A. Building, corner of Sebastopol and Leber streets, every Sunday at 4.15 p.m. All railway men and others are cordially invited to attend.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 898 Dorchester street—Union prayer meeting, open to ladies, every Thursday morning from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members every Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters, second and fourth Thursdays of every month at 3 p.m. Service and Bible reading every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. All young women are cordially invited to each and all of these services.

SALVATION ARMY—Public services will be held in the S.A. Temple, 24 Alexander street, on Sundays, at 7 and 11 a.m.; and at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 p.m. A public holiness meeting is held on Friday nights. Ensign Gillam and wife in command. At Point St. Charles, corner Wellington and Bourgeois streets, public meetings are held on Sunday at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also each week night except Tuesday, at 8 o'clock. Captain Coy and wife in command. Gospel services in French at No. 477 St. Lawrence street, on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday nights at 8 o'clock. Ensign Cabrit and Lieut. Heibling in charge. At No. 4 corps, 110 Delorimier avenue, public meetings are held on week nights at 8 o'clock, and on Sundays at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 and 8 p.m. Captain Duncan and Lieut. Adsit are in charge.

Point St. Charles Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

GRACE CHURCH, Wellington street, Point St. Charles. Morning preacher, the Ven. Archdeacon Ker. Evening preacher, the Rev. Fred. Lewis Whitly.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, No. 185 Congregation street. The Rev. A. W. Main will preach at both services. Bible-class and Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner Conway and Menai streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and pastor's Bible-class at 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Week night service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome. Rev. J. Myles Crombie.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Presbyterian. Corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. G. B. McLeod, of Truro, N.S. Sunday school at 3 p.m. C.E. Society meeting, Monday evening, and prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Liverpool streets. The Rev. J. K. Webb, pastor. Residence, 7 Rushbrooke street. Sunday, Sept. 3, at 11 a.m. sermon by the pastor. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. 7 p.m., sermon by the pastor. Strangers welcome. All seats free.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH.— Class meetings at 9.30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Preaching service, 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. Class meeting on Thursday at 3 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. on Friday at 7 p.m. Young Men's Brotherhood on Friday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited to all of the above services. Rev. J. E. Mavety, pastor.

HOPE CHAPEL, Ryde street — Sunday-school at 4 p.m. Adults' Bible-class at the same hour. Ladies' Aid every Monday evening at 7.30.

Congregational Churches.

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ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, — corner of Mance and Milton (one block east of Park avenue). Pastor, the Rev. Horace G. Rice, B.A., B.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Seats free. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational), cor. Clarke and Western aves., Westmount. Morning service at 11 a.m. Theme of sermon: 'A Call to New Life.' Communion at close of service. Evening service at 7 p.m. Theme: 'The Labor Union as a Social Force.' The pastor, the Rev. Wm. Munroe, will conduct both services. Strangers and friends cordially welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational) — Guy st., above St. Antoine. Rev. E. H. Tippett, pastor. Union Church services. Morning service, 11 a.m., at Mountain Street Methodist Church. Evening service, 7 p.m., at Calvary Church. Preacher at both services, the Rev. H. S. Osborne, of Mountain Street Church. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. A welcome for all.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets. Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services.

THE EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Karn Hall, St. Catherine street, between Metcalfe and Peel sts. Chas. G. Heck, pastor. Sunday school at 11 a.m. Church service at 7 p.m. All are welcome.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION (Colored)—Preaching at 3 p.m. All welcome. Rev. Robert Brown, pastor.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. The Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. E. E. Scott, will preach at both services.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets.—Union services, Calvin Church and West End. 11 a.m., Calvin Church. 7 p.m., West End Church. Preacher, the Rev. J. L. George, M.A.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4.15. Prayer service on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marlborough street, near Notre Dame. The Rev. J. Armstrong, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount avenue and Mance streets, Montreal Annex. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. E. L. of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer meeting, at 8 p.m. The Rev. Thos. Brown, pastor.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. G. S. Schagel, pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. E. L. of C. E., on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Sabbath morning class meeting, 10 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all services.

NEW EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Bertrand and DeMontigny streets.—Rev. W. H. Stevens, minister. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, the Rev. T. H. Billings, M.A. Sunday-school and Bible-classes, 2.45 p.m. E. L. of C. E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed to all services.

ST. HENRI METHODIST CHURCH, corner St. Antoine street and Metcalfe ave.—Rev. B. B. Brown, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'Humility is Strength.' Evening subject, 'Empty Cisterns.' Bible class and Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8 p.m. Y.P.S. at 8 p.m. on Monday. All welcome.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Communion of the Lord's Supper at close of evening service. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Monday, E.L., at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Rev. C. E. Piland, pastor.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street. The Rev. W. H. Young, B.A., D.D., pastor. The Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., assistant pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 9.45 and 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Young People's Society will meet at the close of the evening service. Visitors welcome at all the above services.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal avenue and Berri street. The Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor. Divine services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. E. L. of C. E. on Monday. Young Men's Association on Tuesday. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. H. S. Osborne, pastor. Union services. Morning service, 11 a.m., at Mountain Street Church. Evening service, 7 p.m., at Calvary Church. Preacher at both services, the Rev. H. S. Osborne, of Mountain Street Church. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Free for all.

Baptist Churches.

NORTH BAPTIST MISSION — Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Mr. Albert E. Tuddenham will preach. Evening service at 7 o'clock.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine and City Councillors streets. Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. Sunday public worship, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

BERRI STREET BAPTIST MISSION, 795 Berri street, two doors below Duluth ave. —Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service of song at 6.45 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. John W. Ede, superintendent.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 309 Delorimier avenue, below Ontario street—Rev. J. W. Salton, pastor, 355a Dorion street. Services, Sunday, 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. William King superintendent. Prayer and praise meeting on Thursday evening at 8 p.m. All are invited to the above services. Seats free.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Western and Olivier avenues. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. Frank S. Weston. B.Y.P.U., Monday, at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcomed. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Midweek prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited to be present. Seats free.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. Re-union services. Pastor, the Rev. J. L. Gilmour, B.D., will preach at both services. The Lord's Supper will be observed at the morning service, at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor on Monday, at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Men's Association meeting at 8.15 p.m.

WEST END MISSION, in connection with Olivet Baptist Church. Services will be held in the new hall, upstairs; entrance, 98 Fulford street. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.30. Preaching service at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

L'EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Episcopale), 13 Chatham street. Morning prayer, and sermon, 11 a.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Henry E. Benoit, rector.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, corner of Champlain and Dorchester streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All seats free. Rector, the Rev. W. W. Craig, M.A., will preach at both services.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Church of England—Services, 11 a.m., morning prayer; preacher, the rector; 7 p.m., evening prayer; preacher, the rector. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Strangers made welcome. Rev. H. Jekill, B.A., rector.

ST. ALBAN'S MISSION, St. Zotique st., St. Denis Boulevard.—The Rev. E. H. Horsey, incumbent. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 3 p.m., Sunday-school. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, Notre Dame street.—Services for Sunday next. Morning, 11 a.m. Evening at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. Canon Renaud. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. St. Thomas' Mission service, 426 Delorimier avenue, 7 p.m.

ST. THOMAS MISSION, No. 426 Delorimier avenue, 3 p.m., Sunday-school, Mr. W. W. Chipman, superintendent. 7 p.m., evening service. J. Bullick, Lay Reader.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Park avenue, Montreal Annex. 11 a.m., Holy Communion, choral. Preacher, the Rev. James L. Flanagan. 7 p.m., Evensong, choral. Preacher, the Rev. W. W. Craig.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE, corner of Bishop and St. Catherine streets. —Rev. Canon Ellegood, D.C.L., rector, the Rev. H. A. Brooke, M.A., assistant. Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; Choral Communion at 11 a.m.; Evensong at 7 p.m. Preachers—Morning, the rector; evening, the Rev. H. A. Brooke. All are welcome. Seats free after 7.05 p.m.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE'S MISSION, 236 St. Antoine street—Sunday school at 9.30 o'clock; Bible class at 3.15 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Strangers made welcome. Seats free. Mr. E. T. Cocker, Lay Reader.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Vinet streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector; the Rev. J. S. Ereaux, assistant. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the rector. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Mr. Ereaux. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon. 7 p.m., shortened evening prayer and sermon. Preacher at both services, the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus. Subject of evening sermon: 'Blessed are the Peacemakers.'

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, corner St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Seats free.—The Rev. M. Day Baldwin, rector; the Rev. R. I. Ross, assistant. Morning service at 10.15 a.m.; Holy Communion at 11 a.m.; Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher at Evening service the Rev. W. Garth. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

TRINITY CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Viger square. Rev. John Macpherson Almond, M.A., rector. Holy Communion, choral, at 11 a.m. Preacher, the Rev. W. H. Garth, B.A., rector of St. Michael's Church, Nangatuck, Conn. Evening service, 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. F. H. Graham, B.A., rector, of Nelson, B.C., and formerly rector of Trinity Church, Montreal. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL — The Venerable Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev Herbert Symonds, D.D., vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; the Rev. T. S. Boyle and the Rev. F. J. Sawers, M.A., curates. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10.15 a.m., Matins. 11 a.m., Choral Communion and sermon. Preacher, the Lord Archbishop of Rupert's Land, 7 p.m. Cathedral service. Preacher, Mr. Boyle. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.— Rt.-Rev. Jas. Carmichael, D.D., Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, rector. Rev. H. P. Plumptre, M.A., assistant minister. Rev. J. A. Elliott, B.A., second assistant minister. Eleventh Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion at 9.30 a.m. and after morning service. 11.05—Morning prayer. Preacher, Bishop Carmichael. 7.05—Evening prayer. Preacher, Bishop Carmichael.

Lutheran Churches.

GERMAN EVANG. LUTHERAN, ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, 129 St. Dominique street. Emil Jeslinsky, pastor; W. Pabst, organist and director of the choir. Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Everybody is welcome.

Avis de Culte Public.

EGLISE DE LA CROIX, Presbyterienne rue Suzanne—Ecole du dimanche à 10 h. Services à 11 h. et à 7 h. R. F. Duclos, pasteur, 166 rue Mance.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche matin à 11 heures. Assemblee de prieres le jeudi à 8 heures p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

EGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elizabeth—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le mercredi, à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche, 10 h. Rev. Ed. de Gruchy, pasteur, 1 rue Ste. Elizabeth.

L'ORATOIRE (eglise baptiste), 14 rue Mance—Le dimanche, à 11 h. et 7 h.; le jeudi à 7.30. A. L. Therrien, pasteur, No. 670 City Hall avenue.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, coin des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche à 11 a.m. et à 7 p.m. Reunion de prieres le mercredi à 8 p.m. Ecole du dimanche et class biblique a 10 a.m. Calvin E. Amaron, D.D., pasteur, 31 rue Milton.

EGLISE METHODISTE FRANCAISE, rue Delisle (pres du coin de l'Avenue Atwater). Service le dimanche, à 11 heures et à 7 heures. Ecole du dimanche à 3 heures p.m. Reunion de prieres le mercredi à 8 heures. Rev. W. Halpenny, pasteur.

CANADIAN THRIFT AND MEXICAN WASTE

A traveller recently returned from the South gives some very interesting notes on passing events in Mexico. Referring to money, he says that the average Mexican does not realize its value, 25 to 35 cents being considered fair pay for a day's labor. It was in, what seemed to him as a Canadian, the great waste of its valuable timber that he saw most to criticise. He saw Mexicans burning up mahogany cabillo and Spanish cedar to clear their lands for rubber planting, which has recently become altogether the most profitable industry in Mexico. This mahogany would be worth from $100 to $120 per M in Montreal or New York. Canadians are numerous in Mexico, and are looking after many of the good things that are going. A Canadian Company, consisting of three or four prominent lumbermen, and five or six rubber growers, have recently bought a tract of mahogany and rubber land —twenty miles long and ten miles wide—alongside and near Mexico's commercial short-cut—the National Tehauntepec Railway, which runs across the isthmus from Salina Cruz on the Pacific, to Coatzacoalcos on the Gulf of Mexico, and they are about to erect the largest saw-mill in Mexico. As they have water to float their logs to Coatzacoalcos and have got a low freight rate to Montreal, they are likely to realize very handsomely on their investment. As they clear the land they will plant it in rubber, in fact they are going into the raising of rubber on a large scale. The British Minister to Mexico, Sir Neville Deering, says in a recent report:—"The cultivation of India Rubber is probably the most profitable industry in the world." With mahogany to cut into lumber while the rubber is growing, they seem to have the chances for success all in their own hands.

We believe this Company, the Chimalapa Land Company, are opening a Branch Office here, in the Temple Building.

WOULD YOU RATHER HAVE $8 or $3?

Why, then, be satisfied with bank interest when you can make your money earn a minimum of 8 percent in buying shares in The J. T. Lyons Inc. These shares are $10 each, non-assessable, and you can buy one or more as you require.

The Lyons Drug Stores are known in Montreal as the most prosperous and best patronized drug stores in Montreal. There are four of them—indifferent localities, tapping the chief centres of trade, and all are doing well—and there is good money in a well-established drug business.

Nor are these stores of recent growth.

About twenty years ago the first one was established, and the present business is the evolution from that modest beginning. The business is sufficient to assure shareholders a handsome dividend, and its natural increase means that dividends of 25 percent or more should be forthcoming. And then shares which will have cost $10 will find purchasers very readily at $30.

Investors of $5,000 will then receive yearly $1,250, or could sell out for at least $15,000.

Of course, only a few can avail themselves of this opportunity. And first come first served.

$10 buys one share.
$30 buys three shares.
$50 buys five shares.
$100 buys ten shares.

Don't delay—your money will start earning profits from the day we receive it. Certificates are mailed at once. Make cheques or money orders payable to

The J. T. LYONS Company

(INCORPORATED)

6 and 8 BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

If you cannot call personally, write for prospectus.

Capital, Reserves and Undivided Profits, over.....$5,000,000
Total Assets, over.....$12,000,000

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SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA MONEY ORDER?

Payable Anywhere.

Main Office:
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$5 and under - - -	3c
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Over $10 and not exceeding $30,	10c
Over $30 and not exceeding $50,	15c

EUROPEAN CONFIDENCE

CANADIAN SECURITIES REGARDED FAVORABLY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Mr. Thomas Skinner, a director and the European financial agent of the C. P. R., was in Montreal yesterday, and in the course of an interview in which reference was made to the buoyancy of C. P. R. stock in Europe and America, he stated that the investors in England and the British public generally were too well acquainted with the unbounded resources and the immense extent and possibilities of the Canadian North-West to fear for an instant that the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways will be detrimental to the Canadian Pacific Company's interests. It was felt generally, he added, that the increased land values in Western Canada had had a great deal to do with the rise in Hudson's Bay shares, and the increase in the C. P. R. land values which had taken place from year to year had not passed unnoticed on the other side of the water, where Canadian securities are enjoying every confidence.

Mr. Skinner spoke of the advantages of a fast steamship service between Great Britain and Canada—to which the C.P.R. is contributing—and the disadvantages of reaching Canada via New York.

Great Britain and continental countries, especially Holland and Germany, are large holders of C. P. R. securities, and Mr. Skinner has no fear that the proposed paralleling of that line for nearly three hundred miles west of Portage la Prairie by the Grand Trunk Pacific, should the project be carried out, would have any effect on the stock, even in countries where Canada's resources are not so well understood.

STE. CUNEGONDE LICENSES.

Aldermen Lavallée and Deserres, of the Civic Annexation Committee, have had an interview with the Hon. Lomer Gouin, premier, in connection with the proposed annexation of Ste. Cunegonde. The principal point discussed was the objection raised by Mr. Dupuis, legal adviser of Ste. Cunegonde, who is of opinion that the number of hotel licenses in Montreal being limited by the city charter, and the full number of such licenses being granted, Ste. Cunegonde people would be deprived of their own licenses, after the annexation. The attorney-general did not take the same view, and expressed the opinion that the limit mentioned applied only to the city as it stood when the charter was granted.

THE PREMIER'S MOVEMENTS.

Premier Gouin was again at the government offices yesterday morning, and received several visitors. He left by the Intercolonial Railway train at noon, to attend the banquet to Prince Louis of Battenberg, at Quebec, last evening, and will return to Montreal to-day. On Tuesday next he will go to Sherbrooke for the opening of the fair.

PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and experts, Merchants Bank Building, reports the following United States patents granted to Canadians last week: 797675, game apparatus, H. M. Fletcher; 797680, tomato peeler, G. G. Glenn; 797719, Tremolo for organs, Thos. V. Challinor; 797840, adjustable hoe, Chas. N. Choate; 797843, clip for traction ropes of aerial tramways, Enon F. Crawford; 797844, automatic bucket-loader for aerial tramways, Enon F. Crawford; 797896, apparatus for signaling by reflecting the rays of the sun or other light, John F. Watson; 789045, governor for engines, H. E. McLean.

C. P. R. SUDBURY LINE

WORK OF CONSTRUCTION BEING RAPIDLY PUSHED FORWARD.

Work on the construction of the new line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Toronto to Sudbury is progressing very satisfactorily. The undertaking involves much heavy work on account of the number of new bridges to be built and the steep grades to be overcome, but it is expected that a large portion of the branch will be completed this fall.

The branch begins at a point on the main line, near Toronto, and terminates at Sudbury. It will be about two hundred and fifty miles in length. The rails being used are the heaviest and largest made, while the construction material is all of the best quality.

There are at the present time between two and three thousand men engaged on the work, so that by the month of November it is expected that about seventy-five miles of the road will be completed, which will enable the company to reach the Village of Severn. It is estimated that when the work is finished it will cost between three and four million dollars.

AT CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

Recent arrivals at Caledonia Springs Hotel, Caledonia Springs, include:—J. S. Moir, Arnprior; A. H. McLoud, St. Johnsbury; C. H. McLoud, Boston, Mass.; Dr. W. W. Lynch, Sherbrooke; Mr. Mathier, Mr. David Russell, Mr. J. B. Good, W. W. Craig, Samuel Hart, Montreal; Miss N. E. McNee, Hawkesbury; J. E. Heney, Lachine, Miss Florence Auerbach, Miss Graham, Miss E. Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Pope, Cookshire; G. Coverhill, Thomas McGovern, Mr. and Mrs. Crane, Montreal; F. Gay, Burlington, Vt.; Mrs. P. McGovern, Miss Francis McGovern, Montreal; Rev. J. A. Shaw, Fanaghvale; Mr. James Hill, Ottawa; Mrs. E. B. Babbidge, Miss N. Wakefield, Boston; C. Macfie Campbell, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. K. Blackwell, Mr. Goldvogel, Mrs. Goldvogel, Mrs. A. Marchand, A. E. Clement, E. H. Alexander, Mrs. John Carsley, D. A. Dietrich, J. B. Mitchell, Montreal; J. H. Curle, Ottawa; J. S. Campbell, Montreal; J. J. Leacy, D.D.S., Ottawa; W. R. More, West Stewartstown; W. Riendor, Miss McDougall, Duncan McCormick, K.C., Montreal.

WARNING TO OWNERS OF DOGS.

Mr. James R. Innis, secretary of the Montreal Canine Association, writes asking that the attention of owners of dogs be called to the fact that unless these animals are licensed and bear the city license tag, they are liable to be taken by the police and placed in the public pound, 397 Wellington street, and if not claimed within forty-eight hours, destroyed. Persons who value their dogs should be most careful to provide them with a collar bearing a license tag, together with their name and address. The police dog patrol is actively at work, and dogs not legally protected are apt to meet an untimely end.

ONTARIO DEATH RATE.

Toronto, Sept. 1.—According to the returns received by the Provincial Board of Health there were 1,871 deaths from all causes in Ontario during the month of July as compared with 1,840 deaths during the corresponding month last year. The following are the cases and deaths from contagious diseases during the month:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Smallpox	8	2
Scarlet fever	48	2
Diphtheria	123	12
Measles	85	3
Whooping cough	80	21
Typhoid	89	19
Consumption	164	144

RAILWAY NEWS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway's line from Lipton to Strasburg, in the North-West, has been completed. After inspection by the government, it will be taken over by the operating department of the central division.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, so far this year, has carried between thirty-five thousand and forty thousand pilgrims to the shrines at Ste. Anne de Beaupre, Cap de la Madelaine and Rigaud, an increase of between fifteen and twenty per cent as compared with last year.

A despatch from Detroit says the Grand Trunk Railway Company has placed an order for ten thousand tons of steel rails with United States mills, on account of the inability of Canadian mills to supply the demand.

The United States Circuit Court at Port Huron, Mich., has refused to grant a preliminary injunction to the Grand Trunk Railway enjoining its machinists and shop employees at that place from picketing about the company's shops where non-union men are working. The strikers, however, were warned by the court against violence and disorder.

The first sod of the Grand Trunk Pacific's Lake Superior branch will be turned on Sept. 8. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will officiate.

INQUESTS OF LAST MONTH.

The report of Deputy Coroner Biron shows that there were twenty-six violent deaths during the past month from the following causes: Three suicides, three street car accidents, seven drownings, two, C. P. R. trains; two, G. T. R. trains; one, C. P. R. shops machinery; one, G. T. R. shops, and three, suspected murder. There were fifteen inquests held by jury.

DEATH OF MRS. J. B. BROUSSEAU.

The death is announced of Dame Marie Anne Charlotte de Rouville, widow of the late Dr. J. B. Brousseau, of Beloeil Station. The deceased lady, who had reached her eighty-fourth year, belonged to two of the oldest and most noted families in Canada, the Hertel family and the Boucher family. She was the mother of Mr. J. B. Brousseau, K.C., of Sorel, and the cousin of the late Archbishop Taché and the Hon. M. de le Bruere.

WARNING

To Marconi Stockholders.

Certain advertisements have recently appeared in Canadian and American newspapers offering the shares of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada at a less price than $5.00.

* * *

This is to warn stockholders and the investment public generally that such offers are not made in good faith for the purpose of selling shares of the company, but with the hope and expectation of preventing the sale of such shares.

* * *

This plan of advertising to sell stock at less than its true worth is one of the commonest devices of the stock market trickster and manipulator.

* * *

It is a plan resorted to in the endeavor to force down the price of shares so that the manipulator may buy them in at a profit.

* * *

Unfortunately such a plan is not infrequently successful.

* * *

Timid holders of stocks are easily frightened into selling them at a sacrifice by evil report and advertised evidences of weakness in the market price. Such timid ones often sell at a grievous sacrifice in fear that if they hold on longer they may lose all.

* * *

It is the very purpose of such advertisements and of such advertisers to frighten the timid into selling at a sacrifice.

* * *

Usually, while offering to sell at less than the market price, such advertisers (or the principals for whom they are acting) are far more eager to buy than to sell.

* * *

It is often the case that they have previously sold large numbers of shares at the higher price, for future delivery, and that, being unable to deliver the goods, they adopt these tactics in the hope of inducing holders of the shares to sell at a price that will afford the brokers a profit on the stock they are under contract to deliver.

* * *

Coupled with their offers to sell the stock, there is also usually an offer to buy (at a lower price).

Remember the familiar phrase:

I WILL BUY—I WILL SELL.

* * *

They can only buy if they succeed in frightening somebody into selling. Thus they 'scalp' a little off the seller and 'skin' a little off the buyer—make a commission both ways, by preying alternately upon the fears of the public and upon its thirst for bargains.

* * *

In nearly every case these advertisers are unable to deliver the shares at the price they advertise, and where they do deliver the goods, it is as a rule the stock of someone they have succeeded in frightening into making the sacrifice.

* * *

Canadian Marconi shares in our estimation are worth $5.00, and will never be sold for less, unless the stockholders allow themselves to be frightened by such piratical methods and throw their stock on to the market at the mercy of the stock-jobbing crew.

Our advice is: Hold on to your shares —they will soon be worth a great deal more than $5.00.

* * *

The recent attempt to force down the price of Marconi shares has lamentably failed.

* * *

Many legitimate brokers, unfamiliar with market conditions, have been deceived by these advertisements into selling shares short; that is to say, they have sold shares they did not have, expecting to be able to buy them from the advertising brokers. They cannot get them at the price they have sold, and unless they can succeed in compromising with their clients by the return of the purchase money, they will be heavy losers, and will be compelled to cover their short sales at a much higher price.

We believe Canadian Marconi will be selling at $6.00 within a very short time.

* * *

There is another class of broker whose favorite occupation is offering recognized reputable stocks at "bargain prices" or "cut rates." He does not deserve so much attention as the other fellow because he is less dangerous. He is the fellow who, by offering the stock at a ridiculously low price, attracts the attention of the public. If you write to him you will find that he has "just sold the last share" at that price to someone else, but he always has something much better to offer you, something that will invariably make more money for you than the stock you want to buy. He endeavors to foist on you, something that you have absolutely no interest in.

He is just as likely in the first instance to have offered you your favorite stock at one-tenth or one-one-hundredth of its market value as not; depending upon a shrewd combination of misleading words to relieve him of a charge of direct falsehood, but you may be sure that you will not get the stock at the price at which he seems to offer it. The sole object of this class of broker is to get your name on his list. He wants the names of men who have money to invest. His theory is that if you are willing to invest in one thing it will be easy to induce you to change your mind and invest in another. Therefore he will try all sorts of schemes and artful dodges to get your name.

A good rule to follow in making investments is to buy your stock only from authorized representatives.

ALEXANDER MUNROE.
GEORGE H. MUNROE.

New York.
Boston.
Montreal

Advertisements.

Murphy & Son

PAINTERS and DECORATORS

St. Catherine Street.

Near Drummond.

Mechanics, Farmers, Sportsmen! To heal and soften the skin and remove grease, oil and rust stains, paint and earth, etc. use The "Master Mechanic's" Tar Soap. Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.

Money to Loan.

A New Era in Money Loaning.

UNLIMITED CAPITAL

To Loan at absolutely the lowest rates, on furniture in use, pianos, horses, waggons, store fixtures, etc., without removal.

LOANS FROM $10 to $1000.

Weekly or Monthly payment on a Loan of	
$100 to $2.50	
$ 75 to $2.00	
$ 50 to $1.50	
$ 25 to $1.25	
$ 10 to .75	

Absolute privacy is our watchword.

Loans made without embarrassing enquiry from friends, relatives or employer.

If you owe the grocer, landlord or doctor, or if you are in need of money for anything whatsoever we will give it to you and owe us only.

Call, write or telephone Main 488 for information and we will send our representative to call on you.

THE CANADIAN FINANCE CO.,
139 St. Francois Xavier St.,
Cor. Notre Dame St

Flats to Let.

To Rent

With power, heat and steam on reasonable terms, several of the best flats for manufacturing purposes, in the most centrally situated stone building in the city.

Apply to

W. G. TALBOT,
1766 Notre Dame street.

Property.

HOUSES FOR SALE

CADIEUX STREET.

Two 2½ storey brick cottages, containing 9 rooms each. Brick sheds in rear. A good investment at the present price.

SHUTER STREET—$5,000.

Above Milton street, a stone front 2½ storey house, with a 2 storey brick extension, containing 10 rooms. Moderate price.

ST. MATTHEW STREET—$5,800.

Stone front self-contained house of eight rooms, hot water heating, well laid out. Brick shed in rear.

LEWIS AVE.—$4,000.

A 2 storey brick house, with cement basement, hot water heating, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and extension kitchen, in good order.

CLAREMONT AVE.—$6,500.

A pressed brick corner house, containing 8 rooms, of which 4 are bedrooms; light on 3 sides, and all modern conveniences. Immediate possession.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO.,
205 ST. JAMES STREET.

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Depot as follows:

For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis (Quebec.) Montmagny, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Ric, Little Metis and intermediate stations, at 7.40 a.m. daily except Sunday.

For St. Hyacinthe, Levis, (Quebec), Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Ric, Little Metis, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Truro, Sydney and Halifax, at 12 noon, daily except Saturday.

For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard, Nicolet and intermediate stations, at 2.50 p.m. daily except Sunday.

For Levis, (Quebec), Riviere du Loup, Matapedia, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Prince Edward Island, Truro and Halifax, at 7.30 p.m., daily except Saturday.

For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, (Quebec), Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Little Metis, at 7.40 p.m., daily except Sunday.

For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, (Quebec), Riviere du Loup, Campbellton and intermediate stations, at 11.45 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Depot as follows:

From Little Metis, Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, Murray Bay, Montmagny, Levis, (Quebec), Drummondville and St. Hyacinthe, at 6.45 a.m., daily except Sunday.

From Halifax, Truro, Prince Edward Island, St. John, Moncton, Campbellton, Matapedia, Riviere du Loup, Levis, (Quebec), at 7 a.m., daily except Monday.

From Nicolet, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, Beloeil, St. Lambert and intermediate stations at 10.20 a.m., daily except Sunday.

From Halifax, Sydney, Truro, St. John, Moncton, Campbellton, Little Metis, Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, Levis, (Quebec), Drummondville and St. Hyacinthe, at 6 p.m. daily except Monday. This train runs daily from Levis.

From Campbellton, Matapedia, Little Metis, Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, Murray Bay, Montmagny, Levis, (Quebec), Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, and intermediate stations at 10 p.m. daily except Sunday.

J. W. BEYSON, City Pass. Agent, 143 St. James St. Telephone Main 615.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

N. Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station
For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 7.50 a.m. daily except Sunday, and 7.30 p.m. daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate points, 10.30 a.m. 2.00 p.m., 5.10 p.m. and 6.10 p.m. daily except Sunday, and 9.15 a.m. Sunday only.

Arrive as follows:
From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.30 a.m. daily, and 10.10 p.m. daily except Sunday.
From Valleyfield and intermediate points, 8.25 a.m. 1.25 p.m., 4.30 p.m. and 5.35 p.m., daily except Sunday, and 8.28 p.m. Sunday only.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:
Corrected to Sept. 1st, 1905.

For Toronto, Hamilton, †9.30 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.30, †9.00 a.m., 1.40 p.m. (Saturday only, †4.35 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday, 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Boston, etc., †9.00 a.m., 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Sherbrooke, †8.30 a.m., 1.40 p.m. Saturday only †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday.
For St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 7.25 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m., 1.40 p.m. Saturday only †4.30 p.m., and 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, 5.15 p.m (except Saturdays and Sundays) Saturdays 1.30 p.m.
For Chicago, St. Louis Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto †9.30 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.
For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 10.10 p.m. daily.
For Ottawa, †8.45a.m., 9.40 a.m. daily. †4.00 p.m. 9.40 p.m. daily, 10.10 p.m. daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.40 a.m. daily, 9.40 p.m. daily.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:
From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.15 a.m. daily, 8.30 a.m. (except Monday), 9.15 a.m., Monday only, †11.55 a.m. and †7.05 p.m., †9.15 p.m.
From Boston, 8.15 a.m. daily, and †9.15 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.35 a.m. except Monday, 9.15 a.m. Monday only, †11.55 a.m. and †7.05 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., 8.05 a.m. daily except Monday.
From Toronto and West, 7.25 a.m. daily, and †7.15 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.00 a.m. daily.
From Vancouver, 7.00 a.m., 6.30 p.m. daily.
From Ottawa, 7.00 a.m., 8 a.m. daily, †11.45 a.m. 6.30 p.m., daily, †7.00 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:
For Quebec, †8.45 a.m., 2.00 p.m. daily., 11.30 p.m. daily.
For Joliette and St. Gabriel, †8.45 a.m., 2.20 Saturday only, †4.45 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.20 a.m., †5.45 p.m.
For St. Eustache, †6.30 p.m.
For St. Jerome, †9 a.m., (1.40 p.m. Sat. only), †4.30 p.m. 5.30 p.m., 6.30 p.m., except Saturdays and Sundays
For St. Agathe, 9.00 a.m., (1) 1.25 p.m., 4.30 p.m., †5.30 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations †8.30 a.m., 9 a.m., †4.15 p.m., †5.30 p.m., †5.45 p.m. (6.25 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday), 1.45 p.m. Sat.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:
From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m. daily, †2.45 p.m. and †6.45 p.m., Ottawa †12.40 p.m., †10.15 p.m. St. Jerome, †8.30 a.m. †9.50 a.m., †7.00 p.m., St. Lin, †8.30 a.m., St. Eustache, †9.50 a.m., †7.00 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel †10.00 a.m. and 6.20 p.m.
†Week days. (1) Saturday.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 129 St. James
Telephone, Main 3732
Telephone, Main 3733.

G.T.R. trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:
Corrected to June 4th, 1905.

7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington
7.21 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Pt., New York via D. & H.
8.00 a.m.—Richmond daily, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Portland, daily except Sunday.
8.05 a.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
*8.40 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and O. A. & P. S. Ry.
*9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo.
*9.01 a.m.—St. Johns, New York and Boston via C.V.R
*9.30 a.m.—Brockville-Kingston, Toronto, Valleyfield Daily to Brockville and Valleyfield. Daily ex. Sun. to Kingston and Toronto.
10.15 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, New York, via D. & H.
2.25 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct. Sat. 1.35.
*4.10 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield. Daily ex. Sunday.
4.15 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate stations.
4.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Island Pond and Quebec.
4.30 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, and Ft. Covington.
4.50 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
5.01 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.15 p.m.—St. Annes, Vaudreuil, Valleyfield.
5.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe and intermediate points except Sat. and Sun.
6.00 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.
6.30 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans.
*8.10 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, New York via D. & H.
8.00 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
*8.01 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Portland
*8.40 p.m.—Boston, Springfield and New York via C.V.R.
*10.50 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago and Buffalo.
1.31 p.m.—Chambly and Marieville via. C.V.R., Sat. only.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans and points on C.V. Sat. only.
1.36 p.m.—For St. Anne de Bellevue, Vaudreuil, Valleyfield, Cornwall, Sat. only.
*7.00 p.m.—St. Anne de Bellevue, Vaudreuil, Coteau Jct., Glen Robertson, Alexandria and Ottawa via C. A. Ry.
*11.30 p.m.—For St. Johns, Rouses Point, Troy, Albany and New York via D. & H.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station:
*7.20 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke and Quebec.
7.01 a.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville. Daily ex. Monday.
*7.15 a.m.—New York, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. & H.
*7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston, Springfield, via C.V.R. St. Johns.
*7.30 a.m. Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
7.39 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly.
8.35 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe and intermediate points.
8.40 a.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns, and Iberville.
8.50 a.m.—Port Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford
8.52 a.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.
9.15 a.m.—Monday only, Cornwall, Valleyfield Vaudreuil.
9.33 a.m.—Valleyfield, Vaudreuil, St. Annes.
11.00 a.m.—Brockville and intermediate points.
*11.20 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
1.00 p.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
1.01 p.m.—White River Jct., Burlington, St. Albans St. Johns.
2.50 p.m.—New York via D. & H., Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
4.30 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
4.55 p.m.—Sat. only, Marieville and Chambly.
*5.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
*6.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, via C.A. Ry.
6.35 p.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.
6.50 p.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, Quebec. Daily from Quebec.
7.15 p.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
8.20 p.m.—New York, via D. & H., Rouse's Point St. Johns.
8.10 p.m.—New York, Boston, Springfield, via C.V.R St. Johns.
8.10 p.m.—(Sunday only) from Brockville, Cornwall Vaudreuil and intermediate points.
9.35 p.m.—Ottawa and C. A. Points, daily except Sunday.
9.45 p.m.—Troy, Albany, Plattsburgh, Rouses Point, D. & H. daily except Sunday.
10.15 p.m.—New York, Boston, Springfield, via C.V.R. St. Johns.

Suburban Train Service.
For Lachine—5.00, 6.25, 7.20, 8.40, daily, 9.30, daily. 11.50 a.m., Sat. only, 12.10, 1.30, ex. Sat. 2.15, Sat. only, 3.45, 4.15, 5.15, 5.45, 8.00, 9.00, daily 11.25, ex. Sat., 11.55, Sat. only.
For Lachine wharf, 8.30, 9.01 a.m., 12.10, 1.40 Sat. 5.00, 6.21 p.m.
For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil—6.25, 8.40, daily, 9.30, a.m daily, 1.30, 1.36 Sat. only, 2.15, Sat. only, 4.10 daily, 4.15, 5.15, and 5.45, 6.15, 7.02, 8.00, 9.01, daily, 11.25, ex. Sat., 11.55 p.m Sat. only.
For Dorval—5.00, 6.25, 7.20, 7.35, 8.40, daily, 9.30 a.m. daily, 12.10, 1.30, ex. Sat., 1.36, Sat. only. 2.15, Sat. only, 3.45, 4.15, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, daily, 11.25, ex. Sat., 11.55 p.m. Sat. only.
For Valleyfield—8.40, daily, 9.30 a.m., daily, 4.10, 5.15 p.m., 7 p.m. daily.
For St. Paul—5.40, 6.20, 8.48 a.m., 12.15, 5.17, 6.25 p.m.
For St. Lambert—5.45, 6.55, 7.00, 7.21, 8.00, 8.05, 9.01 10.15 a.m., 12.11, 1.31 Sat., 1.35 Sat., 1.45 Sat. 2.25, 4.16, 4.20, 4.50, 5.00, 5.15, 6.02, 6.20, 6.30, 8.01, 8.10, 8.40, 11.00 Fri., 11.30.
* Daily.
‡ Daily except Monday trains not otherwise marked, daily except Sunday.

City Ticket Office, 137 St. James St. (W. H. Clancy, Agent), and Bonaventure Station.

The Great Northern Railway of Canada Trains leave corner Moreau and St. Catherine Sts.

For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere and Quebec, 8.50 a.m.
For Joliette, Ste. Jerome, New Glasgow, 5.35 p.m.
For Montfort Division, close connections with C.P. trains leaving Montreal (Place Viger) 5.30 p.m daily except Sunday, and 1.25 p.m. Saturdays.

Trains Arrive as follows:
From St. Jerome, New Glasgow, Joliette, etc., 9.15 a.m
From Quebec and intermediate stations, 6.00 p.m.

OLD NEWSPAPERS suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the "Witness" Office, in 10-lb. packages, at $1 per 100 lbs.

SHIPPING NEWS.

THE KENSINGTON'S LIST.

Following is the list of saloon passengers per Dominion line SS. Kensington, sailing to-morrow morning from Montreal for Liverpool:—Mr. Charles T. W. Argue, Henderson; Mr. Arthur R. Bartram, Liverpool; Miss Mabel A. Bennett, Mr. B.H. Bennett, Buffalo; Mr. G. E. Behr, jr., New York; Dr. G. T. Barr, Glasgow; Mr. Foster P. Boswell, Rochester; Mr. Jean la Croix, Mrs. Jean la Croix, Ottawa; Miss Eliza Ester, Belfast; Mr. Thomas A.Fisher, Mrs. Fisher, Miss Nellie D. Fisher, viLerpool; Miss Margaret Fisher, Master Gerald Fisher, Belfast; the Rev. T. C. Fry, D.D., Mrs. Fry, Mr. Fry, Mr. Fry, London; Mr. Peter Flood, Portland; Dr. D. Tod Gilliam, Columbus; Mrs. James Grinnell, Toronto; Mr. A. H. Goring,Master G. I. Goring, Halifax; Mrs. Lillian Woodward Gunckel, Chicago; Mr. M.Hein, Cleveland; Miss Marion Hansford, M.D., Mrs. F. T. Higginbotham, Montreal; Miss Leckie, Mrs E. Kirby, Toronto; Miss Louden, Ottawa; Mr. Peter McDonald, Columbus; Mrs. John Meikle, Master J. Notson Meikle, Morrisburg; Mr. Frank T. Miles, Mrs. Miles, Miss Theodora Miles, Minneapolis; Mrs. H. S. Peck, Mr. Peck, Miss Peck, Liverpool; Mr. Robert Peel, Pueblo; Colonel F. Roberts, Toronto; Mrs. Rishworth, Kingston; Miss L. Rawlings, Salt Lake City; Miss A. Schofield, Toronto; Miss Blanche C. Shaw, Miss Nellie Shaw, Wimbledon; Mr. A. G. Solomon, Greenhithe, Kent; Mrs. H. Strahan, Montreal; Mr. F. V. C. Serjeant, Quebec; Sister Sarah, S.S.J.B., Dundas; Mr. Tyrrell,Mrs. Tyrrell, Master Tyrrell, Toronto; Mrs. S. P. Teasdale, Miss Mary Teasdale, Salt Lake City; Mrs. C. A. Webster, Ithaca; Miss Daisy M. Woodward, Chicago; Miss Louise Wigmore, Mr. H. J. Wigmore,Sault Ste. Marie; Mr. F. W. Ward, Winnipeg; Miss Ethel A. Williams, Montreal.

BAVARIAN DUE TO-DAY.

The Allan line R.M.S. Bavarian arrived at Quebec this morning and is due to reach here about noon to-day. Following is the list of her saloon passengers. Mr. W. Agassey, Mr. J. W. Alexander, Bishop of Algoma; Mr. J. Allen, Miss Allen, Dr. H. Auger, Mr. T. A. Baker, Mr. J. D. Barnsdale, Mr. D. S. Barnett, Mr. J. D. Bell, Master A. Bell, Mrs. R. Bickerdike, Mr. E. P. Bidwell, Miss Biggs, Dr. Borden, Dr. W. E. Boucher, Mr. W. G. Bray, Mr. J. Brinning, Miss Bunnell, Mr. J. Burns, M.P., Miss F. Burton, Mrs. Cagliardi, Mr. D. C. Campbell, Mr. F. G. Clarke, Lieut.-Colonel Collins, Mrs. Collins, Mr. A. Conbrough,Mr. C. Coopland, Mr. T. Cornall, Mr. G. Cushing, Miss Dalley, the Rev. J. Davis, Mr. G. O. Day, Mrs. Day, Mr. J. W. Deerin, Miss Douglas, Mr. C. H. Dunn, Mr. A. L. Eastmure, Mrs. Eastmure, Mr. H. L. Ebbetts, Mrs. Ebbetts, Mr. H. Fletcher, Mr. E. S. Flint, Mr. J. Frankel, Mr. N. Frances, Dr. Y. S. Freikellon, Mr. F. A. Greer, Mrs. Greer, Miss E. Gregg, Mr. G. Gilkes, Mrs. J. Gowans, Miss S. Gowans, the Hon. F. Grosvenor, Mrs. Grosvenor, Mr. C. Harriss, Mr. F. M. Hart,Mrs. Hart, Mr. J. Hawkins, Mr. E. C. Hawkins, Mr. Heintzman, Mrs. Heintzman, Miss Heintzman, Mr. J. R. Hewett, Mrs. Hewett, the Rev. J. E. Hill, Miss Hillock, Miss J. Hillock, Miss M. Hillock, Mr. A. Hollingworth. Mr. J. Hollinrake,Mr. R. E. Hounsfield, Col. Hughes, Mr. C. E. E. Jenkins, Miss Johnson,Mrs. V. Jones, Dr. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. R. Kenny, Mrs. Kenny, Sir C. Kirkpatrick, Lady Kihkpatrick, Miss Knox, Miss Laird, Judge Lea, Mr. F. X. Lemieux, Mr. J. N. Lerscher, Mrs. Lerscher, Dr. W. T. Lockhart, Mr. C. M. MacDonald, Mr. E. B. Maurice, Mrs. Maurice, Mr. J. McArthur, Mrs. McArthur, Mrs. F. W.McKinney, Mr. D. J. McKinnon,Mrs.McKinnon, Mr. J. Merry, Mr. H. Michaelson, Mr. MMiles, Mr. F. H. Milne, Mr. E. A. Milton, Miss Moody, Mr. J. W. Morton, Miss S. Myers, Mr. W. J. Normand, Mrs. Normand, Miss I. Normand, Miss J. E. Normand, Mr. W. H. Nuttall, Mr. W. Ogilvie, Mr. W. P. O'Connor, Mr. T. J. Palmer, Miss Palmer, Captain R. H. Parlby, Mrs. Parlby, Miss A. W. Patterson, Mr. W. S. Patterson, Mr. F. E. Penfold, Mrs. Penfold, infant and maid, Mr. H. Pennington, Mr. M. F. Phelan, Mr. G. T. Pilcher, Mrs. Pilcher, Mr. C. Postle, Mrs. Pryce, Mr. R. F. Punnett, Mr. A. Radel, Mr. J. E. Raine, the Rev. Dr. Ramsay, Mr. L. C. Raymond, Mrs. Reddin, Mr. W. J. Rickard, Miss H. R. Y. Reid, Mr. T. Robb, Mr. C. E. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Miss B. Robinson, Mr. F. Russell, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Shaw, Miss Shaw, Mr. A. Simons, Mr. Smedley, Mrs. Smedley, Mr. E. Smyth, Mrs. Smyth, Miss Snell, Mr. V. Sockl, Miss E. Stairs, Mr. C. H. Storey, Mr. Struthers, Mr. Surette, Mrs. Surette, Miss Taylor, Miss E. Taylor, the Rev. M. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Mr. G. A. Tee, Mrs. Tee, Mr. F. F. Telfer, Mrs. Telfer, Miss Thornton, the Hon. A. Turgeon, Mrs. Turgeon, Mr. H. J. Tyler, Mrs. Tyler, Miss Upham, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. F. Walmsley, Miss Webster, Mr. E. R. Whitehead, Miss F. M. Wicher, Miss Wilson, Major Wood, Mrs. Woodruffe, Mr. H. O. Wootten, Mr. G. H. Wright.

THE SS. LAKE ERIE.

The C.P.R. SS. Lake Erie, from Liverpool is due to arrive in port to-morrow. She has on board 35 first, 57 second and 332 third-class cabin passengers:— Mr. Percy Barlow, Mrs. Barlow, Mr. H. J. Beament, Mrs. Beament, Master H. Beament, Miss E. J. Bodley, Mr. J. A. Carveth, Mr. B. Chadlewood, the Rev. J. F. Cross, Mrs. Cross, Mr. G. Digby, Mr. Law Dunlop, Mrs. Dunlop, Mr. S. Green, the Hon. Mr. Justice Hall, Mrs. Hepburn, Miss Irving, Mr. C. E. Kelworthy, Mr. R. G. Kilvert, Miss R. Lazarus, Miss S. Lazarus, Miss M. T. Lyle, Miss E. M. Pemberton, Mr. W. H. Reid, Mrs. Reid, Miss Reid, Mr. Rombough, Mrs. Rombough, Dr. G. R. Vorning, the Rev. R. J. Walsh, the Rev. J. Walsh, Mr. Wenman, Mrs. Wenman, Mr. H. Wickseleed.

INCREASE OF REVENUE.

Collections of customs duties at Montreal during the month of August, 1905, show an increase of $28,670.31 over the corresponding month of last year. Following are the figures for the two months:

August, 1905	$1,166,379.66
August, 1904	1,137,709.35
Increase	$28,670.31

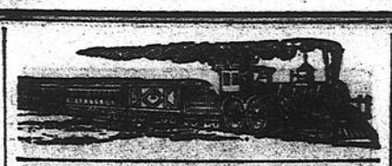
NOTES.

The Dominion line SS. Southwark sailed from Liverpool at 4 p.m. yesterday with 178 second and 485 third class passengers, also general cargo.

ST. LAWRENCE DOUBLE-TRACK.

The Street Railway Company has connected the newly laid second track on St. Lawrence street, at Mount Royal avenue and Sherbrooke street, with the old tracks above and below those points, and now the St. Lawrence street cars are able to make a straight run from the northern limits of the town of St. Louis through to Craig street. A gang of about a hundred men is at work removing the old single track on St. Lawrence street for the purpose of replacing it with new rails, which, when completed, will give St. Lawrence street a splendid double track from Craig street out to the country, a distance of several miles. The work of demolishing and moving the buildings off of the expropriated properties on the west side of St. Lawrence street, is being pushed forward rapidly.

Henri Marteau, greatest of the younger exponents of the Franco-Belgian violin school, has been booked by Mr. Veitch for a date in Montreal in January. He is too well known here for the characteristics of his playing to require much comment. He played here on both of his earlier American tours, in '93 and '98, and won a following second only to that of the incomparable Ysaye. Since those days he has added enormously to his fame as a composer, and established the Geneva Conservatory, which as a school for strings ranks with the best of Europe.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

LABOR DAY

(MONDAY, Sept. 4th, 1905),

CHEAP EXCURSION FARES.

ST. HYACINTHE	$1.20
QUEBEC	4.00
MURRAY BAY	5.50
RIVIERE DU LOUP	5.90
CACOUNA	6.10
LITTLE METIS	8.40

and all other points on the railway.

Going September 2nd, 3rd and 4th; Returning until September 5th, 1905.

DISCONTINUANCE OF SEASIDE TRAIN SERVICE.

On and after Monday, September 4th, seaside express for Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna and Little Metis, leaving Montreal at 7.45 p.m., and the seaside express westbound leaving Little Metis at 3.50 p.m., Cacouna 6.33 p.m., and Riviere du Loup at 7.10 p.m., arriving Montreal 6.45 a.m., will be discontinued for the season.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
143 St. James st. and Bonaventure Station.

TORONTO and RETURN
$14.00
Meals and Berth included.

Str. Persia, every Friday at 8 p.m. for Toronto, Hamilton and St. Catharines.

Steamers City of Montreal and Cuba, every Wednesday, for Toronto, St. Catharines, Cleveland, Detroit and Toledo.

For information apply—
C. E. JAQUES & CO., 217 Common St.
NORMAN LUSHER, 178 St. James St.
W. H. HENRY, 185 St. James Street.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited)

RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.

THE WELL and favorably known SS. 'CAMPANA,' 1,700 tons, lighted by electricity, and with all modern comforts, leaves Montreal on Mondays at 2 p.m., 26th August, 1 p.m., 11th and 25th September, for Pictou, N.S., calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

BERMUDA.

Summer excursions, $35 and upwards, by the new twin screw SS. 'Bermudian,' 5,500 tons. Sailings from New York, Wednesdays, 30th August, 13th and 27th September, and every alternate Wednesday up to 11th October. Temperature, cooled by sea breezes, seldom rises above 80 degrees. Princess Hotel open the year round.

The finest trips of the season for health and comfort.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.
For freight, passage and staterooms, apply to

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

Summer Resorts.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS

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

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

ABENAKIS SPRINGS, P.Q.

the most satisfactory and least expensive Summer and Health Resort in Canada. Everything for your COMFORT AND ENJOYMENT. Splendid Hall for dancing. MUSIC, PING PONG, CROQUET GOLF, TENNIS, TETHER TENNIS, BOATING, BATHING, and FISHING.

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

Silver Medal awarded to Abenakis Mineral Water by Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo. World's Fair, 1904, Highest Award to a Canadian Mineral Water.

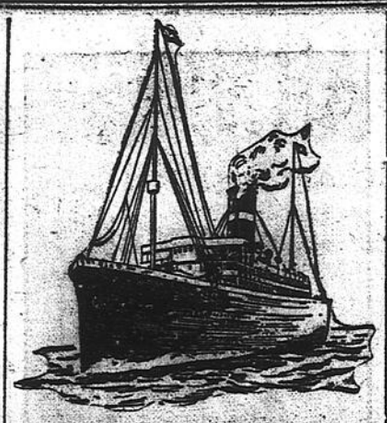
ABENAKIS MINERAL WATER

especially valuable in cases of Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Sciatica, Nervous Prostration, Dyspepsia of various forms, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys—also Diseases peculiar to Women.

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

Brighter, Better, Gayer than ever.
Improved Train Service—Ask your Ticket Agent, or write for Circulars, etc., to
R. G. KINTNER, Manager, Abenakis Springs, P.Q.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS



DOMINION LINE
STEAMSHIPS
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

SS. Kensington	Sept. 1	SS. Ottawa	Sept. 30
SS. Canada	Sept. 9	SS. Kensington	Oct. 7
SS. Southwark	Sept. 16	SS. Canada	Oct. 14
SS. Dominion	Sept. 23	SS. Southwark	Oct. 21

The "CANADA" is the fastest steamer in the Canadian trade, holding a record of 5 days, 23 hours and 48 minutes between Inishowon Head and Father Point.

Midship Saloons, Electric Lights, Speed and comfort.

FIRST-CLASS—$70.00 and upwards, according to steamer and berth.
SECOND-CLASS—$40.00
THIRD-CLASS—$27.50, to principal British ports.

For all particulars as to freight and passage, apply o Local Agent, or to

DOMINION LINE,
17 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

R&O REDUCED RATES

Health, Comfort and Economy.

EXHIBITION
TORONTO and RETURN
Via America's Scenic Route.

Tickets good Going August 26 to Sept. 10, Returning up to September 15, 1905.

MONTREAL-TORONTO LINE—Daily (except Sundays) at 2.15 p.m., Montreal to Toronto and Return, $13.35, including meals and berth going.

MONTREAL-TORONTO-HAMILTON LINE Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 730 p.m., Montreal to Toronto and Return, $12.35, including meals and berth going and returning.

MONTREAL-QUEBEC LINE—Daily at 7 p.m.

QUEBEC-SAGUENAY LINE—From Quebec daily, at 8 a.m.

Ticket Office, 128 St. James St., Opp. Post Office

OTTAWA RIVER NAV. Co

LABOR DAY,
SEPTEMBER 4th.

REDUCED RATES TO OTTAWA...$2.50
Going dates, Sept. 1st and 2nd, returning Sept. 5th.

DELIGHTFUL DAY TRIP.

Steamer SOVEREIGN TO CARILLON ... $1.00

For above trips take 8 a.m. train for Lachine to connect with steamer.

Afternoon Trips and Down Rapids

To HUDSON, by 1 p.m. train from Windsor Station. Trip $1.00
To STE. ANNE'S, by G.T.R. at 1.30 p.m., or C.P.R., 1 p.m. Trip 80c
To LACHINE for RAPIDS, by 5 p.m. train. Trip 50c
Home by the Rapids at 6.30 p.m.

Tickets at Grand Trunk Railway Station, Windsor Hotel, and St. James Street Offices, Nos. 128, 137, 143 and 178; Windsor Station for Hudson.

A CHARMING TRIP
Down the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

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

SS. GASPESIEN.

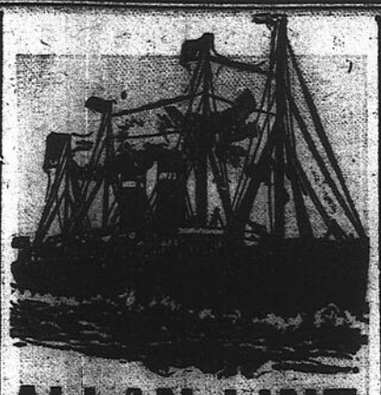
$27.00
To Gaspe Basin and Return

The round trip takes about 10 days. This fare includes Meals and Berth. No other expense.

Next Sailing:
TUESDAY, SEPT. 5th, at 1 P.M.
and afterward on every alternate Tuesday.

For further information apply to
A. LEMIEUX,
113 CORISTINE BUILDING,
Telephone Main 35.

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



ALLAN LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA MOVILLE.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.
Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool.

VICTORIAN	Sept. 1	VICTORIAN	Sept. 29
BAVARIAN	Sept. 9	BAVARIAN	Oct. 6
VIRGINIAN	Sept. 15	VIRGINIAN	Oct. 13
TUNISIAN	Sept. 22	TUNISIAN	Oct. 30

Virginian on trial trip made 12.33 knots, and has made the fastest passage on record from Moville to Halifax, and from Moville to Rimouski over the Southerly course.

Victorian on her trial trip made 19½ knots, equal to 22½ statute miles per hour.

Bavarian's record, 6 days, 2 hours, 11 minutes.

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

FIRST-CLASS, $75 and upwards, according to steamer.

Reductions for round trip tickets.

SECOND-CLASS, Liverpool or Londonderry, Bavarian or Tunisian, $42.50, Victorian or Virginian, $45.00. Return tickets at reduced rates.

THIRD-CLASS, Liverpool, London or Glasgow, $27.50 and $28.75.

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW.

Corinthian	Aug. 31	Sicilian	Sept. 21
Pretorian	Sept. 7	Mongolian	Sept. 28
*Buenos Ayrean	Sept. 14	Corinthian	Oct. 5

*Does not carry passengers eastward.

Saloon, $57.50. Second Saloon, $41.01. Third class in four berth rooms, $28.51.

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

MONTREAL (via Quebec) TO LIVERPOOL.

LAKE ERIE	Sept. 7	Oct. 12
LAKE MANITOBA	Sept. 14	Oct. 19
LAKE CHAMPLAIN	Sept. 28	Nov. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE — First cabin to Liverpool, $55.00, and upward, according to steamer and accommodation. Round Trip Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Second Cabin to Liverpool, $40.00; to London, $42.50. Round Trip at reduced rates.

Third Class Rates to Liverpool, London Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry, and Queenstown, $26.50. From Liverpool, London or Londonderry, $27.50, to Quebec.

MONTREAL to LONDON.

†MOUNT TEMPLE	Sept. 9	Oct. 21
*MONTROSE	Sept. 23	Nov. 4
†LAKE MICHIGAN	Oct. 14	

*Second Cabin to London, $40.00.
†Third Class to London, $26.50.

Dates of sailings of Freight Steamers to Liverpool, London and Bristol not shown above, furnished on application.

Apply to
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.
Board of Trade Building, St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

Reford Agencies.

DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW WEEKLY SERVICE.

FROM MONTREAL.

SS. SALACIA	Aug. 31
SS. KASTALIA, Cold storage	Sept. 7
SS. TRITONIA	Sept. 14
SS. MARINA, Cold Storage	Sept. 21

THOMSON LINE LONDON WEEKLY SERVICE.

FROM MONTREAL.

SS. HURONA, Cold storage and cool air	Sept. 2
SS. FREMONA	Sept. 9
SS. CERVONA, Cold Storage and Cool	Sept. 16

LEITH SERVICE.

SS. BELLONA	Oct.

ABERDEEN SERVICE.

SS. ESCALONA	Oct. 10

LORD LINE CARDIFF SERVICE
FROM MONTREAL.
Sailing date later.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
25 St. Sacrament street, MONTREAL.
R. O. WOOD, Western Agent,
Room 311 Board of Trade, TORONTO.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO.,
(LIMITED.)
PROPOSED SAILINGS.
MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED.
Montreal and Manchester.

From Manchester.	From Montreal
Aug. 19	*Manchester Trader
Aug. 26	*Manchester City
Sept. 1	Manchester Shipper

Sept. 4
Sept. 16
Sept. 23

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

CANADA-SOUTH AFRICA JOINT SERVICE TO CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON AND DURBAN.

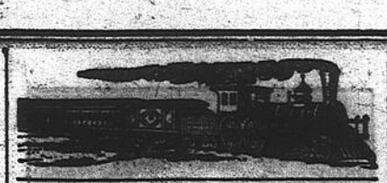
*WYANDOTTE ..... Nov. 18

*Fitted with cold storage.

For further particulars apply to
FURNESS, WITHY & Co. Ltd., Agents.
MONTREAL.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENTS.
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
W. & T. P. CURRIE & CO.,
253 St. James Street.



CANADIAN PACIFIC

SPECIAL SUNDAY SERVICE
LEAVE MONTREAL

For Lake of Two Mountains, St. Anne, Vaudreuil, Caledonia Springs, Plantagenet and Ottawa.

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

For Laurentian Mountains, Shawbridge, Ste. Agathe, Labelle and Nominingue.

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

St. Jerome.

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

St. Eustache.

(Place Viger) 8.30 a.m., 9.35 a.m. Sundays, returning arrive Montreal 8.40 p.m.

For Joliette, St. Gabriel and Three Rivers.

(Place Viger) 8.50 a.m. Sundays. Returning arrive Montreal 9.55 p.m.

For Terrebonne, L'Epiphanie, Lamorale

(Place Viger) 2 p.m. Returning will arrive Montreal 8.15 p.m.

LABOR DAY
Cheap Trips.

Toronto	$10.00	Hamilton	$10.65
Ottawa	3.50	London	12.95
Quebec	4.00	Peterboro	6.15
Sherbrooke	3.35	Farnham	1.30
St. Johns, Q.	1.00	St. John, N.B	14.15
St. Agathe	2.00	Labelle	2.20
Magog	2.75	Knowlton	2.10

and all other points in Canada, Fort William and east at
LOWEST ONE WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE.
Good going September 2nd, 3rd and 4th. Return limit September 5th, 1905.

EXHIBITIONS.
MONTREAL to TORONTO and RETURN

Sept. 2nd and 4th	$7.00
Sept. 3rd, 5th, 6th and 7th	10.00

Return limit Sept 12, 1905.
Train service—†9.30 a.m. *10.00 p.m.

Montreal to Sherbrooke and Return

Sept. 6th and 7th	$3.50
Sept. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th and 9th	3.35

Return limit Sept. 11th, 1905.
Train service—†8.30 a.m. 11.40 p.m. †4.30 p.m. †7.25 p.m.

MONTREAL to OTTAWA and RETURN

Sept. 8th to 16th	$3.50
Sept. 11th, 13th and 15th	2.00

Return limit Sept. 18th, 1905.
Train service:
LEAVE WINDSOR STATION.
†8.45 a.m., *9.40 a.m., §10.30 a.m.
†4.00 p.m., *9.40 p.m. 10.10 p.m.
LEAVE PLACE VIGER.
†8.20 a.m., †5.45 p.m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sundays only. ‡Daily except Saturday. ‖Saturdays only.

Farm Laborers' Excursions
2nd CLASS, $12.00,
To MANITOBA and ASSINIBOIA,
Good Going from Montreal on September 6th, 1905.
Full particulars on application.

PORTLAND, OLD ORCHARD,
Scarboro Beach, etc. Through Parlor and Sleeping Car Service. Trains leave Windsor Street 8.00 a.m. week days, 7.15 p.m. daily.

ST. ANDREWS-BY-THE-SEA
EXTRA SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.

Commencing Monday, Sept. 4th and until close of season, Sept. 15th, Sleeping Cars will run four days per week each way as follows:—From Montreal, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursday and Fridays, and from St. Andrews, Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, $48.90

Second class from Montreal. Lower rates to several other points. Tickets on sale from Sept. 15th to Oct. 31st, 1905.

Ticket Office 129 St. James Street.
Next to Post Office.

Rutland Railroad
Windsor Street Station.
Trains Leave as follows:

9.35 a.m.—GREEN MOUNTAIN FLYER, arriving Burlington 12.35 p.m., Troy 5.00 p.m., New York 9.20 p.m., Boston 8p.m. Worcester 7.29 p.m.

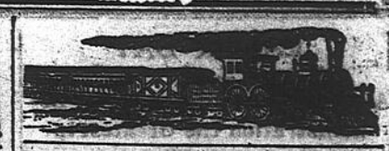
7.10 p.m.—NIGHT EXPRESS, arriving Burlington 10.10 p.m., Troy 2.50 a.m., New York 7.17 a.m., Boston 7.00 a.m., Worcester 8.27 a.m.

Pullman Sleeping and Parlor cars on through trains.

Secure accommodations and tickets at 141 St. James street and Windsor Station.

H. M. FALLON,
City Passenger and Ticket Agent

CENTS FOR SALE,
Witness Office.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

CHEAP WEEK END TRIPS.

Going Saturday or Sunday by any trains. Returning until Monday by any train, as follows

Abenakis Springs	$2.00
Belcil	.60
Bluff Point (Cliff Haven) N. Y.	2.15
Burlington, Vt.	3.15
Cornwall	2.15
Highgate Springs, Vt.	1.90
Massena Springs	2.50
Otterburn Park, including one admission to park	.95
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	3.00
Quebec	4.00
Rouse's Point	2.00
Sherbrooke	3.40
Ste Anne de Bellevue	.50
St. Hyacinthe	1.30
St. Johns	1.10
Vaudreuil	.95

ALSO MANY OTHER POINTS.

SUNDAY TRAINS
From and To Montreal.
(For additional train service see Company's Time Tables).

FOR VAUDREUIL and Int. Stations—Lv. Montreal 8.40 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m. Returning arr. Montreal 7.00 a.m., 7.30 a.m., 8.39 a.m., 11.20 a.m. (from Vaudreuil only 6 p.m.) 6.22 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 11.00 p.m.

FOR LACHINE and Int. Stations—Lv. Montreal 8.40 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m. Returning arr. Montreal 8.30 a.m., 11.20 a.m., 6.22 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 11.00 p.m.

FOR BROCKVILLE.—Lv. Montreal 9.00 a.m., 10.30 p.m., and for intermediate points 9.30 a.m. Returning arr. Montreal 6.00 p.m. From Brockville and Int. points 8.10 p.m.

FOR ST. HYACINTHE, RICHMOND and intermediate stations—Lv. Montreal 8.00 a.m., 8.00 p.m. Returning arr. Montreal 6.50 p.m.

FOR ST. JOHNS.—Lv. Montreal 9.01 a.m., 8.10 p.m., 8.40 p.m., 11.30 p.m. Returning arr. Montreal 2.50 p.m. and 10.15 p.m.

REDUCED FARES
SEPTEMBER 15 to OCTOBER 31, 1905
Second Class Colonist Fares from Montreal to—

SEATTLE, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER and PORTLAND	$48.90
ROSSLAND, NELSON, TRAIL, ROBSON, SPOKANE	$46.40
ANACONDA, BUTTE, HELENA SALT LAKE	$45.90
COLORADO SPRINGS, DENVER, PUEBLO	$45.50
SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES	$49.00

Low Rates to Many Other Points.

CHEAP EXCURSION
—TO—
DENVER, Col
AND RETURN.
Fare from Montreal, $36.75
Going dates—until Sept. 3rd inclusive.
Return Limit—Sept. 4th to 12th, 1905.

LABOR DAY,
SEPTEMBER 4th.
Reduced fares to

Quebec	$4.00	Toronto	$10.00
Sherbrooke	3.35	Hamilton	10.65
Ottawa	3.50	London	12.95

And all other points in Canada and return at
SINGLE (FIRST-CLASS) FARE
Going dates—Sept. 2, 3, 4.
Return Limit—Sept. 5, 1905.

EXHIBITIONS.
TORONTO and RETURN.

Sept. 2 and 4	$ 7.00
Sept. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7	10.00

Return Limit Sept 12, 1905.
Train Service—Leave Montreal 9.00 a.m. and 10.30 p.m. daily, 2.00 p.m. week days. Arrive Toronto 4.30 p.m., 7.15 a.m. 6.35 a.m.

SHERBROOKE and RETURN

Sept. 6 and 7	$3.00
Sept. 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9	2.35

Return Limit—Sept. 11th, 1905.
Train Service—Leave Montreal 8 a.m. week days and 8.01 p.m. daily, arrive at Sherbrooke 11.22 a.m. and 11.40 p.m.
SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Montreal at 7.20 a.m. Sept. 6, for Sherbrooke and on Sept. 6 and 7 special trains will leave Sherbrooke at 10.30 p.m. for Montreal.

OTTAWA and RETURN

Sept. 11, 13 and 15	$2.00
Sept. 8, 9, 10, 12, 14 and 16	3.50

Return Limit—Sept. 18, 1905.
Train Service—Leave Montreal 8.00 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7 p.m. Arrive Ottawa 11.40 a.m., 7.10 p.m., 10 p.m.

Ste. MARTINE and RETURN.

Sept. 4 (p.m. train) and 5	35c

Return Limit—Sept. 6, 1905.
Special train will leave Montreal at 9 a.m. on September 5 for Ste. Martine. Returning leave Ste. Martine 6 p.m. for Montreal.

PORTLAND—OLD ORCHARD.
Leave Montreal at 8 a.m. and 8.01 p.m. Pullman Parlor cars on day trains, and sleeping cars on night trains.
Elegant Cafe Car Service on day trains between Montreal and Portland.

CITY TICKET OFFICE:
137 St. James Street. Telephone Main 461 or Bonaventure Station.

CENTS FOR SALE
AT THE WITNESS OFFICE.

LABOR DAY

Aim to Make Monday's Demonstration the Greatest in Montreal's History

THOUSANDS OF WORKMEN WILL TAKE PART IN THE PROGRAMME.

Preparations are being made by the labor organizations of the city to make next Monday's celebration the most elaborate labor demonstration ever seen in Montreal on a Labor Day or any other occasion.

There will be huge processions, allegorical cars, bands and banners, picnics, speeches and games. The day will be observed as a holiday and if the weather should be fine great crowds may be expected to turn out to see the performances.

The rise of unionism in Montreal has been rapid. Ten years ago there were only four small unions here: The French carpenters, the English printers, the plasterers, and English carpenters, and even between these there existed no strong bond of sympathy. But the number of societies increased, and in 1897 steps were taken to bring about their affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. A large number, however, especially among the Knights of Labor, were opposed to any negotiations being carried on with American unions, and they organized under the name of the National Central Trades and Labor Council of Montreal. Thus the two organizations were evolved.

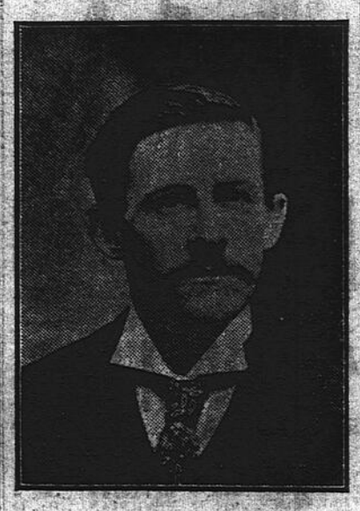
The Montreal Trades and Labor Council claims an approximate membership of 15,000, while no less than fifty-six distinct unions are represented in it. Three years ago an agitation for an increase in the number of members met with a favorable response, but the increase for the past two years has not been so satisfactory, although no marked decrease is noticeable. The membership necessarily varies at different seasons of the year, the high-water mark being reached in summer.

The presidents of this organization since its inception have been Messrs. J. Ainey, who held the position for two terms; F. Roberge, who contested the election, as a labor candidate, against the Hon. J. I. Tarte, in 1900; F. Gravel, A. Verville, E. Berthiaume, and A. Gariepy, the present holder of the office.

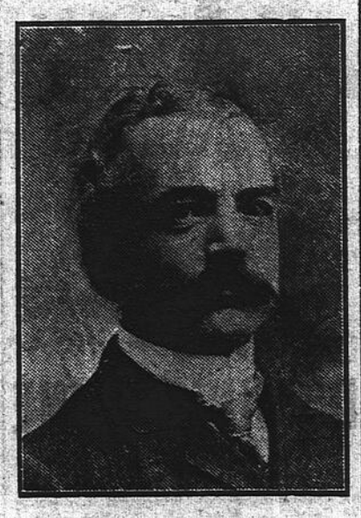
The arrangements in connection with the Labor Day celebration are on a more extensive scale than ever before attempted. The various unions will assemble on Fletcher's Field at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the procession will form up on Park avenue. The route to be taken will be Bleury street, St. Peter street, St. Lambert Hill, St. Lawrence, St. Catherine, Maisonneuve, Ontario, Papineau, and Marie Anne, to Delorimier Park. The following has been finally decided upon as the order of the various organizations in the parade:—

The Grand Marshal, Mr. G. Duval.
Platoon of Police.
Band and Banner.
The 'Longshoremen's Union, No. 373.
Band and Banner.
The Building Laborers' Union, No. 1.
Band and Banner.
The Ship Liners' Association, No. 413.
Band and Banner.
Boiler Makers' Union 134.
St. Mary's Lodge No. 234 Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.
Band and Banner.

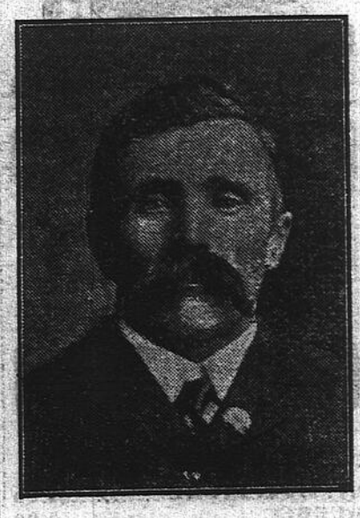
MR. A. GARIEPY,
President of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council.



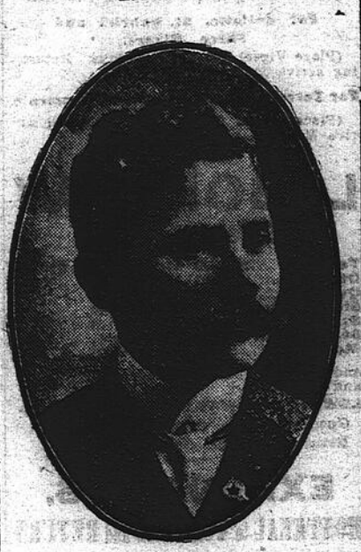
MR. J. C. E. TARDIF,
Secretary of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council and Labor Day Committee.



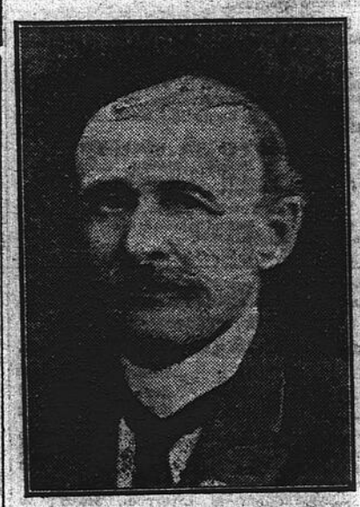
MR. E. CHALIFOUX,
Financial Secretary of National Trades and Labor Council and Labor Day Committee



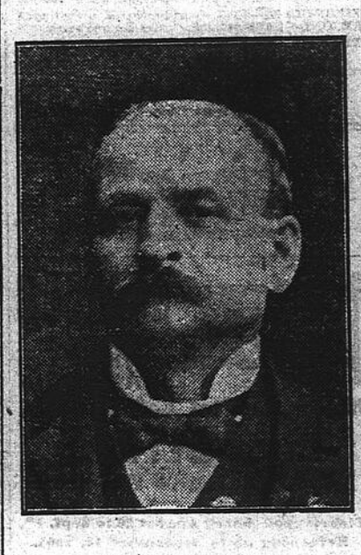
MR. J. LAPOINTE,
Treasurer of the National Central Trades and Labor Council.



MR. T. J. GRIFFITHS,
Secretary-Treasurer and General Organizer of the National Central Trades and Labor Congress and Treasurer of the Labor Day Committee.



MR. H. GRAVEL,
Member of the Executive Committee for the Province of Quebec of the National Central Trades and Labor Council.



MR. D. VERDON,
Chairman of the Labor Day Committee, and Vice-President of the National Trades and Labor Council of Canada.

MR. G. DUVAL,
Grand Marshal of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council procession.

Victoria Lodge No. 111, Association of Machinists.
Amalgamated Society of Engineers'.
Horseshoers' Union No. 71.
Stationary Engineers' Union, No. 209.
Band and Banner.
Jacques Cartier Typographical Union, No. 145.
Montreal Typographical Union No. 176.
Stereotypers', Union, No. 33.
Pressmen's Union, No. 52.
Bookbinders' Union, No. 91.
Bakers' Unions, Nos. 55 and 48.
Journeymen Tailors' Union, No. 317.
Hat and Cap Makers' Union, No. 33.
Clothing Cutters' Union, No. 80.
Barbers' Union No. 455.
Bartenders' Union, No. 245.
Band and Banner.
Cigar Makers' Union, No. 58.
Saddlers' Union, No. 43.
Carriage Makers' Union No. 139.
Stage Employees Union, No. 56.
Band and Banner.
Stone Masons' Union, No. 2.
Bricklayers' Union, No. 1.
Stone Cutters' Union.
Band and Banner.
Plumbers' Union, No. 144.
Roofers' Union No. 116.
Band and Banner.
Plasterers' Union.
Tile Layers' Union, No. 41
Band and Banner.
Painters' Union, No. 349.
Glassblowers' Unions, Nos. 18 and 24.
Band and Banner.
Iron Moulders' Union, No. 21.
Iron Structural Workers' Union, No. 80.
Band and Banner.
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
Locals 134, 1244.
Ship Carpenters' Union No. 173.
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 814.
Pattern Makers' League.
Door and Window Makers' Union, No. 1127.
District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
Band and Banner.
Newsboys' Protective Union No. 10,952.
Band and Banner.
Leather Cutters' Union, No. 249.
(Above union won the banner last year.)
Shoemakers' Unions, Nos. 266, 251, and 267.
Laundry Workers' Union, No. 69.
District Council No. 17 of the Brotherhood of Shoe Workers of America.
Band and Banner.
St. Johns, Que., Labor Unions.
Band and Banner.
American Federation of Musicians, No. 406.
The Montreal Trades and Labor Council.
His Worship, the Mayor, and the Aldermen of Montreal and surrounding Municipalities.
Delegations from Burlington, Vt., Ottawa, Quebec, Levis, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Grand' Mere, Prescott, New York, etc.

Every member marching in the ranks must be clad in a costume bearing the union label, or he will be debarred. Each union will be allowed one carriage, in which the banner must be carried, and the allegorical cars are strictly prohibited from bearing advertisements of any kind.

Upon arrival at Delorimier Park, a grand picnic will be held, at which horse races will be the most attractive feature. There will also be a full programme of sporting events, and keen competition is anticipated. In the evening there will be wrestling matches and a waltz competition. One interesting feature will be the competition between the different unions to secure what is known as the union trophy, which is to be awarded to the union making the highest number of points for uniformity of costumes, deportment, and conformity to orders of parade. The winner of the trophy will be barred from further competition for three years. The total number of marks is seventy-five.

The National Central Trades and Labor Council is also making arrrangements to turn out the largest procession and make the most impressive showing in the history of the organization. This body has experienced a remarkably prosperous year, having gained additional strength through the organization of new unions, besides increased membership to the older societies. Its total membership is now said to be about six thousand. The men who have filled the presidential chair of this council are Messrs. O. Brunet, A. Houle and T. F. Benbow, who still holds office.

The labor unions in this federation will arrive on the Champ de Mars at eight o'clock a.m., and the procession will be formed as follows:—

Grand marshall, J. Houle.
Platoon of police.
The Coopers' Union.
Band and banner.
The Federated Shoemaker's Union
Band and banner.
The Garment Workers' Union.
Band and banner.
The Lathers' Union.
Band and banner.
The Plasterers' Union.
The Bakers' National Union.
Band and banner.
The Hotel and Restaurant Employees Association.
The Carpenterfs and Joiners' Union.
The National Central Trade and Labor Council.
Band and banner.

The procession will march through the following streets: Gosford, Craig, St. Lawrence, St. Catherine, Amherst, Ontario, Visitation, St. Catherine, Delorimier to Mascotte Park. The games will begin early in the afternoon, and will be conducted under the C. A. A. U. rules. The large list of entries received foreshadows more than the usual interest. A lacrosse match between the Young Shamrocks and the Balmagows, of Quebec, will add to the enjoyment of those present.

A special automobile race under the patronage of Mr. U. H. Dandurand has been arranged, and the winner will be awarded the 'King Edward Cup,' worth a hundred and fifty dollars.

Three other automobile races are on the programme. For the winners in all the events suitable prizes have been provided, and the distribution of prizes will be made in the Shoe Workers' Canadian Federation Hall, 1476 St. Catherine street.

In accordance with the custom inaugurated by His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi last year, two religious services, especially arranged for working men, will be held to-morrow evening at half-past seven o'clock. One service will be held in Notre Dame Church, for the French-speaking workingmen, and the other in St. Patrick's Church, for those who speak English.

Archbishop Bruchesi will preside at Notre Dame Church, and the Rev. Abbé R. Labelle will deliver the sermon. Bishop Racicot will preside at St. Patrick's Church, and the Rev. Father Martin Callaghan will preach.

ANNEXATION

A Conference with Representatives at Cote des Neiges

SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITY MAKES SOME RATHER STARTLING DEMANDS.

A special meeting of the Annexation Committee was held yesterday for the purpose of conferirng with delegates from the municipality of Cote des Neiges regarding the annexation of that municipality to Montreal.

Those attending the meeting from Cote des Neiges were the Mayor, Mr. J. Brunet, Councillor Higginbottom and Councillor J. McKenna.

Mayor Brunet stated at the outset that the population of Cote des Neiges was 1,200, that the municipality had no debt, and that it was lit by electricity supplied by the Royal Company.

Mayor Laporte, having emphasized the advantages which Cote des Neiges would derive from annexation, Mr. McKenna stated the terms upon which Cote des Neiges was willing to be annexed to Montreal.

'At the outset,' he remarked, 'I wish it to be understood that we have not come to you asking for annexation. We have not asked you to annex us at all, but we are so near the city of Montreal that our interests are yours—our interests and yours are naturally the same. We are all anxious to form part of the Greater Montreal, and since you have suggested it to us and have extended to us an invitation to annex we have come here to hear on what conditions you are prepared to annex us. We certainly are not going to annex without special conditions, for we represent a town with a record not equalled by many municipalities. We have not one cent of debt; we do not owe anything; you can tax and borrow on every square foot of land in Cote des Neiges as soon as we are annexed. And that is something you cannot say of any other of the municipalities you are trying to annex.

'We have a few conditions that we certainly will stick to, and stick out for very strongly, because the annexation idea is not very strong in Cote des Neiges. The population being almost entirely agricultural, they feel that their interests will not be as well served in the city of Montreal as they are in a rural municipality. Consequently, I cannot say that the spirit of annexation is very strong in our municipality. In fact, they are not at all anxious for it. But we feel that we are all interested in the grand task of making a Greater Montreal, and that we should not be doing ourselves justice if we stood in your way. But we have some conditions upon which we shall insist. The first is that a certain road should be widened. You have a street in this city, and we have a street in Cote des Neiges, that is a disgrace to a progressive municipality. You have a road up the mountain encumbered by double tracks, and anyone who has had to go to the cemetery has certainly found it very inconvenient. You have to climb a gradient of ten percent. It is not a grade that would cost the city of Montreal anything to remove, because it is all stone that you are buying every day. Our first condition is that the Cote des Neiges road be widened to a uniform width of 66 feet from Sherbrooke street to the Cote St. Luc road, and that the gradient be reduced to a maximum of six percent.

'Then, of course, we want a water supply to all the residents of the town within one year; the abolition of the toll-gates, the extension of Guy street, electric line to the Cote St. Luc road; and the extension of the gas mains throughout the municipality within a year. We also want the present rate of taxation on all property, 20 cents per $100, to remain unchanged for ten years. We do not insist upon the same valuation in all cases, but in regard to the land used for agricultural purposes and the buildings on it, we want it to be valued as such. Then we want to protect our agriculturalists, and so we want exemption from the by-law relating to the accumulation of manure. We also want a complete drainage system for the municipality within five years, and we expect the widening of Guy street to be paid for by the city as a whole, because it is a main thoroughfare, and it interests the whole of the city.'

Ald. Lavallée—The levelling would not be difficult, but to widen it might be more difficult. We should have to make a special law. And as to the toll-gates, I am not ready to answer that question, because it affects the government, and I do not know what the government will be prepared to do in the matter.

Mr. McKenna—It will not be in the interests of Montreal to retain toll-gates within its boundaries.

Ald. Lavallée—As to tramways, once you are annexed, all we have to do is to pass a resolution that the cars shall be run up there. But the city does not pay for any part of the main drains, and could not do so for Cote des Neiges. I think, however, that the conditions are fairly acceptable on the whole, with the exception of that asking for taxation to remain at the same figure for ten years.

Mr. McKenna—It would be as well for us to have some safeguard to prevent the over-valuation of our property.

Ald. Lavallée—It is only fair that if the city goes to the expense of spending, say, $100,000 in improvements in Cote des Neiges, the city should collect a fair proportion in taxes.

Mr. McKenna—Yes, with the exception of the farm lands.

Mr. Higginbottom—I think the payment for drains will constitute a hitch. Then, again, if we were annexed, you would have to buy out the franchises of the companies that supply us with light and water.

Mayor Laporte—What will you give? Will you pay for maintenance and repairs? Will you pay for maintenance of sidewalks, and special amounts for police protection, for fire protection, and for hygiene? We must be fair. I am more anxious than any citizen in Montreal to annex all the suburbs, but at the same time we must have a fair deal. If we give all we can afford to the municipalities, they must be prepared to pay something in exchange. I do not think you are serious in asking all these things and only offering to pay 20 cents per $100 in exchange. I do not think you can expect to get everything you ask, and pay only that.

Mr. Higginbottom—There is nothing like asking a lot. We have property in our town worth $1,400,000.

Mayor Laporte—How much of that is exempted?

Mr. McKenna—$242,000.

Mayor Laporte—That would only leave enough to yield $2,300 per annum at the rate of taxation you suggest. That is unreasonable. If you are annexed you can depend on it that your insurance rates will be reduced by one-half.

Mr. Higginbottom—No, only by 25 percent, the underwriters tell us.

Mayor Laporte—Even then, it will be a great saving, and if you are annexed you will not need to borrow any money. You must also remember that immediately you are annexed building operations will begin in Cote des Neiges on a large scale. This will mean that a large amount of money will have to be borrowed by the people who will buy your land and who will have to pay big prices, no doubt five times as much as you could get now for it. If they borrowed money to build there now, they would have to pay five and a half or six percent, but immediately Cote des Neiges is annexed, they will be able to borrow money at five percent. You must be prepared to consider that when considering the question of annexation. The city council of Montreal is favorable to annexation, but at the same time we cannot give away everything that is enjoyed by the present citizens in order to acquire, at the price you suggest, a few worthy, but still a very few citizens, and add them to our number. I think you are asking too much when you ask us to fix the rate of taxation at 20 cents per $100 per annum.

Mr. McKenna—I do not think we are asking too much; other municipalities are asking more.

Mayor Laporte—I think it would be a very bad principle if we were to adopt your suggestion. The council will meet you in every way possible, but I think we should be creating a bad precedent if we were to fix the taxation as you request, because other municipalities would ask the same. The city will have to be prepared to spend a lot in improving Cote des Neiges, and they could not do so on the lines you suggest. If you were asking us to maintain the valuation so long as the land does not change hands or is not built upon, that would perhaps be favorably considered.

Mr. McKenna—The proposition to immediately multiply our taxes by five will never be accepted by our people.

Mayor Laporte—The value of your land will increase five times also.

Proceeding, Mayor Laporte said he would be willing to support a plan for fixing the taxation for ten years, the rate to be based on the city's rate. Farm lands would be assessed as such only as long as they remained farm lands.

The delegation decided to confer with the Town Council of Cote des Neiges before arriving at any decision regarding the matter.

MME. CALVE COMING.

Artists of the first rank will assist the great Calve on her initial American concert tour. The famous French soprano demands that all associated with her be of proved ability. It was in accordance with this policy that Cort-Kronberg, her managers, engaged Berrick con Norden, the tenor; M. Bouxmann, the basso, and Mme. Schmidt Bernard, the pianist. Mme. Calve and her company will give one concert only in Montreal, on Thursday, Nov. 2.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

The Rev. Abbé J. H. Castonguay, until recently pastor of the cathedral at Valleyfield, has been appointed parish priest at Cedars.

ALBERTA'S NATAL DAY

Fifteen Thousand Persons Attend the Inauguration

SASKATCHEWAN ALSO CELEBRATES, ALTHOUGH OFFICIAL CEREMONIES DO NOT TAKE PLACE UNTIL MONDAY.

Winnipeg, Sept. 2.—Fifteen thousand persons attended the inauguration ceremonies at Edmonton yesterday. During the ceremonies the Mounted Police, to the number of two hundred, under Commissioner A. B. Perry, gave a magnificent exhibition of drill. They were marched past the Governor-General and presented a fine appearance. The commissioner then read the commission of the Hon. Mr. Bulyea, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the oath of office was administered by Mr. J. J. McGee, Clerk of the Privy Council. A salute of 21 guns was then fired. An address was then read to the Governor-General by Mayor Mackenzie, and was responded to by His Excellency. An address was next read to Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea and was replied to, the new representative of the Crown making an excellent impression.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier then addressed the people, being followed by the Hon. William Paterson and Sir Gilbert Parker. Sir Wilfrid then addressed the French-Canadians in that language.

SASKATCHEWAN CELEBRATES.

Regina, Sask., Sept. 1.—The birth of the new Province of Saskatchewan was fittingly observed to-day, though, of course, the inauguration ceremonies are reserved for Monday. To-day was observed as a public holiday and the mast-heads supported flags floating gaily to the breeze, while all the inhabitants made due celebration. The function of the day was the civil service ball this evening at the government buildings, at which ex-Premier Haultain was in attendance. Very many of the civil officials are leaving in the next few days for Edmonton to lay the foundation for the civil service in the new Province of Alberta. The preparations for the celebration on Monday are complete. Three thousand visitors will be provided with quarters in the houses of private citizens. Besides this, temporary sleeping quarters have been erected which will provide accommodation for five thousand. The same attention has been bestowed on the catering and, large though the crowd will be, the committee is confident that arrangements will meet all requirements. A new and interesting feature is to be added, with regard to the procession; in fact, a parade of territorial old-timers. For this parade none are eligible to turn out unless they have lived in the territory since 1883 or before that year.

CELEBRATION AT MOOSE JAW.

Moosejaw, Sask., Sept. 1.—The inauguration of the new Province of Saskatchewan was celebrated at Moosejaw to-day by a parade of school children through the main streets and thence to the City Hall, where an excellent programme was carried out, consisting of songs by the children and speeches by prominent citizens. The streets were lined with people as the procession passed by. The day will long be remembered.

MESSAGE FROM LORD STRATHCONA.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 1.—Lord Strathcona has cabled the following to the Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta at Edmonton:—My most hearty congratulations to Alberta upon her entrance into the Dominion as a province and upon her attaining to the full dignity and power of local autonomy. To me it is specially interesting, knowing the North-West as well as I did in its early days, when it was practically a wilderness. It has my best wishes for its prosperity, which now seems so well assured.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

London, Sept. 1.—Referring to the birthday of the new provinces, the 'Chronicle' thinks that mixture of population has been Canada's chief difficulty, the separate school question being attributed to this. Those from the United States, the 'Chronicle' considers as serviceable emigrants as any, though it must be galling to the old-fashioned Canadians of the eastern provinces, who abhor everything Yankee, to see the best land taken by peaceful occupation by an enemy. It is undoubtedly a serious thing that the British Isles are gradually becoming incapable of sending out the old class of emigrant, who settled on the soil and worked it.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 24

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1905.

WONDERS OF COBALT

A Miner's Appreciation of the New Mining District

NORTHERN ONTARIO NOT ONLY RICH IN ORE BUT FABULOUSLY WEALTHY

'A Western Miner,' who has visited the principal mining camps of recent years on this continent, writes the 'Witness' from Cobalt, Ont., giving a plain unvarnished story of the silver mines of Northern Ontario as he sees them :—

Having followed mining for the past ten years in British Columbia, Atlin and Dawson, and being on my return once more to the west, after paying a visit to the east, the first in fifteen years, I decided to get off at North Bay and proceed to Cobalt, a little hamlet on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, having heard of the great silver strike there, to find out if what I heard was true. I soon came to the conclusion, after the strongest of evidence, that Northern Ontario, that is, the Cobalt district, was not only rich but was fabulously wealthy, a good place for miners, prospectors, or a man who would try to make himself useful. This view I took after visiting the most talked of mines in the camp. I was most cordially received at the various mines and obtained all the information I desired, and consider it only right to let the people of Canada know what a wealthy camp this is.

The silver mines in the Cobalt district are the richest mines that have ever been unearthed. The silver mines of the great American west and of British Columbia pale into insignificance when compared with the mines here.

A French-Canadian blacksmith by the name of Larose, while working for the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway discovered the first mine in the camp, called the Larose Mine. He sold it to Messrs. Timmons, Dunlop and Company for $28,000. The purchasers then got out a carload of ore, and paid for the mine by the returns made by this car of oar.

Claim after claim has been staked since then, so that now practically all the township of Coleman, six miles square, is staked, as well as parts of the adjoining townships. The 'Larose Mine,' the oldest and one of the best, has ten rich veins, all the way from three and a half inches to twelve inches in width, uncovered, and have only stripped a very small part of their ground as yet. On one of the veins two shafts have been sunk to the depth of ninety feet and a drift of 200 feet run. The ore is as good at the bottom of the shaft as on top, the only difference being that the vein widened out to a width of three and a half feet. This firm has already installed a steam plant, air compressors, and have four rand drills at work. This mine has been running for twelve months and has been an extensive shipper. Fifty men are employed opening up and prospecting it.

The next mines I saw were the celebrated New Ontario claims of Messrs. Tretheway & Company. These two claims are certainly wonderful ones and their richness has not ben exaggerated.

'J. B. 6,' one of them, has seven veins and the other, 'J. B. 7,' has three veins. These are from one inch to eight inches wide, and new ones are being continually found, as only a very small part of these claims have been prospected. These claims have twenty-five men at work opening up and prospecting them, a steam plant has been installed and the Little Giant Rand drills are used here. A considerable amount of ore has been shipped from these mines. One carload from these properties netted $90,000, the cost of production being $3,000.

The Buffalo Mining Company's claim, alongside the New Ontario mines, has ten veins, from three inches to eight inches wide, of very rich ore, running from $250 to $3,000 to the ton. A force of 35 men are opening up property. Two carloads of ore have already been shipped. Machinery is about to be installed in this mine, which will certainly be one of the great shipping properties of the camp.

To the south of the Buffalo Mining Company claim is the much-talked-of claim of the Hudson's Bay and Temiskaming Mining Company. This claim has three veins of rich ore, from three inches to eight inches in width. A force of fifteen men are opening it up, and have sunk a shaft to the depth of 35 feet. I witnessed the hoisting of five buckets of ore, certainly of the richest kind. By throwing a little wafer on the ore one could see leaf silver all over it. This ore assays from $3,000 to $10,000 to the ton. This is a stock company capitalized to the extent of $25,000 at $1.00 a share. These shares have advanced in six months from one dollar to fifty dollars a share, and are not to be bought at this price. A steam plant is going to be put on this claim.

The Cox claim, lying alongside this last-named claim, has an eight-inch vein of splendid ore, but unfortunately is tied up at present owing to litigation.

The next claim to catch my eye was that of Messrs. McKinley and Darrough, on the opposite side of Cobalt Lake. Messrs. McKinley and Darrough at the time of the discovery were cutting ties for the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. They immediately staked the claim, which turned out very valuable. Fifteen men are busy developing and sacking the gravel which covers the shore of Cobalt Lake, on which this claim touches. This gravel runs in value from $250 to $500 to the ton in native silver and oxide of silver. Fifteen cars of gravel and three cars of ore have been shipped from this property. Three veins of very rich ore have been uncovered on this property, which, it is reported, changed hands lately for $250,000.

The most interesting properties at present in camp are the E. P. Earl Company's claims. These were sold to the above named company by Messrs. Ferland, Chambers, Russell, et al., for $250,000, and comprise 800 to 1,000 acres.

It is rumored that the Ontario Government may throw part of these holdings open to the public to be restaked. There are over twenty-two veins on these claims, and the owners have been the most extensive shippers up to date. Over eighty men are employed, and the force is being gradually increased. The company has erected seven very fine mine buildings, has installed a steam plant and a very neat assay office. Mr. Lumey, the manager here, is a 'bear' on the camp, as he says he believes the lodes here are only surface croppings. Nevertheless the company is increasing its force, and seems anxious for more ground.

North of the Earls holdings is the claim of Messrs. Ferland & Chambers. There are 14 men prospecting and developing this claim. A car load of ore has been shipped from this claim, which turned out very rich. Three veins have already been uncovered, and the deeper the ore the better it seems to be. A steam or electrical plant is to be installed on this property. This claim is reported to be in litigation.

Next to this claim is the O'Brien claim, which has 16 men working, developing the property. Two veins of very rich cobalt and silver ore have been found. A shaft 35 by 40 feet has been sunk, and the ore holds its own with depth, but unfortunately this claim is also in litigation. These mines are all situated around Cobalt Lake.

I then proceeded to Glenn Lake, two miles from Cobalt, where I saw one of the greatest mines my eyes ever rested on, the well known Foster claim. It was silver, silver, everywhere. There are 25 men at work prospecting and developing the claim. Thirteen veins have been uncovered, from two inches to eight inches in width; three cars have been shipped, which averaged $60,000 to the car. Any man who discovers a vein of ore on this property gets a bonus of $100 an inch in width. A steam plant is to be installed here shortly. It is reported that a million dollars has been offered for this property, and refused.

Next to this is the Lawson claim, which bids fair some day to be a keen rival of its neighbor, the Foster claim, but which is at present tied up by litigation. There are two good claims on this property from one to eight inches in width.

Proceeding east to Kerr Lake we reach the property of a Montreal syndicate, the Jacobs mine. Twenty men are employed opening up the property. Four veins have been found from one inch to eight inches wide. Three cars of ore have been shipped, which netted $75,000 to car. This company is about to instal a steam plant, air compressors, hoisting plant, furnace and ore crusher. Adjoining this claim is the Hargraves mine—a very good one—which has 23 men at work on the property. Three veins are uncovered, from two to three inches wide. This mine is bound to be a heavy producer in the near future.

The next claim is another equally fortunate, the Montreal Syndicate (the Drummond mines). This property is a close corporation, but from what I have seen I can safely say that this claim is second to none. A piece of ground about 30 to 40 feet, which is uncovered, shows up six veins of the richest ore, from one to six inches in width, which run parallel. This company is going to place a gasoline launch on Cross Lake to freight out ore.

Proceeding to Cross Lake the first claim one reaches is the Watt mine, situated on the shore of this lake. A car load of very rich silver gravel is now ready for shipment. One vein of silver ore has been located. This property has been bought by a syndicate of Ottawa and Boston people.

The adjoining property, the Glendenning and McLeod claim, has had 17 men at work prospecting claim. Thirteen veins have been uncovered, from two inches to eight inches in width. This property has been sold to a Toronto syndicate for $250,000.

The next claim is the Handy mine, which is a very pretty little property. About ten men are at work opening it up, and there is every indication of its being a good producer in the near future.

I visited but one mine in the Township of Bucks, a property which was purchased lately by Mr. G. G. Powell, of New York, called the Hunter claim. Work has only been started lately on this property. One vein of very rich ore has already been uncovered, but it promises to be one of the leading mines in the near future.

These are the leading mines in and around the town of Cobalt. Many other claims I have not referred to which are certain to be hummers, and the amount of territory prospected as yet practically amounts to nothing. Mining experts claim that the claims of Messrs. Timmons, Dunlap & Co., and Messrs. Tretheway are worth $50,000,000 apiece, but as mining experts are very often wrong, I will not pass an opinion on that judgment. Two million five hundred thousand dollars worth of ore had been shipped up to July, and since then there have been many shipments.

Prospectors by the score are prospecting into Cobalt, and the town will soon be a second Dawson, only that instead of building up rapidly, like a mushroom, and dropping out of sight as quickly, it will live for years.

Already mine buyers, mining brokers, merchants, miners and laborers are ing through northern Ontario, and every now and then a good find is recorded, proving every day that northern Ontario, as well as northern Quebec, is immensely rich in minerals. Already several parties have started north to prospect in the direction of James Bay and northern Quebec.

The Ontario government sold out the town site of Cobalt by public auction on Aug. 18. Everybody was anxious to buy lots, and lots that the people thought would sell for $100 to $150, sold all the way from $250 to $750 a lot.

Grocery stores, hardware stores, bakeries, laundry, hotels, and last, but not least, two banks have flung their banners to the breeze, viz.: the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Imperial Bank of Canada. The continual roar of dynamite can be heard on all sides, denoting the business of the district, together with the musical ring of the drill and the carpenters' hammers. An occasional cider supper (as intoxicating drinks are not sold here) makes life far from monotonous in the town of Cobalt. I do not advise men to come to this camp looking for work this fall, but a man who has means could not go to a more promising district than that of Cobalt and surrounding country.

BUS DRIVER'S LAMENT

WOULD RATHER DRIVE HIS HORSES THAN ANY MOTOR-BUS.

(London 'Morning Leader.')

There has been an air of particular sadness lately about the familiar form of the London 'bus driver. He has been dejected and forlorn. The merry gibe and the cheeky cock of the eye which once were the admiration of the citizen and the envy of the dyspeptic, have given way to a rueful countenance. Why is this?

Yesterday Bill (they are all named Bill), who drives a white Road-Car from Liverpool street to Putney, explained.

'This here sadfulness is quite correct,' he said, 'in a manner of speakin' Any of us over forty years of age has a sort of tomb-stone feelin' inside us. Thirty-nine is chirrupy; he don't care an 'aporth of oatmeal water. But Forty is mournful because he knows that the end of the world (as far as he is bloomin' well concerned) is comin'. 'Buses is hayin' their last kick. Them stinkin' chemical concerns is knockin' us all out. Motor 'buses are bein' built as fast as possible. Our people have left off buying horses, except in cases of absolute necessity; and all the drivers under forty is being taught how to drive chemical nags. Hencewise the doomful feelin' inside of the poor blokes who are supposed to be too old at forty—with exceptions.

'It's a funny thing, and perhaps you won't believe it, but the horses seem to know that somethink is in the wind. The pair of greys I drive regular must have overheard me and my mate talkin' about the comin'—er—desecration. They have been goin' like funerals ever since. I suppose they know I've been havin' lessons on the new stinkers—though it isn't me as should speak disrespectful of my daily bread.

'And the lessons! My words; but it takes a lot to make an old 'busman into a new-fangled chaffer. It is almost as hard as teachin' a pig to swim. It'd be all right if you had a pair of dummy horses in front and ribbons in your hand. But you're settin' on a sort of an edge of a precipice, with nothing but your nose in front of you. An' you keep reachin' for your whip and findin' that it's gorne

'I give you my word—the loss of the whip is as bad as the loss of the horses. Us drivers, you know, talk with our whips more'n with our mouths. 'Bus whip signals are as complete as them slamafore things they use in the navy. You can tell a driver across the road jest what you think of 'im with one waggle of the whip—and not be spotted by a policeman for usin' disgustin' langwidge!

'But now, you can't call up your mate by slashin' the side of the 'bus with your whipcord; you can't call a tarpaulin-covered van to order by thrashin' it on the top; you can't weal a snorting cabman across the head; you can't——'

Bill shrugged his shoulders and sighed. 'Talkin' of cabmen,' he said; 'they are gettin' their own back now. Brickdust George, who's been on the road for years, hae just taken to a motor 'bus. They call him Brickdust on account of the color of his face, which is red and pleasin'. He was the cleanest man in the London General, and a nice, smooth-tongued bloke, with a taste for hymns and high-class literatoor—penny stories, and all that. Now he's all ile and bad language; the language being caused by a cabby callin' him 'Paraffin-face'—which he never was. He's been swearin' ever since; and swearin's like drink for gettin' hold of a man.

'Of course all this was bound to come. But it's breakin' our spirit. The 'bus-driver is an institootion, like the 'Ouse of Lords, and—and beer. In a couple of years he'll be as dead as that there bird that George talks so wise about—the great hawk. The breed will be lost to history; and I suppose they'll write tales and po'try about us in the new generation.'

William wiped away a silent tear as he gathered up the ribbons and clucked to his plodding greys.

'Anyway,' he murmured, 'what you loses on the swings you makes on the round-abouts. Catsmeat will be astonishin' cheap next winter.'

SAKHALIN A TRAGIC ISLAND

MOST VIOLENT OF RUSSIAN PRISONERS SENT THERE FROM SIBERIA.

('Pall Mall Gazette.')

Sakhalin is the place to which Russia sends her violent convicts. The convict at Siberia has some liberty to console him for his detention, but the convict in Sakhalin none. When a party of convicts (having been pronounced 'violent' by the governor of the Siberian station) is landed at Sakhalin the procession to the jail is as follows:—First among the prisoners come men with fetters on their legs and linked together in pairs, the clanking of their chains making a lugubrious noise. Next come half a dozen men, each without fetters, but secured by the hands to a long iron rod. Then follow female prisoners and after them the most affecting part of the whole—the wives and children who have elected to accompany into exile their husbands and fathers. Behind them rumble 'telegas,' or rough waggons, wherein are transported baggage and those children who are too young or infirm to walk.

When on the march the prisoners are allowed three pounds of bread and one-half pound of meat each day, and they are not forbidden to receive alms. But when they arrive at their destination their lot is a pitiful one. Their cells are damp and fungus covered, their food is less than the allowance during the journey and their work in the salt mines is most exhausting. Many of the prisoners are very ignorant. Few of them can read except the Caucasians, but they are all put to the same laborious work, and in the vent of their being physically unable to perform their allotted tasks their punishments are very cruel. The English 'cat-o'-nine tails' is nothing to the terrors of the 'bodiga.' In this instrument of torture the prisoner is so fixed that he can neither move nor cry out and wire thongs bound at the end with pointed tin strike his back at frequent intervals.

Other tortures to which prisoners are subjected are too dreadful to write about, and during all these tortures the prisoner is prevented by gags from obtaining even the poor relief of a scream. Surely the horrors of the salt mines of Iletskaya are nothing compared with the abominations of Sakhalin.

TREASURE OF THE ARMADA

SPANISH RELICS OF 1588 FOUND OFF THE COAST OF SCOTLAND.

The search for the treasure which is believed to lie within the submerged hulk of an ancient Spanish vessel in Tobermory Bay, at the island of Mull, off the Scottish coast, is going steadily on. The ship, which is variously referred to as the 'Florida,' the 'Admiral Florence,' and the 'Florentin,' was one of the richest ships of the ill-fated Armada, and at the time she went down in 1588 she is reputed to have had on board thirty million pounds, fifty-six guns, and large quantities of munitions of war.

Diving operations have now been carried on for three days, and the hull of the vessel is outlined on the surface by buoys. The divers will work diagonally across the ship in order to get at the strong room where the chests of gold are expected to be found. Shells, pieces of timber, lead, silver, pistols and bones are being brought up, and the latest relic of interest is a blunderbuss about a yard long. It was incrusted with lime.

It is stated in the 'Statistical Account of Scotland' that, in the sixteenth century, during the northern retreat of some of the ships forming part of the Spanish Armada, the 'Florida' was blown up and destroyed off the harbor of Tobermory, a plot for the purpose having been planned and executed under the direction of Maclean of Dowart, for which he obtained a remission under the Privy Seal, as the records themselves, dated March 20, 1589, bear witness. The timbers of the 'Florida' are still occasionally brought up. Part of the wood of the vessel was presented by Sir Walter Scott to His Majesty George IV. on his visit to Edinburgh.

'Several attempts were made to recover the lost treasure, one in 1688 by Sacheveral, Governor of Man, who fitted up diving bells, and tried them with success at the depth of ten fathoms. The report of the country goes that he got up and recovered much treasure. Another attempt was made in 1749 by Sir Archibald Grant and Captain Rose to weigh her by means of divers and machinery. This attempt was unsuccessful, but some guns were got up.'

The incidents of the plot are more fully related in the records of the Clan Maclean. According to these, the chief of the house of Duard was Sir Lanchlan Maclean, who had at the time of the 'Florida's' appearance seriously embroiled himself with his neighbors of the Clan Ronald and the Clan Ian. To answer for his misdeeds he was summoned before King James, but, failing to make appearance, he was denounced as a rebel.

In return for provisions, Maclean got a hundred men from the 'Florida,' and with their help made war on his enemies. While he was investing Maclan's castle of Mingarry, a peremptory message came from the captain of the 'Florida' to send back the Spaniards to the ship. Maclean retained three of the officers as hostages, pending the payment of a debt for provisions. At the same time he sent a Maclean of Morvern on board the 'Florida' to adjust matters. The Spaniards, wroth at Sir Lauchlan's action, disarmed Donald Glas Maclean, and cautioned him at the peril of his life to hold no communication with his friends.

The magazine of the ship was in close proximity to young Maclean's cabin, and the same night he found an opportunity to force his way into it, and lay a train in a concealed position. He fired the train on the following day, and of the three or four hundred Spaniards on board only three escaped destruction. It is related that a dog survived the wreck, and its plaintive moanings from the shore over its lost masters made a deep impression upon the superstitious islanders.

From time to time fresh treasure has been recovered. In 1903 Captain William Burns, of Glasgow, under a contract with the Duke of Argyll, brought up thirty-three large Spanish silver coins called 'pieces of eight' of the reign of Philip II. and a number of other Spanish coins, together with many miscellaneous articles, and a quantity of human bones. The relics fetched high prices. It is believed, as already stated, that millions' worth of treasure still remains.—London 'Standard.'

ON A FLYING MOTORBOAT

SENSATIONS OF AN EXCEEDINGLY RAPID RIDE ARE DESCRIBED.

The sensations experienced on riding in one of the fastest motorboats yet produced are thus described by a yachtsman who made the trial trip on the 'Napier II.' on the Thames, a few weeks ago, in which a speed equivalent to 31.26 miles an hour was attained, although the boat is but forty feet long.

'As the boat gained in speed, flattening her passengers against her back supports, as the propellers gripped and fairly hurled her forward, the mild roar of the engines ascended to a shriek, the sounds of her eight exhausts smote the ear like the continuous reports of a machine gun, mingled with the scream of the river water, while the shore, dimly seen through a veil of powdered spray, flew by like a train.

'There was no swing or plunge, no lurch or roll. The grand little craft ploughed on her way on an absolutely even keel and we had no sense of being driven, but a feeling as if boat and crew were flying. There was absolutely no sense of flotation, no water-borne feeling whatsoever. If one shut one's eyes it was not difficult to imagine one's self on some tearing vehicle running swiftly on small rollers over a smooth steel road. Sustained for the first time, it is like no other experience to be had in this world, but after the first half minute or less there settles upon one a quite delightful sense of security and safety, so evenly and so truly does she run.'

The successful trial of the 'Napier II.' took place over a measured nautical mile under adverse conditions, there being a strong wind and choppy sea. Her time for a nautical mile against the tide was 2.25, and with the tide, 2.12.6. This corresponds in the one case to a speed of 24.8 knots, or 28.9 land miles an hour, and in the other to 27.14 knots, which is equivalent to 31.26 miles an hour. The previous best record in European waters with this style of boat was a trifle under 23 knots, and in American waters 29.3 knots. This speed was made by the 'Challenger' at Lake Worth, in February. Since the 'Napier II.' made her record a French boat, the 'Palaisoto II.,' has equalled it on the Seine.

The 'Napier II.' is in her second season, having been a failure through breakdowns at first. She is but forty feet long. She has twin screws, driven by two forty-five horsepower motors. The bow has a flare to turn off the crest of the bow wave, splash guards, or 'whiskers,' being fitted as an extension of this flare.'

The 'Napier II.' is an excellent example of the marvellous results that have been attained in providing high speed motor boats. She must be seen at full speed to be appreciated. Ordinary steam craft she passed as a dragon fly darts by a droning beetle. She seems to fly over the water. A roar of as rapid fire artillery, a smother of foam, a white streak and she is a mile away. Seen approaching stem on, driven at full power, with great cascades of snowy spray gushing from each side of her bow, she looks like some monster, shrieking, white-winged butterfly of the palezoic age skimming over the surface.—London 'Chronicle.'

A GREAT CLERICAL ATHLETE.

Canon McCormick (says a writer, in 'The Sunday Strand') has not had an equal for fifty years as a clerical all-round athlete. In 1856 McCormick was one of the chief oarsmen at Cambridge, and he rowed in the University race of that year, when his crew won by half a length after a tremendous struggle. In 1856 McCormick played in the Cambridge eleven against Oxford, and his side came off victorious by three wickets. In his last year at Cambridge he had the best bowling average in England, having taken all his wickets at less than nine runs apiece! Yet old Tom Hayward—father of Surrey's present 'idol'—used to aver that McCormick was at his best as a batsman rather than a bowler. And no less authority than the great Lillywhite used to say that McCormick's finest work was in fielding. He was one of the original leaders of the present inter-'Varsity contests. He won first place in the high jump and also in the long jump! And if these feats were not sufficient for one afternoon, he was first in 'putting the weight.' The great boxer, Nat Langham, used to boast that he was the only man who had ever beaten the famous champion, Tom Sayers, and when Langham one day boastfully offered to take on any 'Varsity man at boxing, McCormick came forward and decisively defeated Nat Langham! He weighed 13st. then and stood 6 feet 3 inches. He is a great, splendid gentleman now, but in another sense. No more genial, practical, lovable Christian minister lives to-day than the fine elderly man who often preaches to crowds from the open-air pulpit of St. James's, Piccadilly. But how few who hear him know that they are looking at the greatest athlete that Oxford or Cambridge ever knew—not even excepting the versatile C. B. Fry.

FLAGS for the SCHOOLS.

OUR OFFER EXTENDED

POINTS OF INTEREST IN OUR MAIL-BAG.

While a large number of schools are already enjoying the reward of their work under the 'Witness' Diamond Jubilee Flag Offer, a good many others have intimated their inability to close with it at once, though eager to get a flag if possible. We have, therefore, extended our offer, as will have been inferred. November 1, 1905, is the date we have now set for this extension, by which time we think most schools will be able to secure their flags if they really mean business.

We are constantly in receipt of most interesting letters from schools concerned in this flag movement. In one case the new flag was to be the means of a renovation of the school house. In many cases the trustees have promptly and cheerfully supplied the pole needed for the new flag, or have freshly painted the poles already placed, but never yet graced by the nation's emblem. This is all as it should be, and we are glad to have had a share in thus commending the schoolhouse and its needs to the deeper interests of the community.

One school was working for a small flag. We supposed it was for themselves, but it turned out they had already a flag, but no pole, and the new flag was to be sold to help pay for the pole! Eventually this school chose books for their library instead of a flag, and we have no doubt that their enthusiastic work has already roused the neighborhood to give them the pole they so well deserved.

In another western district, where settlers are few and these mostly new immigrants, where much of the land is in the hands of speculators, and school funds are low, the secretary-treasurer of the board is working away quietly, getting a subscription here and a subscription there, steadily nearing the goal for a fine three-yard flag.

In still another district, near the Pacific coast, an old gentleman whose great-grandchildren are already of Sunday-school age, is at work stirring up the school and helping them along towards their flag.

These are but a few of the many interesting cases our flag mail contains.

Our Flag Department is glad to deal with any school or person wanting one of these fine flags, and will try to meet any special circumstances that may exist. It does not close for vacation, but is ready to give prompt attention to any schools that wish to utilize their holiday in winning a fine flag for the early autumn. If the teacher has already left for other parts, some of the older pupils, or a trustee, could set the thing going. The large shipments of flags recently received from Britain gives us a good supply of all sizes. The three and four yard flags are especially fine, and will repay the extra effort put forth to secure them. Where a flag is going to do duty for years, it is best to get one now that will still look large enough when, perhaps, a new school-house replaces the present one. Floating from a good, high flag-pole, a flag looks smaller than it really is, and schools should bear this in mind. Where a community is small, and only the lower sizes are possible, the quality of our flags will make these premiums highly satisfactory, as the enthusiastic letters received from those who have won them show.

We will promptly send any school the samples and cards desired if they will drop us a post-card stating what they wish, and we will be glad to reply to any question not fully covered by our various announcements.

Sunday-schools, clubs or individuals may work on the same terms as schools. Our aim is to circulate the flag. See our advertisement on another page and write at once to our 'Flag Department.'

CAN OUR BOYS READ?

(London 'Post.')

Is the average Eton or Winchester boy taught to read as well as a decent Greek slave in the fourth century B.C.?

In an ancient book which faithfully depicts the life of that time we are told how two gentlemen met in a street at Megara. The question arose as to a conversation which had taken place between three of their friends some four or five years before, and one of them said that he had written it out.

'Come up to my house,' he said, 'and while we rest my servant shall read us the whole conversation.' They went in and lay down, the host called his 'boy' and gave him the roll, and the servant read it to their complete satisfaction.

That slave must have been thoroughly taught the art which the Greeks assigned to a man of letters, the art of reading aloud with correct dramatic expression. This was no easy matter, for on the Greek roll there were only the letters, all capitals, no stops, accents or other marks, and no division between the words.

Euclid's slave had from a roll containing sixty pages of letters to reproduce a continuous conversation treating with knowledge, subtlety and humor a number of hard questions of science and of morals. He had to read fluently, without slips and with the sort of expression which a good actor would have put into the parts.

Could the average public school boy perform that feat even from a printed book in which the words are divided and the sentences punctuated?

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(3) The best facilities and equipment for advanced instruction in Literature, Music, Art, Oratory, Commercial and Domestic Science and Art THOROUGHNESS AND EXACT SCHOLARSHIP IN EVERY DEPARTMENT AS WELL AS A HEALTHFUL MORAL ATMOSPHERE ARE THE LEADING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COLLEGE.

Send for Calendar to REV. J. J. HARE, Ph.D. Principal.

115 SHUTER STREET.

The MISSES BRYSON will re-open their School on THURSDAY, Sept. 7th. Kindergarten will re-open Tuesday, 12th. Special classes in Drawing and Sewing.

THE MISSES GAIRDNER,
74 McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE,

Will re-open their Classes for Young Ladies and Children, on
THURSDAY, September 14th.

Pupils are prepared for the University School Examinations if desired. Boys under eight are admitted to the Preparatory Class. After September 1st the Misses GAIRDNER will be at home to receive visitors on school business.

McGill Normal and Model Schools.

These institutions will open for the enrolment of pupils at 9 a.m., FRIDAY, September 1st. The work of the classes will begin at 9 a.m., TUESDAY, September 5th.

S. P. ROBINS,
Principal.

Montreal, Aug. 29th, 1905.

TRAFALGAR INSTITUTE,
(Affiliated to McGill University.)
39 Simpson Street, Montreal.

For the Higher Education of Young Women, with Preparatory Department for Girls Under 15 Years of Age.

President—Rev. Jas. Barclay, D.D
Vice-President—Ven. J. G. Norton, D.D., Archdeacon of Montreal.
Principal—Miss Grace Fairley, M.A., Edinburgh.

The Institute will reopen TUESDAY, 12th SEPTEMBER, AT NOON.

Entrance examinations for new scholars will be held at the School on Saturday, 9th September, at 10 o'clock a.m.

For Prospectus, etc., apply to the Principal or to A. F. RIDDELL, Secretary, North British and Mercantile Building, 99 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

International Business College

Lately removed from Place d'Armes to 2084 ST. CATHERINE STREET, corner of Bleury. COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING and TELEGRAPHY by expert teachers. Individual instruction. The only school in the Province whose Commercial Course is under the supervision of a Chartered Accountant. CLASSES NOW OPEN. Tel. Main 639.

CAZA & LORD, Princ.

OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE.
RE-OPENS SEPT. 12th.

The Ottawa Ladies' College has no superior in this country as a Home-School for Girls and Young Ladies.
CALENDAR ON APPLICATION.
Mrs. J. GRANT NEEDHAM, Lady Principal

ST. MARGARET'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.

A Collegiate School for Girls in the finest residential part of Toronto. Full Academic course, Music, Art, Elocution, Domestic Science and Physical Culture. Thorough preparation for University examinations and for all the examinations in Music. For those who do not intend to proceed to a University degree a special course is arranged that includes—English, Literature, Languages (Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, Italian) up to and including second year University work.

A limited number of pupils are received into the residence. Write for Booklet.

MRS. GEORGE DICKSON, Lady Principal.
GEORGE DICKSON, M.A., Director,
(Late Principal Upper Canada College)

THE McGILL UNIVERSITY
Conservatorium of Music.

DIRECTOR—DR. CHARLES HARRISS.

SESSION 1905-06 OPENS SEPT. 18th.

INSTRUCTION in Pianoforte, Singing, Violin, Organ, and all Orchestral Instruments.

CLASSES in Elements of Music, Theory, Harmony, Form and Analysis, History of Music, Sight Singing, Choir Singing, Physiology and Hygiene of the Voice, English, French, German, Italian and Elocution.

FOUR ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS of the value of $50 each are offered for competition in September.

For SYLLABUS and particulars as to admission, exhibitions, courses, fees, etc., apply to

W. J. HEALY, Secretary.
799 Sherbrooke street.

UNIVERSITY OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE,
Lennoxville, Que.

FACULTIES of DIVINITY and ARTS

Michaelmas term opens MONDAY, Sept. 18th, 1905, when Lectures will begin, and the Matriculation Examinations held.

Applications for admission should be made to the Rev. F. J. B. ALLNATT, D.D., Vice-Principal, Cap-a-l'Aigle, P.Q.

Calendars and information may also be obtained from the Registrar, F. W. FRITH, B.A., Lennoxville.

A limited number of Divinity Exhibitions and Art Scholarships are available for deserving candidates.

DUNHAM LADIES' COLLEGE,
CHURCH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Diocese of Montreal.

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

Reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13th. The ordinary course of study is that laid down by the Council of Public Instruction for the Superior Schools of the Province. Students will be prepared for A. A. Examination and University Matriculation, as well as for entrance into McGill Normal School.

French is a special feature of the Curriculum.

Music also receives special attention.

For further particulars apply to the LADY PRINCIPALS, Dunham, P. Que.

ALBERT COLLEGE, Belleville, Ont

315 students enrolled last year—170 young ladies and 145 young men. College building heated by steam and lighted by 280 electric lights. Highest facilities, under full staff of specialists, in Matriculation, Music, Commercial, Fine Arts, Elocution, Physical Culture and Domestic Service. Will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1905. For illustrated circular address Principal DYER, D.D

DUFFERIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
BRIGHAM, QUE.

Residential College for Young Men and Boys. Collegiate, Commercial and Primary Departments. Fine buildings, healthy site, easily accessible, extensive playing grounds, gymnasium, rink, etc. For Prospectus, address W. W. HARRIES, Head Master and Bursar.

HILLCROFT ACADEMY
KINGSTON, ONT.

Residential and Day School for Boys.
Junior and Senior Departments.

Boys prepared for the Universities, R. M. C., and business. Number of boys limited; individual attention; special advantages; ideal grounds; beautiful situation; only three hours from Montreal by G.T.R. Opens Sept. 6, 1905.

Send for prospectus and information to
REV. T. J. GLOVER, B.A.,
Principal.

D. M. GILMOUR'S PRIVATE SCHOOL, 780 St. Denis street, re-opens Sept. 5th.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
BERTHIERVILLE.

Under the direction of the Clerics of Saint Viator.

A complete commercial course is given in this institution. The French and English languages receive special attention. Prospectus sent to parents on demand. Studies will be resumed on the 5th of September.

J. A. CHARBONNEAU, C.S.V.,
Principal.

Stenographer.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS

Typewriter.

We Ask You as a Fair Minded Person to Reason it Out for Yourself

If the young men, whose testimonial appears below can master BOYD'S SHORTHAND in 28 DAYS, and secure a first class position, along with hundreds of other BOYD GRADUATES, why should you spend half a year trying to master the old systems to secure a like position. BE PROGRESSIVE! throw aside the old idea of learning SHORTHAND by the YEAR, and learn the BEST. WE GUARANTEE a speed of 100 to 150 words per minute in 30 DAYS.

TESTIMONIAL.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:— [redacted] Montreal, 8 McGill College Ave.

It is a pleasure for me to say something good about BOYD'S SHORTHAND, since I have found it so easy to take dictation for 100 to 150 words per minute in 28 days, and read my notes as easily as longhand. I have my diploma, and am now stenographer for the Underfeed Stoker Co., Ltd., of this city, and find the SYSTEM all that Professor Moon claims it to be. I would not advise any intending stenographer to spend half a year trying to master the old system when by BOYD'S SYLLABIC SYSTEM you can become a competent stenographer in 30 days' time.

Yours very truly, (Signed) HAROLD BANNERMAN.

PROFESSOR W. T. MOON.

BOYD'S SHORTHAND is no experiment. It is a CERTAINTY. We can SHOW RESULTS. Our graduates throughout Canada are SUCCESSFUL. If we had no confidence in this WONDERFUL SYSTEM discovered by Mr. Boyd we would not give our time, labor and money in establishing 8 Colleges in the leading cities of Canada.

OUR PROOF—POSITIONS FILLED.

What is your decision in the matter? Will you spend 30 days or six months?

INSTRUCTOR AND DICTIONARY, $1.50, mailed to any address, postpaid. Call or write for Circulars and specimen of our Shorthand.

N.B.—Copyright for Boyd's Syllabic System of Shorthand exclusively controlled by W. T. Moon, for Canada. A knowledge of this system cannot be obtained elsewhere in this city.

MOON'S SYLLABIC SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS COLLEGE.

W. T. MOON, Principal. PHONE Up 3005
KARN HALL, 2362 ST. CATHERINE ST., MONTREAL.

STANSTEAD WESLEYAN COLLEGE,
—FOR—
Day and Residential Students of both sexes,
Will Re-open Tuesday, Sept. 5, at 3 o'clock p.m.

This well-known Institution comprises:

1. STANSTEAD COLLEGE, **affiliated with McGill University** in the first two years of the B. A. Course.

2. STANSTEAD COLLEGE SCHOOL, in which the **Academic Grades** are taught and students prepared for matriculation into Science, Arts and Medicine.

3. THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS COLLEGE OF MUSIC, **affiliated with the Toronto College of Music**, for which it is the Examining Centre in the Eastern Townships.

4. SUNNYSIDE HALL, an elegant residence for young ladies only.

5. THE BUGBEE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, teaching a **thorough Business Course**, Stenography, Typewriting and Telegraphy.

6. THE HOLMES MODEL SCHOOL for **Junior Boys** and **Girls.**

7. A well-equipped and cosy **College Hospital.**

No. 8. **A New Gymnasium** with Shower-baths, Bowling-Alley, Arena and Apparatus. A Teacher of Physical Culture in charge.

Registration last year 307. Located in *'the Switzerland of Canada.'* Staff of Instruction large and most efficient. Terms reasonable.

For Calendar and further information address

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

ASHBURY COLLEGE,
Argyle Ave., Ottawa.
RESIDENT SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Headmaster,
Rev. G. P. WOOLLCOMBE, B.A., Oxford

Many recent successes at R.M.C. and University Matriculation.

Special facilities for YOUNG BOYS

For Calendar, etc., apply to the Headmaster.

The School for Young Ladies,
916 SHERBROOKE STREET.

conducted by MISS SYMMERS and MISS SMITH, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 13th September.

Pupils who desire it are prepared for the University School Examinations and for Matriculation.

After TUESDAY, 5th September, Miss Symmers and Miss Smith will be at home to receive visitors on school business.

Prospectus on application.

PRINCE ALBERT SCHOOL.
St. Henry and St. Cunegonde.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, 5th of September, at 9 a.m. The Principal will be in attendance on FRIDAY AND SATURDAY previous, from 1 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m. to enrol new pupils. By order,

THOS. C. FLEMING, Secretary.

PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

The Schools under the control of this Board will re-open for the Session of 1905-06 as follows:

HIGH SCHOOLS.

TUESDAY, September 5th, 10 a.m., Meeting of Teachers.

WEDNESDAY, September 6th, 9 a.m. Entrance and Supplemental examinations.

THURSDAY, 7th, 9 a.m.—Regular opening

The Rector will be in attendance at the School on and after 29th August, from 9 to 12 o'clock daily.

SENIOR AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, September 6th, at 9 a.m. Principals and teachers will be in attendance at the several schools on Tuesday, September 5th, to receive new pupils and give all necessary information.

E. W. ARTHY,
Secretary-Superintendent.

Woodside Seminary,
471 ARGYLE AVENUE, WESTMOUNT.

Will re-open on THURSDAY, 14th September. Pupils prepared for Matriculation. Preparatory Class for Girls and Boys. Kindergarten Methods.

After Monday, the 4th September, the Misses SHANKS will be at home to receive visitors on school business.

SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION,
Mrs. Belle Rose Emslie,
PRINCIPAL.
ELOCUTION, VOICE and PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Classes re-open MONDAY, 18th September. For terms for class and private lessons.

Address Studio, 2278 St. Catherine St.

PRACTICAL. COMPLETE. THOROUGH.
THE COURSES
Held throughout the full year at that old reliable

Montreal Business College

ESTABLISHED 1864.
Corner of St. Catherine and University Streets.

Have you thought of the immeasurable benefit to be derived from such courses conducted along practical lines?

We teach everything the business world demands. Nothing antiquated. Nothing obsolete.

Investigate for yourself. Just drop in and inspect the most modern methods and up-to-date equipment of the largest and most progressive commercial college in Canada.

Write, call at telephone Uptown 151, for full particulars and descriptive circulars. Address,

J. D. DAVIS, Principal.

Mount Royal Business College

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, DOMINION SQUARE, MONTREAL.

A REFINED, MODERN, PRACTICAL, BUSINESS TRAINING INSTITUTION. Our business and stenographic courses have prepared hundreds of young men and women for a successful business career. All commercial branches taught in the shortest possible time. Modern Methods. Individual Instruction. Over 95 percent of all graduates hold good positions. Interview from 1 to 5 p.m., daily. Get our Prospectus if interested. Terms opens September 5.

A. W. YOUNG, Principal.

ELOCUTION

"The Art of all Arts;" no education is complete without it."—EMERSON

The Montreal School of Elocution will re-open MONDAY, Sept. 18th

OFFICE OPEN ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 4th.

FRASER INSTITUTE BUILDING Corner University and Dorchester Streets.

(Miss) A. J. LONG, Secretary. J. P. STEPHEN, Principal.

MISS GRAHAM'S
PHONOGRAPHIC AND BUSINESS INSTITUTE,
2204 ST. CATHERINE STREET, Opposite Christ Church Cathedral.
OPEN ALL YEAR.

COURSES—Shorthand, Typewriting, Business and Preparatory.
Pupils may enter at any time.
Positions Guaranteed to Competent Stenographers. Phone Main 17.

THE MISSES McDONNELL,
675 Lagauchetiere st.,
Will Reopen their Classes
On Monday, Sept 4th.

MISS MARGARET L. JACKSON,

Principal of Dunham Ladies' College, will be at 352 Elm avenue, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday (Sept. 5th, 6th, 7th), from 9-1 a.m., when she will be pleased to see parents interested, and give information regarding the College.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Crichton School

1170, SHERBROOKE STREET.

Incorporated under the Joint Stock Co's Act).

Rector: J. WILLIAMSON (M.A., Oxon.)
Assistant Masters:
J. N. WOODCOCK, B. A. (Oxon.)
M. DAVIS. B.A. (Cantab.)
F. BROWN, M.A., (Oxon.)

E. T. LAMBERT, B.A. (London), German.
Miss FLUHMANN, Jr., French.

Primary School for Boys of 8 to 11.
Secondary School, for Boys of 12 to 18.
McGill Matriculation Class.
Thorough preparation for the Universities and for business.
Small classes with individual attention.
Prospectus on application (by letter until September 4).

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—FOR—

Protestant Deaf Mutes and the Blind
Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal.

DEFECTIVE SPEECH CORRECTED, THE DEAF TAUGHT TO SPEAK, THE BLIND EDUCATED.

A thorough education imparted to all. Articulation and Speech Reading a specialty, and the following trades taught—Carpentry, Cabinet making, Wood carving, Printing and Shoemaking. School re-opens Wednesday, September 13th.

Mrs. H. E. Ashcroft, Superintendent. Geo. Durnford, Secretary.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY and R. R. Accounting. $50 to $500 a month Salary assured our graduates under bond. Our six schools the largest in America and endorsed by all Railroads. Write for catalog. MORSE SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, Cincinnati, O., Buffalo, N. Y., Atlanta, Ga., La Crosse, Wis., Texarkana, Tex., San Francisco, Cal

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

MONTREAL
1773 Ontario Street,
For Boarders and Day Scholars

Headmaster, C. S. FOSBERY, M.A.

Term Commences September 13

ROSLYN COLLEGE

FOR GIRLS,
425 MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE,
WESTMOUNT.

The Classes will be resumed on TUESDAY 12th September. Prospectus on application.
Principal: J. PORTEOUS ARNOLD, F.E.I.S

THE LACHINE ACADEMY

(Affiliated with McGill)

will re-open on TUESDAY, 5th September. A full staff of teachers under the Principalship of MR. C. A. JACKSON, has been arranged for. All Academic grades taught and students prepared for matriculation into Arts, Law and Medicine.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AT SUMMERLEA
under Miss ARMSTRONG, will also re-open on same day.

Miss KYTE'S SCHOOL

Will Re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 7th.
28 PLATEAU STREET.

4138 DORCHESTER STREET.
Miss BARKER

will re-open her school for Young Ladies and Children, on MONDAY, Sept. 11th. Preparatory Class for Boys. Music lessons will be resumed at the same date.

MRS. MUIR'S SCHOOL,

350½ St. Antoine Street,
Will Reopen Wednesday, Sept. 6.

FAIRMOUNT MODEL SCHOOL,

Montreal Annex.

Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, September 6th, at 9 a.m. The Principal and Teachers will be in attendance on Tuesday, September 5th, to receive pupils and give all necessary information.

GEO. L. LeBEAU,
Sec.-Treasurer.

Music and Art.

MISS LETITIA HALL

Will resume teaching on Sept. 4th.
PIANOFORTE AND THEORY.
tudio—800 Esplanade Ave., Montreal Annex.

THE PREMIER AND THE POLICEMAN.

Here is the story of an incident which happened during one of Mr. Balfour's recent motor journeys. With him was a friend, formerly in the House of Commons, and now Recorder of a certain city. The chauffeur was signalled by a Surrey constable to stop. Mr. Balfour was his own chauffeur. The constable insisted that the speed was over the limit. The Prime Minister was sure it was not.

'Well, look at your indicator.'

'Er—haw—well, I haven't an indicator,' said the Premier, sweetly, 'but,' with emphasis, 'I've got a "Recorder."'

As the policeman did not know what that might be, and fearing to show his own ignorance if a prosecution should follow, he withdrew his hand, and Mr. Balfour and the Recorder, all smiles, continued their drive. The constable heard them laugh and scratched his head; but it was too late to do anything. —'Tit-Bits.'

500 BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS

$3.25 ☞ AT COST ☜ $3.25

Another Great Snap at H. A. Wilder & Co.

$5.00 to $6.50 BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS FOR $3.25

Last week we astonished the public with $10.00 and $12.00 Men's Suits for $5.00 and the result was the heaviest day's business in the clothing department on record.

Sterling Values Count—Our Offers Save Money

These suits are made up of fine quality Scotch Tweeds, medium and dark shades, some stripe and some check effects; coats are lined with splendid quality farmers' satin. **If you want a real bargain come early and get first choice. They are magnificent quality and you cannot duplicate them for $5.00.**

Men's Trousers worth $4.00 and $5.00. On Sale Saturday for..... $2.50

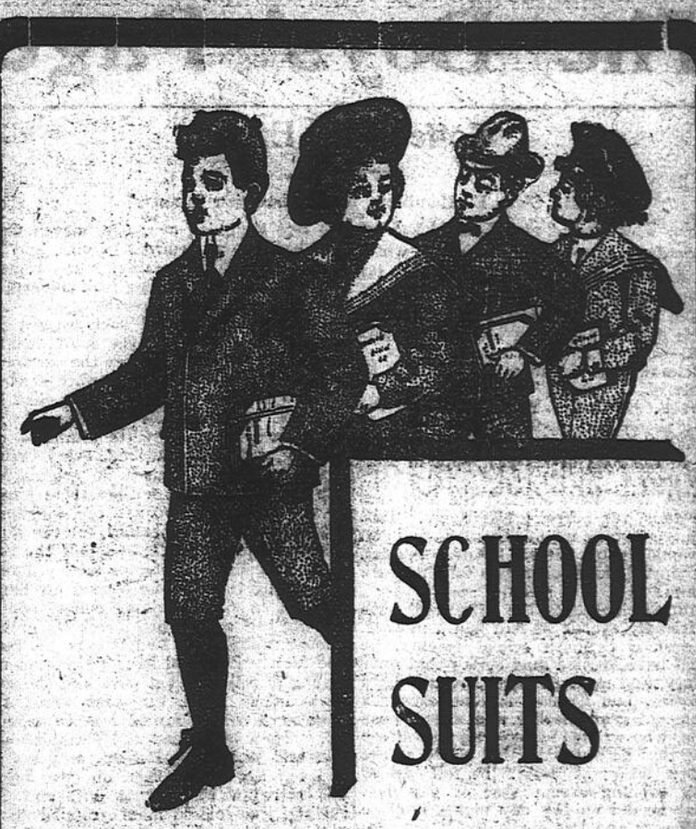
These are finely tailored, all wool worsted trousers in medium and dark stripes. **We can finish them perfectly within one hour.**

They defy competition. They are made by the best tailors that money can find. They are elegantly finished, equal in every respect for what you will pay double the money for. We guarantee to fit you perfectly for $2.50.

Don't let a chance like this go by—you will save money and get splendid satisfaction.

H. A. WILDER & CO.,

254 ST. JAMES STREET.



SCHOOL SUITS

We're Ready for the School Boys

With a splendid line of excellent School Suits manufactured on the premises, well and strongly made from wear-resisting fabrics with an eye to everything a boy requires in a School Suit—fabric strong — making strong — sewing strong — break places made strong and at very moderate prices.

Boys' Handy School Suits, in heavy Scotch Tweeds, Norfolk style, ages 5 to 14 years, at $2.75, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00.

Little Boys' Buster Brown Suits, 3 to 8 years, in fancy Serges, $3.50.

Boys' 3 piece Suits, double and single breasted, in fancy mixtures and Scotch Tweeds, ages 8 to 15 years, all made with our athlete shape broad shoulders, at $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50, $6.00 and $7.00.

"High quality and low prices are in happy accord

Blumenthals

The Round Corner.

COR. CRAIG and BLEURY STREETS.

HOLIDAYS ENDED

All the Schools to Re-open in the Course of a Few Days

DATES OF THE OPENING OF THE NEW TERMS IN THE MONTREAL SCHOOLS.

During the coming fortnight most, if not all, of the educational institutions in and around Montreal will reopen for the fall term. There has been quite a rush on boarding houses in the city this week, the majority of the students having returned in good time for the re-opening of the various faculty classes at the universities. Owing to the exceptional heated spell which the city experienced recently, hardly any of those who remained for inter-term studies stayed in town, but there are indications that the various faculties will be well attended when the term opens.

Following are the details connected with the reopening of most of the schools and colleges:

McGill University.—Matriculation examinations for second year exhibitions and third year scholarships will commence on Sept. 11; lectures in the faculty of law, Sept. 12; and faculties of medicine, arts, and applied sciences, Sept. 20.

McGill Normal and Model Schools.—Classes reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 5.

McGill University Conservatorium of Music, reopening on Sept. 18.

Trafalgar Institute (affiliated to McGill), for the higher education of young women, 83 Simpson street, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 12.

Lachine Academy (affiliated to McGill), reopens on Sept. 5, and the Elementary School at Summerlea, on the same date.

Protestant Board of School Commissioners.—The High Schools under this Board reopen on Thursday, Sept. 7, and the Senior and public schools on the previous day, Sept. 6.

Prince Albert School, St. Henri and Ste. Cunegonde, reopening on Tuesday, Sept. 5.

Crichton School, 1170 Sherbrooke street, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 4.

Laval University.—Lectures in the faculty of law will reopen on Sept. 12.

St. John's School, 1773 Ontario street, reopens on Sept. 13.

Woodside Seminary, 471 Argyle avenue, Westmount, will be open for the reception of pupils on Thursday, Sept. 14.

The School for Young Ladies, at 916 Sherbrooke street, will recommence on Wednesday, Sept. 13.

Roslyn College for Girls, 427 Mount Pleasant avenue, Westmount, reopens on Tuesday, Sept. 12.

The Misses Gairdner will reopen their seminary at 74 McGill College avenue, on Thursday, Sept. 14.

The Misses Bryson's private academy at 115 Shuter street, will reopen on Sept. 7, the kindergarten classes recommencing five days later, on Sept. 12.

Mr. D. M. Gilmour's private school will reopen on Sept. 5.

All Saints' Church Dayschool will commence on Sept. 11.

The Mackay Institute for Protestant deaf mutes and the blind, at Notre Dame de Grace, reopens on Wednesday, Sept. 13.

Mount Royal Business College, Y. M. C. A. building, Dominion square, reopens on Sept. 6.

Montreal School of Elocution, Fraser Institute building, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 18.

Westmount private commercial classes, Royal Bank Chambers, corner of Greene avenue and St. Catherine street, reopen on Sept. 6.

The School of Expression, at 2278 St. Catherine street, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 18.

MENAGERIE MEDICINES

(By W. B. Robertson, in the 'Zoologist.')

In olden times, before scientific deduction and a knowledge of chemistry had taken the guiding-reins in the practice of medicine, the cures practiced, even by command of the then highest medical authorities, were, if viewed through the eyes of our latter-day knowledge, marvellous to the verge of unbelief. The art of printing has preserved to us records of the remedial agents of two and thre centuries ago, and a cursory study of these records yields many interesting instances of the crudity of the medical science then in vogue.

Wild animals were cut apart, and each separate organ was supposed to have a potensy, usually bearing some relation to the nature of the animal in life. In this respect the medical beliefs of former centuries had a striking resemblance to the superstitions which hold sway among native tribes where various wild animals have their homes to-day.

The lion took his place at the head of the list of animals whose parts were held to be efficacious in the conquering of diseases. His heart, dried and reduced to powder, was looked upon as a specific for epilepsy; his fat was good for all affections of the nerves and for deafness: his flesh lent increased strength to the brain; his blood, treated in the same manner as his heart, was an antidote for poisoning, and even his bones in dry powder were used to allay fevers. The elephant seems to have been required for his tusks only. Grated ivory was administered to fortify the heart, to resist poison, and was also made into a decoction with the same intent.

The equipment of the hippopotamus most valued was his teeth. Powder of hippo teeth was sometimes given to arrest internal bleeding. The camel was almost as useful as the lion in regard to the different parts of his anatomy which he was compelled to yield to the service of medicine. It is stated that nearly all his organs contained valuable oils and volatile salts. His gall mixed with honey was a confection given to invalids of the middle ages, and his blood, fat, flesh, and brain had each its niche as a curative. Of the giraffe, the only parts which old-time apothecaries seem to have commandeered were the horns and nails for epilepsy. For the same disease the wolf was called upon to yield his heart, for pulmonary disorders his lungs, his intestines for stomach troubles, and his teeth to assist the teething of children.

In the list of smaller game, the hare had first place. The hair of this animal was applied to wounds to arrest bleeding, and the blood, heart, and lungs were given for dysentery. The blood of a newly-killed hare had merit in skin diseases.

But no living creature, large or small, was favored as was the viper. Belief in the potensy of all parts of the viper was strong and universal throughout Europe for many centuries. Much literature describing its use in medicine is open to the student. The instructions given by one old authority regarding the procuring of vipers are these: 'One should seek vipers in spring or autumn, because then they are fatter and stronger than they are at other times. The volatile salts of vipers are preferable to those of all other animals, because they are more subtile.'

Vipers were given in many forms, including essence, tincture, oil, salts, and powder. The powder—that is, the flesh dried and triturated was considered by some old writers as much inferior to the other preparations, in the belief that the drying dispelled much of the strength. Some practitioners went so far as to insist that the deaths of the animals caused a similar deterioration, and insisted that they should be put into the retort or the decoction-pot while still alive. A bread of vipers was even made. Powder of vipers' flesh was introduced into cakes with sarsaparilla, yolk of egg, yeast, flour, and milk; and one may read that this, eaten regularly, cured leprosy. Vipers generally were held to be victorious over nearly every disease of which therapeutics had cognisance, and to yield concentrations little less potent for good than the elusive elixir of life for ancient alchemy.

Serpents of all sorts took a place below vipers, yet were held in high regard. The skin which the serpent discards each summer was made into an infusion, and given for disorders of the ears, teeth, and eyes.

The discovery of the New World opened in its flora and fauna too valuable a field to be neglected in the search for new remedies, and the animals which soon became accepted in medicine were the beaver, the buffalo, and the armadillo. 'Castorem' was an extensively used drug two centuries ago. It was made from the beaver, and given for nervous disorders, and even for meeasles and smallpox. Buffalo horn was an esteemed sudorific. The bone in the tail of the armadillo was broken into very small pieces, which were put into the ears to cure humming in those organs and deafness. We find a warning not to use more than one piece at a time.

The roasted heart of a monkey was believed to sharpen the memory. Stones said to exist in the head or stomach of a porcupine were believed to chase away 'bad humors' by causing perspiration. The claws of the lynx, worn as an amulet, were good for the nerves. The flesh of the chameleon was held remedial in cases of gout and rheumatism, and the dried blood of the tortoise was given for epilepsy. The list might be extended down the whole catalogue of animal life as it was known at the time of which we write.

In the domestic animals were not held in higher esteem than those which required to be hunted, the methods of preparing them or employing them in medicine were often more repulsive. For instance, we read that for pains in the side a living cat opened and applied thereto performed a cure. Not quite so disastrous for the cat, but perhaps more dangerous for the patient, was a remedy recommended for whitlow, a trifling but painful growth under the finger-nail. One was advised to put the finger into the ear of a living cat several times a day for fifteen minutes each time. The dog was often treated as unceremoniously.

AMONG THE MOORS.

No visitor to Morocco has ever asked himself what he was to do for entertainment. There is sport of every kind, from wild-boar hunting down to quail-shooting; and further south one may even shoot panthers and hyenas. The lion does not begin until the Atlas mountains are reached. Horses may be hired in Tangier for about a dollar and a half a day, including an American saddle; and for the ladies there are always comfortable mules provided, with any number of Arab and slave servants.

The slave market, by the way, is no longer one of the 'sights' of Tangier, since Christian influence long ago abolished it. This does not mean, however, that the slave trade is not carried on.

Indeed, the traveller 'in the know' may frequently see an old Arab merchant leading round a negro boy and girl by the ears from door to door, and he will learn that these are all that remain of an enormous slave caravan, obtained by Arab raiders as far south as the Niger and mysterious Timbuctoo, in central Africa.—'Four-Track News.'

OPENING OF SCHOOLS

A few lines the boys will need, at saving prices:

Odd lines of Boys' Sweaters, slightly soiled, worth 50c to 75c, for 25c.
Boys' Navy and Cardinal English Worsted Jerseys, from 65c.
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Clearing line Boys' Soft Bosom Shirts, worth 75c, for 45c.

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$1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 each

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SCHOOL ONCE MORE!

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The prices are low, running from

ONE to TWO DOLLARS A PAIR.

RONAYNE BROS. NOTRE DAME STREET, Corner Chaboillez Square.

The Boys' Page.

Coffee-Pail Ezra

By Clara E. Hamilton, in 'Presbyterian Banner.'

'No, I can't go,' and Ezra looked reproachfully at a pail of hot coffee which he had set down close by, under the shadow of the big ore bin.

'Oh, bother!' said Jack Evarts, 'your uncle doesn't need that stuff. He's well now—been well this two weeks.'

'I know, but Grandma Hillis thinks he needs it.'

'Well, he don't. You know half the time he doesn't touch it.'

'And sometimes he scolds you if you get in the road of his pick,' put in Herbert James.

'Yes,' and Ezra stroked the long ears of Nancy, the burro, meditatively. 'But, then, you see he might want it to-day and it wouldn't be there. And, besides, Grandma depends on me to take it down to him.'

Still, he looked at the coffee pail with no friendly eye. If he had had a mother, or even a Sabbath school teacher, he would have learned long before that duty is duty, and must be done, however hard it seems, but he had no one except a feeble old grandmother and a big, busy uncle, who worked so hard all day in the mine that he invariably fell asleep at the supper table; at least, he fell asleep every evening except that of pay day. What he did on pay day nights is quite a different and less creditable story. So, it is no wonder that when Jack and Herbert proposed an expedition out in the sage-brush after cotton-tails, Ezra looked at his coffee pail in deep disgust. Every day since Uncle Tom had the fever, Grandma had sent the boy down in the mine, at precisely ten o'clock, with hot coffee, and the task had grown very wearisome to him. At the first, when Uncle Tom was so weak, and the coffee seemed to do him so much good, Ezra was glad to take it. But, for two weeks past, Uncle Tom himself had protested against it, and Ezra felt that he was making a goose of himself in the eyes of everybody, except Grandma. She could not be made to see that Tom no longer needed it.

'No, I can't go,' said Ezra again, taking up his pail and turning toward the engine house.

'It's all nonsense, I tell you, said Jack. 'Grandma'll never know if you don't tell her, and your uncle doesn't want it.'

'I know,' answered Ezra, resolutely, 'but it is my business. Grandma depends on me,' and then he began climbing the hill, as fast as he could go, which, although he did spill some of the coffee, was the very best thing he could do, for he was the sooner out of temptation's way.

At the top of the shaft he gave one rueful look at the two boys and the burro out in the shimmering sunny valley, and then climbed into the car, nodded to the engineer and slid down into the dark, close mine. The engineer knew his errand, but he had to scramble out as fast as he could to let the car go on to the seventh, from which ore was being hoisted. At the fifth level, that day, the air seemed unusually close.

'I s'pose it's because I wanted to go after cotton-tails so much that it seems uncommonly hot and nasty down here to-day,' thought Ezra. He lighted his candle and plodded his way along the low-walled drift. He was in the 'old works,' long ago stopped out, at the far end of which the company had a gang of men making a vertical shaft, or 'upraise,' as it is called, to the level above. At irregular intervals, cross cuts came in from the darkness at either side, leading sometimes only a few feet and sometimes from some distant ore chamber. Ezra was eleven years old, but to pass the black mouth of an unused cross cut was still an ordeal to him. Something about its thick silence and darkness, and its unknown depth, awed and troubled him. He had walked some little distance, trying to keep up his spirits with whistling, when he suddenly halted. His breath was coming quick and short, and he began to realize that he was breathing smoke. Where did it come from? Lifting his candle, he peered about carefully. He could see no sign of fire, but the drift was gray with smoke—a heavy, curling mass that was coming toward him in sullen silence.

His first thought was to run for the shaft. But no—where were Uncle Tom and the other men? If the fire was in one of the cross cuts, the smoke would seek the open shaft, as it would a chimney, and the men would have no warning until the whole drift was ablaze and it would be too late. He must find where it was, and he must reach them if they did not already know. He hurried on, but his light grew dim in the smoke, and his feet stumbled over the uneven floor. His breath was growing painful, and his eyes smarted unbearably. He remembered indistinctly having read somewhere that one must not breathe smoke, and he stopped and looked back toward the shaft. He could see the faint twinkle of the light that hung over the car track, and he held out his hand toward it as toward a friend. But he knew that his way led in the other direction. He must find the men. He stumbled on, groping, with his eyes shut, every breath a stab of pain and his mind holding but one thought—to reach the others before it was too late. Once he fell, headlong, but it was a fortunate fall, for the lid of his coffee pail flew off and half the contents were dashed into his face. Quickly righting the pail, he dipped his handkerchief in the remaining coffee—one of the big red cotton handkerchiefs of the mining camps—and tied it over his head and face. He could have cried from the feeling of relief that it gave and the way grew easier until the heat dried the handkerchief and forced him to take it off. Then he groped and stumbled and fell, and picked himself up, and ran on and fell again, and then on once more. His strength was giving out, and the curling, lead-colored mass wrapped about him closer and thicker. It was the battle of a child against a relentless, unreasoning foe, and it was bravely fought. But he could not fight always. His foot caught beneath a loose board and he fell at full length. Vaguely he felt that the struggle was over, and he was glad he had done his best. He gave a little gasp—and then sat up and looked around him in surprise. The air was clearer and he could breathe. There was smoke, certainly, but still he could see and breathe. Where was he? How did it happen? And then he saw what made him more anxious still for the men in the upraise. His fall had carried him just past the mouth of a deep cross cut, from which the smoke was pouring in thick, leaden masses toward the shaft. He could hear the dull crackling of the burning timbers, and he knew that the time was short. He stood up and tried to run, but his mind was in a whirl and his legs tottered beneath him. Still he would not give up. The worst was past, and as his head grew clearer in the better air, his strength began to come back also.

In less than five minutes the men in the upraise were standing about him, and he was telling them, as quickly as he could of their danger and of their one chance of escape.

'We must make a dash for it,' said Tom Hillis, who was always the leader. The men nodded, threw down their picks and shovels, and marched grimly out into the drift to meet the foe. How Ezra got through the second time he never knew. He remembered being dragged along by hard, kind hands, and, at the last, being lifted on a pair of strong shoulders and carried 'pick-a-back' like a baby, but when he opened his eyes he was in the hoisting room, and the superintendent of the mine was there, too, looking very grave and anxious.

'Will he live?' he was asking of the doctor, who was stirring something in a glass.

'Oh, yes. He'll not die yet. He's a plucky little chap. He will be all right in a little while.'

'It is strange how things happen,' the superintendent went on. 'It is certainly strange. If this boy had not been going about his plain, everyday business this morning, those men would have been smothered and the whole mine would have been in such a blaze that we couldn't have stopped it.'

When Jack and Herbert came home that night with four cotton-tails, they were very much surprised to find that 'Coffee-pail Ezra' had become a hero in the camp, and was to be taken into the superintendent's family to go to school with his own boys.

'It's mighty queer how lucky some folks are,' said Jack.

'Tain't so queer,' answered Herbert, 'when you consider how plucky some folks are.'

'Humph! I guess anybody would have warned those men!'

'Maybe they would, and then maybe they wouldn't. But what I am thinking is that there isn't more than one boy in the camp that would have been down there with that coffee pail when the other boys were going out hunting. That's where the pluck comes in, I'm thinking.'

IDLE FOOT WAS TIRED.

A lady was watching a potter at his work whose one foot was kept with never-slackening speed turning his swift wheel round, while the other rested patiently on the ground. When the lady said to him in a sympathetic tone, 'How tired your foot must be,' the man raised his eyes and said: 'No, ma'am; it isn't the foot that works that's tired; it's the foot that stands! That's it.'

If you want to keep your strength, use it. If you want to get tired, do nothing. As a matter of fact, we all know that the last man to go for a helping hand for any new undertaking is the man who has plenty of time on his hands.

CITING A PRECEDENT.

If there is one thing a mischief-maker dreads more than another, it is a laugh at his expense, but the heartier the laugh the more the world in general enjoys itself. A capital opportunity recently fell in the way of a Southern gentleman, and it is pleasant to know that he made the most of it.

He is a Southern 'colonel' of the old type living in a college town, and it is the privilege of a number of students to board at his house. Now by some law of nature, the student appetite for food is keenest about midnight, and in consequence the colonel's larder suffered nightly. Hams shrunk and jams declined, while Friday's baking no longer supplied cookies for the week. The housekeeper was in despair, and the colonel grew thoughtful.

Finally, one Sunday morning, as the colonel, his family and his boarders gathered round the breakfast table, the ravages of the night before showed forth past hiding. The ham was a bone, and there was no golden syrup for the cakes.

The colonel's face wore its most genial smile.

'Boys,' said he, 'I can't help thinking sometimes of a story of John Randolph. He had a dog he loved as much as the dog loved mischief, and watch Fido he would, he couldn't stop the little creature's ravages.

'One morning Fido entered the library about two minutes before his master, leaped into a chair, dragged down a book that lay open in it, and had just time to munch a chapter or two and leave his marks on the cover when his master appeared. Randolph stood in the doorway, surveying the scene like a philosopher, while the dog slunk off to wait for his whipping under the sofa.

But Randolph only looked at him; then picking up the book, he took a pen and wrote on the fly-leaf, "Done by Fido when he was a pup."

The colonel gave a little guffaw, while his family shouted with laughter. The students grew very red and then laughed, too.—American Paper.

WHAT SPLIT THE LOG?

'There's nothing like giving a boy a little encouragement once in a while,' said a wealthy down-town merchant, the other day. 'I know I owe a great deal to a remark a crabbed old farmer made to me when I was quite small.

'I was trying to split a cross-grained hickory log, and, as our wood-pile was close by the roadside, my efforts attracted the notice of the farmer, who stopped his team.

'I was greatly flattered by his attention, because he was the crossest and surliest man in town, and never took any notice of boys, except to sit in his orchards with a shot-gun in his hand when the apples were ripe. So I put in my best licks, and covered my hands with blisters, but the log refused to split. I hated to be beaten, but there seemed no help for it. The old man noticed my chagrin.

'"Humph! I thought you'd hev to give it up!" he said, with a chuckle.

'Those words were all I needed.

'I made no reply; but the way that axe-head went into that log was a revelation to me. As I drove it into the knots, they yielded. There was a cheerful crackle, the gap widened, and soon the halves laid before me, and the farmer drove off discomfited.

'But I never forgot that scene. When I first went into business, I made mistakes, as every young man will. But whenever I got caught in a doubtful enterprise, I remembered that my friends were standing around waiting for the chance to say, "I thought you'd have to give it up!"

'In spite of himself, that old farmer gave me the key-note of my success.

'So you see that, if a boy has any grit in him, he is bound to profit by the right sort of encouragement; and, in that connection, I may remark, a well-placed sneer is often worth more than a barrel of taffy.'—'Puck.'

The Fulfilment of a Boy's Dream

Ralph Leo Ray, of Lancaster, Wis., has begun his duties as tutor in the American language and customs to King Alfonso, of Spain, in the royal palace at Madrid. His letters to his parents, who reside here, declare that the process of introducing the youthful King to the idiom of Uncle Sam's language is progressing happily for both teacher and royal pupil, and convey entertaining impressions of a western boy at the Castilian court.

Young Ray, who was selected among a host of Spanish-speaking Americans to become the King's instructor, is not yet nineteen years of age, and the extent of his education is merely a course in the Lancaster High School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1904. The story of his selection for companion and instructor to Alfonso, for whom from childhood he had had intense admiration and interest, and his sudden transfer from a modest position as bookkeeper for a Chicago commission firm to one of honor and responsibility at the Spanish court, reads like a fairy story to an ordinary boy.

From his childhood days Ralph showed a passion for the languages. When a boy on the farm of his father, C. W. Ray, near North Andover, Wis., he showed little interest in anything save books. When his father moved to Lancaster to engage in the live-stock business, the boy took up his school duties joyfully. He led his fellows throughout his school course, at his graduation receiving the Beloit College scholarship for having made the highest record in his class.

Spanish is not taught in the high school, but Ralph did not have enough languages in its regular course, so he took up Spanish by himself. With the assistance of one of his teachers, he acquired a working knowledge of the language, and became able to converse in it a slight degree.

The young man was ambitious to take advantage of his scholarship in Beloit, but decided that he must first earn some money. He went to Chicago and took a position as bookkeeper for the Lee Commission Company at the stock yards.

One day a Spanish count, who was touring this country, came down to the stock yards to see Chicago's great exposition. He had some countrymen with him, but none of them could speak English well and there was no one at the yards who would speak Spanish. Ray, who happened to be passing, heard the visitors talking in his beloved argon, and, not knowing whom he might be addressing, paused to exchange a word with the Count. The latter was pleased, and, taking up the young fellow, at once recruited him for a guide to the mysteries of the yards.

They fell to talking of the King and Ray confided to the Count how he always had been such an admirer of Alfonso and how he had studied Spanish diligently in the hope of some day using his knowledge in Spain.

The Count asked him how he would like to meet the King and talk with him, as one boy to another. Ralph responded that such would be the realization of his wildest dreams. The Count said he would keep him in mind and when he returned to Spain he would tell the King about the American boy who was so infatuated with His Majesty.

Shortly after the Spanish nobleman had returned home there came a letter to the Spanish consul in Chicago, Mr. Singer, advising him that the King had been told of his american admirer and that he was anxious to have him come to Madrid to become his tutor in the American language and customs. It was said that the matter of securing an American tutor for the king would have to be acted on favorably by the Spanish Government.

King Alfonso's request for an instructor in the language of the people who had so recently taught his country a valuable lesson was welcomed, and it was determined to provide a salary for an American tutor at King Alfonso's court for a period of two years. Ray was apprised of the decision by Mr. Singer, and at once made his preparations to assume his new position.

Now the Spanish king is getting an insight into the puzzling idioms of modern America, while the young Wisconsin boy is enjoying life in a gay court and coming in close touch with one of the crowned heads of Europe.

In his letters to his parents Ralph says the young king is a bright, very companionable fellow, and that the difference in social station does not interfere with their having mutual enjoyment in the teaching process. The royal pupil, who was nineteen last May, is a little over a year older than his teacher. He has studied widely, and has a working knowledge of English, received from an English master. But it is the American language, with its freedom from restraint, that he wants, and he wants to know it so he can talk just as an American boy talks, slang and all. At present he is just about as far along as his teacher is in the Spanish language, and they have some amusing times occasionally striking a balance.

Fearing that censorship was being practiced upon his letters, young Ray does not feel at liberty to give free vent to his impressions in his letters to his parents, but he gives some interesting side lights upon the character of the young monarch. He is surprised at the consideration with which he is treated by the ruler of a race whose hauteur has always been a distinguishing trait. There is no restraint, and Ralph says that he does not feel at all ill at ease in the presence of the august young man who rules over the kingdom of Spain. He finds him just as truly a boy in many particulars as he is himself, and full of interest in the affairs that attract the attention of a young man. The King gives close attention to his study when the hour of the lesson is on, and seems anxious to succeed in getting the most out of it. A young nephew of the King also is a pupil of Ralph's in the American language, though the child is not able to master it very readily, having had little instruction.

The arrangement between the King and young Ray is conditional upon the pleasure of both, but so far the lessons have gone on so smoothly that it is expected that young Ray will remain at the court for two years. He expects then to return to Wisconson and enter Beloit College.

Mrs. Ray, the boy's mother, is especially proud of her son's achievement, which she regards as little less than providential.

'When Ralph was a little boy,' she said, 'he was greatly taken by a picture of King Alfonso, and always after that time he was more interested in the King than in any public personage. It was because they were so near of an age, I suppose. He would read everything he could find about the King, and kept all of his pictures he could get hold of. And now to think of him being a teacher of His Majesty; it seems almost like a dream come true.'—New York 'World.'

PUZZLES.

CHARADES.

1. My first is near to; my second is a thick hair that grows on animals; my third is a girl's name; my whole is to divide into two branches.

2. My first is to relate; my second is a vowel; my third is a term in Troy weight; my whole is a message sent by telegraph.

3. My first is a letter very near the end of the alphabet; my second is a guide to the unravelling of a mystery; my third is a utensil with a net-work bottom used for separating fine from coarse substances; my whole is debarring from fellowship.

BEHEADINGS.

When whole, I've arms and legs and back,
And yet a head and tail I lack.
Behead me, you'll see without more aid,
A part of what I'm sometimes made.
Behead again, and it will give
What there must be for man to live.
Whole, I am a piercing noise. Behead me, and I am a luxury. Behead again, and I am a quantity. Change my first letter, and I am a quantity. Change my first letter, and I am a piece of wood. Change again, and I am a term used by dressmakers. Change again, and I am a football combination.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Proverb with Missing Consonants—
'Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.'

Witness Diamond Jubilee.

Flag Offer

Extended to Nov. 1, 1905.

For full particulars write at once to

FLAG DEPT. JOHN DOUGALL & SON MONTREAL.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Varieties of Butterflies.

LARGEST PRIVATE COLLECTION IN AMERICA NUMBERS 27,500.

A St. Louis man, Frank Schwarz, has the largest and finest private collection of moths, butterflies and insects in the United States.

The foundation of Mr. Schwarz's great collection of insects was laid nearly forty-seven years ago, says the St. Louis 'Globe-Democrat,' when his father, a native of Switzerland, commenced collecting the rare specimens of insect life among the Alps. When Mr. Schwarz was only a boy he took a great interest in the collection of insects and the study of them from a scientific standpoint. He is to-day still collecting rare specimens and adding to his collection whenever opportunity presents.

The collection at the present time consists of about 27,500 varieties, gathered from the four winds of the earth. From the Apollo of the Swiss Alps to the Morpho sypris, the beautiful phosphorescent green and blue butterfly of the Amazon river district of tropical Brazil, there are but few species not represented.

Among the collection are many strange and curious freaks of nature, chiefly as regards the colorings and markings on the wings and backs of the moths and butterflies. Perhaps the most peculiar freak in this line is noted in the great moth scientifically known as Calivo beltrao, a native of old Mexico. This moth has been called the owlhead moth, for the reason that the markings on the wings and body so much resemble the head of a great horned owl that they are often mistaken for them when seen clinging to the bark of trees. The head is not apparent until the moth is turned head downward, when the two great spots on the wings and the dark markings close to the body form a perfect picture of the owl head; nor is this all. Collectors claim that as soon as this moth alights on the bark of a tree it immediately reverses and rests head downward.

Another of these is the snakehead moth. This is one of the largest of the moth family, one being nine inches from tip to tip of wings. By covering the moth with the hand, allowing just the tip of the wing to protrude, the likeness displayed to a snake's head is startling.

Another is the 'death-head' moth. This one is a native of European countries and bears on its back an almost perfect picture of the death head. It is a very rare moth, and is considered an ill omen among the illiterate of the countries where it is found.

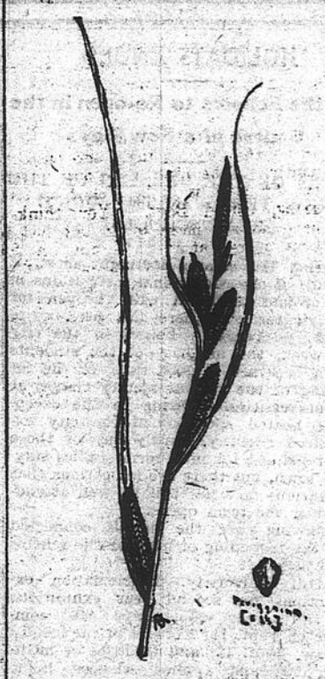
'The Apollo' of the Swiss Alps is of more or less interest to Americans on account of its striking likeness to a butterfly found in this country. The Apollo is found only among the Alps of Switzerland, but there is a butterfly found among the Rocky Mountains, only in Utah, known as 'the Schmantus,' which is like the Swiss, except in size. In form, habits and coloring they are identical.

Another very beautiful butterfly that Mr. Schwarz prizes highly is a large black and red insect from the Philippines. This specimen is known as 'Papharistoles,' and, while it is quite common in the Philippine Islands, it is rare among collectors in this country at the present time.

There are two public collections larger than that of Mr. Schwarz. One of these, comprising nearly 35,000 specimens, is in the Smithsonian Institution, and is said to be the most complete in the world, while that at Central Park, in New York city, ranks second with nearly as many specimens as the former.

'Moths and butterflies,' said Mr. Schwarz, 'are never sold, except one here or there. We collectors have associations and societies and acquire our specimens by trading fly for fly. For instance, I have a correspondent in South Africa. He sends me some specimens from that part of the world. I select what I want and other members of the club who are collecting do likewise. Then we send to him specimens of our American moths and butterflies in return for his.'

The Water Sedge



Carex aquatilis.
Water Sedge.
(Half natural size.)

The water sedge, carex aquatilis, is a type of a group of sedges rather different from anything we have previously illustrated.

It will be seen from the figure that it belongs to the section of the genus carex (known as the sub-genus eucarex in which the staminate (male) flowers are numerous and borne in one or more terminal spikelets.

In the other sub-genus (vignea) the staminate flowers are few and borne at the summit or base of all, or nearly all, the spikelets. The sub-genus vignea was illustrated by Bebb's sedge and the Fox sedge.

The water sedge is fairly common in wet situations from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

A. B. KLUGH,
Secretary of the Wellington Field Naturalists' Club.
Guelph, Ont.

If you missed the offer of Prizes made in the Witness of July 25, write to the Editor of the Boys' Page and you will receive full particulars.

THE LIFE OF AN ANT QUEEN.

How long may an ant queen live? In their natural habitat some queens doubtless have short lives, but by reason of the protection afforded them, and the seclusion enforced by the workers, they probably live much longer than other members of the community. Within artificial surrounding they attain a comparatively long life. The oldest emmet queen known to science was one preserved under the care of Sir John Lubbock, later Lord Avebury. A number of years ago, during a visit of this distinguished naturalist at his country seat, High Elms, Kent, the writer for the first time saw this venerable sovereign, living in the ingenious artificial formicary which had been prepared for her. She was then in the prime of life, as it afterwards appeared, being seven years old.

In the summer of 1887 Sir John was again visited, this time at his town house in London. After greeting, he was asked about his royal pet.

'I have sad news to tell you,' he answered.

'What? Is the queen dead?'

'She died only yesterday. I have not had the heart to tell the news as yet even to my wife.'

Having offered my hearty condolence, I asked to see the dead queen. Sir John led the way to the room where his artificial nests were kept. The glass case which contained the special formicary in which the old ant had lived was opened up. Lying in one of the larger open spaces or rooms was the dead queen. She was surrounded by a crowd of workers, who were tenderly licking her, touching her with their antennae, and making other demonstrations as if soliciting her attention, or desiring to wake her out of sleep. Poor, dumb, loving, faithful creatures! There was no response. Their queen mother lay motionless beneath their demonstrations.

'They do not appear to have discovered that she is really dead,' remarked Sir John. Afterward he wrote me of another queen which died at the age of fourteen. The ants dragged her body about with them when they moved until it fell to pieces.—'Harper's Magazine.'

ANIMAL WORLD SEXTONS.

Beetles are called the sextons of the animal world because they are always at work burying the dead bodies of other insects and the smaller animals. Although they are very small themselves they are able to bury bodies three or four times their own size, and a beetle has even been known to bury a whole rabbit. A scientist once watched four beetles for fifty days and found that during that time they buried four frogs, four birds, two fish, a mole and some grasshoppers, beside some smaller insects. These beetles are more generally found in temperate climates, as things decay more slowly than in warmer places and there is more work for them to do.—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

NOT TO BE DAUNTED.

(From the Portland 'Oregonian.')

Though it has never been proved that plants have brains, it has been proved often that there is some power within them whereby they combat evil conditions and seek what is best for their good. A resident of Castle Valley, Pa., has a vine that showed itself last month to have, if not a brain, a substitute of equal value. This vine, a young one, grew in a clay pot. A stick stood in the middle of the pot, and the vine curled up it. It was about two feet in height; in length uncurled, it would have measured four feet. Usually the vine was placed in a south window every morning, where it absorbed all day the benefit of the sun's rays. It happened, however, through an oversight, that one afternoon a shutter shaded half the window and the vine was shut in the shutter's shadow. A foot away was the sunlight, warm, glittering, life-giving, but where the plant stood there was nothing but gloom. During the four days the vine stood in the shadow with the sunlight near it, it did something that proved it to have a faculty akin to intelligence. It uncurled itself from its supporting stick, and, like a living thing, it crawled over the window ledge to the sun. This vine, to be sure, did not uncurl itself and crawl with the rapid movements of a snake. Its movements were, indeed, so slow as to be imperceptible. Nevertheless, looking about, it overcame every obstacle, and finally it lay basking in the sun.

OLF AND THE LITTLE MAID

(By M. E. Francis, in the 'Illustrated London News.')

Olf drove the cows up from their pasture by the river, whistling all the way, as was his wont. It was not a particularly tuneful whistle, for he had no ear for music; nevertheless, blending as it did with the morning ecstasies of a particularly early lark, with the chirp of the newly awakened nestling in the rambling hedges, with the drone of the first bee, with the thousand and one other sounds of the summer dawn, these vacillating notes added something to the general harmony. As his troop of cows plodded tranquilly in front of him, they made green tracks in the dewy sheen of the fields, the silvery uniformity of which had hitherto been unbroken save for the print of Olf's own footsteps, large and far apart, where he had stridden forth half an hour before to gather together his charges.

Arrived at the open gate, the cows passed solemnly through, crossed the road, and turned up the narrow lane which led to Farmer Inkpen's premises, made their way to the shed at the further end, and took possession each of her own stall.

The farmer had just emerged from the house, and was in the act of tying the strings of the white 'pinner'; his wife and daughter, each carrying the necessary three-legged stool, were walking slowly towards the scene of their morning labors. Another female form was already ensconced on a similar stool at the very furthest end of the shed, and edged itself a little sideways as the leading cow stooped past it to her accustomed place. In a few minutes the whole herd had ranged itself, and the rhythmical splash of milk falling into the pails was soon heard.

According to custom, Olf's next proceeding should have been to 'sarve' the pigs, but instead of directing his steps towards the adjacent styes, he stood embracing one of the posts which supported the shed, and gazing at his master with a vague smile on his habitually foolish face.

'Well, Olf?' inquired the farmer, dropping his horny fingers from the cow which he had just succeeded in tying in the middle of his portly waist.

'Well, maister?'

The farmer glanced at him in amazement.

'Anything wrong?'

The smile on Olf's face expanded into a grin. Clasping the post still more firmly with one hand, he swung himself round it to the full length of his arm, then swung himself back again and became suddenly serious.

'Nay, sir, nay, there's nothin' wrong. I thought I mid just so well show you this 'ere.'

Down went his hand into the depths of his pocket, from which, after producing sundry articles of no particular interest to anyone but their owner, he drew forth a piece of paper, folded small, and soiled with much fingering.

Farmer Inkpen smoothed out this document and read it, his jaw dropping with amazement when he had mastered its contents. He stared at Olf, who stared back at him with palpably increasing nervousness.

'Whatever is it?' cried Mrs. Inkpen, thrusting her head round from behind the dappled flank of her particular cow. 'No bad noos, I hope.'

'Bad noos!' ejaculated her husband, recovering his wits and his voice together. 'What d'ye think? Olf, there, has come into a fortun'.'

'Never!' exclaimed Mrs. Inkpen, craning her neck as far as she possibly could round her charge, but not ceasing for a moment in her occupation. 'You don't say so.'

'However did ye manage that, Olf?' cried Annie Inkpen. And the spurt, spurt of the milk into her pail ceased for a moment.

''Tis a prize-drawin',' explained her father, speaking for Olf, who was notoriously slow with his tongue. 'He 've a-been and took a ticket in one o' them Dutch lotteries.'

'Four on 'em,' interrupted Olf, with unexpected promptitude.

'Eh?' inquired his master, turning round to look at him.

'I say I did take four on 'em,' repeated Olf. 'They was a-talking about it in the town, and they said two tickets gave ye a better chance nor one, and four was the best of all. So I did settle to take four.'

'Well, what have ye got? How much is the prize?' cried the 'missus,' now mightily excited and feeling more at leisure to gratify her curiosity, as the time had come for 'stripping' her cow.

'A thousand pounds, no less,' shouted her lord before Olf could open his mouth. 'Why, Olf's as good as a gentleman now. Lord, I never had the layin' out of a thousand pounds in my life! Why, ye can take a bigger farm nor this if ye do like—and ye can stock it straight off wi'out being beholden to anybody.'

Olf, who had again been swinging himself round the post, now paused to digest this astonishing piece of information.

Mrs. Inkpen cackled as she picked up her stool and proceeded to operate on the next of the long row.

'Why, he'll be settin' up so grand as you please,' she cried. 'He'll be gettin' married first off, I should think. 'Tain't no use tryin' to work a farm wi'out a missus.'

At this juncture light steps were heard pattering over the cobble-stones, and Maggie Fry, from the village in the 'dip,' came up, jug in hand, to fetch the milk for her father's breakfast.

'What do you think?' shouted Annie, raising herself a little from her seat in order to judge of the effect which her announcement would produce upon Maggie, who was a crony of hers. 'What do you think, Maggie? Here's Olfred Boyt come into a fortun'. He've a-been and won the thousand-pound prize in one of them Dutch Bank drawin's—he is a rich man this mornin'.'

''E is,' chimed in her mother with a crow of laughter. 'I am just tellin' him 'e'll have to look out for a wife first thing. Mr. Farmer Boyt must have a missus to look after the grand noon property he'll be a-goin' to buy.'

'Ah! sure he will,' cried the farmer.

Olf swung himself round the post once more, and then, slowly regaining his former place, gazed thoughtfully at Annie, whose fair curly head was delicately outlined against the golden-red flank of her cow.

'I'd as soon 'ave you as anyone, Annie,' he remarked hesitatingly.

'Me!' cried Annie, jumping up and knocking over her stool. 'Of all the impudence! Me, Olf? Your master's daughter?'

Her pretty face was flushed to the temples, her eyes were flashing fire. Her mother and father burst into loud laughter, in which Maggie joined.

'I do 'low he isn't very slack once he do make up his mind,' cried the farmer, wiping his eyes. ''Tis a bit strong—I will say 'tis a bit strong, Olf.'

'I'll be a master myself now,' explained Olf, looking from one to the other, 'and I'd as soon have Annie as anyone,' he added, with conviction.

'Well, I'd a deal sooner not have you,' ejaculated Annie, picking up her stool and sitting down again with a suddenness that betokened great perturbation of mind. 'I think it is most awful cheeky of you, Olf, to ask me, and I don't see as it is any laughing matter.'

Thereupon she fell to work again, the milk falling into her pail in a jerky manner.

Olf, after contemplating for a moment the resolute outline of the back presented to him so decidedly, slowly turned his gaze upon Maggie, who still stood by, laughing and dangling her jug.

'Will you have me, Maggie?' he inquired pleasantly.

'Dear heart alive!' ejaculated the farmer; while his wife once more gave utterance to a shout of laughter.

It was now Maggie's turn to flush and look disconcerted. 'I'm not goin' to put up wi' Annie's leavings,' she cried indignantly. 'The idea! I s'pose you reckon any maid is to be picked up for the axing, Olfred Boyt. You think you have nothin' more to do nor just p'int your finger at the first one you fancy, and she'll have you straight off. A pretty notion!'

'A pretty notion indeed!' cried Annie. 'And a pretty figure he'd be to go out a-coortin'!'

''E-es,' resumed Maggie, with ever-increasing indignation, 'a pretty figure, I'd 'low. Tell ye what, Olf, next time you go a-coortin' ye'd best wash your face first.'

'Ah! 'tis true. 'Twould be a good notion,' laughed the farmer. 'Ye bain't exactly the kind o' figure a maid 'ud jump at.'

Olf raised a grimy hand to his sunburnt face as though to ascertain what manner of appearance it presented. It was true he had not washed it that morning, but there was nothing surprising in that. It would, indeed, have been a manifestly sinful waste of soap and water to perform one's ablutions before 'sarving' the pigs. In fact, according to established custom, Olf's toilet was accomplished at a late hour in the afternoon, when his labors were concluded. The condition of his chin would have at once announced to any experienced observer that it was then the middle of the week; from the appearance of his garments he might have recently effected a change with a tolerably respectable scarecrow. Altogether, after a moment's reflection, Olf felt that Maggie's point of view was justified, and that he was not precisely the kind of figure to go courting at such short notice. Presently he remarked reflectively, 'Ah, 'tis true, I mid 'ave washed myself a bit afore axing the question. I will next time.'

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

WHITE CHILD PLENTY QUEER.

(B. F. Sutherland.)

The Ute boy, Tee-ma-ha, had come up from the Indian reservation to Mr. Hal's ranch to ask for a chance to herd cows and to visit Willie and Edith. The children were playing, one day, on the rimrock of Canyon Sangre, a great gorge that cuts off one corner of the Hall orchards. While they were playing very quietly, they heard coyotes yelping on the opposite side of Canyon Sangre. A coyote is a small wolf, and yelps like a puppy, but can make more noise than several dogs.

'Coy-otes!' exclaimed Edith. 'And perhaps they will come here and bite us.'

'Co-yo-tes!' frunted Tee-ma-ha, but he did not seem interested.

'Ki-yutes!' Willie hissed. 'And I'll bet they are after some of our things.'

'Coyote heap thief!' remarked the Indian boy.

'Let's go after them,' said Willie.

'Oh, no,' cried Edith, 'they might bite us to pieces,' and she was very much frightened. Edith is afraid of wild animals, especially of wolves.

'Ugh!' said Tee-ma-ha, 'coyote heap bark, little bite, like white soldier. We go get coyote.' Tee-ma-ha had been three years at the white school at Fort Lewis.

'I follow the chief!' Willie declared, but Edith said she would run home.

'Ugh!' said the chief. 'Little Squaw-much-afraid!'

Edith set her teeth very hard, and said she was afraid of neither wolves nor Indians.

'Now,' said the chief, 'we sneak plenty sharp.' And he went ahead, as a chief should. They crept along the under side of the rimrock until they came to some oak brush, then crawled on hands and knees through the brush and across the canyon, and under the rimrock again, until quite near the place where the coyotes were still yelping loudly. Tee-ma-ha peered through the brush for a moment, and then he sat down and laughed.

'Woogh!' he said. 'Coyote no got any sense; him think cat come out when him bark, all same like rabbit. Woogh! Injun all time think coyote plenty sharp—ugh!' And he laughed very loudly for an Indian on the war trail.

Willie looked through the brush at the coyotes, and sprang to his feet, but the chief pulled him down. 'Cat all right. Let coyote bark!' he said, but Willie was not satisfied.

'It's our Tom!' he cried, 'and no coyote is going to eat him up if I can help it!'

'Coyote wait plenty long before him eat cat-in-a-corner. Cat all right. Rock all around, plenty sharp claw in front, cat no come out, coyote no eat.'

'But perhaps poor Tom will be frightened and come out!' Edith exclaimed.

'Then cat no got any sense!' Tee-ma-ha declared. 'Cat got any sense, coyote no eat. Injun no put in him face in other Injun's fight.'

The chief thought it was not fair to interfere. But a sharp-nosed wolf tried to pull Tom out, and got his nose scratched, when he wailed so strangely that Edith could bear it no longer. She answered his howl with a shout that must have surprised even the chief. Willie sprang to his feet at the same time, and the wolves ran away very quickly indeed. Edith found Tom in a little cave so small that the wolves could not enter, and his claws were clogged with blood and wolf 'whiskers,' which pleased the chief.

'Cat got plenty sense, plenty sharp claw; him no get afraid!' he declared, with great pride; but he said 'Ugh' many times at the interference in a fair fight. Brave old Tom purred lovingly in Edith's arms, and she carried him home, though he wanted to walk, as a cat should when he has whipped three coyotes.

When the children had been at home for about an hour, Tom came into the room with a fat chipmunk in his mouth. Tee-ma-ha quickly seized the little chipmunk and carried it to the woodpile, where he set it free.

'Oh!' said Edith, 'indeed you mustn't do that!'

The chief was surprised.

'Woogh!' he said, 'cat plenty glad when him get away from coyote!'

Edith and Willie tried to explain, but the chief only grunted.

'Ugh!' he said, 'white child plenty queer!'—New England Homestead.

DAILY TEXT.

September 2.

Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God.—Matt. v., 6.

Grant us Thy peace, down from Thy presence falling,
As on the thirsty earth cool night-dews sweet;
Grant us Thy peace, to Thy pure paths recalling,
From devious ways, our worn and wandering feet.
—E. Scudder.

BIBLE TEACHING.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 2.

SEEK YE OUT OF THE BOOK OF THE LORD.

This is God's command to His people in Isa. xxxiv., yet how few Christians search the Bible, comparing Scripture with Scripture. Some search like the Jews of old, to confirm their thoughts or to prove some doctrines about which there are different opinions. Few read carefully that they may learn the mind of God. Some give up the Bible to follow human teachings, unlike the Bereans, who tested the teaching of the apostles by the infallible Word of God. (Acts xvii., 11.) There are lots of things in the book which are not believed. (John v., 39, 40.) The writers of Scripture sometimes did not understand the things written under the impulse of the Spirit of God. (I. Pet. i., 11; II. Pet. i., 21.) In much of the preaching of the day there is a lamentable ignorance of the Bible, an ignorance in which the people share so that they cannot distinguish error from truth. Back to the Book, the word of the living God. It is as really the word of God as the heavens are His work. Thank God, man cannot alter the heavens and his attempts to set aside the Book will prove a failure. Some of men's opinions of twenty years ago are set aside by more modern ones, but the word of the Lord endureth forever. (Mark xiii., 31; Matt. v., 18.) God's word is a light on life's path, and it is able to make wise unto salvation. (Ps. cxix.; II. Tim. iii., 15.) Christian, hold fast to your Bible.

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JOURNAL of CHEMISTRY MAY, 1905.

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A country doctor tells this story on himself. After writing a prescription for a patient the physician told him that the druggist would probably charge him sixty cents for filling it. Then the patient asked the doctor to lend him the money. Thereupon the physician carefully scratched out a part of th prescription and handed it back with ten cents, remarking: 'You can have that filled for a dime. What I scratched out was for your nerves.'—New York 'World.'

AS THE WORLD GOES.

A fellow walked up to a seedy individual the other day and said, 'Hello, Bill; I saw you in the parade yesterday. Who were those prosperous men riding ahead in carriages?' 'Oh, those were the brewers.'

'Who were those fellows with diamonds and silk hats who followed?' 'Oh, they were the saloonkeepers.'

'And what was that rabble, trailing on behind with you?' 'Oh, they were the consumers.'—New York 'World.'

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BREAKING IT GENTLY.

A small boy one day went to his mamma and asked her to lend him a pencil.

'But,' said the mother, 'I left a pen and ink for you to do your lessons with on the nursery table. Why don't you use that instead of a pencil?'

Clarence hesitated for a moment.

'Don't you think, mamma,' he said, at length, 'that the 'Times' is a very useful paper?'

'Of course I do,' answered mamma; 'but what——'

'Well, you see,' the little lad explained, 'I want a pencil to write to the editor and ask him what'll take ink stains out of a carpet.'

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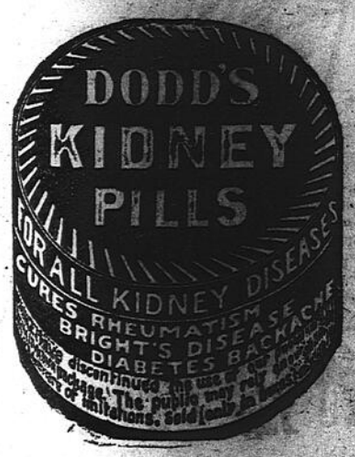

Home Department.

Two Days.

A perfect day! I tried to hold it fast;
To make each hour my own, and sip its sweets,
As if it were a flower, and I its bee.
No one should come between me and my joy,
My will should rule my actions for one day.
Ah, yes! it slipped away, its secret kept,
And hid from me behind the sunset clouds.

Another day. 'God help me use the hours!' I said, 'And let Thy will be done, not mine.'
I watched if might be some one needed help,
If I might speak a word of cheer, or give
A hand, or even softly step where wounds
Were aching. Day of sweet revealing! when
It passed, it left its perfume in my heart.
—Walt.

Mrs. Puffer's Convert.

(By J. L. Barbour, in the 'Tribune Sunday Magazine.')

(Concluded.)

'"Jim," says I, "I want you to do me a favor. Will you?"

'Well, he was sober as a jedge that night, and a more obligin' man never lived than Jim Haley when he's sober, and he says real hearty-like: "I'd be glad o' the chance to do you a favor, Susan Puffer. You've done me many a good turn, and I'll do you any favor I can."

'"That's a promise, isn't it, Jim?" says I.

'"It is," he says; "and I'll stick to it."

'"Then," says I, "you'll go to church with me to-night. Come right along, young man."

'Well, he was tuk back, now I tell you!

'"Why, why," says he, "I—I—I ain't been to church for years and years."

'"All the more reason why you should go now," says I. "You promised you'd do me a favor, Jim, and I know you'll stick to your word."

'He said he would—to tell the plain truth, he swore that he would—and he did, and I marched into that meetin' with my promise of the night before kept, and a man in turrible need o' conversion walkin' down the aisle with me. You b'leeve in prayer, don't you, ma'am?'

'Most assuredly I do, Mrs. Puffer.'

'So do I. Well, I just set in that meetin' prayin' with might and main for Jim Haley and his wife, for she needed it bad as he did. And I set there and prayed that that preacher might say just the word that poor, sinful, licker-cursed soul by my side needed, and he said it—yes, he did! And it took right hold o' Jim, and what do you think? When the invitation come for them that would like to be prayed for to rise, Jim shot right up, and when he set down I give his hand a good squeeze, if he was another woman's husband. He stayed to the after-meetin', and I saw to it that the preacher had a word with him, and I had a good talk with him on the way home, and the next day I had one with his wife, and, what was more to the purpose, I took hold and give that tenement the best cleanin' it had ever had. Of course I had the good excuse that she wa'n't fit to do it at that time, and she wa'n't, and that it ought to be done before the stork arrived. Then when the four rooms was all sweet and clean I says to her, says I:

'"Letty, the house looks so nice you ought to slick yourself up to match it—you and the children. Come, I'll scrub up the children and dress 'em up while you slip on that blue cloth dress o' yours, and that pretty white apron some one give you Christmas." She kind o' fell in with the idee, and then I made the excuse that she didn't look strong enough to fly around fixin' supper, so I got in myself, and put it pipin' hot on the table when I heard Jim on the stairs. S'prised? I never see a man more s'prised. He just stood there in the doorway with his tin dinner pail in his hands and looked around dazed like. Then what do you think he did? He marched right over to where Letty was sittin' in a big rockin'-chair lookin' real purty—she is very purty—and he stooped over and kissed her, and then he grabbed up the babies and kissed them, and I could see somethin' shinin' on his eyelashes and I—well, I lit out.

'Well, Jim went to church with me ag'in that night, and he went right forward with the others when the usual invitation was given, and I could see that the Spirit was strivin' mightily with him. The next day I had a real good talk with Letty.

'"Letty," says I, "that man's future lays purty largely within you. He's a man to 'preciate a nice tidy home and a tidy wife and children, and real home comforts," says I. "Now," says I, "you just keep your own little troubles to yourself for awhile, and be real cheerful and smilin' and keep the home nice and invitin', and see if Jim don't prefer it to the street or the grog-shop," says I. I told her I'd run in and help her some ev'ry day until she was stronger, and that we must do all we could to reclaim Jim now, or I was afeerd he'd never be reclaimed. I talked religion to her. Fact is, I had a little prayer meetin' with her—just us two. Of course prayer and faith and works should all go together, so I helped Letty get another good supper for Jim, and we had the house all in apple pie order when he got home.

'You have to be a little foxy, even when you are in the convertin' bizness; but, as the old sayin' is, the end justifies the means. Well, the upshot of it all is that Jim goes to meetin' with me ev'ry night, and Letty is goin' when she's able, so I'm likely to have two converts to my credit, and I tell you, ma'am, that there's a day comin' when it will be wu'th somethin' to have the savin' of a human soul to one's credit—or as much of it to one's credit as it is possible for her to have. I b'leeve that Jim Haley is a converted man this day, and I b'leeve he'll hold out. If he does, it will be the best job I ever had a hand in. Makin' fun o' real religion is mighty small bizness, and no one ever does it when they know from experience what it can do for a pore sin-burdened and storm-tossed soul. Ain't I right?'

'I am sure you are.'

I went up to my room, and from the laundry there came up to me faintly, like the sound of a far-away melody, the sound of Susan Puffer's voice singing:

Down at the cross where I first saw the light—
Glory to His Name!
Down at the cross with the Crucified—
Glory to His name!

Home Thoughts.

TELL A JOKE; HE LIKES IT.

Men say that nine women out of ten can't see the point of a good joke without having it explained.

Whether this is true or not it is certainly true that when a man finds this with woman he lingers by her side.

Put a man in the company of women, and let him tell a bright, sharp story. The woman that sees the point first and laughs the quickest is the woman toward whom the man unconsciously directs the remainder of his conversation.

Let a man be chatting to a number of girls. He gives a quaint little allusion that when fitly applied has a funny side to it. The woman who looks up quickly with the spirit of recognition is the woman he remembers.

The woman with the sense of humor is belle of the present day. She is the fashion. Men say she is a novelty. If so, that is one reason why she is the belle. To be like every other woman in a crowd means social obliteration.

To see the funny side of things has more than a social value. The woman who sees the funny side of every-day trials saves herself many wrinkles and saves her family much suffering.

The woman with a sense of humor seldom worries herself or her friends. She is like a breath of fresh air; she refreshes every one she meets. She is cheery, and a bit of her cheerfulness remains in the hearts of those who have been near her.—Chicago Journal.

THE DISAGREEABLE GUEST.

'Mirandy's visits always sort of make me think of mosquitoes,' said Aunt Hannah, thoughtfully when the guest of the day had departed. 'She always buzzes on you just as cheerful and social like, takes her bite of whatever you have to offer, and goes singing on her way as if she had done her duty; but you find you have a dozen stinging, burning, uncomfortable spots left as a reminder of your hospitality. Your recipe for pickles isn't nowhays equal to Mrs. Smith's, you've been cheated in your new parlor carpet, your fall hat isn't very becoming after all, and hardly any of your friends are as good as you have always thought 'em. There's a drop of poison most everywhere she happened to light—nothing but little bites, but they burn and sting, and upset all your comfort—it does seem as if mosquitoes ought to have a monopoly of that kind of business without human beings taking it up.'—'Forward.'

A HOSPITAL SERIES.

The fall clearing up revealed a large pile of magazines. Once we had welcomed them, and greedily absorbed their freshness before the smell of printer's ink had passed from their pages, esteeming it a privilege to slip the paper knife between the uncut leaves, and gloating over each opening page. Remembrance of these things begot affection for their dun-colored covers, and we could not throw them away. One contained a story that was like the brave life history of one among our number, another sketched the characters of a certain byway where we were wont to spend our summers, and a third was written by a friend.

When the next month's arrivals strewed the table, the old friends were put on curtained shelves, regret soothed by the thought that they could be reached at any time for reference or reperusal. But the shelves filled, and no more library space was available, so the magazines were moved upstairs, and we were gradually weaned from them.

Now they asserted themselves in the store room, and the inexorable housekeeper demanded that some immediate disposition should be made of them. Shirking the duty must be ended. Being a woman of kindness as well as of decision, she evolved a plan, and proceeded to execute it.

All the magazines were searched for our favorite short stories, which were cut out, folded, and each one put in a separate envelope. The name of each story was written on the envelope containing it, and all were numbered and catalogued.

After all were finished, they were taken to a hospital, and left at the beds of those who cared to read. A heavy book is tiring to thin, weak hands, but these little papers could easily be held, and were a blessing in weary, monotonous hours. A long story sometimes seems formidable to a tired head, but these short tales were so easy to read that quite unconsciously the reader slipped into fields of pleasure which carried her far from the curtained cots of pain.

Later the envelopes were passed on to others who had not read their contents, and new patients in the ward were supplied with the earlier numbers—Helen Churchill Candee, in 'Harper's Bazar.'

THE STORY OF A WEEK.

Little battles thou hast won,
Little masteries achieved,
Little wants with care relieved,
Little words in love expressed,
Little wrongs at once confessed,
Little favors kindly done,
Little toils thou didst not shun,
Little graces meekly worn,
Little slights with patience borne—
These shall crown thy pillowed head,
Holy light upon thee shed.

With the Children.

WHEN HOME TIES ARE BROKEN.

The breaking of home ties is one of the little tragedies in the lives of the coming men and women. Perhaps it is the mother who suffers most under such circumstances, though she usually makes a brave appearance of contented submission. She has had her own experience and has seen so much of the world and its ways that in her mother's love she is naturally inclined to magnify to herself the pitfalls and dangers that lurk along the pathways of the young and untried. In her case, when the time for separation comes, she is filled with doubts and misgivings, which are the more distressing because they must be concealed behind an outwardly happy face.

The mother of four children—three girls and a boy—recently wrote to an old clergyman, who had been her own guide, friend and philosopher when she was a child. She told him that her son was about to leave home to try his fortune in the city and far from his parents and home. She reminded him that he had once said that the little tragedies of daily life are sometimes the hardest to bear, not because they might not turn out happily, but because they had in them the possibilities of real tragedy. She also wrote of how Sydney Smith had said to a young mother that she could condemn herself to greater tortures than Dante depicted 'by forever seeing her three little girls on the point of falling downstairs and not be able to save them.' And then, his mother's letter said to the old guide: 'Even more dreadful is the danger which comes into the minds of this household when Jack, my eldest boy, is about to break all the home ties and go out into a strange city, to be surrounded by strange and uncertain influences. His heart and head are right, and we have done our best to instil correct principles and notions of honor into his mind, but it is an awful test for even a good character to remove from him suddenly all safeguards, guides and restraints, because it is a wise man who can use liberty aright. I pray that you may keep an oversight of him and earn the further gratitude of a mother.'

There are two reasons why many children fail when left to their own devices without the oversight of a home. One reason is succinctly given by one of the Brothers Hare:

'They who have to educate children should keep in mind that boys are to become men and that girls are to become women. The neglect of this momentous consideration gives us a race of moral weaklings.'

If there is any one thing certain in the training of children, it is that no set of rules, be they ever so strictly enforced at home, will equip a child to live by mere rule when the child is thrown upon its own responsibility, with freedom to neglect the rule or not. It is not the rule which is needed, but the principle and character right from the earliest youth which will incline the child to follow the straight path under any given set of circumstances. People often wonder why some young men who have been brought up so strictly in good homes, with correct principles, turn out so miserably when they depend upon themselves. Old Fenelon stated the reason succinctly thus:

'Beware of fatiguing them by ill-judged exactness. If virtue offers itself to the child under a melancholy and constrained aspect, while liberty and license present themselves under an agreeable form, all is lost, and your labor is in vain.

If the separation from the home is looked upon by the child as a release from a hateful and annoying bondage, the rules and restraints, however good may have been their object, will be cast aside and ignored. The great object in training children to meet the world is to create in their minds a desire of their own, irrespective of the parents' wishes or orders, to follow the path of beauty and order and honor. It has been said that nothing can compensate for an unhappy youth, and certainly an unnecessary happiness inflicted on the warm, impressionable hearts of children is the wrong way of stimulating virtue. Proper discipline is essential, but in every instance it should be backed by wisdom.—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

Health Hints

SUGAR USEFUL.

The British 'Medical Journal' informs us that sugar is about as beneficial a thing as one can eat. Speaking of sugar as a food, this authority says: 'In certain circumstances it can be converted into fat, and thus stored in the human body it produces heat and energy, and one of its special advantages is that it takes up very little space. Like muscular deterioration, it seems from experiment, occurs under a sugar diet; but when the muscles are fatigued and worn out nothing so quickly brings them into serviceable condition again as the use of sugar. The German army surgeons, in the course of investigation, found that an extra ration of less than four ounces of sugar daily increased the weight of the men to whom it was issued, and that they were able to do better work than their comrades. In instances of fatigue a lump of sugar proved wonderfully efficacious; and, moreover, contrary to the general supposition, sugar quenches thirst. The experiments in behalf of sugar have been so satisfactory that the sugar ration of the German soldiers will be raised two ounces a day. In Holland young men training for athletic contests are required to eat a considerable quantity of sugar.'

CARE OF TOWELS.

The need of care in the use of towels is emphasized by an occurrence of the past summer. Two young men went to a seaside resort near New York for a dip in the surf the day before each was to go away for the summer. Within a few days following their sea-shore trip, each, unknown to the other, began to suffer from a facial skin disease whose origin greatly puzzled the family physician in each case. It was not until the youths came together in the fall that it was traced to the use of towels at the bathing establishment. The utmost care should be insisted upon, even among members of the same family, in this respect. The simplest skin affections, like cold sores or dandruff, are quickly communicable.—'Harper's Bazar.'

For the Housekeeper.

EXTRAVAGANT ECONOMY OF WOMEN POINTED OUT BY ONE OF THE SEX.

'To spend money in just proportion to one's income, however small, and not to spend too little—for there is such a thing—requires a higher degree of intelligence than the aimless and the inexperienced possess, and a woman who earns money has a keener, juster knowledge of its value than the woman who gets from the masculine head of the family,' writes Mrs. John Lane, an American residing in London, in a recent article in the 'Westminster Review.'

'Is it not the extravagance of sure economy that takes the woman to the "sales," where they buy all the things they do not want? Would there be sales days if there were only men in the world? Did you ever see a man go from one shop to the other to get a necktie tuppence cheaper? To be penny wise is, indeed, the supreme attribute of women. For the economical one it is a terrible ordeal to go shopping with a father or a brother. "If you like it, take it: but don't waste people's time," says the irate man, as if there weren't innumerable steps to be taken after the initial process of liking.

'Is it not also a part of our extravagant economy that makes women eat such queer things when they are by their lonely selves? What self-respecting man would lunch off a sultana cake, a tart, or an ice? Show me the self-respecting woman who has not done it! Women know how to cook—some of them—but none of them know how to eat. A woman feels that to eat well and substantially is a sheer waste—there is nothing to show for it, but she would not hesitate a moment to spend even more in something that she can show. A man doesn't think twice about having a good dinner; he thinks it is money well spent, but he will be hanged before he would buy himself an ornamental waistcoat and sustain life on a penny bun.

'What awful things we should eat if it were not for men! I am sure table d'hote dinners were invented by some philanthropist to save women. "I cannot eat a la carte," said a friend of mine in a piteous burst of confidence, "it's just like eating money." So when her husband travels with her he always leads her to the table d'hote if only to preserve her from starvation. When she is resigned to the cost, she has an excellent appetite. I really think if it were not for men women would wrap themselves in sable and point lace and starve to death.

'There is a certain intellectual town where tramcars still issue return tickets at reduced rates. How well I remember two dear maiden ladies, armed with principles, walking up and down in the snow and sleet of a winter's night one whole hour waiting for the particular tram which would accept their tickets. They let unnumbered other trams jingle merrily past, while they paddled about in the slush, strong in their sense of economy. They each saved three ha'pence, and one nearly died of pneumonia.

'I wonder how many of us die because of our reckless economy? Are we not forever doing things for which we have neither the strength nor the capacity, just to save a few pennies, and do not many of us repent all our life long? I well remember a lady, who to save hiring a man lifted her piano to slip a rug under. When I saw her she had in consequence been a helpless invalid for years with an incurable spine complaint.

'Are not cheap servants another favorite female economy? I have seen a sensible woman rejoice because she had captured a cheap servant as if, what with aggravation of spirit and broken crockery, a cheap servant does not take it out of one in nervous prostration. Not to mention that the incompetent eat just as much as the competent!

'How we all do love to save the spiggot, even if it does pour out at the bunghole. Who of us has not seen a woman grow thin and sharp and old in the struggle to save pennies while her open-handed husband throws away pounds? It takes a big broad-minded woman to know when to open her purse strings, and perhaps a bigger and stronger one to keep them always comfortably ajar. At what early age can the girl child be taught that what is too cheap is usually very dear? The majority of women never learn it. How many a woman goes out to buy a warm woollen frock and returns home with a be-chiffoned tissue-paper silk, because it was cheap and looked so "smart." That ghastly temporary smartness which is a kind of whited sepulchre. I think there is no doubt that the English women—and I include the Americans—are the most extravagant in the world. A French woman once expressed her amazement to me at the enormous amount of money English women spend on what is useless as froth. Chiffon is the bane of the English woman; she drapes herself in cheap chiffons, while a French woman puts her money in a bit of good lace. She adorns herself with poor furs, where a French woman would buy herself a little thing, but a but a good thing. Finally, when the thrifty French woman has gathered together quite a nice collection of lace and fur, the Englishwoman has nothing to show for her money but a mass of torn and dirty chiffon, whose destination is the rag-bag. After all it is an age of wax beads and imitation lace, and they represent as well as anything our extravagant economy. What we women need most of all is to be taught unextravagant economy, which includes the value both of money and of time, for the day is coming when women's time will really be worth something. So let women earn, or at all event, let them be given money as a right, and not as a begrudged charity, and I think it will be cheaper for men in the end, with the result that our economy will become less irresponsible extravagance.'

THE TEMPERATURE OF THE OVEN.

Many a woman who is successful in other lines of cookery fails in baking cakes, breads and pastries because she is not familiar with the first principles of oven temperature as required by various mixtures. An oven thermometer should be in every kitchen, but even this scientific device will not supply thought and experience, which must both be outcomes of the housewife's effort. The following rules given by the 'Woman's Home Companion' should be pasted in the family cook book:

'For sponge cake and pound cake have a heat that in five minutes will turn a piece of white paper yellow. For all kinds of cup cakes use an oven that in five minutes will turn a piece of white paper a darker yellow. For bread and pastry have an oven that in five minutes will turn a piece of white paper dark brown. When the oven is too hot at first a crust forms on the bread or cake, which prevents it rising. It is better when baking bread and cake to have the oven a little slow at first and increase it gradually. When making puff paste the heat should be greatest at first and decreased later. This is to keep the paste in shape. When the oven is too hot the temperature may be reduced by putting in a pan of cold water. When baking in an oven that is too hot at the top, fill a dripping pan about an inch deep with cold water and place it on the top grate of the oven. Should the oven be too hot on the bottom, put a grate or an old pie pan under the article that is to be baked.'

Unless you live in an apartment with all the rooms on one floor, have a handy outfit both upstairs and down, to save steps and patience. Have a workbasket on each floor, with scissors, black and white thread, thimble and buttons; then in another basket or a box have a hammer, screwdriver, screws, nails, tacks and a pair of pliers. Of course you have a letter pad and a couple of pencils in various parts of the house, as well as the scissors.

An oft-quoted saying has something about the little foxes eating the grapes, and it is by the accumulation of trifles that burdens develop. One trifling matter in the use of gas for cooking is the habit of removing a kettle or saucepan from the burner before turning off the gas. Another extravagance is allowing the flame to flare up all around the dish. If the gas merely acts upon the bottom of the pan without appearing at all against the sides, one is using all the best strength of the heating power.

The candles for your entertainment will burn slowly and steadily through the evening if they are kept on ice all day.

Of course you have a cheap whisk-broom that you keep in a drawer or wrapped in clean cloth, from which you get the straws for testing cakes and custards. There is nothing more disgusting than to see a woman break a straw from the broom she has just swept the kitchen floor with, and cleaning (?) it by drawing it between her fingers, put it into a delicate cake. Cleanliness in little things is quite as important as in great things.

Selected Recipes.

APPLE SHORTCAKE.

Make a dough of a pint of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a little salt; rub a tablespoonful of butter thoroughly into the flour, and add a teacupful of sweet milk, or enough to make a soft dough; divide into three equal parts and roll, handling as little as possible; lay one in a greased pan, lightly grease the top of dough with butter; lay on the second sheet, grease, and add the last sheet of dough; bake in a hot oven till done. Separate the sheets and spread between them warm apple sauce seasoned with sugar, butter, and a pinch of salt. Serve warm with cold cream or rich milk.

Huckleberry Cake — Stir one cup of butter and two cups of sugar to a cream; add the beaten yolks of five eggs; then one cup of sweet milk and three cups of sifted flour, one teaspoonful each of powdered nutmeg and cinnamon; then the white of the eggs, and one teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat all together vigorously. At the last stir in one quart of huckleberries with a wooden spoon, not to bruise them. Bake in a loaf in a moderate, but steady oven, until a straw comes out clean from the middle part. This is a delicious cake. It is best on the second day after baking.

FRESH FRUIT WITH SUET PUDDING.

To one cupful of beef suet freed from membrane allow one pint of sifted flour, one-half of a teaspoonful of salt and one teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix the salt, baking powder and flour, add the suet which has been put through the meat chopper, and with a fork or knife stir in sufficient ice water to mix to a soft dough. Work quickly and handle as little as possible. Roll out in a sheet half an inch thick. Have ready an earthen bowl with a wide rim. Grease it and line it with the dough, letting it lie over the sides. Fill the centre with sliced green apples, sprinkle thickly with the sugar and draw the dough over the top. Cover with a double piece of heavy muslin wrung dry out of cold water and floured on the side next the paste. Tie this down with a cord passed around under the rim of the bowl. Strain for three hours, keeping the tea kettle boiling in order to replenish the pot if necessary. Serve with cream and sugar or a hard sauce as may be preferred. This pudding is equally good with a filling of cut rhubarb, berries, plums or other fresh fruit.

Sweet Potato Pudding (Vegetable)—Peel, wash, dry and grate one large, raw sweet potato; stir in one quart of hot milk, put over the fire and boil for five minutes; add one heaping tablespoonful of butter and set aside until partially cooled, then season with salt and pepper to taste, add four well beaten eggs and bake in a moderate oven until the mixture is firm in the centre—about twenty-five minutes.

Sweet Potato Pudding (Dessert)—To one large sweet potato allow one half of a pound of sugar, one half of a pound of butter, one half of a cupful of sweet cream, one half of a teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, the grated rind of one lemon and four eggs. Boil the potato, skin and rub through a colander; while hot stir in the sugar and butter, then set aside to cool. Line deep pie plates with puff paste, pour in the mixture, to which has been added the beaten eggs and flavorings, and bake until set in the centre. Sprinkle over the top a thin layer of quince marmalade, or thin slices of preserved citron, sprinkle thickly with granulated sugar and serve.—'Table Talk.'

Marrow Pudding.—Sift three cups of flour and add a liberal half teaspoonful of cinnamon, the same amount of grated nutmeg and a large pinch of cloves. Stir in one large cup of currants, one of raisins and a tablespoonful of shredded citron. Add a cupful of beef marrow chopped in small bits, and one cup of molasses. Finally stir in a cup of milk in which one even teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved. Stir all the ingredients thoroughly together and cook for three hours in a buttered and sugared mould set in boiling water. Serve with sauce or ordinary hard sauce. A cupful of the best kidney suet may be used instead of the beef marrow. This is a simple and inexpensive pudding, and very suitable at this season of the year, when hot fruit puddings are in demand.

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

THAT PASSAGE OF MARK XI., 2.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of Aug. 19 last there appeared a letter of Mr. H. Gracey, in which he accuses me of having made a blunder,' because I said that according to Mark, Christ commanded his disciples to bring him only one colt to ride into Jerusalem. Still the gentleman himself quotes Mark as saying: 'The instruction given was this: "Go into the village . . and as soon as ye be entered into it ye shall find a colt tied, whereon never man sat; loose him and bring him."' (Mark xi., 2,)

Will, then, Mr. Gracey tell me if he think that 'a colt' can ever mean more than one colt? If it does not mean more than one colt, am I not right in saying that it means only one colt, and where is the blunder Mr. Gracey accuses me of?

N. GREGOIRE.

Aug. 28, 1905.

PURE MILK AND LIFE-SAVING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your editorial, under the caption 'Pure milk and life-saving,' in your issue of Aug. 23 is most interesting and conclusively shows how the infant death rate may be lessened by giving infants a pure, clean milk.

As I stated in a previous letter to the 'Witness,' the keynotes to the production of a clean, pure milk are absolute cleanliness and continuously maintaining it at a low temperature. The medical profession agrees that raw milk (milk as it comes from the cow's udder) is more digestible than pasteurized milk. Pasteurization covers a multitude of sins. It is accomplished by heating the milk to 165 degrees F., and then rapidly cooling to forty degrees F. or forty-five degrees F. By this process the albumen in the milk is injuriously affected, rendering the milk less digestible; the cream never separates again as perfectly as it does in raw milk, and the flavor, except the milk is very cold, according to my experience, is not as pleasant as in raw milk. Pasteurization will destroy, or greatly reduce, the number of certain bacteria, but it does not kill the disease-carrying ones. It prolongs the keeping quality of the milk by from twelve to fourteen hours, and that is its sole merit in milk that is to be consumed by the human.

The experience of the health authorities of Rochester and those producing certified milk for the New York market show, that if proper precautions are taken, milk can be produced and sold to the consumers with the minimum of bacteria and is consequently an ideal milk for consumption, especially by the sick or infants. Bacteria are only evidence of unclean milk, or that the milk has been improperly kept—at too high a temperature. At forty degrees F. bacteria cease to multiply; at fifty degrees F. they increase very slowly, and at ninety degrees F. to ninety-five degrees F. they multiply at an alarming rate. A low temperature is death to them, and a high one is their best home. Milk as it comes from the cow's udder, except the first few streams, is free from bacteria.

The Medical Society of the County of New York, about five years ago, appointed a committee of its members a milk commission. They formulated a set of rules for the production and marketing of milk, to be known as 'certified' milk, and which is sold under a license granted by such society. The rules require, among other things, that the cows in the dairy must be free from disease, as well as those who tend and milk them or work in the dairy. The water the cows drink must be pure; the ceilings and walls of the stable must be light; the dairy must be separated from the milking barn; no one except those who look after the milk is allowed in the dairy; the stables must be kept scrupulously clean. The cows are carded morning and night. The udders, flanks, teats and bellies near the udder of the cows are washed prior to milking. The first few streams of milk are thrown away, as they may contain bacteria. This does not cause much loss, as the first few streams contain but little fat or solids. Milkers must wear sterilized white suits while milking, to be kept in a room or closet outside the stable when not in use. Milkers must wash their hands prior to milking and after each milking. Special milk pails are used, and the milk of each cow is taken to the dairy as soon as it is drawn from the cow. Then it is cooled rapidly to forty or forty-five degrees F. It is bottled at once in bottles which have been sterilized in a sterilizer, placed in boxes—a dozen quarts in each box—and is either put in the refrigerator till shipped, or broken ice is placed on the tops of the bottles. All bottles, utensils and the milking suits are sterilized daily. In summer time the boxes are iced in transit to keep the temperature of the milk as low as possible. A bacteriological examination of the milk is made weekly by the Medical Milk Commission, and it must not contain more than thirty thousand bacteria per cubic centimetre (1.40th part of an ounce). Inspections are made of the stable by the inspector of the commission as often as deemed necessary. About six thousand quarts of 'certified milk' are sold in New York daily. To produce such milk costs more than ordinary milk, and it sells for twelve cents a quart.

You cite the number of colonies of bacteria in the Rochester milk as ten thousand per cubic centimetre. To show what can be done I will mention the work of Edgewood Farms, of Pewaukee, Wis., owned by Mr. F. A. W. Kiechefer, where 'certified milk' is produced for Milwaukee and Chicago. According to the bacteriological examination, made twice a month for the entire year of 1905, the greatest number of bacteria per cubic centimetre was 2,370; the next greatest number was 1,500, and the next 800. The average for the entire year was 630 colonies, and for the last six months of the year, 386 colonies.

A great saving in infant mortality has been made by the use of 'certified milk.' It appears to me that the Montreal Pure Milk League might take up this question with benefit to the health of infants of your city.

The question of supplying a pure milk to New York has never attracted so much attention or so widespread interest as it has in the past few years. This was evidenced by the attendance and interest displayed by the audience as a series of lectures I delivered in New York, Brooklyn and Long Island City last winter, in the free course lectures of the Board of Education on 'Our foster mother on the farm—milk from the cow to the table.' This lecture was illustrated by stereopticon views of farm life, farm animals, clean and unclean stables, clean milk, and told the housekeeper and mother how she should take care of milk after reaching her hands. It was really a surprise to me to note the deep interest in this subject—but it is only an evidence that the public is being educated on the food value of milk as a diet: what constitutes a pure, sweet, wholesome milk; how it should be cared for and how best used.

VALANCEY E. FULLER.

New York.

NOISE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am glad to see that the law against shouting by street vendors is to be more strictly enforced, but can nothing be done to improve matters as regards other awful noises?

At 6 a.m. whistles sound from very many factories, and again at 7 a.m. Is this necessary? In other large establishments in the city it is not considered so, the employees being expected to arrive in time without being whistled for.

Then a little later ice and milk cart drivers yell at their horses in a way that I have never heard in any other decent city, although I have travelled a good deal. Between the whistling and shouting it is almost impossible for an old or middle-aged person to sleep after 6 a.m., and is very hard indeed on the sick and suffering.

During the day the drivers of empty coal and other carts frequently travel furiously, causing a hideous clatter. In the neighborhood of the Board of Trade and Stock Exchange, boys (chiefly telegraph messengers) openly play games in the public streets, screaming, whistling and making themselves otherwise objectionable.

I think the police are doing good work in Montreal just now, but that they are too few in number, and do not sufficiently seem to realize that persons habitually causing a public nuisance should be remonstrated with, if not prosecuted.

A RESIDENT.

Montreal, Aug. 23, 1905.

BONUSES FOR IMMIGRANTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Canada is now before the British public as giving a bonus for foreign emigrants against British emigrants. Foreign steamships receive a pound sterling for foreign settlers, and British steamships receive seven shillings and sixpence, I think that is the sum, for British settlers. The press here does not understand why Britishers should be at a discount. It is doubtless the result of an old law, and there may have been some reason for it years ago, in the line of encouraging foreign trade, but is there any good reason for continuing the discrimination in the present day? The press here is cooling on advocating emigration to Canada under these circumstances. The matter had better be set right, or explained to the satisfaction of the English press.

Also I quote from to-day's paper:—

'A very uneasy feeling exists in the city (London) at the growth of the restrictions to trade which are constantly being imposed by our colonies. The tax passed by the Quebec Legislature of £60 on commercial travellers representing firms outside the Dominion, called forth a strong protest from the London Chamber of Commerce on the ground that the effect on Anglo-Imperial trade would be serious, and that it must set back the cause of Imperial unity.'

The bonus is a restriction that appeals to sentiment. If necessary give a pound sterling by all means, get men and women into our country, but do not discriminate against the United Kingdom.

JAMES B. CAMPBELL.

Shibden, Halifax, Yorkshire.

TASTES, GOOD AND BAD.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The 'Witness' does not consider it good taste to decorate a ladies' hat with a dead bird. Are there hard and fast rules for taste? What is the essence of it; that is, the essence of good taste? Is it conforming to what is customary, or fashionable? Evidently the 'Witness' does not think so. Doubtless our tastes are formed in a great measure by what we see and hear. In other words, we conform to our environments. Do our tastes influence our characters? Doubtless, if what we see and hear go largely to form our tastes. Reading is included in 'what we hear,' for we are not like the sailor who could not read, and got his companion to read his sweetheart's letter, but held his hands over the reader's ears, lest he should hear what his sweetheart had been saying. Does what we may call a refined or fashionable taste, help to strengthen our morality? I think not. The citizens of Vienna are famed for their cultivated taste, and yet, of the annual births in that city, 118 per thousand are illegitimate. Go we to Rome, the capital of loved and lovely Italy, and that phase of immorality is found to be doubly worse. We are told, and I daresay with truth, that you will find as much modesty and virtue under the glass bead necklace of an unadorned South Sea Island beauty, as beneath the fluffs and flounces of a modern European belle. What is the inference? That polish does not purify. It is at the heart's expense that we spend thought and means upon externals. Are we, then, to eschew the beauties and benefits of civilization? By no means. We need them all, and more. When the Japanese lieutenant was asked if Japan was likely to adopt the Christian religion, he said: 'Yes, and something more.' He had found out the great secret that the grace of God was required to cast out the devil. But each one must pass through his Gethsemane before he can sit with the Master on the Mount of Olives.

'Thro' the shadow of the globe we sweep into the younger day:
Better fifty years of Europe, than a cycle of Cathay.'

Better the amenities of civilized life than the freedom of the savage. If it is true, as the author of 'The Way of Peace' says, 'that God does not rule this world,' then the greater reason why men should see that it is ruled properly. This proper ruling consists more in prevention than in cure. We begin to see this in relation to health and disease. The moral health of society is quite as important as its physical. Our southern neighbors, to speak collectively, have built up big fortunes, and are busy hunting up ancestors, and many of them are engaged in house-cleaning. All quite laudable. The press of that country exerts a tremendous influence on society. The daily newspaper, the monthly magazine, and the ever-rising flood of big and little books. We in Canada, following very closely in the walks of our neighbors, it becomes us to see in time that the fountain heads of our literature are not muddied and made unwholesome. Good taste is too often sacrificed to notoriety. There is the following: aSffS wc hdhH There is the flaming headline, the grotesque and absurd wood-cut, the spiced but corrupt news item to please the palate of the scandal monger. Anything to attract attention. This is seen most clearly in the advertising pages of many of the magazines. Drafting advertisements has become a business, and illustrating is run to death. The human form can not be made to look too ridiculous; and if not ridiculous, then something worse. Every thing in creation, and things outside creation, are woven into advertisements, so as to attract the eye. It matters not whether such be seemly or unseemly. This fever for illustration has got the book-maker, and the publisher, in its grip. The letter press must be intense, or it will not take; highly spiced, to whet the appetite. More especially is this the case with fiction. Some of these publications, very readable books indeed, have found their way into libraries, and enjoy immense circulation; but many of them are 'earthly, sensual, devilish': daubed with dirt, and pregnant with damnation.

Our tastes are but forming in this young country, and are vastly influenced by what we see and hear. The press occupies a very responsible position in relation to society, and should exercise great care as to the nature of its publications.

I would revert for a moment to the question of taste. Its standards are constantly changing, but there are things connected with taste that never change. It is always in good taste to be kind and forgiving; and always in bad taste to be harsh and selfish. Always in good taste to be unassuming; always in bad taste to be proud and haughty. It is quite easy to enlarge this list.

Taste, again, is closely connected with right and wrong. It is in bad taste to ornament a ladies' hat with a dead bird; why? Because killing that bird for such a purpose is cruel, and consequently wrong; it has as good a right to its life as I have to mine. It is in bad taste and ungentlemanly to kill birds and animals for sport, for the same reason. Killing is always cruel, and cannot fail to harden the heart of those who practice it. This is recognized in English law, when the butcher is excluded from a jury. 'Thou shalt not kill,' is a very broad command, and I fear but little understood.

Do we rightly comprehend the significance of that twenty-ninth verse of the first chapter of Genesis? 'And God said, behold I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat.'

I think, if I were confined to a choice, I would prefer that of the pilgrim Doukhobor, eating raw potatoes to sustain his life, rather than the Eskimo, who gorges himself with blood and blubber.

R. LANIGAN.

LITTLE METIS NOTES.

Mrs. Hebden entertained a large number of her friends at a 'bon-fire,' on Tuesday night, which was given in honor of her guest, Miss Cayley.

The Golf Club gave a concert and ball last week in Union Hall.

Mrs. Callan, wife of the Rev. Mr. Callan, Legatt's Point, left for Picton last week on a visit to her sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Dugan are visiting Mrs. McKerley here.

Mr. Allison spent two days with his family at 'Kilwinning' cottage, this week.

Dr. Gardner's family left on Tuesday for Montreal.

The Rev. Mr. Richardson, Sherbrooke, spent a few days here the guest of the Rev. Dr. Porter.

Mr. B. W. Smith, Montreal, is registered at the Seaside House.

Mr. E. Stuart McDougall, of Montreal, was a guest at the Seaside Hotel, last week.

Among those who have returned were: Mrs. R. W. Wright and family, Lennoxville; Lieut.-Colonel Dennison and family, Toronto; Mrs. W. Scott, Ottawa; Mrs. Arthur Birks and Miss Birks, Mrs. G. E. Whitney, Mrs. C. K. Tousaw, Miss Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Fripp, Miss Fripp, Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Chrysler, Miss Chrysler, Ottawa; Miss Bell, Miss McRae, Carleton Place; Mrs. Renfrew and family, Quebec; Miss E. Miller, Miss Alice Miller, New York; Mrs. Allison and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mussell, Montreal; Mrs. Brock, Mrs. Blanchette, Ottawa; Miss Proulx, Mr. and Mrs. Mowatt and family, Montreal.

The Rev. A. E. Pates has returned to Richmond.

Mr. C. B. Esdaile spent Sunday with his family here.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Botterell, who have been the guests of Prof. Cappon last week, returned to the city on Tuesday.

Miss K. Mathewson, 'Kilwinning' Cottage, entertained at tea last week.

MissMaloney, Miss Thackeray, Miss J. Mackenzie, Mrs. A. Campbell spent two weeks here, guests at the Seaside Hotel.

Mr. P. Mathias, Montreal, who spent a week here, has returned to the city.

Miss Cayley, who has been the guest of Miss Hebden, returned to the city on Wednesday.

Mrs. J. Penfold, Misses R. Margaret and Marjory Penfold, Miss J. Drysdale, Misses Givelt, Montreal, returned this week.

AT ABENAKIS SPRINGS.

Among recent arrivals at the Abenakis Springs Hotel were:—J. C. Pennock, O. D. Johnson, G. E. Smith, W. F. Mitchell, Woodsville; W. Kay, Granby; Mr. J. Butler, Cowansville; Miss Agnes Quinn, Miss D. Mullin, Granby; Miss R. Curran, Miss C. Curran, Miss Curran, Mr. and Mrs. Justice Curran, Miss C. Rolin, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Montreal; Mr. J. Lemoine, St. Henri; J. M. Bryant, Mrs. J. M. Bryant, Howard Bryant, St. Albans; J. D. Israel and family, Philadelphia; Mrs. J. L. Spafford and family, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Oliver, New York; H. J. Gentry, C. Horton, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; W. Williams, Winnipeg; John Barry, A. Weir, Montreal; Miss L. May, Ottawa; Miss L. Morrison, New York.

VISITORS AT MANSONVILLE.

Visitors at the Mansonville House, Mansonville, Que., are:—Miss Edith Major Croydon, England; Capt. Howe, Oswestry, England; Mr. Harry Morton, Sheffield, England; Miss Henderson, Lewisville, Que.; Miss Young, Miss Allan, Mr. Alex. Sclater, Mr. Allan Sclater, Mr. W. J. Smith, J. Perkins, Miss Macdonald, W. L. Ross, Montreal; W. Henderson, Meadowbrooke, Que.; L. B. Jenkins, Waterloo, Que.; E. Bangs, Ayers Cliff, Que.; W. Lawson, Newport, Vt.; W. L. Connors St. Johns, Que.; L. J. McClary, Sutton, Que.; L. J. Heering, Montreal; J. J. Nelson, Montreal; J. P. Mullins, Brompton, Que.; Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Island Pond.

UNCLAIMED MONEY

MILLIONS IN CHANCERY AWAIT CLAIMANTS IF THEY CAN PROVE THEIR CASE.

Not many folk—comparatively few—ever get a chance of looking at the 'returns' which the British Government periodically publishes relative to the vast amount of unclaimed money which lies in the various 'funds.'

During the past session a number of such returns have been published by the order of the House of Commons, and a few jottings on these millions, that are only waiting for their rightful owners, will be interesting.

The receipts and transfers into the Supreme Court of Judicature (England) during the year ended Feb. 29, 1904, were £16,204,116. This sum, added to the balance in hand on March 1, 1903, makes a total of £70,921,578. After payments out of court to successful claimants and others, amounting to £16,015,187, there remained in hand, in cash and securities, a balance of £54,906,391, exclusive of several items under the head of 'Foreign Currencies.'

The proportion of this balance, which may be classed as 'unclaimed,' is not stated, but no less than £2,332,132 has been appropriated, in the absence of claimants, to various objects, pursuant to act of parliament.

The Consolidated Fund is liable to make good this appropriation in the event of the rightful heirs at any time substantiating their claims. The number of suitors' accounts is 44,199, and, according to the official list of dormant funds in Chancery, some 5,000 relate to accounts undealt with for fifteen years and upwards. The oldest unclaimed funds in Court date back to 1720.

The funds in the Chancery division of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) on Sept. 30, 1904, were £5,110,998. The amount unclaimed is not mentioned, but the Consolidated Fund is liable in respect of a sum of £251,244, appropriated, pursuant to acts of parliament, towards the cost of building the Courts of Law in Dublin and the cost of altering the Four Courts library.

Unclaimed Government stock and dividends.—The dividends 'due and not demanded' for the quarters ended April 2, 1904, were £114,691; July 2, £108,017; Oct. 3, £112,632; and Jan. 3, 1905, £114,341. The greater portion of these sums were advanced to the government till claimants appear.

Between 1791 and 1904 no less than £5,000,000 of unclaimed government stock or dividends has been appropriated or cancelled by the state. In spite of this, the balance in the hands of the National Debt Commissioners—to whom all stock and dividends unclaimed for ten years is transferred—on March 31, 1905, was £1,727,056.

The Consolidated Fund is liable in respect of sums amounting to £1,157,126, arising from unclaimed dividends on bankrupt's estates. The Exchequer is also liable for the sum of £39,787, interest on South Sea stock paid over to the government between 1845-52.

Estates reverting to the Crown, army prize money, and naval prize money are other heads under which a large amount of money lies ownerless.

These facts—says Mr. Sidney H. Preston, of 27 Chancery lane, London—seem to show the necessity for an annual return giving full particular of all unclaimed funds in government departments. If such a return were published, and advertised, no doubt many persons would be enabled to substantiate their claims.

AGONY AFTER EATING

Dr. Williams Pink Pills Cure the Worst Cases of Indigestion.

'I suffered so much with indigestion that my life had become a burden,' says Miss Nellie Archibald, of Sheet Harbor, N.S. 'Every time I took even the lightest meal it caused me hours of agony. The trouble caused a choking sensation in the region of my heart, which seriously alarmed me. My inability to properly digest my food, left me so weak and run down that I could not perform even the lightest housework, and I would tire out going up a few steps slowly. I sought medical aid, and tried several medicines, but without getting the least benefit. My sister, who lived at a considerable distance, and who had been an invalid, wrote us about this time that she had been cured through using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this decided me to give them a fair trial, practically as a last resort. In the course of a few weeks there was a notable change in my condition, and I began to relish my meals. From that on I began to gain new strength, and by the time I had used seven boxes, all signs of the trouble had vanished and I was once more enjoying good health, and I have not since had any return of the trouble.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure indigestion, because they make the rich, red blood that brings tone and strength to the stomach. Nearly all the common ailments are due to bad blood, and when the bad blood is turned into good blood by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the trouble disappears. That is why these pills cure anaemia, dizziness, heart palpitation, general debility, kidney trouble, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago and nervous troubles, such as neuralgia, paralysis and St. Vitus dance. That is why they bring ease and comfort at all stages of womanhood and girlhood, and cure their secret ailments when the blood supply becomes weak, scanty or irregular. But you must get the genuine pills. Substitutes and imitations which some dealers offer never cure anything. When you buy the pills, see that the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is printed on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Advertisements.

It makes life worth living on hot summer days.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

It keeps you cool and comfortable because it keeps you healthy. No heavy, depressed feeling—no bilious headaches—no stomach or bowel troubles—as long as you take a morning glass of Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

25c. and 60c. a bottle. At all Druggists.

IN the Oxford Boiler we have taken advantage of every point known to the science of hot water heating.

Without enlarging the boiler we have greatly increased the radiating surfaces, thus almost doubling its power. The fire-pot is, of course, jacketed with water, practically insulating the fire, and keeping its heat within the boiler.

The sides of the fire-pot slant inwards over the fire, giving a greater surface for its action. The first water section is double the depth of other sections and nearer the fire than any other make, and the flue openings are bell-shaped, presenting an enlarged surface to the direct heat rays.

Oxford Hot Water Boiler

All joints are made with our push nipple, no rubber or fabric washers being used. To this is due the fact that they never leak.

You cannot afford to install any heating apparatus without first investigating the Oxford systems. We would like to send you our new catalogue, explaining and illustrating the Gurney Oxford steam and hot water apparatus. It tells the whole story, and we send it free on request. Write for it.

THE GURNEY-MASSEY CO., Limited

385-387 St. Paul Street, Montreal

TORONTO WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER 708

Sold in Montreal by:

J. A. SADLER	226 Bleury Street
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S. J. GRANGER	670 St. Catherine Street
E. ARCHAMBAULT	1610 St. Catherine Street
J. & P. DAVIGNON	1964 Ontario Street
A. LALLEMAND	2689 Notre Dame Street
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The Newest Cabinet Photo Of His Excellency

The Right Honorable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Present Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, Sent to all Users of

Diamond Dyes.

Read the Easy Conditions.

It will interest the ladies of Canada to learn that a Montreal artist has specially prepared for the manufacturers of DIAMOND DYES an order for the most recent photo of our very popular Governor-General. These cabinet photos are worthy of a place in any parlor or sitting-room.

Please note well the conditions. One photo will be sent free of cost to each lady who sends her full post-office address and four of the inner envelopes which contained DIAMOND DYE of any color.

Envelopes of other makes of package dyes will not be accepted.

This offer will be valid until Nov. 30, 1905. Send in your address at once with the four empty envelopes, so that you may get this photo without delay.

Wells & Richardson Co., Limited.

200 Mountain Street, Montreal, Que.

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

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

NONAGENARIAN TRAVELLER

OLD LADY AT WINDSOR STATION BOUND FOR MICHIGAN.

Amid the rush and bustle at the Windsor station this morning, caused by hundreds of people arriving and departing on the different trains, an old lady sat quietly observing the situation. She appeared bright and alert, although at a glance one could tell that years ago she had passed the three-score-and-ten mark. The movements of the crowd, the puffing of the engines, the clash of the bells, and the shouting of the attendants in no way confused her. She was kind and motherly looking, with a pleasant smile for those who happened to note her presence. She appeared to enjoy watching the ever-changing scenes in and about the station.

Noting her interest in the surroundings, Mr. Miller, the genial station master, made the acquaaintance of the aged lady and in the course of a brief conversation she told him an interesting story. She said she had just returned from a trip to Ste. Anne de Beaupré, and was returning to the home of her son, with whom she resides, in the State of Michigan.

'Then you are an American,' observed Mr. Miller.

'An American did you say?' responded the old lady, 'Oh, no, my dear sir,' she continued, 'I am not an American, I am a Britisher through and through. You see I lost all my family but one son in dear old England, and as this son was living in Michigan I decided to come to America to spend the remainder of my life. But I am so pleased to be in Canada for a few days.'

'I am glad to hear that,' was Mr. Miller's reply.

'Yes, indeed; I love to know that I am under the dear old Union Jack, if only for a few hours.'

'By the way, my good lady, what is your name, and, may I ask your age?' enquired Mr. Miller.

'Well, I am not very young. I am just ninety-five years of age and I have no objection to telling you that my name is Margaret Hart.'

'Well, Mrs. Hart,' remarked Mr. Miller, 'you are indeed a remarkable lady. And how did you enjoy your trip to Ste. Anne's?'

'Oh, very well indeed. Although I am a Protestant, and simply went to the shrine through curiosity. I must say that I was much impressed with what I saw.'

Mr. Miller excused himself, and, after an absence of a few minutes, returned with a small Union Jack which he presented to the aged traveller who was delighted beyond expression, and could simply smile her appreciation.

A few minutes later the conductor called 'All aboard,' and with his usual attentiveness. Mr Miller assisted the old lady to her seat in the train and she was again speeding on her journey home.

NEXT WEEK'S CONVENTION

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE DELEGATES.

The programme for the twelfth annual convention of the American Society of Municipal Improvements, which will open in Montreal on Sept. 5, and last five days, is one of exceptional interest.

On the opening day the exhibition of municipal supplies will be held in the Crystal Rink, and the convention itself will be formally opened by Mayor Laporte at the same place at two o'clock. At the first sitting papers will be read from visiting delegates.

September 6 has been set apart for social functions, which will include a review of the Montreal Fire Brigade on the Champ de Mars, a carriage drive through the principal streets and parks, a trip down the Lachine Rapids, and a luncheon on board the steamer—entertainments tendered to the convention by the city of Montreal. In the evening of the same day there will be a business meeting, at which papers will be read and reports received.

The third day is to be devoted almost entirely to the reading and discussion of papers, to be read by officials of the municipality of Montreal. These will include, 'Montreal, past and present,' by Mr. Weir, Recorder of Montreal; 'Montreal's lighting department,' by Mr. Parent, superintendent of lighting; 'Our parks and squares,' by Mr. Pinotean, superintendent of parks; 'The fire alarm system,' by Mr. Ferns, superintendent of fire alarms; 'Montreal water works,' by Mr. Janin, superintendent of water works; 'Building regulations,' by Mr. Chaussé, building inspector; 'The sewage farm of St. Denis ward,' by Major Stuart Howard, assistant city surveyor; 'Civic asphalt plant,' by Mr. J. R. Barlow, city surveyor and vice-president of the society; 'Montreal Street Railway,' by Mr. H. R. Lockhart, superintendent of the power house; and 'Sub-stations,' by Mr. R. W. Wilson, superintendent of the M. L. H. & P. Company's power station. Other papers will also be read, and some further reports received.

On the following day various municipal plants will be visited, and the convention will close on Sept. 9.

A special programme has been arranged for the ladies visiting Montreal on the occasion of the convention, which will include free admission to Riverside Park, to the Theatre Francais, Her Majesty's, and the Academy, to St. Helen's Island, to Bout de l'Ile, and other places, on the invitation of the various proprietors and a trip around the harbor by the Harbor Commissioners.

FOR EVANGELISTIC WORK

PLAN TO ESTABLISH LARGE GOSPEL HALL AND TRAINING SCHOOL IN GOTHAM.

The New York 'Globe' of Aug. 26, says:—The Rev. G. W. McPherson, one of the best known evangelists in this city, plans the building of a great evangelistic hall seating three thousand persons and having in connection with it a training school for evangelists. Mr. McPherson estimates that the cost of the building he has in view will be $500,000, and has no doubt that this amount will be raised without any trouble. When asked who is backing him in all his work, his reply was 'God.' Asked who would raise the funds for this great building, again the answer was 'God.'

In connection with his work here Mr. McPherson expects to begin a fall tour through various large cities in the hope of establishing interdenominational tent relations throughout the country. He expects to establish a tent in each city, and there will be a bureau of ministers engaged in the summer to make the tour of all the tents, preaching for a short length of time in each. The cities he expects to visit are Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, Montreal, Toronto, Chicago, Cleveland, and Detroit.

Mr. McPherson's boyhood was spent in Cape Breton island. He is of Scotch-Canadian parentage, his father having been a famous Presbyterian minister. When still but a boy of sixteen, Mr. McPherson made his way to the United States, and went to Colorado to make his fortune. But in the mining camps he received the call to preach the Gospel, and even at that early age began his ministry, preaching as a layman to the miners with whom he associated.

Three years ago Mr. McPherson assumed charge of the Gospel Tent Evangel, which was made famous by the late Mr. D. L. Moody seven or eight years ago, and it was here that Mr. Sankey's sweetest songs were heard.

DEDICATION SERVICE

A BUILDING FOR THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AT ST. DAMASE.

A dedication service took place at St. Damase, county of l'Islet, on Sunday last. The Rev. C. Lapointe, the Presbyterian missionary in charge, presided, and was assisted by the Rev. S. J. Taylor, superintendent of French evangelization work; the Rev. Prof. J. L. Morin, and the Rev. A. Mage.

Not the least impressive part of the service was the placing of God's Word in the pulpit, from which it is to be faithfully preached from Sabbath to Sabbath. Mr. Taylor, in suitable terms, proclaimed the supremacy of the Holy Scripture, which is to be henceforth the only rule of faith and conduct of the thirt yfamilies recently come out of the Roman Catholic Church, to form themselves into a Protestant evangelical church.

The dedication sermon was preached by the Rev. A. Mage. The singing, under the leadership of Mrs. J. L. Morin and Mrs. C. Lapointe, was hearty and inspiring and the whole service was of a unique character ,especially for the greater portion of the audience assembled. There were over a hundred and twenty-five in attendance.

The history of this new Presbyterian mission is interesting. During the last years of his life, the late Dr. Chiniquy spent the summer months at Elgin Road, at the summer residence of his son-in-law, Prof. Morin. Every Sunday services were held in the large dining-room and people came from far and near to hear the Gospel. St. Damase is about seven miles from Elgin Road. Some four or five years ago a difficulty arose in the parish concerning the site of a new church and the bishop refused to comply with the wishes of a large portion of the parish.

Some of the parishioners drove over to Mr. Morin's and invited him to speak to them in a house they placed at his disposal. They were astonished to hear him speak of God and of his son Jesus Christ the Saviour of men, and still more when he prayed with the people. They had up to that time believed that Protestants never prayed to God. Services were held by Mr. Morin for several weeks, an organ was rented, and Mrs. weeks, an organ was rented and Mr. Morin accompanied her husband and led the singing. Later on Mr. C. Lapointe was sent to the field, with the result that about thirty families severed their connection with the Church of Rome. One of the converts gave a lot to build a chapel, a house and glebe were secured and with the assistance of some friends in Canada and Europe, and the labor of the converts, a commodious and pretty chapel has been built and was dedicated to the service of God last Sunday. Mr. Lapointe has another station a few miles from St. Damase, where he conducts divine service every other Sabbath, with encouraging results.

THE POSTMASTER IS THANKFUL

Dodd's Kidney Pills Enabled him to Sleep in Peace.

Grand Work they are doing for Thousands of Canadians Every Year.

Tabucintac, Cumberland Co., N.B., Sept. 1.—(Special.)—Mr. H. J. Lee, postmaster here, is one of the great army of Canadians who, rescued from pain and weakness by Dodd's Kidney Pills, are shouting the praises of the great Kidney Remedy.

'Yes,' the postmaster says, 'I want to express my thankfulness for the great benefit I have received from the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

'My trouble was having to urinate too freely. I had to rise eight or ten times each night, so that my rest was broken. My feet and legs also swelled. Then I got Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I took six boxes all told. Now I am all right.

'It will be a comfort to me if by making my case public I can lead some other sufferer to find relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills.'

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Bright's Disease. They also annually bring relief to hundreds of thousands of Canadians who are bothered with earlier Kidney Troubles.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

A GREEN LINEN GOWN.

Nothing is more useful for town wear than a gown of colored linen made on rather simple tailored lines. Such dresses are more suitable for wear in a city or on a train when taking short trips than more elaborate gowns of silk or linen, and they are every bit as cool and comfortable.

A pretty model of soft green linen is shown by the accompanying illustration. The skirt is circular, with a full sweep at the bottom, and is trimmed with three inch wide bands of the linen that start at the belt in front, a little to either side, and run down the skirt to the bottom, where they run under one another, as is shown, and continue around the skirt. Just above the turns in front and between the bands are sewed large buttons of dark green velvet.

The bodice is made with a fitted back and bolero fronts, which are trimmed with linen bands and buttons, and under them appear narrow vest-like pieces of white linen embroidered in green silk. There is a full front of green batiste over which fall ruffles of Irish lace, which are sewed to the bolero fronts, and a graceful jabot caught at the front by a tiny green velvet bow. The elbow sleeves are finished with two bands of the stitched linen, with buttons between, and below are undersleeves of Irish lace.

The hat is of rough straw of the same shade of green as the gown, and is trimmed with rosettes of dark green liberty satin ribbon and a cluster of white roses towards the back.

Another charming dress of this semi-tailored style is of pastel blue linen. It is made with an eleven-gored skirt, each gore cut into a scallop at the bottom about three inches from the ground and under them is a hem of this depth of a much darker blue linen piqued with white, and the middle front breadth on each side is ornamented with small white linen buttons embroidered with blue linen floss. The boat to this skirt has a small rolling collar of white linen embroidered in blue and short, round bolero fronts that continue into a cutaway back, and it is bordered all around by a band of linen piqued with white. Under it may be worn a skirt of the same linen or a fine white lingerie blouse.

GROWING SEEDS

Revelations of a London Storehouse

THE GROWING OF ALL KINDS OF SEEDS AT ONE TIME ASSUMED GREATER PROPORTIONS THAN GENERALLY SUPPOSED.

Far larger sums change hands in a season over simple seeds than the outside public, however, devoted it may be to the art of gardening, has any idea of, said a London warehouse man to Carnochan Douglass, as reported in 'Chambers' Journal.'

Take the innocent sweet pea, for instance. Who would believe that of the better varieties an average wholesale price for its seeds may be estimated at from £100 to £300 a ton, and that anywhere from £50,000 to £100,000 would represent the output, wholesale, in one season alone? A specially choice novelty would command at least £5 an ounce retail, which would total out to £179,200 a ton, if such a quantity were ever required. This is truly an astonishing figure—an ample fortune for many a man.

As compared to these, we find the cost of the cheaper varieties of seeds—say, the common convolvulus—would probably amount to only £50 a ton wholesale.

Even so, the vegetable and agricultural seeds vary in representative money value; cauliflower, onion, celery, parsnip, mangold, swede, turnip, clover and grass seeds all differ in price according to their quality and novelty.

It is obvious that the enormous quantities of seed required are not grown within the British Isles; they are gathered from every corner of the world, and the intermediary between the grower and the retailer or market gardener is the wholesale seed merchant.

The heads of these wholesale houses are not known to the general public. Advertising in any form is as strictly avoided as it is by the members of the Royal College of Surgeons; the retail houses only may advertise to their hearts' content.

The bulk of the seed imported is temporarily stored in large warehouses, whose mysteries are strictly guarded and inaccessible to the outsider.

The flower seed department alone of one of these large depositories occupies a whole building, consisting of a basement and four floors. The ground floor is entered through massive double iron fireproof doors which effectively protect it from fire and thieves.

In the centre of this floor are large bins filled with seeds, mainly sweet peas, while around the sides run long fixed counters where men are busily employed, one of each couple weighing out the quantity ordered, while the other puts it into seed 'pockets,' or brown paper bags, according to the size required.

Behind these workers the walls are lined with innumerable drawers filled with loose seed. These contain every known variety of flower seed, carefully labelled, each with its Latin name. Some of these drawers when filled with choice kinds of seeds, such as primulas and cinerarias, represent an enormous money value. One pound of such seed would cost from £130 to £200 wholesale, or a choice petunia seed, for example, would range at about £10 10s for a single ounce.

On the next floor, in place of the drawers of seeds, part of the walls are filled with pigeon-holes, into which the packets of different varieties of seeds are put. At the counters in front of the pigeon-holes men and women are engaged rapidly filling and making up the packets, which are placed in the holes ready for despatch at a moment's notice.

The centre of the floor of the third story is piled high with sacks to replenish the drawers and bins on the lower floors. Here are bales and bales of nasturtium seed from Great Britain and the Continent; tons and tons of sweet pea seed from California; also tons of mignonette seed harvested on the banks of the Loire, the native land of Margaret of Anjou, Queen of our Henry VI., or grown on the fields near the Bodethal, in the neighborhood of the fairy haunted Brocken, while the rest was harvested in Essex. In addition to all these there are innumerable bags of marigold and echscholtzia seed.

On the shelves that flank the sides of this granary are placed smaller sized bags containing costlier varieties of different seeds—one with 16½ pounds of a choice variety of pansy, representing a money value (wholesale) of £84. Asters there are in endless variety, for of these seeds some growers order as many as twenty pounds to be used for cut flowers alone.

A large portion of the top floor is covered with bags of seed piled high to the ceiling, which are likewise used to replenish the stock on the lower floors. The more interesting portion of this story, however, is that part partitioned off with strong wire netting and securely locked. Behind this stout barricade are kept what are known as the stock seeds of the firm. These seeds have been carefully selected and improved on the firm's own trial grounds to ensure that the seeds for disposal one or two years hence may be of the very best strain. These are sent to those countries whose climates are best suited to the production, and their products are received back after harvest. Before the seed thus obtained is allowed to pass into the hands of the retailer it is once more tested to see if its growth is perfect.

As in the case of famous racehorses, the pedigrees of these precious stock seeds are carefully preserved in large, heavy locked ledgers, so that the family tree of each class of seed may be readily traced back through generations of ancestors. This is a highly important and intricate part of the detail of the business.

The trial grounds on which these tests are obtained are likewise replete with interest. The seeds to be tested are sown in short rows, each row being numbered, and a full description kept in the firm's books. When the blooms have reached maturity they are examined as to color, habit, size, etc., and should any 'rouges' be present they are carefully noted in the firm's trial books.

In another warehouse there is to be seen a large staff busy with the execution of orders for bulbs. These also had travelled far and wide ere they reached the heart of foggy London. The bulk came from Holland; for instance, such hyacinths as Czar Peter and La Grandesse, with their gorgeous scented blooms, or the stately Tuliva gregil and delicately tinted Murillo tulips. There are, however, also lilies from Japan, freesias from France and Sicily, beautiful ranunculi from Italy and Anjin, not to mention narcissi from the channel and Scilly Isles, tuberoses from the United States and lily of the valley from Germany.

The vegetable department is equally fascinating. For example, Rochfort's Market, one of the choicer varieties of cucumber seed, has a wholesale value of about eighteen shillings an ounce, or £32,256 a ton, if such an immense quantity were required by any individual, which is never the case.

When we realize that one ton of this seed might, on an average, produce something like 716,800,000 cucumber plants, we may have some faint idea of the truly appalling and colossal vista of indigestion for which it would be responsible, should an unwary public have no proper regard for its petites maries.

Cauliflower seed is here in abundance, and not less interesting from the fact that it has been grown on the slopes of Mount Vesuvius and fertilized by the lava poured out in past ages, possibly even by that which engulfed historic Herculaneum itself.

Tiers and tiers of sacks are piled high upon this floor, all filled with broad beans the greater part of the early varieties of which have been grown near Seville or on the plains of Italy. Quantities of peas of all varieties are collected on another floor, hundreds of tons of the seed of this favorite vegetable passing through the building in one season. Hundreds of bushels of these have come the three months journey by sailing vessel from New Zealand; others have been brought from Canada; others again have been harvested in the fertile plains of Germany, near the Hartz mountains.

Elsewhere are stored immense quantities of the scarlet runner bean. How little the amateur gardener, when he invests threepence in half a pint for his garden, knows about his purchase, or realizes how far these beans may have come. There flashes through his mind no picture of the districts in far away Galicia, behind the Carpathians, where they have been harvested.

The work of farming and harvesting these beans is done mainly by peasants, quaintly dressed in their native garb of sheepskins, who cultivate small portions of ground. After harvest these men flock to the local markets, each with the produce of his small plat of land, which he disposes of to the buyers. The buyers, chiefly Jews, make good profit as middlemen between the peasant cultivators and the British wholesale merchant, and hundreds of bushels of beans are sent by way of Dantzic and Hamburg to London. In a lofty granary are piled quantities of radish seed, of which some growers plant as many as twenty bushels. How insignificant seems the ordinary ounce one buys when compared with this. Close by are stored tons and tons of the seed from which our favorite spring onion is raised, and which claims southern France as its home.

It is wonderful to note the care necessary for the production of those velvety lawns for which the British Isles are so famous. The answer given by the old gardener at one of the Oxford colleges to the American who asked him for his lawn recipe does not quite suffice.

'You cuts un and rolls un and cuts un and rolls un,' replied the old man.

'Is that all that is required?' asked the stranger.

'Ye-es, just cuts un and rolls un for 200 years or more, and you gets your lawn all right.'

Something more is required than even this, however. The seed has been collected from many countries. Germany, Holland, Canada, New Zealand, Ireland and the county of Kent all contribute their share toward it. The different samples thus obtained are thoroughly cleaned and screened, so that no foreign weed may remain. The natural grasses are then mixed with just as great care as the tea merchant devotes to the blending of his teas or the chemist to the making up of an important and intricate medicine; indeed, the sheet descriptive of the ingredients resembles nothing more than a doctor's prescription. The quantities of each variety are all written in Latin (Latin, be it said, peculiar to the seeds man and scarcely admissible in classic circles).

Another interesting department is that of the pen pickers. About 100 women are employed for the work. They are seated in rows at desk shaped benches, and bright and happy they look working away as their tongues keep tunes to their hands. Rapidly they pick out the bad peas and allow the good to fall through a hole in the desk into a bag beneath. This bad seed, when carefully separated, is used for feeding purposes. In an ordinary way these women pick from five to six bushels a day; but should the peas be withered, as in the last season, it might take two days to pick a single bushel.

Wonderful to tell, the seedsman has also his incubator. In a room at the top of one of the buildings are found hundreds of small pots containing growing seeds. These are the tests to ascertain whether or not the seeds will really grow, and in this way every lot of seed which comes into the warehouse is at once sampled—that is, 50 or 100 seeds are counted out and placed in the testing chamber. The results of these growths are recorded in a book, and later transferred by the testing man into the large locked ledgers which have already been mentioned; thus percentages of the growths are obtained.

To prove the correctness of these results a duplicate sample of seeds is put into an incubator, much after the fashion adopted by the scientist to propagate bacilli. The seeds are wrapped in blotting paper, then put on thick sheets of the same and placed on zinc trays; they are then thoroughly dampened and left in a hot chamber to germinate, which takes two days. The necessity of the portly pedigree book becomes at once apparent, because no matter what information is required they can give it all. At a glance one can see what quantity of stock exists, where grown and from what percentage.

The busiest time in one of these warehouses is naturally from November until February, when enormous quantities of seeds and bulbs pass through the buildings, and any one who is then lucky enough to obtain permission to visit one of these closely guarded depositories, teeming with interest, will scarcely regret the hour thus spent.

THE LIGHT OF FIREFLIES.

Some years ago, says a writer in 'Cassell's Magazine,' Dr. S. P. Langley found that the firefly gives light practically without heat, so that, considered from the point of view of expenditure of energy, it is a far more efficient light-producer than any artificial system.

Dr. C. G. Abbot has recently continued Dr. Langley's experiments. No indications whatever could be found of any heating effect from the light-giving parts of the insect, though the arrangement used was so sensitive that a rise of temperature equal to one-hundred-millionth of a degree could be detected. The actual candle-power of the firefly was one-sixteen-hundredth, that is to say, sixteen hundred of these insects would be required to give light equal to a standard candle-power.

The general conclusion from the experiments is that the firefly gives its light at less than a ten-thousandth of the expenditure of energy required for an equal light from a candle. In other words, if it were possible to produce artificial light so efficiently as the firefly does naturally, the cost to consumers should be some thousands of times less than it is at present.

FAMOUS STONES.

When the Japanese captured Mukden they found the black stone of the Manchu dynasty, regarded by the Manchus as marking the centre of the universe. Even without possession of the sacred rock it looks as if the Japanese were putting themselves pretty much in the middle of things, and making the rest of the world spin about their island kingdom.

The worship of stones was an ancient and universal custom, and relics of its practice are found all over the world. Up to the end of the nineteenth century the peasants of the Norwegian mountains cherished round stones, which they kept in a comfortable bed of fresh straw. Once a week these stones were carefully washed, smeared with butter or steeped in ale, and they were treated with great respect in order that they might bring good luck to the house.

Kaaba, the holy stone of Mecca, is worn and polished by the kisses of the crowding pilgrims; while the Do-ring of Lhasa, Tibet, marks another centre of the universe.

There are other stones of legendary or historical interest whfich have played a practical part in national or civil life. The Stone of Scone was originally supposed to be the ancestral god of the Irish Scots. It was kept in the grey old castle of Dunstaffnage until it was carried to Scone, and the Scottish kings were crowned upon it. Edward I. carried it to Westminster Abbey, and it forms the seat of the coronation chair used by all the British sovereigns.

The London Stone marked the meeting-place of the Roman roads which ran through the kingdom, and from it all distances were reckoned. It was supposed to have been brought from Troy, and is mentioned in very early records. To-day a fragment of it is embedded in the wall of St. Swithin's Church, London, and protected by a strong iron grille.

Advertisements.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brentwood

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

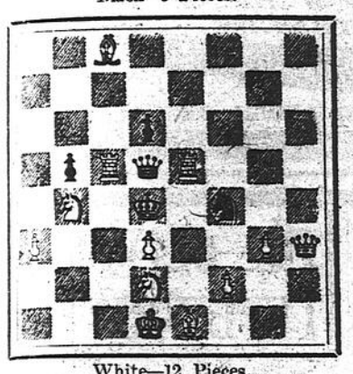
CHESS

Saturday, Sept. 2, 1905.

PROBLEM NO. 992.

A. F. Mackeenzie's first prize winner, Barnley 'Express,' 1880.

Black—5 Pieces.



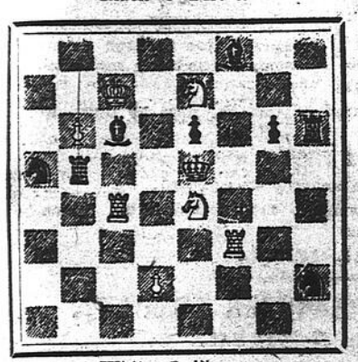
White—12 Pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 993.

First prize in competition of the Barmen Chess Club.

Black—9 Pieces.



White—7 Pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Here is the full score of the Scheveningen tournament. Marshall's one loss occurred in the first round:

39	R x B P	39	R—B 4
40	R—R 5	40	R—Kt 4
41	P—K Kt 4	41	P—R 4
42	R x R P	42	P x P
43	P x P	43	R x P
44	R—R 5	44	K—B 2
45	R x P	45	K—B 3
46	R—Q 4	46	R—K Kt 7
47	P—R 4	47	P—Kt 4
48	K—B 4	48	P—Kt 5
49	K—Kt 4	49	P—Kt 6
50	R—Kt 4	50	R—Kt 8
51	R—Kt 6 ch	51	K—B 2
52	K—Kt 5	52	P—Kt 7
53	P—Kt 4	53	K—B
54	P—R 5	54	K—Q 2
55	P—R 6	55	K—B 2
56	R—Kt 7 ch	56	K—B
57	P—R 7	57	R—Q R 8
58	K—Kt 6	58	Resigns

GAME NO. 1055.
(Petroff Defence.)

White, Tarrasch.	Black. Marshall.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 Kt x P	3 P—Q 3
4 Kt—K B 3	4 Kt x P
5 P—Q 4	5 B—Kt 5
6 B—Q 3	6 P—Q 4
7 Castles.	7 Kt—Q B 3
8 P—B 4	8 B—K 2
9 P x P	9 Q x P
10 Kt—B 3	10 Kt x Kt
11 P x Pt	11 Castles, Q R
12 R—K	12 B x Kt
13 Q x B	13 Q x Q
14 P x Q	14 B—Q 3
15 B— Q2	15 P—K R 3
16 P— KB 4	16 Kt—K 2
17 K—Kt 2	17 Kt—Q 4
18 K—B 3	18 P--K Kt 4
19 P x P	19 P x P
20 B—B 5 ch	20 K—Kt
21 B x P	21 P—K B 3
22 B—Q 2	22 Kt—K 2
23 B—K 6	23 R x P
24 R—K Kt	24 P—K B 4
25 R—Kt 7	25 R—R 6 ch
26 K—K 2	26 R—R 5
27 R—K	27 R—K 5 ch
28 K—B 3	28 R x R
29 R x R	29 P—B 4
30 P—Q 5	30 P—Kt 4
31 B—Q 2	31 P—K B 5
32 K—K 2	32 P—R 4
33 P—B4	33 P x P
34 B x R P	34 R—R
35 B—B 3	35 R—R 8
36 B—B 6	36 R—K 8 ch
37 K—B 3	37 Kt—B 3
38 P x Kt	38 R x B
39 B—B 3	39 B—B 2
40 R—B 7	40 R x P
41 K—K 4	41 R—Q R 3
42 K—Q 5	42 R x P

	Marshall	Leussen	Duras	Bleijkmans	Swiderski	Leonhardt	Loman	Dr. Esser	Spielmann	Shories	Oskam	Te Kolste	Reggio	Trimborn	Total
Marshall	—	½	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11½
Leussen	½	—	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	½	0	1	1	0	9
Duras	0	0	—	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	8
Bleijkmans	1	1	0	—	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	8
Swiderski	0	0	1	1	—	0	1	½	1	1	0	1	½	1	8
Leonhardt	0	1	0	0	1	—	0	1	½	½	0	1	1	1	7½
Loman	0	0	0	1	0	1	—	1	0	½	1	½	1	1	7½
Dr. Esser	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1	0	1	1	0	1	5
Spielmann	0	0	1	0	½	1	1	0	—	0	1	1	1	1	8½
Shories	0	0	0	1	0	½	½	1	1	—	0	0	1	1	5½
Oskam	0	½	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	½	0	3½
Te Kolste	0	1	0	0	0	1	½	0	0	1	0	—	0	1	5½
Reggio	0	0	1	1	½	0	0	1	0	0	½	1	—	½	6
Trimborn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	½	—	3

The Hastings Chess Club touring team was not so successful this year. Out of seven matches two were won and one drawn. The wins were at Bremen, 5½ to 3½, and Kiel, 5 to 4.

The competitors for the British championship (under the British Chess Federation), at Southport, are Atkins, Bellingham, Blackburne, Gunston, Shoosmith, Mihell, Wainwright, Wahltoch (V. I.), Sherrard, the Rev. W. C. Palmer, W. Ward and A. J. Mackenzie.

The Dutch Federation has challenged the British Federation to a match between teams of eight players, to be played in London, each player to play two games with his opponent. The Dutchmen have nominated their team, which includes Dr. Ollard, Dr. Esser, Loman, Bleijkmans, (who won from Marshall), and Leussen. The last named now ranks as a master on the strength of his performance at Scheveningen.

The openings at Ostend were: Queen's Pawn (all classes), 67; Ruy Lopez, 42; French Defence, 15; King's Gambit Decl., 14; Sicilian, 12; Four Knights', 5; irregular, 5; Petroff, 3; Two Knights',3; Bishop's Gambit, 3; Bishop's Opening, 3; Giuoco, 3; Alapin, 2; various gambits, 5; total, 102.

The 'Western Daily Mercury' announces its fifth tourney—for two move direct mates. Unpublished and original. Judges: Baron Wardner, Dr. Otto Wurzburg and the Chess Editor. Each composer may send three problems with mottoes, full solution and sealed envelope arrangement, to C. T. Blanshard, M.A., Totnes, Devon, England. Last date for mailing problems, Nov. 1. Prizes, first, $5.00, and four others.

GAME NO. 1054.
(Ruy Lopez.)

Tarrasch. White.	Wolf. Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 K Kt—K 2
4 Castles	4 P—K Kt 3
5 P--Q 4	5 P x P
6 Kt x P	6 B—Kt 2
7 B—K 3	7 Castles
8 Kt—Q B 3	8 P—Q 3
9 Q—Q 2	9 B—Q 2
10 Kt x Kt	10 P x Kt
11 B—Q B 4	11 B—K 3
12 B—Kt 3	12 Kt—B
13 B—Q 4	13 Kt—Kt 3
14 B x B	14 K x B
15 Kt—K 2	15 Q—B 3
16 P—Q B 3	16 Kt—B 5
17 B x Kt	17 B x B
18 K R—K	18 B x Kt
19 R x B	19 K R—K
20 R—K 3	20 Q—Kt 4
21 Q—Q 4 ch	21 Q—K 4
22 P--K B 4	22 Q x Q
23 P x Q	23 Q B—Kt
24 P—Q Kt 3	24 R—Kt 6
25 R—Q B	25 R x Q P
26 R x P	26 R—K 2
27 R—R 6	27 P—B 4
28 K—B 2	28 K—B
29 K—B 3	29 P—B 3
30 P—K R 3	30 K—K
31 R—R 5	31 R—Q 7
32 R—R 4	32 K—Q
33 R—K 2	33 R x R
34 K x R	34 P—B 4
35 K—Q 3	35 P x P ch
36 R x P	36 P—Q 4
37 R—R 4	37 R—K B 2
38 R—R 5	38 R x P
43 K x P (B 4)	43 K—Kt 2
44 K x P	44 R x P
45 B—K 5	45 R—B 7 ch
46 Drawn.	

GAME NO. 1056.
Queen's Gambit Declined.

Burn. White.	Marco. Black.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 P— K 3	5 Q Kt—Q 2
6 Kt—B 3	6 P—Q R 3
7 R—B	7 Castles
8 P x P	8 P x P
9 B—Q 3	9 P—B 3
10 Castles	10 Kt—K
11 B—K B 4	11 P—K Kt 3
12 Kt—K 5	12 Kt x Kt
13 P x Kt	13 Kt—Kt 2
14 P—K 4	14 P—Q 5
15 Kt—K 2	15 P—Q B 4
16 B—R 6	16 P—Q Kt 4
17 P—Q Kt 3	17 Q—Kt 3
18 Kt—B 4	18 B—K 3
19 Kt—Q 5	19 B x Kt
20 P x B	20 K R—B
21 P—B 4	21 P—B 5
22 B—K 4	22 B—R 6
23 R—Kt	23 P—Q 6 ch
24 K— R	24 Q—Q 5
25 Q—B 3	25 P—B 6
26 P—B 5	26 Q x K P
27 P x P	27 B P x P
28 Q—B 7 ch	28 K—R
29 B x Q P	29 R—K B
30 Q—Kt 7	30 B—Q 3
31 B—K B 4	31 Q—K 2
32 Q x Q	32 B x Q
33 B—K 5	33 P—Kt 5
34 P—Q 6	34 B—Kt 4
35 P—Q 7	35 P—Q R 4
36 P—Kt 3	36 K—Kt
37 P—K R 4	37 B—R 3
38 B—B 6	38 R x B
39 R x R	39 Kt—R 4
40 R—B 6	40 Resigns.

GAME NO. 1057.
Max Lange's Attack.

White. Pecher.	Black. Marshall.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 Kt—B 3
4 P—Q 4	4 P x P
5 Castles	5 B—B 4
6 P—K 5	6 P—Q 4
7 P x Kt	7 P x B
8 R—K 1 ch	8 B—K 3
9 Kt—Kt 5	9 Q—Q 4
10 Kt—Q B 3	10 Q—K B 4
11 P—K Kt 4	11 Q x P (B 3)
12 Kt—Q 5	12 Q—Q 1
13 R x B, ch	13 P x R
14 Kt x K P	14 Q—Q 3
15 B—B 4	15 Kt—K 4
16 Q—K 2	16 K—Q 2
17 Q Kt x P	17 Q R—K 1
18 B x Kt	18 R x Kt
19 Kt x R	19 Q x Kt
20 Q—K 4	20 K—B 1
21 K—B 1	21 R—K 1
22 P—K B 3	22 Q x R
23 Resigns	

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.'

'Go dead summer o'er the seas away,
Autumn at her vespers now will kneel and pray,
Sunlit vapors on the mountain stray,
With a sad good-bye summer goes away,'

And now September! And we give a backward glance over the pleasures and disappointments that have been ours, the days of brightness and of cloud, of hope and of despair.

And the holidays are past—children will look forward to the school desk—but regretfully glance backward to the fields and trees 'with verdure clad.' No use to linger, or to go with unwilling feet, time is relentless and the fascinating book of Nature must be left behind for the text-books of which there is no end—and that weariness to the flesh that follows the study of them.

'In graceful succession, in equal fulness, in balanced beauty, the dance of the hours goes forward still,' wrote Emerson, and each day now will glide faster and further away from summer into autumn.

In the garden the coloring of the flowers is rich and varied. One tires of 'Golden Glow' and hard featured Zinnias, while the single Dahlias though brilliant when seen, have a tiresome habit of growing so much leaf stalk, and so little flower that they are often disappointing, while they turn their backs to the passer-by as if in scornful indifference.

Scarlet Salvias and Crimson Geraniums are having their day, and seem to harmonize with the early autumnal tints, and the Perennial Phlox looks fresh and attractive in spite of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's assertion that it is a flower 'inane and undesirable.'

Morning Glories brighten many a door yard with their sweet radiance, pure as some few souls we know that seem nearer heaven than ordinary mortals, yet simple and unaffected.

The dew lies over all, these glorious mornings, and one can feel the power of the Psalmist's words about the 'valleys thick with corn,' and the flowers seem to bring with them their lesson, with every varied season.

HORTICULTURE.

Lena—The term 'Horticulture' is from Hortus, a garden, and horticulture has been called the poetry of agriculture. It includes all the most beautiful features of country life, and in towns and cities the beauty of flowers and foliage are the ornaments that relieve the monotony of brick and stone, taking away the glare of paint, or the severity of the mason's handiwork.

So the value of horticulture in the world is hard to estimate for these growths of nature are a gift from God, to aid us in lifting our burdened lives above the bitterness of life. This is the only reason that can be given for the use of the term. Professor Bailey designates it as the growing of flowers, fruits and vegetables, and of plants for fancy and ornament. But, he continues, horticulture is more than this. It means an expression of the art sense. Plant forms and plant colors are as expressive as the canvas work of the painter. It is divided into: Pomology, or the growing of fruits; olriculture, or vegetable gardening; floriculture, or the raising of ornamental plants for their individual uses, or for their products; landscape horticulture, or the growing of plants for their use in the landscape, or in landscape gardening. Of horticulture there are two types, that which is associated immediately with the home life, and that which is undertaken for the gaining of a livelihood.

The former is amateur horticulture, for one's personal taste; the latter is growing such things as the market demands—they are grown for others.'

This appears to be a very simple and lucid explanation of the term.

NOT BLOOMING.

D. Mc. C.—It would not be very easy to decide why your plants as mentioned, do not bloom, and I am afraid it would be only guess work if I gave a reason without knowing anything about position and treatment.

One of the easiest plants to bloom is the 'Bleeding Heart'; it succeeds everywhere, but your Peony plants are probably in too dry a situation for they require plenty of moisture after buds are formed. It has been a good year for Dahlias and all perennials have bloomed freely.

Thimble berries need protecton in winter, and are not often a success with the amateur.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUIFOLIA.

'Woodbine.' — Several complaints have come to hand regarding the damage done to the above vine this season, but it is too late for recovery. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture is efficacious, but leaves are discolored by it, and a decoction of tobacco water sprayed on at near intervals will keep the enemy in check.

See that all fallen leaves are destroyed at once, and give the ground a covering of new soil from a pasture, if possible. This will give new vigor next spring. If the season is dry the vine needs to be regularly syringed.

PLEASANT WORDS.

L. and M. Y.—Although part of your letter is of a personal nature it must be answered here. There is something very pleasant in words of appreciation from strangers, from people one never hopes to see, and yours are fragrant with the perfume of the orange blossoms that you enclosed, and that lingers still. Life has changed for you since the days of the fruit of wild berries in the 'Narrows' of Manitoba and it must indeed be wonderful to see the beautiful flowers and fruit of California, after the years of privation. Thank you for kindly remembrance so helpful and cheering as one journeys along.

TEA ROSES.

Mrs. J. J.—Yes it is time the tea roses were lifted from the garden bed, and settling themselves for winter work. A rich compost, well drained, clean pots, and careful transferring are needed for success. Keep them in a cool place until well settled when they can be brought to the light and heat. When there are new red shoots well started, showing that the plants are in a growing condition, it is well to apply liquid manure once a week, and a good stimulant is to tie a little soot in a bit of coarse muslin and allow it to stand in water for a few hours then apply when the roses are thirsty.

Tea Roses are more useful than many others of the group of queen of flowers for they blossom at all seasons, and can be so easily forced. In fact it is possible to have them at any season if the soil is rich and they are pruned freely so as to keep new wood in a growing condition. But roses must have warmth and sunshine and tea roses especially require it. Their delicate coloring and fragrance render them very desirable, and within the range of possibility for any of our amateur window gardeners.

FREEZIAS.

Flower Lover.—You can plant Freezias in pots at any time during September or October, though earlier is better. Five or six inch pots are about the right size and should contain eight or ten bulbs each. Drainage material at the bottom, and good soil on top pressed down to an inch of the rim.

Water well and set away in a cool place for a while, keeping them slightly moist. If set outside, the first light frost will not hurt them, only causing them to grow more stocky. When set in the window they should be frequently turned and moderately watered. They do not deteriorate by forcing, and can grow for a while before setting aside, and the bulbs are good from year to year.

BLACKBERRIES.

A.H.—Blackberries seem difficult to grow so as to be depended upon for a crop in a northern climate. Though they grow wild in the forests, and some varieties are said to fatten the bears, yet if brought under cultivation in a lower altitude they lose their characteristics. We have tried several varieties but cannot recommend an ironclad for any of the sorts that have had our attention. The Lucretia Dewberry comes nearest the type as regards fruit; it is large and juicy, growing the canes right on the ground, where they are needed to be for winter protection, and where they do not interfere with gathering from the fruit canes.

So many of the real blackberries, like the New Rochelle, have a habit of turning black before they are ripe, and that results in their being often condemned. But as yet there does not seem to be any ideal variety for quantity and quality. If we demand the best for hardiness we must yield in size and quality; there is always something deficient.

Several passages in Shakespeare go to prove that the English blackberry was held in high esteem, as Falstaff says:

'If reasons were as plenty as blackberries I would give no man a reason on compulsion.'

Among the ancients the fruit and roots were considered of medicinal value as an astringent.

REMOVING LARGE TREES.

A Subscriber wishes to remove some large trees to another place in the garden. It is a little risky, but has been accomplished without injury, but requires that a trench be dug around the base of the tree, making the circle complete and wide enough to include part of the trees' roots.

When dug to the required depth the earth is undermined from one side, and a block set under the ball of roots. The rope is then drawn to the same side as the block, and the result is the raising of the roots on the opposite side. Earth is then placed under this mass of lifted roots, and the opposite rope is drawn, and earth placed as before. By drawing the tree backwards and forwards, with the aid of the different ropes, and by placing more earth each time, the tree is soon elevated to the desired height, and rests on a well packed mound of good earth.

When pulling on one rope it is a safe precaution to have the opposite one hitched to a strong stake in order to prevent the tree from being pulled down altogether.

Any tree lover can sympathize with the feeling of wishing to retain a beautiful tree, and while there is a certain risk in removal, it is often done successfully. Let a good mulch be placed around it for a year after removal.

PLUM CURCULIO.

E.T.T.—There is no doubt the insect that has caused the loss of your plums is the curculio, and but little can be done at this season of the year to destroy it. The simplest way is to jar the trees every morning in spring, which is the curculio season, gathering the insects on sheets spread under the trees, and then destroying them.

If the trees are sprayed with Paris green water, in which a little lime has been dissolved, it will kill a portion of them. This method has often been described in these columns.

PLANT FOR NAME.

Ellen.—The flower head sent in box came in good order; it is the Justicia, named after James Justice, a Scotch gardener, and author of the 18th century. In order to keep it trim and shapely, it should be cut back, for old plants become loose and weedy, and take up too much room. There is no trouble about raising plants, as they are readily secured from cuttings, and if well grown should bloom the coming fall, as it is a plant of rapid growth.

LANTANA.

Miss M.—It is quite easy to cane the old plants. After Jack Frost has nipped their freshness late in the fall, prune severely back, remove them indoors with a temperate above forty degrees, and with fresh soil and ordinary care they will continue to bloom.

The Lantana has been improved in its usefulness of late years as a bedding plant; the newer varieties being dwarf and flourish well in a sunny exposure. When well established this plant does not mind drought, and is attractive in the hottest weather. In subtropical countries it has become quite a nuisance, and parasites have been imported to destroy it.

WHAT TO DO WITH GRAPES.

Mrs. T. R. is at a loss to know what to do with their crop of grapes, as they are beginning to ripen and they 'cannot possibly use them all.'

In answer it might be mentioned that a basket of ripe grapes make an acceptable gift to those who have none, and are an offering generally appreciated by those who have been ill, and are on the way to recovery. In fact, grape cures are not a new idea, and are extensively practiced in Europe.

There are many ways in which grapes can be used in the home. They make a pleasant condiment for meat in the form of a catsup, that is made and used very much like that of the tomato.

Spiced grapes are very nice, more like a marmalade, with spices added, and vinegar and sugar.

It is boiled down so as to make a thick conserve when cold, and can be sealed down and kept for a long time in a cool place.

One of the principal uses of grapes for culinary purposes is grape juice to be used as a cooling drink diluted with water.

And for a communion wine this home-made grape juice is preferable to any other, and free from that temptation to weak souls that lurks in the fermented article.

To make it, fresh ripe grapes must be selected, but not over ripe, for there is not the same value in those that drop from the stems.

Pick them from the bunches, put in a clean stone jar and set it into a pot of boiling water.

Cover closely till they are cooked, when the juice can be easily strained from them into a porcelain lined kettle. Add half a pint of water to the juice of three quarts of grapes, and one cup of sugar to every quart of juice. When it has boiled ten minutes and the sugar is thoroughly melted, put into sterilized bottles and seal up tightly. This grape juice, if carefully made, should keep until grapes came round again. Jelly is the same process allowing a pound of sugar to every pint of juice that has been boiled twenty minutes before the sugar is added.

LOBSTER'S LIFE STORY

HOW HE BEHAVES WHEN IN HIS NATURAL HAUNTS.

The life history of the lobster makes good reading in the report of the Fishery Board for Scotland for 1904.

So ferociously aggressive is the lobster that the tank in which specimens were kept under observation at the Marine Laboratory, Aberdeen, was the scene of repeated tragedies.

'The main motive of a lobster's activity,' says the report, 'is defence—caution; and in defending itself, a blind, unrelenting vengeance is a fitting corollary. It first procures a hole within which to lie waiting for its prey, and to which it may retire after a foray. Any animal that approaches it is a foe. Its keenness in attack and relentless hold when it has once gripped its antagonist are due to want of sight.'

He cannot endure a strong light, and like a man who fights in the dark, the lobster strikes everywhere and at everything.

Once seized by its big claw, the lobster has to surrender his weapon, and his opponent, with much unconcern, drops it. Very few lobsters have anything but short stumps left on the antennae, 'these having been snipped off close to the head by companions.' The lobster is always looking for dark holes, and when he has got one to suit him it is as likely as not another lobster will try to evict him.

It is only when each crustacean is settled in its hole that the family gets on without quarrelling. 'But the truce is nothing but an armed neutrality.' For woe betide the lobster that has cast his shell. The soft lobster is fair game for the hard. And, sad to relate, it is the lady lobster who takes most advantage of the defencelessness of the others.

In November, 1904, a soft male lobster bled to death as the result of being bitten by an Amazon companion.

Nor are the male lobsters without reproach. The male crab protects the moulted female from attack, but chivalry is dead in lobsterland. In July of last year a hard male lobster was convicted of biting off the chela, and one or more of the remaining pereiopods belonging to an unfortunate soft female lobster, with whom he had been associated. A sad life is a lobster's.

Only once was the display of any kindly human feeling witnessed. On Oct. 29, four female lobsters, which had cast their shells, were seen walking about the tank on tiptoe. A male lobster came out of his hole and tip-toed to meet the ladies. 'The lobsters appeared to be quite friendly and did not attempt to bite one another.' Nothing like this had been observed before.

THE DESPISED COPPER COIN

MAKING ITS APPEARANCE IN ARIZONA, TO THE DISGUST OF OLD-TIMERS.

(Arizona 'Republican.')

Phoenix is fast becoming a penny town. That does not mean that it is getting to be a smaller or meaner place, but in the matter of manners and customs a larger and more important place, however much the old-timers may deplore the penny innovation. The further east one travels the smaller the change becomes, and when the water is crossed the pennies are split. Still further east where the war is going on the fractions are so small that a penny would look like a pretty sizable piece of money.

It has not been many years since a penny was a real curiosity in Arizona, and it is still a rare article in some of the mountain towns. In those days a quarter was small change, and nickels were only good to give to the children. They were even looked upon as pretty small for the contribution box. But those days have changed.

The change was brought about partly by the department stores, who thought to drive competition a little closer, but more by the winter tourist army that annually visits the south-west. It is not that they are less liberal than other people, but they use pennies at home all the time and have them in their pockets when they come to Phoenix. Though there are but few things advertised outside of the dry goods line in which the penny is a unit of value, it is always good money at the post-office, and every tourist does business with the post-office first and other places afterward. Instinctively, the pennies were offered at the post-office and accepted without comment.

That led to the expectation of pennies in change, and of course they were provided. It did not take long for many of the home people to get the habit, and now most anybody can flash a penny if he tries, though it is still the habit of the old settlers to tell the postmaster or the clerk to keep the change.

That the penny is the harbinger of the tourist, or vice versa, is proved by the fact that in the winter time the post-office is flooded with pennies, for the tourists leave theirs there and the old settler, who gets them on the outside in trade or any other place, offers them to the postmaster, or gives them to somebody else who does, when he would not think of throwing out pennies anywhere else in town. But in the summer time the pennies flow out again with the flight of the tourists, add by midsummer the post-office has to rustle for small change, sending to other towns for pennies.

Tucson, it is said, does all it can to discourage the penny, and in this Tucson has the moral support of the old-times. It is related that near the depot in Tucson is a litle curio shop that lady travellers often visit while their trains are being made up in the yards, and that not infrequently a woman will pick out a post-card or two and offer to pay for it in pennies, whereupon the dealer invariably responds that that kind of money is not good in that city, but if she is anxious for the card he gives it to her. It used to be that way in Phoenix, but it isn't any more.

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A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH (Crown Side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on MONDAY, THE ELEVENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Jail of the said District, and all others that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

J. R. THIBAUDEAU,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 23rd August, 1905.

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE UPTON LETTERS.

Half the boys that I teach so elaborately would be both more wholesomely and happily employed if they were going out to farm-work by the day.' This is one of the holiday reflections of a conscientious schoolmaster, the interesting personality pervading 'The Upton Letters.' (T. Fisher Unwin, London.) The book purports to be a series of letters written by 'T. B.,' a teacher in an English public school, to an invalid friend exiled to a warmer climate. In any case the informal little essays, and the character of the school-master, outwardly all good sense and inwardly all sensibility, make a book that is quite a treat for thoughtful readers. Literary subjects and bits of a gentle philosophy of life take the first place, but reflections on the school and boy life come up naturally now and then. The persistence with which athletics are given the first place even by the teachers is mentioned:

The result is a pedantry, a priggishness, a solemnity about games which is simply deplorable. The whole thing seems to me to be distorted and out of proportion. I am one of those feeble people to whom exercise is only a pleasure and a recreation. If I don't like a game I don't play it. I do not see why I should be bored by my recreations. An immense number of boys are bored by their games, but they dare not say so because public opinion is so strong . . . . . I don't expect all the boys to be enthusiastic about their work; all healthily constituted people prefer play to work, I myself not least. But I want them to believe in it and be interested in it, in the way that a sensible professional man is interested in his work. What produces the cynicism about work so common in classical schools is that the work is of a kind which does not seem to lead anywhere, and classics are a painful necessity which the boys intend to banish from their mind as soon as they possibly can.

'T. B.' is against the exclusively classical training still in vogue in England. He says he is not a dogmatist on the subject, he only asks for experiment, and seems unconscious that a more rational education has long been had in other places. The ideal he suggests, giving special prominence to French as a means of culture, is pretty nearly that of the Montreal High School. Among numerous books and authors Fitzgerald of the Rubaiyat is mentioned, and his dilettanti life commented on with regret, but the merely strenuous life does not commend itself either to this critic, for he continues:

At the same time a terrible suspicion creeps upon me that many busy men are living worse lives. I don't mean men who give themselves to activities, however dusty, which affect other people. I will grant at once that doctors, teachers, clergymen, philanthropists, even members of parliament, are justified in their lives; then, too, men who do the necessary work of the world—farmers, laborers, workmen, fishermen, are all justifiable. But business men who make fortunes for their children; lawyers, artists, writers, who work for money and for praise—are these after all so much nobler than our indolent friend? . . . . Solve me the riddle if you can. The simplicity of the gospel seems to me to be inconsistent with the Expansion of England; and I dare not say off hand that the latter is the finer ideal.

Some rather subtle sketches of country scenes give a tone of leisureliness to the book. It is not what is depicted, but the gentle feeling with which it is drawn, that forms a background for the observations and opinions put forth on various matters of importance.

To-day I was bicycling; I was horribly preoccupied, as, alas, I often am, with my own plans and thoughts. I was worrying myself about my work, fretting about the thousand little problems that beset a schoolmaster, trying to think out a chapter of a book which I am endeavoring to write, my mind beating and throbbing like a feverish pulse. I kept telling myself that the copses were beautiful, that the flowers were enchanting, that the long line of distant hills seen across the wooded valleys, and the purple plain, were ravishingly tranquil and serene; but it was of no use; my mind ran like a mill-race, a stream of thoughts jostling and hurrying on in spite of my efforts to shut the sluice.

Suddenly I turned a corner by a little wood, and found myself looking over into the garden of a small picturesque cottage. . . . . This happy, sunshiny scene, so suddenly opened to my gaze, so suddenly closed again, was like a parable. I felt as if I should have liked to stop, to take off my hat, and thank my unknown friends for making so simple, pleasant and sweet a picture.

LITERARY NOTES.

LITERARY NOTES.

A fortnight ago we heid in review as well as a few charming extracts enabled us, Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer's 'Soul of London,' a book presenting the 'minds, manners and noses' of various types of that most diversified population. To-day it is in order to speak of 'The Scenery of London,' its atmosphere and buildings, in colors as seen by Mr. Herbert Marshall, R.W.S., with descriptive text by Miss Mitton, all of which 'The Westminster Gazette' considers perhaps the most successful of all the books so illustrated that have lately proved so popular:

If any fault can be found with Mr. Marshall's vision of London, says the reviewer, it is perhaps, that he sees it too prettily. There is very little in his drawings of the 'awful mystery,' which so impressed the painter Monet after he had spent a few weeks in painting the great city and its river. Mr. Marshall is always cheerful, and he sees bright color in everything—sees it, as we think, rightly and truthfully; for, as Miss Mitton points out, it is a complete libel on London to think of it as a dull, grey, foggy city where men and women grope about in a half-light. The fact is, we have a peculiar quality both of light and color which is not to be found in any other city in the world. Fog and mist enter into it, but also at other times there is an atmosphere of rare purity and beauty, as any one may discover for himself who will stand on Hungerford Bridge and look down the river to the city on a chosen day in mid-June. Mr. Marshall may slightly exaggerate the blues and purples of buildings seen in silhouette, but that also is a real quality of the London prospect—the result of some subtle alchemy of fog and sunshine. . . . . Where so many are good it is difficult to particularize, but if we may mention two or three, the 'Blackfriars Reach from Waterloo Bridge' is particularly delightful in its slight but delicate execution. And for a more elaborate example the view of Cheapside with the spire of Bow Church and the Hall of the Grocers' Company are each in its way admirable. The highly colored sunsets please us less, for the slightest failure in the process throws them out of value. But the 'Houses of Parliament from Lambeth' and 'Light after Rain'—a view of Westminster Abbey—are both extremely pleasing. Miss Mitton, who writes the text, does not attempt to be profound or original, but she is quite accurate and writes agreeably.

('The Scenery of London,' A. & C. Black.)

Another illustrated work that will doubtless meet with general appreciation is Mr. W. S. Crockett's descriptive volume on Abbotsford, the home of Sir Walter Scott, with twenty pictures prepared by William Smith, jr. We take an all too brief paragraph from the New York 'Times':

Views are given of Melrose Abbey, Darnick Tower, Cauldshiels Loch, the Rhymer's Glen, the River Tweed, the Abbotsford garden, Sir Walter's sundial, his desk and 'elbow-chair' in the study, entrance hall and dining-room, Dryburgh Abbey, Kelso Abbey, and other places identified with Scott and Abbotsford.

Mr. Crockett, who is the minister of Tweedsmuir, and author of 'The Scott Country,' and other books, describes some roads the tourist may take to Abbotsford, how Abbotsford was created, the life of the poet there, an Abbotsford bead roll, Lockhart and Abbotsford, Abbotsford after Sir Walter's death, its treasures, and its vicinity. Detailed descriptions are also given of some of the rooms in the house, and the large collection of curios, pictures, etc. Mr. Crockett points out that he has used Lockhart's authoritative biography of his father-in-law.

(Published in America by the Macmillan Company.)

The 'Contemporary Review' comments upon the fact that it is difficult for English women to realize the daily life of their Egyptian sisters of the upper classes, with the blankness of mind resulting from their long-imposed seclusion:

It is true of most that they have never even seen a book and rarely an Arabic newspaper; practically none can read, they have not even picture books; anything like serious conversation is unknown; they can talk about their babies or their trinkets, but nothing else. Their needlework is mechanical embroidery; they cannot make their own clothes. They know nothing of what is passing in the outer world, nor do they even realise that there is an outer world. In the country the peasant women are not secluded; they are acquainted with the ordinary operations of agriculture, but in the towns women know nothing of this, they have no idea, nor wish to know, where a potato comes from or how it grows.

The lately published reminiscences of Max Muller, says the New York 'Tribune,' gives an attractive account of a Buddhist monk, 'who to Oxford had strayed,' that, he reminds us might have done for the original of the Lama in Rudyard Kipling's 'Kim':

He was a splendid looking man, tall, strong and very handsome—nay, beautiful. He wore an unspotted yellow silk dress, that fell like a Greek tunic from his shoulders to his feet. His face had all the Greek nobility, but suffused and softened by true Buddhist kindness. He might have sat for a statue of Buddha himself, and certainly have looked better than most Buddhist statues.

In the streets from the railway to my house all the urchins of Oxford, boys and girls and grown up people also, followed him, as if he had been the Pied Piper of Hamelin. But his benevolent smile never forsook him, and at last he turned around in the street and said to his small persecutors:

'Now my children, if you will be quiet, I shall tell you a story.'

And he began to tell them the story of a boy who always tortured and killed flies, and at last was punished by a wasp stinging him on the nose. He then asked them: 'Will you promise me never to torture or kill a fly?' and some of them gave him their hands as a promise that they would never kill any living thing again.

This was his Buddhist sermon at Oxford; it was preached very near St. Mary's, and may have done as much practical good as many of the academic sermons preached in that church.

An American friend, writes A.R.B., to the New York 'Times Book Review,' who is summering in England has sent me an excelent photograph of the very beautiful bronze statue of Tennyson by George Frederic Watts, recently erected in the cathedral close at Lincoln and unveiled on July 15. The poet stands as if pausing in his ramble with his favorite dog close beside him, looking up into his master's face with earnest eyes. The familiar capecoat hangs in graceful folds almost to his feet, and in his right hand his soft hat is lightly held. The noble head, with its perfect profile, is bent and bared as before the mystery of the Infinite, while his gaze is fixed with rapt intentness upon a little flower lying upon his open palm, and the inscription is this:

Flower in the crannied wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies;
I hold you here, root and all, in my hand,
Little flower—but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all in all,
I should know what God and man is.

The reviewer of the "Spectator" considers Mr. Bernard Capes's new novel, 'A Jay of Italy,' which unpleasant title, by the way, merits some explanation, not only the best that Mr. Capes has done, but one of the finest romances he has read for some time. The book is a tale of the Renaissance period in Italy, and unilke some of the late historical fiction, does not deal exclusively in the hot, hard lights and lawlessness of the time, which cannot but make life unreal. Treated in this view, the horrors of war, pestilence, famine and accident of our own time, without the extenuating circumstances, might well surprise those who view the twentieth century as a very satisfactory product of the ages.

The scene of the story is Milan at the end of the fifteenth century, when the Sforzas held the throne, and Ludovico's predecessor, Galeazzo, ran his strange course of mysticism and madness. To this City of the Plains comes a boy, the bastard of a great house, brought up by priests in a country monastery, and inspired with a new gospel for his countrymen. His creed is that strange mixture of pagan naturalism and Christian dogma which was to dominate the best minds of a later generation. He comes with a message of peace, of a religion of which natural joy was a part, of a purity beyond asceticism and a worship in which persecution and pain had no share. He heals Galeazzo for the moment of his mad humors, and the Duke becomes his slave. There is a holocaust of follies in Milan such as Savonarola decreed at Florence, and for a while Court and populace run riot in a strange devotion to simplicity and virtue. Mr. Capes has caught to perfection the atmosphere of this modish pietism, sincere enough for the moment, but resting only on sentiment and fancy. And then troubles begin to thicken round the saint's path. The Duke departs on a campaign, leaving Bernardo as his vice-regent, and a woman who is in love with him, and whom he has scorned in his innocence, plots his fall. Lying rumors are set going. The Duke is led to suspect his wife's constancy, and to believe that Bernardo is plotting with Republicans in the town. His madness comes back, he sends a message to kill the saint, and the boy is starved to death in a dungeon. But on the Duke's return his death is avenged, since Galeazzo is slain at the church door by the Republicans who had tried in vain to make Bernardo of their number. His faithful comrade, Carlo breaks into the dungeon, and carries the body back to the Abbey in the hills where the boy had lived. And so there survived in Lombard legend the story of a marvellous boy, who coming to earth and Milan once upon a time with some strange message of Christ in Arcady, had taken the winter in men's hearts with a brief St. Martin's summer of delight, and had so, in the bright morning of his promise, been snatched back to the heaven's nursery from which he had estrayed, leaving faint echoes of divinity in his wake.'

It is a beautiful fancy, and the originality of the conception loses none of its power in the telling. Bernardo's charm is so patent that his brief mastery of the Court is convincing to the reader, and the brilliant scene when he administers justice in the Duke's hall is natural and credible for all its strangeness. Excellent, too, is the picture of Galeazzo, the sick tyrant, of the great Ludovico, and of Beatrice, 'the jay of Italy.'

(London: Methuen & Co.)

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

It has generally been an accepted fact that the principal trait in the character of the Sultan of Turkey is cowardice, but the wonderful courage he exhibited when recently an attempt was made upon his life must give the impression that he possesses more courage than he is generally credited with. As a youth he was courageous to recklessness, and if he now suspects all those who come near him, it is only because the lonely life he leads, often speaking to no one but those who bring his food for days together, has made him dread his own shadow.

No monarch in Europe works harder than he for he rises at four in the morning, winter and summer, and goes to his white-tiled bathroom for his bath, after which he sips a cup of coffee brewed by the cafedji-bachi, or chief coffee-maker, and then with a cigarette between his lips he goes straight to his desk. He works till midday, when he adjourns for prayers; then more coffee and an entrée, an hour's siesta, and work again till dinner, which is served at four in the afternoon. During these hours he signs some hundreds of documents, for, in addition to governing affairs at home, he is practically his own Foreign Minister.

The Sultan is chiefly afraid of the darkness, and it costs him £180 per night to have his bedroom guarded. This sum is split up between the eight generals entrusted with the work and their supernumeraries. Two generals take the long watch every night outside his door, and receive £40 apiece for it; beneath them is a colonel who is paid £30 a night, and a guard receiving smaller amounts. All they have to do to earn their princely salaries is to tramp up and down the corridor with their eyes on the beautiful satinwood door inlaid with mother-of-pearl which took an expert two years to inlay.

Friday is the great day at the Yildiz Palace, for it is on this day that the Sultan goes to public worship at the mosque, and this is the only opportunity his subjects have of seeing him. About a dozen Pashas ride in front of him on white horses, and he follows in a brougham with the Grand Vizier, while behind follow several cream horses, saddled, but without riders, and ready for the monarch to mount should he care to ride home, as he often does, the procession passing between a guard of panissaries a thousand strong.

The Sultan is not a great eater, for he kills his appetite with the number of cigarettes he smokes. He takes his meals wherever he happens to be, and they are prepared in the Imperial kitchen, situated to the right of the main entrance to the Palace. This kitchen might almost be called a fortress, for it has an armor-plated door and is fitted with locks which can only be opened by one man. As each course is prepared it is placed on a silver dish, which is sealed with red wax by the Kelardjhi, the official responsible for his Sovereign's food, and then a black velvet cover is placed over the dish to keep it warm. Scores of people from the kitchen follow the meal in procession into the Imperial chamber, the seals being broken in the Sultan's presence, and often the Kelardjhi is requested to taste some particular dish.

The cost of the Sultan's food does not exceed £1,000 a year, for it is mostly entrées and boiled eggs, but to feed the thousand members of his household and pay all domestic expenses costs £14,000 a week. But as the Sultan's income is £2,000,000 a year this is not exorbitant.

The few hours' leisure the Sultan takes every day is spent in various ways. He is passionately fond of revolver-shooting, and it is doubtful if there is a better shot with this weapon in Europe. A trusty mulatto who accompanies him, a man of enormous strength called Hassan Pasha, throws glass balls in the air for the Sultan to shoot at. Then Abdul Hamid is very fond of animals. He has over 200 horses in his stables; one of them, a magnificent cream Arab, was the gift of the Czar. He has, too, an aviary in which he spends much time, and a number of deer which he frequently has brought to his apartments.

The Sultan is very fond of music and likes to play the piano, though he possesses but poor talent as a musician. His favorite music consists of airs from 'Il Trovatore,' which he can play from memory, but he dislikes classical music, and will not have it played at the Yildiz. There is, of course, a theatre at the Palace, for the Sultan is very fond of the drama, but no light is allowed in the auditorium when performances are being given, the players performing to an audience of which they see nothing. Abdul will come in when the performance has begun and sit in some obscure corner and drink raki, a form of bitters.

The Sultan reads a good deal, but his taste in literature is curious. He will never read anything but fiction, and fiction of the most sensational order. He loves French literature, and has read all the novels of Gaboriau several times over, and he prefers to read to himself rather than be read to. In spite of his love for fiction he has found time to learn to speak five languages perfectly since he came to the throne, for as a youth he never imagined that he would become Sultan, and so did not study. It was only after he had declined the Crown several times that he allowed himself to be invested with the Sword of Osman when his brother's lunacy had been proved. He has always hated sovereignty, but as a ruler he is headstrong and courageous and a master of diplomacy.—'Tit-Bits.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Willis & Co.'s great clearing up sale of pianos and organs offers an exceptional opportunity to secure a good second-hand instrument at a very low figure and a large selection to choose from, with easy terms of payment. Warerooms, 2470 St. Catherine street (near Mountain street).

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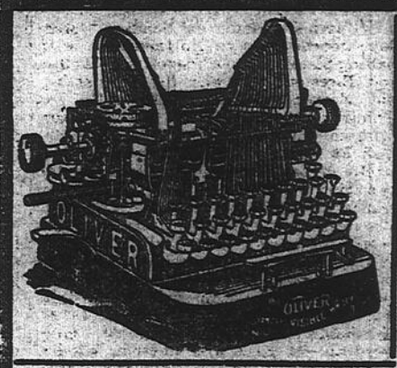

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THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Christian and Missionary Alliance held a very successful convention at Old Orchard, Maine, in August. Over forty-five thousand dollars were raised for mission work at home and abroad. Dr. John Urquhart's daily lecture on the Bible were much appreciated, as were also the simple talks on the deeper truths by Dr. Simpson and others.

Recent tidings from Mulheim, a mining centre near Oberhausen, Germany, tell of a spreading work of grace. The revival began without any special mission. The Lutheran minister invited his people to meet in the schoolroom for prayer, and the gatherings continued to grow in attendance and power. Now the converts number over a thousand.

The new Japanese Methodist Episcopal church in Honolulu, Hawaii, completed at a cost of over $5,600, has been dedicated. The church building is a wooden structure in American style, with seating accommodation for 400 people, and was erected by three Japanese carpenters. More than $6,000 had been collected for this enterprise, so that there is a balance of cash on hand, which, with the subscriptions already made, will amount to $2,000 or more. This sum will be sufficient to purchase a piece of land upon which the church plans to build a parsonage.

A large and interested congregation recently assembled in Marylebone Presbyterian Church, London, to witness the baptism of an entire Jewish family, converts of the Whitechapel Mission, conducted by the Synod's Jewish Mission Committee. The father, mother and the two eldest boys professed Christ publicly, while the three younger children were baptized on their parents' profession. The Rev. J. G. Train presided, and conducted the solemn service, assisted by Mr. Mark Polan, the missioner, who repeated the questions in German to the converts, and subsequently interpreted the address given by the father of the family.

A temperance memorial in London of John Dunlop, the father of temperance societies in Great Britain, was publicly unveiled in the Paddington Cemetery by Alderman and Sheriff Sir T. Vezey Strong, J.P. Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Dr. Dawson Burns gave addresses. It is 87 years since John Dunlop died, and 80 since he began his good work. The four societies he founded at Greenock, Glasgow, London and Bristol are all flourishing to-day. The Paddington Cemetery has come to be called 'The Temperance Reformer's Necropolis,' for close by the grave of Mr. Dunlop are those of Mrs. Clara Lucas Balfour, Dr. Norman Kerr, Dr. Jabez Burns and George Johnson, all well-known temperance leaders.

A happy idea was carried into effect by the Liverpool railway companies on Bank Holiday. Anticipiating the usual contingent of drunken passengers on the evening of that day, they arranged that, to save annoyance to sober passengers and ladies, all inebriates should be put into special compartments by themselves. The consequence was that no drunkards turned up to offer themselves as passengers, the new regulation apparently having shamed them into sobriety or kept them away. The idea is one that might well be adopted universally for ordinary days, especially for the late trains from London and other large towns to the suburbs. It is needed for the protection of respectable passengers and would be likely to have a deterrent effect on the culprits.

GENERAL BOOTH'S MOTOR TOUR.

(London 'Christian World.')

The motor tour of General Booth is a triumphal progress. Everywhere he goes he receives the warmest welcome, alike from the municipality, the churches—Established and Free—and the people. The country people flocked out to cheer the General as he passed in his white car with the red wheels, and his escort of five other cars with his officers and the press correspondents. The children especially have cheered the General with youthful enthusiasm, and have been rewarded with smiles, the waving of kisses and sometimes with a few kindly sentences. The General's speeches at the chief halting places have been for an hour and a half to two hours in duration; but though his voice is much the worse for wear, he does not seem to feel the fatigue. At one place a man, crowded out, was squeezed in on putting half a sovereign in the collection plate at the door. After the speech he asked for the half-sovereign to be returned, and dropped two sovereigns into the plate.

On Saturday the journey was to Swindon, through Savernake Forest. Near Andover a zealous policeman caught one of the cars, occupied by Commissioner Cadman and some newspaper men, exceeding the speed limit, and the number of the car and the names of its occupants were taken. There came on a terrific thunder storm with drenching rain. The General loves the fresh air, and his officers had the greatest difficulty in persuading him to allow them to put up the hood of his car. Swindon railway men turned out in their thousands to welcome the General, who was received by the Mayor and Corporation. There were densely packed meetings in the Queen's Theatre on Sunday. Monday's journey was to Northampton, with halting-places at Faringdon, Abingdon, and Bicester. It was wet at starting, but cleared up past Faringdon. At Abingdon there was an agreeable surprise in the shape of a lawyer's letter read at the meeting. It stated that a lately deceased client had left to the Salvation Army properties which, when realized, would produce £600 to £700. The General humorously intimated that people need not wait until they were dead in order to send their contributions to the Army. So many people were waiting at Buckingham the General stopped his car and gave a short address. At Northampton the streets for two miles were thickly lined with cheering people. The General stood and waved his hand in salutation. Great meetings were held in the open air and in the Corn Exchange. The Mayor, in the Exchange, said that that was a red-letter day in the history of Northampton. On Tuesday the route lay through Rugby and Nuneaton to Leicester. Rugby is the native place of Commissioner Cadman, who, thirty years ago, swept its chimneys and danced in its public houses. The Commissioner told the story of his early life to a crowd in the open air. At Nuneaton a member of a great local brick-making firm, presented the General with two bricks made from clay got on the Army's Colony at Hadleigh. The bricks had been beautifully made by a special method, the result of considerable experiment. The inventor of this method volunteered to instruct the Hadleigh manager. Leicester was no whit behind the other great towns that had welcomed the General.

A TOUR THROUGH THE MADURA MISSION.

(Miss Eva M. Swift, of Madura, in the 'Missionary Herald.')

Old friends of the work of this mission will doubtless know just where in the world of the East lie the rice fields, the palm groves, the hill and plain of the Madura country. But we hope that some new friends will read our message of the kingdom, and for their sake we make our tour of discovery.

Madura City is the centre from which to start on our tour of discovery. Half an hour by rail to the south will bring us to Tirumangalam, the headquarters of the station of that name. The empty mission bungalow and the lonely look of the Christian people on the compound tell the story of the depleted missionary force. The station stretches to the west, far away into the hills, and in its mud hamlets and scattered towns are 285,000 needy human beings to be ministered to,—by the missionary who isn't there? no, but by forty-nine Indian Christian workers who are manfully holding their own in the scattered outworks. Two thousand three hundred and thirteen Christians are the reward of their labors and their crown of rejoicing.

But where is the missionary? Another hour by rail lands us in a neat little wayside station, where a small cart, drawn by a lean and ever diminishing pony, may be procured; or a larger cart, drawn by two bullocks with the famous humps which will remind us of our school days when we learned to spell zebu. If there has been a recent heavy rain, it will take a good bit of bumping and ploughing to get over the road; but when the sun smiles on us, less than three hours will bring us to Aruppukottai, ten miles south-east, where lives the missionary who has these two parishes to think of, pray for, and labor in. Aruppukottai has 240,000 souls, giving a grand total of 525,000 people for one missionary to be responsible for. What could this one man do without the pastors, evangelists, and teachers scattered through the country? Of these there is a little company of 112 sprinkled about at remote distances, shut in and shut off when the rains come. Were only the 4,262 Christians in question, 112 workers, representing the spiritual, educational, and social influences at work for the good of the community, were all too few; when, therefore, the whole country stretching south-east to the sea is thought of, is it any wonder that the missionary counts his forces with bitter regret?

The journey back, twenty-five miles by country cart with refractory bullocks, will cause us to bless the inventors of railways, and we shall rejoice in the lightning-like speed of twenty miles an hour of the 'South India local' which bears us away three stations to the north. The inevitable bullock cart awaits us. As we descend from the train, swarms of monkeys in the banyan trees and on the roof of the station, or even at the low windows of the train, hoping to receive fruit from the travellers within, will add something of interest to the view; but everywhere the greater swarms of human beings in their vivid costumes, the life and movement of the human throng, will hold the attention of the stranger to the scene. Not even far out on the banyan-shaded roads through the countryside can we escape the crowd, but all the twelve miles due west to Battalagundu we may gather an audience at a moment's call on the highroad. The mission compound is directly on the highway, but as we turn into the path leading to the bungalow no hospitable door opens to receive us, for the station has no resident missionary. We travel by night to escape the sun. The gleam of a lantern in the darkness comes from the pastor's house near the church. We do not stay to find the forty workers among 146,000 people, any more than we would hunt for a needle in a haystack by lamplight; but after a word of inquiry concerning the children in the school, we push out to the road again, and travel on at a bullock's jog trot for sixteen miles more towards the looming mountains in the west, till we reach Periakulam. There, in this village at the foot of the mountain wall, lives the man who is the superintendent of the work in the great station stretching away down the valley between the foothills, of the work upon the heights at Kodaikanal, and of the station of Battalagundu, in the absence of its missionary. His parish of Periakulam alone gives him 320,000 people to think of, and some of the mountain villages where the preachers go are remote and difficult of access. It is cause of thankfulness that seventy-three Indian workers are scattered down that valley, but were the number doubled they would be all too few to minister to the Christians alone, not to speak of the Hindu community, for the former number 3,567 in forty-one congregations.

Coming back over the same road to the railway we go one hour farther north to Dindigul. A drive of ten minutes from the station brings us to the large mission compound, where a modest group of buildings contain the schools for girls and boys. The dispensary building across the road reminds us of the medical work, now closed, carried on for faithful years by the good doctor who has passed away. Three hundred and twenty thousand human beings call for the ministry of the missionary and sixty-seven fellow-workers.

We must resort again to the jolting bullock cart to reach Palani, a night's travel to the north-west from Dindigul. In the morning we find ourselves over behind the mountains on the other side of which lies Periakulam. There, in loneness and isolation, the missionary works in a difficult field, with thirty-five teachers and catechists to direct. It is a place of sacred pilgrimage, and sometimes the problems seem as hard as the towering rock to which the pilgrims come. Seven hundred and ten Christians are giving their witness among a population of 215,000

Back in Madura again, eighteen miles by perilous pony cart bring us to Melur, the land of the robbers and of desperate missionary problems—a fair country, a friendly people, who wouldn't mind robbing you for the fun of it, an inviting field, a small church, and a force of thirty-four workers. Many changes in the missionary force, many changes, therefore, of plan, keep Melur at the beginnings of things. The missionary there now, new to the work, looks forward with hopefulness, and with a parish of 34,000 souls he has his hands full.

Thirty miles on the pilgrimage route, south-west of Madura, lies Manamadura. There we find two missionaries, for a wonder, and are glad to think that when one has to be at home to look after the industrial school, the boarding school and the orphanage, the other one may be out with the sixty-two pastors and catechists, teachers, and evangelists among the 380,000 people who await their ministrations.

Now for a look at Madura City, in the centre of all this! To the tourist the great temple, the palace, and the drives are the objects of interest. The true Christian heart will rejoice to see the schools flourishing, as it were, under the eaves of the temple towers, and the simple Christian homes under the shadow of the stately palace. Four churches, in the four quarters of the city, a high school and college for men, a high school for Christian young women, girls' schools, boys' schools, all testify that a current of fresh Christian life is flowing through the arteries of this ancient town; while a visit to Pasumalai, three miles away, where 600 students attend the various schools, and where the press is sending out a thousand-tongued gospel message, will help the thoughtful mind to realize that Christian truth has sent its roots deep downward, and is bearing gracious fruit upward.

FACE TO FACE WITH JESUS.

A gentleman who is well acquainted with the devotional practice of Dr. Campbell Morgan said the other day: 'Do you know that you can never see Campbell Morgan in the morning? His mornings he keeps religiously for the study of the Bible and for meditation. This is his practice in prayer: He takes two chairs, and places them opposite one to the other. He seats himself in one, and imagines Jesus Christ seated in the other. And then he talks to his Lord of what is in his heart, and seems to hear his Lord speaking freely and tenderly to him.'

It is because of this deliberate and determined attitude to the world, which he compels to 'let his religious hours alone,' that Campbell Morgan has become, not indeed the greatest preacher of the age, but perhaps the greatest exegetical preacher of the times. He has come intimately to know his Bible because he takes time to know his Lord. Not all may have Campbell Morgan's call, but all may have his opportunity. The way to gain power—whether to address assemblies like Peter, to stitch on tent-cloth like Paul, or to serve with much-serving as did Martha, is to be face to face with Jesus. In the intimacy of a divine communion—sweet, tender and free—is to be found the renewing of strength day by day for life's tasks.—'Zion's Herald.'

GOSPEL MEETINGS IN NEW YORK.

The gospel is winning its way in large cities, though not without employment of modern methods. New York seems to be the theatre at present of most activity. Besides the tent campaign there has been a collateral effort to bring the word of warning to the very doors of mammon in Wall Street. Meetings are held in the financial district—one in front of the Stock Exchange and the other on the steps of the custom house. Fully five thousand persons listened the other day to pastors of fashionable uptown churches and evangelists as they told of the 'Friend of common humanity' and exhorted to a clean personal and civic life. The clarion notes of a cornet rang with a gospel tune from the steps of the custom house. The music penetrated the National City Bank building across the street and brought the clerks and employees of the institution to the steps and windows. It re-echoed and was heard in the vaultlike custom house, and soon the steps back of the evangelists were crowded with clerks and officials of the government building. Brokers, bankers, importers, messenger boys, clerks and a goodly sprinkling of the 'hoi polloi' of the water front gathered about the building and gave attention to the speakers. The audience was for the most part typical of Wall Street. It was courteous and orderly, many of the auditors removing their hats and standing bareheaded during the services. The audience joined in the choruses of the Gospel songs with a spirit and gusto that betokened a familiarity with them on the part of the bulls and bears. The series of meetings will extend through the summer. Two are to be held every Monday at 12.30 o'clock p.m. in the Wall Street district. They are in charge of the evangelical committee of Greater New York, of which Dr. Fiy is superintendent.—'The Ram's Horn.'

A CHINESE CHRISTIAN.

To become a Christian in China is not the easiest thing in the world. Recently a man was received into the Church which is situated near the west gate of the city. Shortly afterward, when the collector of idol tax called upon him for his regular contribution, he said he had become a Christian and he had learned that it was not right to worship idols nor support their worshippers, whereupon he was attacked by the collector and his sympathizers who demanded that he pay the tax which amounted to sixteen cents. He was severely beaten and about fifteen dollars' worth of his goods and property stolen and broken. He applied to the official to have his wrong redressed and after His Honor had heard the case he told the collector that he had no right to compel any man to pay idol tax. The treaty between the United States and China provides that those persons who become Christians shall not be called upon to support idolatry. The collector was given forty blows in the face and the case dismissed.

Our Christian, upon leaving the yamen, was set upon by runners and policemen and ordered to 'fee' them most liberally for getting off so well. The poor man had no money and consequently he was severely beaten again and his clothes torn. His cries reached the ear of the official who came out and upon learning the cause of the trouble told the man (the office is anti-Christian), 'that is your business, you should 'tip' them, I cannot help you in this.' Thus for his faith our Christian took two beatings and lost about fifteen dollars' worth of property.—M. E. Bulletin.'

LABRADOR GENERAL FUND

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Banks, Edmonton	$ 10.00
In the Master's Name, London	5.00
R. McF.	5.00
Frank A. Moore, Deer Park	4.00
Rev. S. C. Edmunds, Whitechurch	2.00
H. McDonald, Drummond	2.00
A Reader of the 'Witness,'	1.00
Miss Mary Lamond, Calgary	1.00
Total previously acknowledged	966.39
Total received for this mission up to Sept. 1	1,000.39

GIFTS FOR LABRADOR.

We have received this week for Dr. Grenfell's work in Labrador the following gifts:—

THE COT FUND.

H. C. N., Sherbrooke	2.00
A Friend, North Kingston	1.00
Smaller sums	.40

BREAKING AND MAKING IN LABRADOR.

STEAMING WITH ONE BLADE ON THE PROPELLER.

Referring to the unusual number of accidents last season to shipping on the Labrador and Newfoundland coast, Dr. Grenfell tells of damage sustained by the 'Strathcona' and of facilities afforded for minor repairs at the Moravian Mission station. 'We had,' says the Doctor, 'the misfortune, without striking our ship, to pass so close to an uncharted shoal that we knocked two blades out of three off our propeller. We found it a little awkward steaming with one, but were able to get to Nain the following day, and there we fixed on the only spare blade we had. We now find we can steam almost as well as with three. Indeed, we feel perfectly satisfied, for some years ago we had a similar accident, when crushed in the ice off Englee, and on that occasion had no trouble. The average landsman will hardly credit what a little a Newfoundland captain thinks of the loss of a blade or two from a propeller. Thus Captain John Bartlett, on one occasion, from hitting rocks off Cumberland Sound, found himself with only one blade to his propeller, and in addition a twist in his shaft that made it hit the roof of its channel every time it revolved, as if someone was striking the floor with a sledge hammer. Yet he proceeded north a distance of a thousand miles to Cape Sabine and then returned to Sydney, C.B., in that condition.

The Moravian Brethren at Nain have during the past winter added two new blocks to their wharf, so that allowed us to get alongside at high water. The proverbial kindness of these good men came to our rescue, and made it a matter of the greatest ease to do whatever we wanted with our injuries. We were at the wharf at the lowest neap tides, but found a draught of from eight to nine feet, and a fall of between five and six feet between high and low water levels. They also have a forge there, and so it makes repairing of almost any damage possible for small vessels. For the harbor is absolutely land-locked, and the bottom is of the softest mud.

THESE INDIANS WERE GIANTS

EVIDENCE THAT BEARS OUT CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH'S STORY OF TRIBE OF TALL RED MEN.

(From the Baltimore 'American.')

Gigantic skeletons of prehistoric Indians nearly eight feet tall have been discovered along the banks of the Choptank River, in this state, by employees of the Maryland Academy of Science. The remains are at the academy's building on Franklin street, where they are being articulated and restored by the academy expert, John Widgeon, colored. They will be placed on public exhibition early in the fall.

The collection comprises eight skeletons, of which some are women and children. They are not complete, but all the larger bones have been found and there is at least one complete specimen of an adult man. The excavations were in progress for months, and the discovery is considered one of the most important, from the standpoint of anthropology, in Maryland in a number of years. The remains are believed to be at least a thousand years old. The formation of the ground above and the location of the graves gives every evidence of this. During the excavations the remains of the camps of later Indians were revealed. These consisted of oyster shell heaps, charred and burned earth and fragments of cooking utensils. These discoveries were made fully ten feet above the graves which contained the gigantic skeletons.

There have been other discoveries in Maryland of remains of men of tremendous stature. A skeleton was discovered at Ocean City several years ago which measured a fraction over 7 feet 6 inches. This skeleton was interred in a regular burying mound and beads manufactured by white men were found upon it. The dead Indian was probably one of the tribes mentioned by Captain John Smith, who, in July, 1608, made a voyage of exploration of the Chesapeake Bay.

At the point on the Choptank where the remains were found there are steep shelving cliffs of sand and gravel that extend to the water's edge. Beneath the bank is a layer of marl. The graves are in the sand a few feet above the hard marl, and have deposits of between twenty and thirty feet of sand and gravel above them. A peculiar feature of the discovery is the charred state of the bones of the women and children. Those of the men are untouched by fire. This seems to indicate that the ancient Indians cremated the bodies of all except their warriors. The wet resting place of the bones for so many centuries has made them very soft and fragile, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they were removed.

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