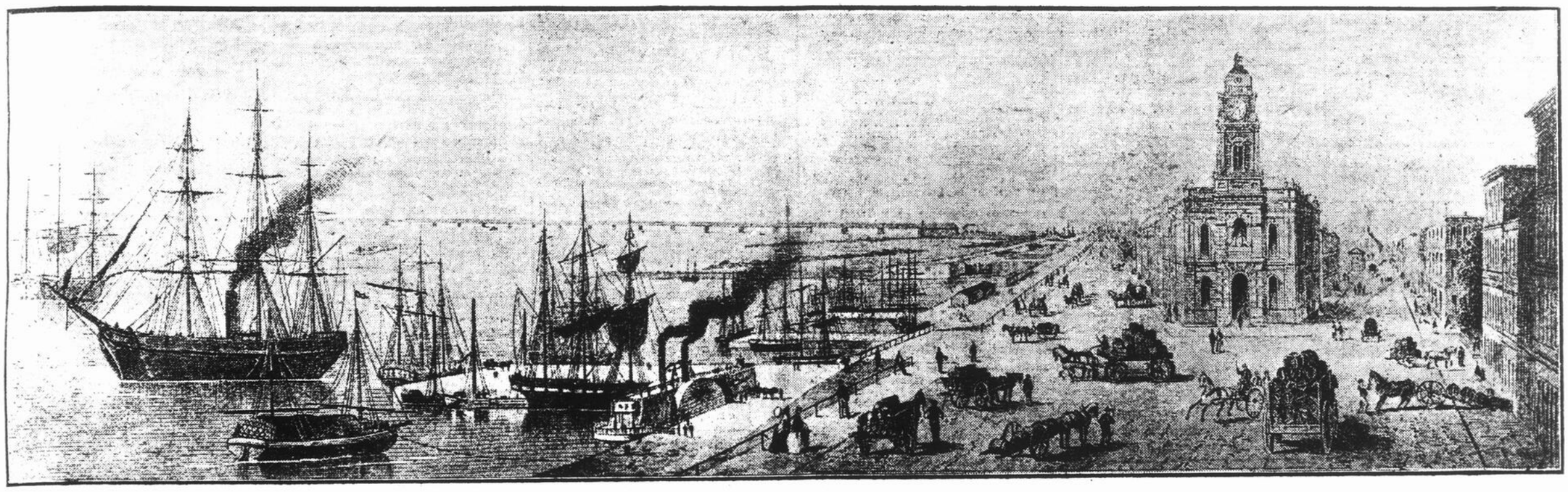
Twenty-six Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

VOLUME XLVII., NO. 200. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1906. PRICE, ONE CENT

OLD MONTREAL

The Passing Away of Ancient Landmarks.



MONTREAL HARBOR AS IT APPEARED WHEN THE RIVER FRONT WAS A POPULAR PROMENADE.

TO THOSE who, after long absence from a city well known to them in their youth, return and seek the old, familiar sights, there is something akin to sadness in the fact that Time takes no account of sentiment, and that progress makes no allowance for the demands of old associations. To visit a city like Montreal after an absence of over a quarter of a century is an experience something like that of Rip van Winkle when he awoke after his long sleep and gazed around on scenes grown strangely unfamiliar. Such an experience happened this week to Mr. Alfred Sandham, a bright, alert old gentleman from Toronto, who is a native of this city, and who once wrote a history of Montreal. Twenty-six years he had been away, and on Monday he came back with the idea of taking a walk amid the scenes of his youth and photographing some of the landmarks around which lingered old-time memories.

Taking his camera, he set out first down Beaver Hall Hill, only to find that not a single one of the places he remembered remained. The old Baptist church was gone; Zion church, a little lower down, was gone; and the old Y. M. C. A. building, with its tower taken away, was unrecognizable. He crossed the street from this building, to find the place formerly occupied by Mr. Armstrong and others all gone—every one.

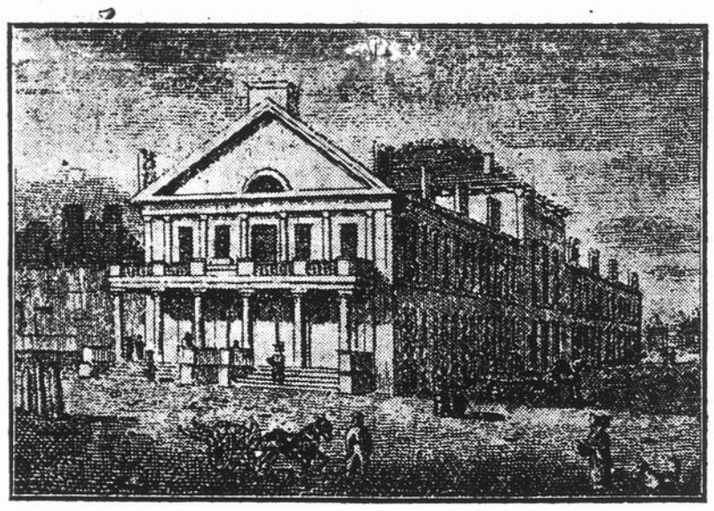
'At the corner of what I remember as Bonaventure street,' he said, 'the St. James Hotel used to jut out into Victoria square. That has also disappeared. I turned away in some bewilderment and looked for the old Morgan building at the corner of St. James street and Victoria square. Not a trace of either remained. So, you see, there was a clean sweep of the surroundings of the whole square; nothing was left that I knew.

'But I was not disheartened. I went down McGill street, to find that that place of many memories, St. Ann's Market, was no more. All the buildings on what I remember as College street and round on Common street were gone, and in their place now stands the magnificent structure of the Grand Trunk Railway Company's general offices. All the way from there on the south side of College street to Inspector street, I expected to have been able to have photographed a few, at any rate, of the old places. There was, for instance, the old Potash inspection stores, and a bridge at the end of the street, over the little river which ran originally under the St. Ann's Market. Quite a river it was, at times, too. Often in the spring we would have twenty feet of water tearing and roaring along the channel. Another landmark was the Petit Seminaire building, in its garden with a high stone wall round it. All this, too, had disappeared—vanished completely, leaving no trace, and once more I was doomed to disappointment.

'The St. Ann's market, I found, had been converted into the trim little Youville square. I remember this place particularly, because I was present in 1849 when the old government buildings were burned by a riotous crowd.

'About midway along College street from Longueuil Lane I did, however, strike a row of buildings that I remembered. These buildings are of brick, with an arched doorway in the middle, which was the entrance to a big hall in which meetings were held in the earlier days. Afterwards it was used as a school by the Rev. C. P. Watson, and that school I attended. Opposite that was a college which has now disappeared, and which was conducted by the Friars. Between the pupils of that school and our school there was a permanent feud, and many a pitched battle took place between the boys along Longueuil Lane and College street.

At one time I also went to a school on Fortification lane, two doors past the place occupied by the 'Witness.' Mr. Dutton, the father of Captain Dutton, who was very well known in Montreal, kept the school. Captain Dutton was the master of a whaling ship, but for some reason or other he left that occupation, and for a time stayed with his father and taught in the school. He used to take our class for a part of the day, and we were always delighted to have him, because, as I have always said, his whaling stories were looked upon by us as far better than the whaling experiences from the old gentleman, who had old-fashioned ideas of the method of enforcing discipline.



ST. ANN'S MARKET—USED FOR A TIME AS THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

'I took a look at the place on Grey Nun street, where there used to be an old-fashioned tavern, with the swinging sign of a swan hanging out. It used to be kept by a man named Dyer, and he had a very nice-looking daughter—so nice-looking, in fact, that many of the young fellows used to go there and have a drink on purpose to look at her. This old wooden tavern, which was a one-story building, was shifted bodily to the back of Bethlehem Asylum, on Richmond square. I went there to take a photograph of it, but here again I was disappointed.

'Next to it, on Grey Nun street, back from the road, there used to be two red brick buildings in the Elizabethan style, erected by the Corse family. I remember that the railing in front of these houses was never completed. Immediately adjoining it was the long low wooden building which was Corse's paint mill, and all the windows in the building were of bull's eye glass. All vanished completely, not a brick, not a stone, not a bull's eye left.

'Next I went down to have a look at the wharf. But there I was completely lost. I wanted to take a photograph of the old ramparts along which we used to promenade. These ramparts were some fourteen feet above the wharves, and people used to walk up and down there and look out over the river at the sea-going vessels. Not only had these ramparts been swept away, but the great river itself had disappeared: at any rate, it was so shut out by great buildings that I could not see it. I turned away and went to walk along the Lachine Canal, but this I could not recognize, and I gave up the river front in despair, fearing that if I went any farther in that direction I would get lost.

'It seemed to be good to see the old Chateau de Ramezay once more, looking the same as ever. It is, as you know, the headquarters of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society. I was formerly the curator of the society. Before we had the use of the Chateau de Ramezay for our collection we used to meet from house to house, and I remember when our society moved to the corner of Craig and Alexander streets, into the building of the Y. M. C. A., our collection was so small that I carried it all in my arms. Now it would need several waggons to carry it away.

'I was born in an old house at the corner of Nazareth and Wellington streets, and a peculiarity of that house was that we had two sets of shutters for the windows—one set being two inches thick. These were for use at election times. We did not have the secret ballot at that time. The poll was kept open for weeks until every man had recorded his vote, or said he wouldn't. During the whole of that time riots were frequent, and it seemed curious that near the balloting stations at election times the city council had always a number of heaps of stone. We used to say that they dumped these stones near the polling stations at election times so that they might get them distributed cheaply. I need not tell you that they formed the chief weapon of attack by the riotous crowds. And you can see why we wanted shutters two inches thick.

'Going up-town, I visited Phillips' square, which was originally all fenced round with boards. As schoolboys, we were all afraid to go inside this fence, because they told us a man had hung himself there.

'I took a photograph of the McTavish monument standing on the Ravenscrag property, near the upper reservoir, at the head of Peel street. Underneath that monument lies old Mr. McTavish, a fur trader, who came here to settle down, and who started to build a house at the head of Peel street, which he never lived to complete. The ruins of that incomplete house stood there for many years, and the place always had the reputation of being haunted.

'There were fields all around here, and one or two houses dotted about among them. These houses included those of Mr. Molson and Mr. Redpath. I was at one time a messenger boy for the old Montreal Telegraph Company, and we boys used to hate for messages to come in at night for the merchants who lived near the mountain, because we had to take them through the dark fields to isolated houses guarded by fierce dogs.

'Where St. James Cathedral now stands was the old Roman Catholic cemetery which extended to beyond where the Windsor Hotel now stands. When this was cleared away, to make room for a growing town, one extra large monument was left standing in the thoroughfare now known as Stanley street, and it stood there, in the middle of the road, for several years, no one bothering to remove it, as that was a sort of country road, and the carts could easily go round it.

'On Windsor street, where the Windsor street station now stands, was a big orchard, afterwards bought up and built upon by a number of men in the town, among them Mr. Edgar Wethay, who died recently; Mr. George Bishop, Mr. James Patterson, now of Toronto, and others.

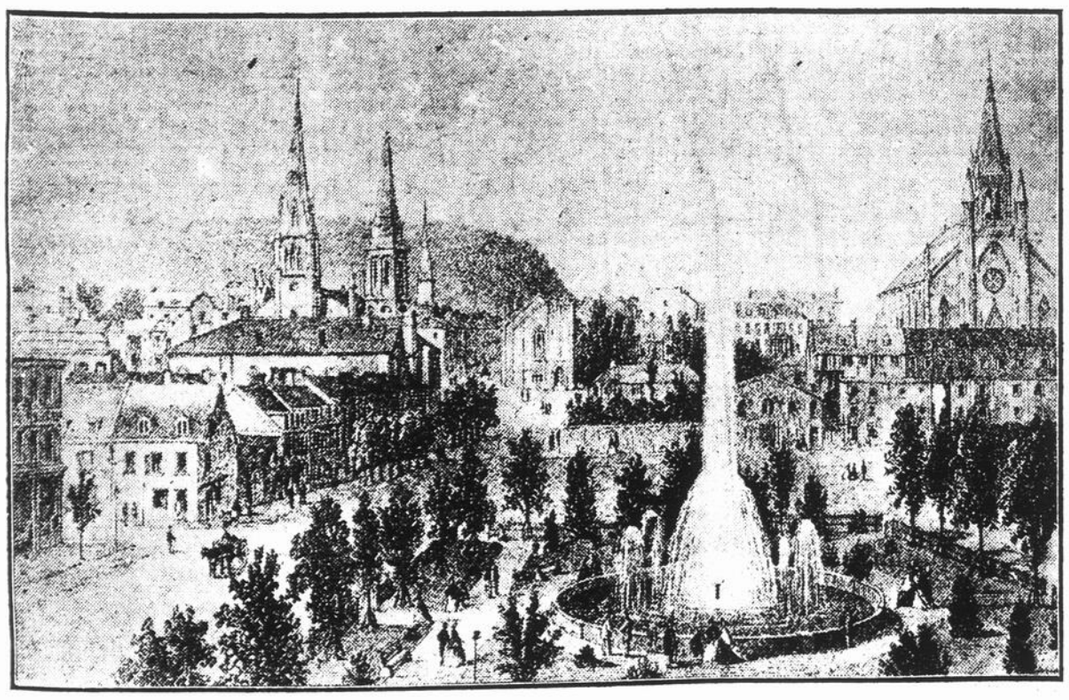
'Farther west in my time there was nothing but fields. Some thirty-five years ago I bought a lot at the corner of St. Matthew and St. Catherine streets, and had to take down a cedar snake fence in order to get on the lot and build my house. And many a time I have gone out in the mornings and picked strawberries in the adjoining fields for breakfast. In digging out the foundations for my house, I unearthed some old wooden pipes that had evidently been used for conveying water from the old reservoir in the grounds of the Grand Seminaire on Sherbrooke street. That reservoir is still there. It is supplied by water from the mountain, and is used as an ornamental lake.

'At the corner of St. Catherine and Guy streets are some brick houses, now used as stores, that were built some two or three years before I built my house. The contractor had a big job on when he undertook to build these houses. He got all the foundations out square and tidy, but before he had commenced to build there was a heavy storm of rain, and the whole of the foundation disappeared, swallowed up in quicksand. There was a tremendous hole there, and he had to build a kind of raft over the quicksand in order to get any foundation at all.

'Talking about reservoirs, there used to be at the corner of Wellington and Margaret streets, in about the middle of Wellington street, the old fire tank which contained many thousands of gallons of water. That must be there now, under the road, for I remember, when the street railway tracks were laid, they were built over the top of it.

'I notice that there are many Chinese in the city now. In my youth there were none. I remember once a Chinaman and his wife were brought to the city and exhibited as curiosities, and my father paid fifty cents to take me to see them. That was in the old Oddfellows' Hall, on the site where Nordheimer's hall is now standing.

'But there. You must be getting tired of hearing me talk about all these old places, and I will say no more. No, positively not a word, except that I find myself in a strange city, where I have to ask my way about, where I cannot find any of the old landmarks that I knew, and where I am astonished at the enormous growth north, east and west, beyond the old centre where these landmarks stood.'



VICTORIA SQUARE AS MR. SANDHAM REMEMBERS IT.



THE BURNING OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ST ANN'S MARKET.



OTTAWA RIVER NAV. Co.

MAIL LINE STEAMERS
BETWEEN
MONTREAL AND OTTAWA

EXCURSION TO CARILLON, $1.00.

Take 8 a.m., Train for Lachine.

RAPIDS { Hudson, by C.P.R., 1.30 p.m., return boat, $1.00.
St. Anne's, C.P.R., or G.T.R.; return boat, 80c.
Lachine, G.T.R., 5 p.m., return boat, 50c.

Head Office, 165 Common street. Tel. Main 1029.

Ticket Offices, St. James street, Nos. 137, 128 and 178; Windsor Hotel; G.T. Ry., Bonaventure Station and St. Henri.

R&O RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAV. Co. IDEAL WATER TRIPS

HEALTH, REST & RECREATION

MONTREAL - TORONTO LINE. — Via Thousand Islands and Rochester, N.Y. Steamers leave daily except Sundays, at 2.15 p.m.

MONTREAL-TORONTO-HAMILTON LINE Via Thousand Islands and Bay of Quinte. Steamers leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 2.30 p.m.

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

SAGUENAY LINE—From Quebec, Daily, at 8.30 a.m.

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

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

TENDER.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside 'Tenders for Excavation at Halifax,' will be received up to and including SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1906, for all labor and materials in connection with the excavating and grading for new tracks between North Street Station and the grain elevator at Halifax, N.S.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Terminal Agent's Office, Halifax, and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B., 16th Aug., 1906.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

TENDER FOR BRIDGES.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside 'Tender for Bridges,' will be received up to and including MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd, 1906, for the construction and erection of the steel superstructure of a bridge at Doaktown; the steel superstructure and masonry substructure of a bridge at Bolestown (both on the Loggieville-Fredericton Section), and also for the construction and erection of the steel superstructure of a bridge at Boyer River, near St. Charles Junction, P.Q.

Masonry plans and general specification may be seen at the Chief Engineer's office, Moncton, N.B., and at the office of the Superintending Engineer of the Canals of the Province of Quebec, Montreal, where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B., Aug. 14th, 1906.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY

TENDER.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside 'Tender for Car Shop at Charlottetown,' will be received up to and including TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1906, for the construction of a Car Shop at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Resident Engineer's Office, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; at the office of the Secretary of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont., and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B., 17th Aug., 1906.

A CHARMING TRIP
Down the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
SS. "GASPESIEN,"

$27.00,
Montreal to Gaspe and Return.

The above rates include meals and berth.

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

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

Leaves MONTREAL, Victoria Pier, at 2 o'clock p.m. on TUESDAY.
Aug. 7th. Aug. 21st.
Sept. 4th.

For Freight or Passage, etc., apply,
A. LEMIEUX, Agent,
118 Coristine Building.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd
RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.

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

BERMUDA

Summer excursion, $35, by the new twin screw SS. 'Bermudian,' 5,500 tons. Sailings from New York, 29th August, 12th and 29th September. Temperature cooled by sea breezes, seldom rises above 80 degrees.

The finest trips of the season for health and comfort.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

For freight, passage and Staterooms, apply to

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

Summer Resorts

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

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

ABENAKIS SPRINGS, P.Q.,

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

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

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

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

You can't afford to miss the Springs this year.
Brighter, Better, Gayer than ever. Improved Train Service—Via G.T.R. Round Trip from Montreal, $3. Ask your Ticket Agent, or write for Circulars, etc., to R. G. KIMPTON, Mgr, Abenakis Springs, P.Q.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS

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NEW HOUSE, 200 feet of 12-foot VERANDAHS; all conveniences, modern plumbing, spring water in house, two minutes from station; lake in front of house, good fishing, boating and bathing; livery; highest altitude in the Laurentians.

W. C. FYFE.

BELLEVUE HOTEL,
Riviere du Loup "Point,"
the Newport of Canada, the most delightful Summer Resort, NOW OPEN until 15th of September. First-class cuisine, comfortable rooms. Reasonable terms. Reached by rail or boat.
Z. S. AUBUT, Proprietor.

FERN VALLEY TOURIST RESORT, situated on a beautiful location on the shore of Lake of Bays, near Dorset; accommodation for boarders and tenters and hunters and fishermen; A1 hunting and fishing grounds; $5 and $7 per week; excellent accommodation and service. S. CHEVALLIER, Proprietor, Dorset P.O., Ont.

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GREAT NORTHERN BOARDING HOUSE. Board by the day or week. Fishing, boating, bathing; 150 feet to river, two acres to lake. Terms reasonable. PHILLIPPE RENAUD, Prop., Larose Station, Que.



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ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool

SS. "CANADA" .. ..Sept. 1st
SS. "KENSINGTON" .. ..Sept. 8th
SS. "OTTAWA" .. ..Sept. 15th
SS. "DOMINION" .. ..Sept. 22nd
SS. "SOUTHWARK" .. ..Sept. 29th
SS. "CANADA" .. ..Oct. 6th

The SS. "CANADA" is one of the fastest and most comfortable steamers in the Canadian trade.

The SS. "OTTAWA" holds the record from Montreal to Liverpool of 7 days 52 minutes.

Passengers embarking at Montreal have a view of the Majestic St. Lawrence river by daylight.

Rates of Passage.	First class.	Second class.
SS. "CANADA"	75.00	$42.50
SS. "DOMINION"	70.00	40.00

MODERATE RATE SERVICE.

SS. "Kensington," SS. "Southwark," SS. "Ottawa."

Only one class Cabin passengers carried (called Second Class), most comfortable and inexpensive.

Montreal to Liverpool, $42.50 to $45.00; to London, $45.00 to $47.50, according to steamer.

Third Class passengers carried on all steamers at $27.50, to principal ports in Great Britain, and low rates to Continent.

Apply to Local Agents, or
DOMINION LINE,
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ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
FINEST AND FASTEST
"EMPRESSES"

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Aug. 24, Fri. .. .. EMPRESS OF BRITAIN
Sept. 1, Sat. .. ..LAKE MANITOBA
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Sept. 15, Sat. .. .. ..LAKE CHAMPLAIN
Sept. 21, Fri. .. EMPRESS OF BRITAIN
and weekly thereafter.

MONTREAL to LONDON DIRECT AND THENCE TO ANTWERP.

*Aug. 28 .. ..MONTREAL
*Sept. 1 .. ..MONTEZUMA
*Sept. 2 .. .. MOUNT ROYAL
Sept. 9, MOUNT TEMPLE (3rd class) $26.50
Sept. 16, LAKE MICHIGAN (3rd class), $26.50
Sept. 23, MONTROSE (2nd cabin)——$40.00

MONTREAL TO BRISTOL (Avonmouth Dock)

*Aug. 25 .. ..MONTCALM
*Sept. 8 .. ..MONTFORT
*Sept. 22 .. .. MONMOUTH

SS. LAKE CHAMPLAIN & LAKE ERIE carry only ONE CLASS of Cabin passengers (Second Class), to whom is given the accommodation situated in the best part of the steamer at $42.50 and $45.00; 3rd, $26.50.

LAKE MANITOBA—1st, $85.00 and upwards; 2nd, $40.00; 3rd, $26.50.

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

*Steamers marked thus do not carry passengers.

To book freight or passage and for all further information, apply to CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES, Board of Trade Building, St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

Reford Agencies.

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FROM MONTREAL.

SS. MARINA (cold storage) .. .. ..Aug. 23
SS. ATHENIA (cold storage) .. .. Aug. 30
SS. SALACIA .. ..Sept. 6
SS. LAKONIA (cold storage) .. ..Sept. 13

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

DONALDSON BROS., Glasgow.

THOMSON LINE LONDON WEEKLY SERVICE.
FROM MONTREAL.

SS. KILDONA ... ...Aug. 25
SS. IONA ....Sept. 1
SS. DEVONA .. .. Sept. 8
SS. LATONA .. ..Sept. 15

All Steamers fitted with cold storage and cool air.

LEITH SERVICE.

SS. FREMONA... ... .Aug. 26

ABERDEEN SERVICE.

SS. ESCALONA .. .. Aug. 30

NEWCASTLE SERVICE.

SS. ESCALONA .. .. Aug. 30

LORD LINE TO CARDIFF.

SS. LORD IVEAGH.. ....Sept. 12

THE ROBERT REFORD. CO., Limited,
25 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.
Toronto Office—110 Union Station.

BLACK DIAMOND SS. LINE

The Popular Passenger Steamer
"BONAVISTA"

Is intended to sail
10 p.m. AUGUST 30th
For CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.
SYDNEY, and NORTH SYDNEY, C.B.
And ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland.

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

CALEDONIA SPRINGS HOTEL

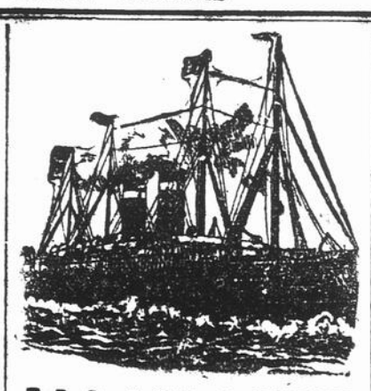
CANADA'S GREAT WATERING PLACE.

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Established as a health resort in 1805. Located on the Canadian Pacific Railway, midway between Montreal and Ottawa. Enlarged and remodelled. Undisputable evidence of the efficiency of these waters for the cure of rheumatism and all disorders of the digestive organs. For free booklet ask any Canadian Pacific Railway Agent, or write

"Manager," Caledonia Springs Hotel, Caledonia Springs, Ont.

SPECIAL RATES FOR WEEK-END OUTINGS.



ALLAN LINE.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

From Liverpool.	From Montreal.	Quebec.
17 Aug.—VIRGINIAN	31 Aug.	9 a.m. 10 p.m.
23 Aug.—TUNISIAN	7 Sept.	4.30 a.m. 3 p.m.
31 Aug.—VICTORIAN	14 Sept	9 a.m. 9 p.m.
6 Sept.—IONIAN	21 Sept.	4.30 a.m. 2 p.m.

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

Rimouski is 5 days 16 hours.

VICTORIAN'S record passage Rimouski to Moville is 5 days 22 hours 30 minutes.

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

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

FIRST-CLASS, $70 and up.

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

THIRD-CLASS Liverpool London, or Belfast, $27.50, and $28.75, according to steamer.

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Mongolian ..30 Aug. Carthaginian .12 Sept.
Corinthian . . 6 Sept Sicilian . . 13 Sept.

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

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.
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CANADA AND MANCHESTER.

From Manchester.	From Montreal.
2 Aug.—Manchester	Shipper .....Aug. 25
16 Aug.—*Manchester	Trader . . .Sept. 8
30 Aug.—*Manchester	Commerce.. Sept. 22
6 Sept.—Manchester	Importer ... Sept. 29

*Fitted with Cold Storage.

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

For further particulars apply to

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

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
BONAVENTURE UNION DEPOT

EXHIBITION AND LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS

TICKETS GOOD GOING ON ALL TRAINS.
GOING AUGUST 30th and 31st, SEPT. 1st and 2nd.
Good for Return up to SEPT. 15th, 1906.

MONTREAL —TO— ST. JOHN, N.B. AND BACK FOR $9.00.

LABOR DAY
Lowest One Way First Class Fare for the Round Trip to all Stations on the Line.

Good going September 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Return limit September 4th, 1906.

All trains of the Intercolonial Railway arrive and depart from the 'Bonaventure Union Depot.'

CITY TICKET OFFICE.
St. Lawrence Hall—141 St. James street, or Bonaventure Depot. Tel. Main 615.
J. J. McCONNIFF, City Pass. & Tkt. Agent.

H. A. PRICE, Asst. Genl. Pass. Agent.

P.S.—Write for free copy Tours to 'Summer Haunts,' via Ocean Limited.

Rutland Railroad
Windsor Street Station.
Trains Leave as follows:

8.50 a.m.—GREEN MOUNTAIN FLYER arriving Burlington 11.50 a.m., Troy 4.15 p.m., Albany 4.40 p.m. New York 8.00 p.m., Boston 7.45 p.m. Worcester 7.45 p.m.

7.10 p.m.—NIGHT EXPRESS, arriving Burlington 10.10 p.m., Troy 2.50 a.m., New York 7.13 a.m., Boston 7.00 a.m., Worcester 6.27 a.m.

Pullman Sleeping and Parlor cars on through trains.

Secure accommodations and tickets at 130 St. James street and Windsor Station.

T. M. FALLON,
City Passenger and Ticket Agent

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

GRAND TRU... WAY EM
CHEAP F... ION
OTTAWA and Retu... 3.50

Good going b... Saturday, Aug. 25. Return limit ... 27, 1906.

Special Train will leave Bonaventure Depot at 12.00 noon Saturday, August 25th. Returning, leave Ottawa at 6.30 p.m., same day.

EXHIBITIONS
TORONTO.
September 1 and 3 - - $7.00
Aug. 31, Sept. 2, 4, 5, 6, $10.00
Return Limit—Sept. 11, 1906.

Train Service—Leave Montreal 9 a.m., 8 p.m.. and 10.30 p.m. daily, Arrive Toronto 4.20 p.m., 6.10 a.m., 7.15 a.m.

SHERBROOKE.
September 5 and 6 - - $2.50
September 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 $3.35
Return Limit—September 10.

Train Service—Leave Montreal 8.01 a.m., 4.16 p.m., 8.15 p.m. Arrive Sherbrooke 11.22 a.m., 8.05 p.m., 11.40 p.m.

Special train will leave Montreal 7.20 a.m. September 5. Arrive Sherbrooke 10.55 a.m. Returning Special Train will leave Sherbrooke 10.30 p.m. on Sept. 5 and 6, for Montreal.

OTTAWA.
September, 10, 12, 14 - $2.60
September, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15 $3.50
Return limit, September 17th, 1906.

LEAVE MONTREAL †8 a.m., *9.40 a.m. †4.10 p.m., *7.30 p.m.

ARRIVE OTTAWA †11 a.m., *12.40 p.m. †7.10 p.m., *10.30 p.m.

Seaside Excursions
From MONTREAL to
PORTLAND AND RETURN - $7.50
OLD ORCHARD - - - - $7.80

Going Dates—Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1, 2, Return Limit Sept. 15, 1906.

Trains leave Montreal at 8 a.m. and 8.15 p.m.

Elegant cafe car service on day trains between Montreal and Portland. Sleeping cars on night trains.

LABOR DAY
SEPTEMBER 3rd.
Reduced Fares to

Quebec	$4.50	Hamilton	$10.65
Sherbrooke	3.35	London	12.95
Ottawa	3.50	Pt. Huron	10.65
Peterboro	8.15	Detroit	15.00
Toronto	10.00		

and all other points in Canada and return at

SINGLE (FIRST CLASS) FARE
Going dates—Sept. 1, 2, 3. Return limit—Sept. 4, 1906.

MONTREAL—BOSTON
And Points in New England States.
TWO TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY.
Leave Montreal 9.01 a.m., 8.40 p.m. Arrive Boston 6.55 p.m., 8.05 a.m.

Cafe-Parlor cars and through coaches on day trains. Sleeping cars and through coaches on night trains.

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

Abenakis Spr.	$2.35	Otterburn Park, incl. one admission to Park	.95
Alexandria	2.00	Plattsburgh, NY	3.00
Belœil	.80	Quebec	4.50
Cornwall	2.25	Richmond	2.65
Bluff Point	3.15	Riv. Beaudette	1.45
Burlington, Vt.	3.15	Rouse's Point	2.05
Hawkesbury	2.10	Sherbrooke	3.45
Hemmingford	1.25	St. Anne de B.	.80
Highgate Spr.	1.95	St. Hyacinthe	1.30
Howick	1.10	St. Remi	.80
Huntingdon	1.65	St. Johns	1.10
Lancaster	1.80	Valleyfield	1.25
Massena Spr.	2.80	Vaudreuil	.90
Ormstown	1.35	Ottawa	*3.60

ALSO MANY OTHER POINTS.

*Good returning until Monday morning trains only.

SUNDAY LOCAL TRAINS
From and To Montreal.
(For additional train service see Company's Time Tables.)

FOR VAUDREUIL — 9.40 a.m., 9.45 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 7.01 a.m., 8.40 a.m., 8.39 a.m., 11.35 a.m., 6.00 p.m., 6.25 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.45 p.m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ST. HYACINTHE and RICHMOND—8.00 a.m., 8.01 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 7.00 a.m., 6.50 p.m.

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

CITY TICKET OFFICES,
137 St. James Street. Telephones Main 460 and 461 or Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OTTAWA
AND RETURN FROM MONTREAL
$3.50
Good going Aug. 25th, 1906.
Return limit Aug 27th, 1906.

EXHIBITIONS

MONTREAL to TORONTO and RETURN
Sept. 1st and 3rd $7.00
Aug. 31st, Sept. 2, 4, 5 and 6 ..... 10.00
Return Limit, Sept. 11th, 1906.

Montreal to Sherbrooke and Return
September 5 and 6 ..... $2.50
September 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 ..... 3.35
Return Limit September 10th, 1906.

Montreal to Ottawa and Return.
Sept. 10, 12, 14 ..... $2.60
Sept. 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15 ..... 3.50
Return limit September 17th, 1906.

SPECIAL SUNDAY SERVICE
LEAVE MONTREAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

St. Eustache.

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

For Joliette, St. Gabriel and Three Rivers.

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

For Terrebonne, L'Epiphanie, Lanoraie.

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

LABOR DAY
CHEAP TRIPS.

Toronto	$10.00	Hamilton	$10.65
Ottawa	3.50	London	12.95
Quebec	4.50	Peterboro	8.15
Sherbrooke	3.35	Farnham	1.30
St. Johns, Q.	1.00	Labelle	3.20
Ste. Agathe	2.00	Knowlton	2.10
Magog	2.75	St. Faustin	2.45

and all other points in Canada, Port William and east at

Lowest ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE.

Good going September 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Return limit September 4th, 1906.

Sleeping and Parlor Car Service
Between
Montreal and Old Orchard Beach

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

SECOND SEASIDE EXCURSION FROM MONTREAL

St. John, N.B.	$9.00
St. Andrew's, N.B.	9.00
Portland, Me.	7.50
Old Orchard Beach	7.80

Good going August 30-31st, September 1st and 2nd.

Return limit, September 15th, 1906.

MOTOR CAR SERVICE
BETWEEN
MONTREAL—VAUDREUIL
AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS

Lv. Montreal 8.10 a.m. 12.20 p.m. 5.... p.m.
Ar. Vaudreuil 9.10 a.m. 1.20 p.m. 6.20 p.m.
Lv. Vaudreuil 10.20 a.m. 1.50 p.m. 5.20 p.m.
Ar. Montreal 11.20 a.m. 2.50 p.m. 6.20 p.m.

The above service will be daily, Sundays excepted.

Farm Laborers' Excursion
2nd CLASS
TO CANADIAN WEST
$12.00
Good Going from Montreal on August 30th 1906.

Full particulars on application

OTTAWA TRAINS.
7 Trains a day Each Way.
LEAVE WINDSOR STATION.
†8.45 a.m., *9.40 a.m., §10.00 a.m.
†4.00 p.m., *9.40 p.m., *10.15 p.m.
Parlor or Sleeping Cars on above trains.
LEAVE PLACE VIGER
†8.25 a.m., 10.45 p.m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sundays only.

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE
MONTREAL
—TO—
BOSTON
and New England Points.

Lv. Windsor Station 9.00 a.m. and 7.... p.m.
Arr. Boston .. .. .. 7.30 a.m. and 5.... p.m.
Parlor or Sleeping Cars on above trains.
City Ticket Office: 129 St. James st, Next Post Office.

Twenty-six Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Showery

VOL. XLVII., No. 200 — MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1906. — PRICE ONE CENT

VALPARAISO WILL BE REBUILT

The City to Rise From its Ashes More Beautiful Than Ever.

THE BODIES OF A THOUSAND VICTIMS HAVE ALREADY BEEN BURIED.

Valparaiso, Aug. 24.—As a result of the [illegible] courage of the people, and with the co-operation of the city government, Valparaiso will be rebuilt within a few years in a manner and more beautiful lines than before the disaster of Aug. 16.

The rain last night caused most of the people to desert the tents which they have occupied since the earthquake and return to their houses. Almost all of these walls are cracked, but there were no violent earth tremors during the night to-day. Many of the people walk long distances, carrying their household goods on their shoulders.

There are no conflagrations, but the blowing up of damaged structures with dynamite continues, and loud explosions are frequently heard. Otherwise the town has assumed an almost normal appearance. Many business houses have been reopened. The residences on Alegre and Victoria Hills, which are occupied principally by Englishmen, Americans and Germans, suffered comparatively little damage.

In the quarter of the city which suffered most severely, entire streets have been practically wiped out.

One thousand of those who were killed by the earthquake already have been buried, and there are more than a thousand corpses beneath the ruins.

For relief purposes, the city has been divided into ten sections, so that assistance may be extended systematically to those who require it. Provisions are abundant.

The foreign merchants of the city have appointed a committee to assist in the relief work. Several of the consuls have received orders from their countries to send home such of their countrymen as have not the means to re-establish themselves or pay their own passage to their own country. Sheds are being constructed for the shelter of the destitute.

The railway service is being re-established.

President Riesco is expected to arrive here to-morrow. Government engineers from other provinces have been ordered to come to Valparaiso to assist in making plans for the reconstruction of the city.

The summary punishment meted out to those who were caught stealing has put a stop to robberies.

The import duties on foodstuffs have been temporarily suspended.

Street traffic was paralyzed to-day by a heavy rain, which also caused much damage to the buildings weakened by the earthquake. Many refugees have been taken on board ships of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company at Santiago.

SHOCKS AT SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Sydney, N. S. W., August 24.—There have been slight shocks of earthquake at Carcoar, 25 miles from Bathurst, N. S. W.

MUST RECROSS THE OCEAN.

BURLY IDLERS THAT CAN FIND NO WORK.

Toronto, Aug. 24.—A burly Englishman named Henry Claxton came up before Police Magistrate Denison to-day, charged with vagrancy. Claxton has just finished a thirty days' term on a similar charge, and claims there is no work to be done in Canada. The magistrate asked what could be done in the case, and Crown Attorney Corley said he thought such undesirable citizens should be sent back to their homes. Staff Inspector Archibald added that he believed arrangements were being made to send back about half a dozen immigrants who had proved useless. Claxton would be sent to England with them. A week's remand was given, after which the prisoner will be sent back to England.

QUEENS-SHELBURNE CASE

AN APPEAL TO BE TAKEN FROM DECISION OF COURT AT LIVERPOOL, N.S.

Halifax, Aug. 24.—Notice has been given that an appeal has been taken from the decision of the court at Liverpool which dismissed the charges of disqualification brought against the Hon. W. S. Fielding. The appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of Canada.

THE SULTAN HAS A RELAPSE.

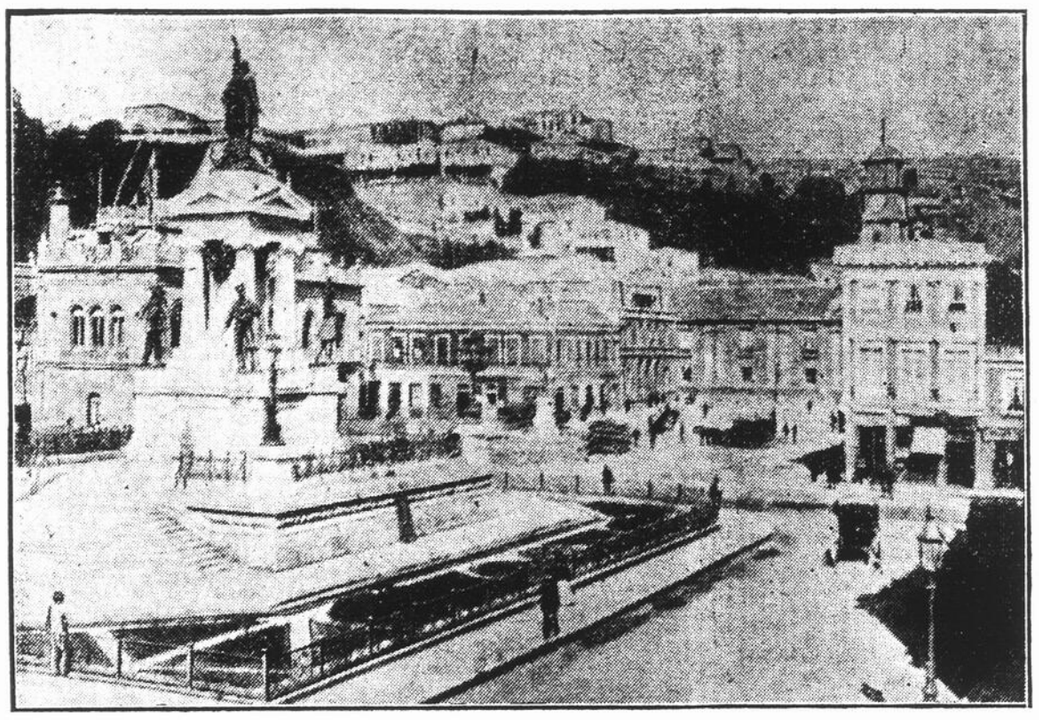
Vienna, Aug. 25.—The correspondent at Constantinople of the 'New Free Press' states that the Sultan of Turkey has had another relapse, but he attended the Selamlik on Friday.

DEATH OF JOHN EWING.

Richmond, Aug. 24.—On Friday there passed away at Melbourne, Que., Mr. John Ewing, registar of the County of Richmond, in the sixty-third years of his age. The funeral will take place from his late residence to the Congregational Church, Melbourne, on Monday, Aug. 27, at 2 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S REOPENS.

St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, will be reopened to-morrow. Professor Mackenzie, the minister in charge, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.



THE ARTURO PRATT MONUMENT, VALPARAISO, CHILI.

The most tasteful, as well as the most elaborate, monument in Valparaiso was that erected in the central plaza in honor of Arthur Pratt, commander of the battleship 'Esmeralda,' and the other heroes of the sea-fight at Iquique.

COLLINS CAPTURED

Is the Man Believed to be the Murderer of Miss Mary McAulay.

St. John, N. B., August 25. — A man, who is believed to be the murderer of Miss Mary McAulay, niece of Rev. Father McAulay, was captured last night after a hard pursuit. He is Thomas J. Collins, a young laborer, who worked for Father McAulay, and who disappeared the day of the murder. The police got on his trail on Thursday, and traced him fifty miles down the south shore. They located him in the woods near St. George yesterday, and formed a cordon around the place, closing in until they caught him. When arrested, he was ill and exhausted, having walked night and day since the murder, over a hundred and fifty miles. He admitted his identity, but denied the murder, saying he left McAulay's place because he had a quarrel with Miss McAulay.

GALE ON LAKE ONTARIO.

Three Masted Schooner Blown Ashore on Toronto Island.

Toronto, Aug. 24.—A terrific gale blew over this city early to-day. The morning trips of several boats were cancelled. The 'Reuben Dowd,' Captain George, a three-masted schooner from Fair Haven, with 725 tons of coal, was blown ashore on the lake shore side of the Island just near to the Eastern Gap. She is hard aground. The 'Reuben Dowd' is owned by the Conger Coal Company.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

LOSS OF $250,000 ON WEST FOURTH STREET.

New York, August 24.—Nearly an entire front block of buildings on West 4th street, between Mercer and Greene streets, were partially burned to-day, causing damage to a dozen firms, exceeding $250,000. The fire was confined to the upper floors of the several buildings, but the great volumes of water poured in by the firemen seriously damaged everything below. The fire started on the top floor of the six-story buildings at 21-23 West Fourth street, which is entirely occupied by Donniger Bros., makers of hats and caps. Then it made its way to the eight-story building on the corner of Mercer street. The two upper floors of this structure were gutted and the lower floors flooded.

Buffalo, N. Y., August 25. — Messrs. Hurd Bros. lumber yard on the Blackwell Canal was destroyed by fire to-night. The yard contained over 2,000,000 feet of lumber, valued at $75,000.

NO MORE HARVESTERS FROM CAPE BRETON.

Sydney, N. S., August 25. — As a result of influence brought to bear upon the Canadian Pacific Railway by the Dominion Coal Company, there will not be any more harvest excursions this year from Cape Breton. On the first one some hundreds of men went from here and Glace Bay and a second was advertised, but it has been cancelled. The coal companies find it very hard to get enough help to man their mines, and their output is being greatly lessened by the scarcity of laborers. Throughout the whole of Cape Breton there is a big demand for men, and good wages are being paid.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Blackader of Montreal on the Alcohol Question.

Toronto, Aug. 25.— Montreal physicians were again prominent in the proceedings of the sectional meetings of the British Medical Association yesterday. In the section of therapeutics the use of alcohol in treatment was the topic of discussion, and its judicious use was favored.

'Alcohol as a remedial agent goes back to hoary antiquity,' stated Dr. Blackader, of Montreal. It has received the sanction of nearly all the fathers of medicine. Still there has been some opposition, particularly in the last twenty years or so. Many regard alcohol as of doubtful value as a stimulant, considering it rather a narcotic. Briefly, those opposed say that it fills no important position, and they add, that social reasons impel that its use be discontinued. It is my part to present these divergent views as clearly as possible.

'As to the heart action, alcohol effects very little stimulation, some say. If any at all, the stimulation was slight and fleeting. On the other hand, depression resulted. It had been claimed that alcohol increased the heart output, but it was evident that large doses of alcohol diminished the blood pressure. Some say that the action on the circulation was nil.

'In Montreal wards we find that the stimulated action of the heart has been overestimated, and that it is somewhat feeble and transitory. The action on the nervous system is more complex. It is certainly depressing on the centres of judgment, discernment and control. Of course, as you will perceive, this does not conflict with the use of alcohol in surgical matters, as we want rest, not stimulation. In resisting the power of bacteria, large doses are not justified by experience.

'As a food, alcohol can be utilized when other foods can be given with difficulty. It requires no digestion, and it aids in the digestion of other foods. In fever and other conditions of exhaustion alcohol places no tax on the digestive organs, and increases the secretion that favors other digestion. Used judiciously, alcohol leaves fewer after effects than any other narcotic.'

Dr. Meltzer, of New York, and Dr. Dixon, of Cambridge, favor the use of alcohol in small doses for medicinal purposes.

In the section of opthalmology, 'Visual tests for public services' was discussed. Dr. Coote, the Quebec oculist, condemned the tests under which candidates became St. Lawrence river pilots. These tests he claimed were entirely inadequate. As an oculist, he had examined and rejected men who were accepted by the departmental examiner. On one occasion, one whom he had marked defective, met with an accident while an official pilot.

Dr. Page, of Quebec, introduced himself as the one who had charge of the tests at Quebec. He denied that the instructions were not carried out, and described the procedure in ascertaining acuteness of vision.

Dr. Hudson, of Westmount, condemned patent medicines in scathing terms.

These sections brought the regular proceedings of the meeting of British Medical Association to a close. A number of the delegates have arranged to stay for the meetings of the National Sanitarium Association of Canada next week.

A largely attended soiree in honor of the British medicos was held at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club last night.

To-day a series of excursions are being made to Niagara Falls and other points of interest.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 25.—The 'Outlook,' referring to the meeting of the British Medical Association in Toronto, says that medical science is likely to gain immensely by the interchange of ideas, especially the management of hospitals, as Toronto itself owns one of the best children's hospitals in the world.

STEAMER ASHORE.

The 'Twickenham' on the Rocks of Island off British Columbia Coast.

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 25.—The steamer 'Twickenham,' a large vessel from Java, loaded with six thousand tons of sugar for Vancouver, struck on San Juan Island, two miles south of the limekiln, on Thursday night and remains fast. The forepeak is full of water and other damage was sustained. The steamer 'Maude' from the British Columbia Salvage Company, Victoria, has gone to her assistance and will summon other salvage steamers from the same company if necessary.

CASTORISM.

A WARNING TO ITS ALLEGED NEW PROMOTERS.

The 'Canada' publishes a leader on the attitude of certain French-Canadian organs towards Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party. The journals referred to are more especially the 'Nationaliste,' the 'Croix,' the 'Verité' and the 'Evenement.' The writer reproaches the 'Croix' and the 'Verité' with representing Sir Wilfrid as a traitor to his religion, while the 'Nationaliste' takes the lead in representing him as a traitor to his race.

The 'Canada' considers the movement as a revival of the 'Castor' (or ultramontane) spirit, and it says: 'The 'Verité,' the 'Croix' and the 'Nationaliste' may continue to denounce 'the great treason' of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but they cannot alter the facts. Canada cannot be governed in the exclusive interest of one religion or one race. Those who understand what responsibility means, in either of the two political parties, cannot ignore that truth. In a constitutional and heterogeneous country, tolerance is a duty. Fraternity and kindness which men owe to one another are not the only grounds for such tolerance, and reason as well as common sense makes it a law. Why try and lead our compatriots towards chimerical views? A Catholic or a French party planted in our midst would at once be crushed like glass, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself, with all his prestige, would be powerless to give it consistency and life. After 1870 the Comte de Chambord could have secured the throne of his ancestors if he would only have accepted the flag of his country and of his period. He demanded the white flag and died an exile! The Canadian 'Castors,' who admire the act of Henri V., would like Sir Wilfrid Laurier to follow the example of the last of the Bourbons. They forget, poor people, that we are not living in a homogeneous country like France, and, moreover, that the action of the noble exile, "the son of a miracle," gave birth to the third Republic, and that the white flag became the shroud of monarchy.'

HORSE THIEF SENTENCED.

Winnipeg, August 25. — H. Duryea was sent to the penitentiary yesterday for two years for horse stealing. Before leaving the court room he declared positively that he would kill the magistrate when released. He is a recent arrival from France, and has a police record there.

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Liverpool, Aug. 25.—A large number of friends from Glasgow and North Stornoway were present to bid Sir Daniel Macmillan, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, good-by to-day. He sailed on the Canadian Pacific liner 'Empress of Ireland.'

RUSSIAN SITUATION

Government to Continue Fight Against Revolutionists

A DEATH SENTENCE ANNULLED BY GOVERNOR-GENERAL KAULBARS.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 24.—At a session of the cabinet to-night, which lasted several hours, the conclusion was reached that in view of the existing conditions, any relaxation in the rigor of the government's policy is utterly out of the question, and that it is necessary to continue the battle against the revolutionary forces with all the means at command.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 24.—A meeting of factory hands in the Bakmatt district to-night was dispersed by Cossacks, who fired upon the working people, killing or wounding several of them. A member of the late parliament named Torshin was arrested to-day at Seadonsk, in the province of Voronesh, for distributing revolutionary proclamations.

DEATH SENTENCE ANNULLED.

Odessa, Aug. 24.—Governor-General Kaulbars, to-day for the first time annulled a court-martial's death sentence. The case was that of a peasant named Rymska, whose punishment for a political offence was commuted to ten years at hard labor. It is rumored that Kaulbars yesterday received a letter from the peasants union, threatening him with immediate death if he confirmed the sentence.

HUGE SUMS STOLEN DAILY.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 24.—Sums amounting to hundreds of thousands of roubles are stolen daily from railway stations, trains, banks and factories throughout the country. A large store of arms, ammunition and bombs has been discovered at Trafalis. The sum of 148,000 roubles consigned to the state bank by private persons has been stolen from the mail train in the Caucasus.

REGIMENT MUTINIES.

Odessa, Aug. 24—The 11th and 12th sap per battalions, encamped at Morzovka, near Odessa, mutinied last night. They met and passed a resolution not to fire on the revolutionists if called upon. Officers of the battalions who tried to break up the meeting were beaten by the soldiers.

SMIRNOFF OUTRAGE.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 24.—Anna Smirnoff, the young dressmaker, who was recently whipped by men of the Chevalier Guard, for jeering them, has received official notification that her complaint against the officers of the Chevalier Guards has been officially referred to the Minister of War together with the documents in the case, including the depositions of the physicians who attended her.

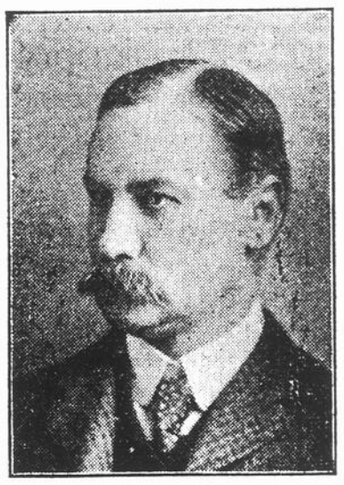
ALD. WHITE NAMED.

SAID THAT HE WILL BE THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE IN ST. ANTOINE DIVISION.

The Conservatives of St. Antoine Division will place a candidate in the field in opposition to the government nominee for the vacancy in that division, for the Quebec Legislature.

Ald. White, K.C., will be the man.

The party leaders held a private meeting on Wednesday night last when the



ALD. J. W. WHITE.

situation in St. Antoine Division was discussed at length. Several of those present were in favor of naming a candidate without further delay; but, after further consideration it was decided to wait a few days before making a decision.

A 'Witness' representative was informed this morning that Ald. J. W. White will be the unanimous choice of the Conservative party and that a cablegram was sent to him in England this week requesting his consent to allow his name to go before the convention. It is said that Ald. White will return to Montreal immediately and that after consulting his party leaders he will accept the nomination in St. Antoine and run as a straight Conservative candidate.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Spanish Minister of Justice, backed by King Alfonso, is planning to abolish religious oaths before the courts. The Liberal journals speak in warm praise of the project, and look upon it as the beginning of a new era for Spain.

The London newspapers are poking fun at President Roosevelt's attempt at spelling reform, and decline to believe that scholarly minds will sacrifice the history and meaning of the language by adopting 'the Carnegoe.'

There is another rumor in London to-day that the Duke of Connaught will visit Canada in October.

The Assembly of New South Wales passed last night the second reading of a bill to prohibit race track gambling and betting.

The Cuban insurgents have evacuated the town of San Juan de Martinez, and are moving westward. The movement, it is said, is not with the intention of occupying Guanes, neither is it a retreat, as Guerra's force is larger than has been supposed, numbering probably 2,000 men, well supplied with arms and money.

The British steamer 'Twickenham,' with a cargo of sugar from Java, is ashore on San Juan Island, on the British Columbian coast.

The British Columbia salmon canners say the $500 poll tax on Chinese laborers is seriously hindering the work of their factories, and are agitating to have it put back to the old figure of $100. The labor union men are opposing this might and main, claiming that the canners can get all the labor they need if they only pay living wages, but that white men cannot live in that country on less.

A blind man, who lost his sight in a mine explosion at Phoenix, B.C., four years ago, and is now in Montreal on his way from Boston to James Bay, last night told a pitiful story to the city police. A boy whom he had employed to guide him from Boston rifled his pockets of $80 while he was taking his bath, and decamped, leaving him stranded, without friends, and $10 as his only funds.

An Italian laborer working yesterday evening in an excavation for the Light, Heat and Power Company on the corner of Craig and St. Urbain streets, was buried all but his head by a fall of earth. After some labor, he was dug out, very badly bruised, but with no injuries from which he is not expected to recover.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

Another Rumor That He Will Come to Canada in October

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 25.—The Birmingham 'Post' says it is stated that it as may expected the Duke of Connaught leaves England in October for Canada he will be the bearer of an autograph letter from the King to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

SALMON CANNERS' PROTEST

WANT CHINESE POLL TAX REDUCED TO ORIGINAL AMOUNT.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 25.—The salmon canners have been quick to take advantage of the starting of the agitation to reduce the poll tax on Chinese. They have memoralized the Dominion Fisheries Commission now sitting here upon the question, have complained of the labor famine, and asked that the commission use its influence to have the tax reduced from $500 to the original figure of $100. They argue that owing to the larger tax, which they consider excessive, no Chinese have come here within recent years, which has resulted not only in making labor scarce, but in increasing the wages to such an extent as to make the work of putting the salmon pack together unduly expensive.

There is no mincing of language by the union labor men of British Columbia in opposing a remission or reduction of the present prohibitive head tax of $500 on Chinese. Mr. Frank Phillips, president of the Miners' Union in British Columbia, says: 'Of course we are against it. There is no scarcity of labor. Any man who wants laborers can get them if he will pay a fair price. What is a fair price? Well, three dollars a day. A man cannot live in this country on less.

STENSLAND SEEN IN LONDON

SO SAYS A NEWSPAPER MAN, WHO KNEW HIM IN CHICAGO.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 24.—Paul O. Stensland, the missing president of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank of Chicago, was in London on Aug. 10, according to a letter received to-day by Madison relatives of Peer O. Stromme, formerly a Chicago newspaper man. Stromme, who knew Stensland well, writes that he met the banker in London, and went to call on him later in Stensland's apartment. Stromme says that Stensland apparently had plenty of money.

SHOWERY.

South-westerly winds; fine and moderately warm; Sunday, south-easterly winds, becoming showery.

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 funerals 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.

CAVERS.—At Ormstown, on Aug. 21, 1906, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. John S. Cavers.

GLADWISH — On Aug. 12, 1906, at 537 Cadieux street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Will. Gladwish.
London and Kent, Eng., papers please copy.

NICKLE — At 979 Cadieux street, on Aug. 16, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Nickle, a son.

NICHOLSON — At 376 Clark street, Montreal Annex, on Aug. 16, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. Norman Nicholson, a daughter.

MARRIED.

BURTON—WICHER.—On Aug. 22, 1906, at Chalmers Presbyterian Church, Toronto, Fanny May, daughter of the late Rev. John Woodmare Wicher and Mrs. Wicher, to Mr. E. Franklin Burton, of the University of Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Burton, by the Rev. Prof. Edward Wicher, of San Francisco, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Edwin Pearson, of Centennial Methodist Church, and the Rev. H. A. McPherson, of Chalmers Presbyterian Church.

DENNIS — SIFTON — At Siftonia Lodge, Banff, on Aug. 13, 1906, Nellie Louise Sifton, daughter of Chief Justice and Mrs. Sifton, and niece of the Hon. Clifford Sifton, to George Clark-Dennis, grandson of the late Judge Clark, of Cobourg, and nephew of J. S. Dennis, of Calgary.

FRASER—BOYD.—At Christ Church, Niagara Falls, Ont., by the Rev. Stewart Huston, Dean of Niagara, on Aug. 21, 1906, Lillian Clare Boyd, daughter of Mrs. H. Bender, to J. Wells Fraser, manager Bank of Nova Scotia, Arnprior, Ont., and son of the Rev. J. B. Fraser, M.D., Annan, Ont.

GELINAS—SANDELIN.—At the Congregational Church, Waterville, Que., on Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1906, by the Rev. Galen H. Craik, Trefele Gelinas, to Ellen Coraline Sandelin.

HOLMES — McGLASHAN — Montreal, Aug. 22, 1906, at the Congregational Church, Amherst Park, by the Rev. R. G. Rice, B.A., B.D., pastor of Zion Congregational Church, assisted by the Rev. W. J. Davy, the pastor, James Tarlton Holmes, son of Mr. Robert Holmes, Back River, P.Q., to Gertrude Sanborn McGlashan, youngest daughter of the late George Mc Glashan, commercial traveller.
Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, papers, please copy.

SHAW—CROSSLEY—On Aug. 23, at Olivet Baptist Church, by the Rev. J. L. Gilmour, B.D., M. Margaret, eldest daughter of Thos. A. Crossley, Westmount, to J. Hampden Shaw.

DIED.

BIDWELL.—On Aug. 24, 1906, Jane Adams, daughter of James Adams, Allan's Corners, Que., and wife of John Bidwell, Cowansville, aged 51 years.
Funeral on Sunday afternoon.

FINN—At Everett, Wash., on July 25, 1906, after a brief illness, Leslie C. Finn, aged 22 years and three months, only son of the late Edmund H. Finn, of Somerset, Wis.

MACKAY.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 22, 1906, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, John Mackay, formerly of Dornoch, Scotland.
Funeral from his late residence, 16 Kinkora ave., city, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

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
300 St. James St.

DYEING
—AND—
CLEANING
AS IT SHOULD BE
DONE ONLY

Excellent results and prompt returns guaranteed.
Every facility is ours for perfect general dyeing and cleaning. Let us figure with you during your autumn renovating at home.
MONTREAL DYE WORKS,
Office: 15B BLEURY STREET

WEST WARD.

Having been requested by many friends to stand for aldermanic honors in the seat lately vacated through the death of Ald. Carter, I beg to announce myself as a candidate, pledging myself favorable to any reform in the interests of the city.
I, therefore, solicit the votes and assistance of my friends, pledging that their confidence will not be misplaced if I am elected to the Council.

GEO. MABURY.

Karn economy means saving dollars on a piano purchased. See the beautiful Karn Piano before buying an inferior instrument—Layton Bros., 1441 Peel street.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED
Saturday, Aug. 25.

CARSLEY'S FOR BOYS' SCHOOL CLOTHING

BOYS' SERGE SUITS, in Navy, Blue and Black, fine quality imported goods, strongly made, and well finished. Two special values, $4.75 and **$5.50**

BOYS' SERGE PANTS, in Grey, Brown and Navy, smartly cut and well finished; pants that wear well and look well. Special **39c**

BOYS' BLACK RUBBER COATS, dull finish, well made, strongly sewn, waterproof and economical; sizes, 00 to 3. Special, Monday **$2.40**

BOYS' FANCY TWEED PANTS, in check and stripe mixtures, strongly made and well fashioned. Special, Monday **53c**

SCHOOL DRESSES FOR THE GIRLS

Great preparations have been made for this event; no pains nor expense have been spared to secure the best possible styles and values. We have dresses from all the leading fashion centres. NOTE THESE:—

GIRLS' DRESSES, of fine quality Canvas Cloth, in Navy, Cardinal and Brown, made in sailor style, trimmed with several rows of Hercules braid around neck, collar and cuffs; sizes, 6 to 14 years. On Sale, Monday **$2.45**

Girls' Puster Brown Dresses, of Polka Dot Canvas Cloth; shades of Navy, Green and Red, trimmed with box pleats and several rows of Hercules braid; waist and sleeves lined. Sizes, 6 to 14 years. Sale, Monday **$2.65**

MORE NEW FALL DRESS GOODS

Latest Designs at Lowest Prices

New Bradford Tweeds, 44 inches wide, all the latest colors for summer wear. Special **51c**

New Homespun Suitings, in Light Grey, Oxford, Navy, Fawn and green, 52 inches wide. Special **32c**

New Fancy Tweed, in a choice rang of small shadow checks and stripes, 44 inches wide. Monday, Special **56c**

GIRLS' UNDERWEAR

Children's Natural Color Fine Merino Finish Vests, high neck, long sleeves; drawers to match; sizes, 20 to 32. Price, 23c to **44c**

Girls' Natural Wool Vests, high neck, long sleeves; special value for school children; sizes, 20 to 32; ankle length drawers to match. Price, 59c to **94c**

GIRLS' HOSIERY

Girls' Black Ribbed Cashmere Hose, full fashioned, spliced heels and toes, with double soles; sizes, 4½ to 8½. Prices, 15c to **26c**

Children's Ribbed Cashmere Hose, full fashioned, double spliced heels and toes; sizes, 4½ to 8½. Prices, 25c to **46c**

BOYS' SCHOOL BOOTS

Boys' Black Buff Lace Boots, with heavy soles; a strong school boot; size, 11 to 13. Special, .. **$1.05**
Size 1 to 5. Special **$1.25**

Little Gent's Black Box Calf Boots, strongly made of best quality Box Calf; sizes, 11 to 2; worth $2.25. Our Special **$1.70**

BOYS' AND GIRLS' HATS

Ready to Wear Straw Hats, trimmed with fancy blue ribbon, all the latest styles. Worth as much as $1.25. Our special price, **84c**

Fancy New York Styles, in good quality Duck, with trimmings of Brown and Blue Ribbon, a good school hat. Usual price, 75c. Monday **59c**

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

THE REV. J. H. McLEAN WILL PREACH.

The Rev. J. H. McLean, of Chicago, will occupy the pulpit of the American Presbyterian Church on Sunday at both services. He is a Canadian by birth, and a graduate of the McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago. A year ago he filled the pulpit of Christ Church, Chicago, for six months in the absence of Bishop Cheney, who is one of the oldest and probably the most famous pastor in Chicago and the west. Mr. McLean leaves in September for South America, where he is under appointment for work in Chili under the auspices of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of America.

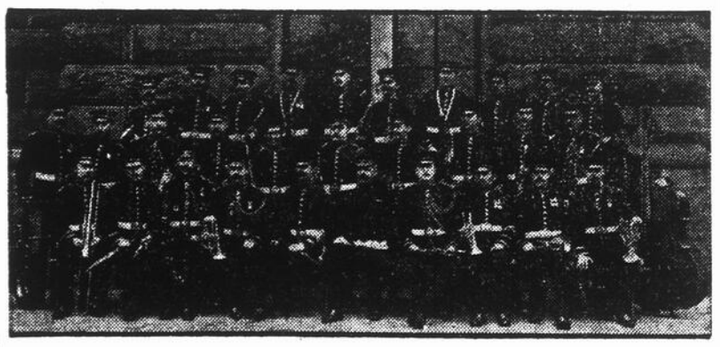
EASTERN MEN'S OWN.

Mr. Cordner addressed the Eastern Men's Own last Sunday afternoon, taking for his topic, 'To be, to do, and be without.' There was not one of us who did not wish to be something in this world. The most important thing we should try to be in this world was to become men in the proper sense of the term. Men who would be willing to do the work assigned them by God—men who would forget self and try to be of help to their fellow men. It was also important that we should do something. We should never allow an opportunity to pass to speak a kind word or perform a kind act when we realized that we would never have that privilege again. We should do all the little things expected of us as well as possible, and if we were called on to do something more important we should know something better than was expected of us. There were plenty of things e could do without in this world which were stumbling-blocks to others who had not such strong wills, and we should sacrifice a little for their welfare.

MR. MORSE GOES WEST.

Mr. F. W. Morse, general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, is leaving this evening on another tour of the western line of the new transcontinental. He intends to look over the stretch between the mountains and the coast, and he will spend some time at Prince Rupert, the city which is to spring up on the Pacific coast at the terminus of the new line.

LIFE GUARDS BAND



Following is the programme which will be given at the Arena this evening by the band of His Majesty's 2nd Life Guards, which arrives in Montreal today:

1. March—'La Reine de Saba'..Gounod
2. Grand Selection—'Cavalleria Rusticana'.. .. ..Mascagni
3. Berceuse de Jocelyn.. .. .. ..Godard
   Soloist—Corporal Harman.
4. Ballet Egyptienne.. .. ..Luigini
   (1) Allegro non troppo. (2) Allegretto. (3) Andante expressive. In these pretty pieces certain characteristic effects derived from the music of the East are used. These are, however, by no means overdone, and the pieces are, otherwise Western enough in tonality and treatment. They require no detailed description, their melodies being of the kind that is perfectly intelligible at first hearing.
5. Overture—'Tampa'.. .. ..Herold
6. Grand Selection — Reminiscences of Tschaikowsky.. .. ..Godfrey
   Containing: Danse Russe—Trepak—Chant sans Paroles—Valse from 'Sleeping Beauty'—Song of Sadness—and Finale from 1812 Overture.
7. (a) 'Pilgrims' Chorus,' (b) Song, 'O Star of Eve'—Tannhauser..Wagner
8. Morceau for piccolo—'The Lark's Festival'.. .. .. Denmare
   Soloist—Corporal Jesse.
9. Allegro Moderato from the Unfinished Symphony in B Minor.. ..Schubert
10. Nautical Fantasia—'Trafalgar'.. .. ..Miller

Synopsis: Introducting—Night — The Middle Watch—Sail ahead—Drum beats to quarters—Bearing down on the enemy—The Admiral's Signal—The Action—'Rule Britannia'—The Wounded—Death of Nelson—Hands 'Bout Ship—Homeward Bound—Finale.

'God Save the King.'

Karn economy means saving dollars on a piano purchased. See the beautiful Karn Piano before buying an inferior instrument—Layton Bros., 1441 Peel street.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 25.

WEST WARD CANDIDATES

ELECTORS WILL SOON HAVE TO CHOOSE BETWEEN SEVERAL ASPIRANTS.

Mr. H. Markland Molson, who will be presented with a requisition to stand as a candidate for the aldermanic vacancy in the West Ward created by the death of Ald. Carter, is a native of Montreal; he has been connected with the city from his boyhood; he has financial connections with many of the largest and most important firms in the city; and he has made a study of municipal affairs. Born in 1856, he was educated at the Lennoxville College, and afterwards spent three years in Germany and one in France. He possesses a thorough knowledge of French, which he speaks fluently. On his return to Montreal, he immediately took up a position in the Molsons Bank, rising to be assistant manager, which post he resigned on the death of his uncle, the late Mr. J. H. R. Molson, and he was then appointed to the board of directors. He is also a director of the City and District Savings Bank, a vice-president of the Montreal Cotton Company, and a director of the National Trust Company, the Crown Life Insurance Company, the Standard Drain Pipe Company, the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, and the Canada Paper Company. Mr. Molson also has his own private business, the Molson warehouses in the east end.



MR. H. MARKLAND MOLSON.

Mr. Molson has had considerable experience in municipal affairs in Dorval, of which municipality he was mayor for the longest term provided for by the charter, two years, his term of office expiring in 1904. He has been a member of the Dorval municipal council for several years, and has taken a prominent part in the improvement of that municipality's administration. For many years past Mr. Molson has followed municipal affairs in Montreal with the keenest interest and attention, and has been invited repeatedly to stand for the City Council, but his business affairs have not permitted him to do so up to the present time. The petition asking him to accept nomination has been signed by nearly every one of the prominent taxpayers in the West Ward, and will be presented very shortly. He has intimated his willingness to accept nomination. He is the eldest son of Mr. W. Markland Molson, and is unmarried.

In a brief interview with a 'Witness' reporter Mr. Molson, without stating his whole programme, discussed a few of the municipal questions of the day.

'Regarding the gas question,' he said, 'I am not prepared to say, without having studied the question, whether a short or a long franchise would be in the best interests of the city. As a rule, I am against long franchises, but in this case concessions and considerations may be offered which would render it the best policy for the city to grant to the company a long franchise. I cannot express myself definitely on that point without careful consideration and enquiry into the question.

'I have always felt very strongly on the question of our roads. They are in a very bad state indeed, and urgently need putting into a satisfactory condition. But there is another matter which, to my mind, is even more urgent than that of either gas or roads, and that is our water supply.

'There can be no doubt that we have bad water, and I consider that steps should be taken without delay to secure good water for the citizens at any price. The question is one that will not brook delay, and, in my opinion, outweighs in importance that of gas or roads improvement.'

Mr. Max Goldstein, B.C.L., has well-defined views on the various questions of importance which are agitating the municipality at the present time. 'I would place gas and electricity on the same basis,' he said to a 'Witness' representative the other day. 'I think the negotiations should be seriously entered into in a fair spirit to secure a reduction on the price of both. It must not be a question of a hold-up. If that were attempted, and if I were in the City Council, I would look around for means to take the company's franchise away from them. But I am always ready to admit that there is something to be said on both sides. I think that under present conditions the shorter the term of the charter the better. In fairness to the other side, however, we have to consider what would be a sufficient length of term to make their investment a steady paying one. I could not put any limit on the price of gas at the present time, because I have not studied that part of the question sufficiently. I would rather have another contract with the Gas Company, if we can arrange one on fair terms, than have a municipally managed gas plant.

'There are many things in the city which require even more attention than this, I think. One of the very first things we ought to attend to is the condition of the streets. It is a public scandal and the subject of prejudicial criticism from every visitor who comes here and sees our roads.'

'Would you be in favor of extending the sources of revenue, Mr. Goldstein?'

'There is no alternative. We have got to do so. If the present revenue is insufficient, we have got to find more. But I am convinced that the city, on the present basis of taxation, should be able to obtain sufficient from these important franchises to do much more than is being done just now. I think the franchises should be made sources of considerably increased revenue, so as to make taxation fall as lightly as possible on the ordinary taxpayer, who helps to keep these big concerns going by paying his car fares, etc. Then again, I am convinced that the efforts of the council should be concentrated towards the reduction of the water rate. There is a good deal in what Mr. Justice Mathieu said the other day. The privileges granted under our law to real estate are now a subject for proper revision. They are an inheritance from the old feudal days, and they are not adapted to the present times. That should be taken into consideration.

'With regard to the street railway franchise, I would place this franchise on the same basis as any other. The general principle should be to have the term of the franchise as short as possible. We are developing so rapidly that we cannot tell what may happen to render a long franchise unfair on the taxpayers. I would like to see an arrangement made with the M. S. R. to permit of the extension of its lines as rapidly as possible throughout the whole of the surrounding district. At the same time, it is ridiculous that the company should pay percentage to the city only on the receipts from those of its lines within the city limits. That percentage should come out of the total of the company's receipts from the operation of the whole of its lines. I would certainly consider that to be one of the first things requiring rectification. I do not think it was ever intended that the percentage should be paid as the Privy Council recently decided.

'At the present time the administration of our road department is bad. I am not going to blame the Road Committee for that. It may be the fault of the existing system.

'Then there is the question of administration by commissioners—whether the city would not be better administered by commissioners, having all the executive power, while the City Council limited its work to legislation. That is a matter worthy of consideration.



MR. MAX GOLDSTEIN, B.C.L.

'What is wanted in this city is a good deal of compromise, plenty of tact, and a determination to look after the city's interests first. Do not run away with the idea that all you have to do is to offer a by-law and then that the whole thing is done. It is easy enough to put yourself on record as offering a by-law giving the city everything and the companies nothing at all. But that is all bluff; there must be give and take. We want broad-minded men in the City Council, ready to give and take, but whose first interests shall be those of the city.'

Mr. Goldstein also referred to the practice of contractors of blocking up the sidewalks during building operations. This, he said, should be stopped.

Maxwell Goldstein, K.C., B.C.L., was born at Quebec, in the year 1863, and is the son of Mr. Adolphe Goldstein. Mr. Goldstein received his early education in the Quebec High School, of which institution he is a medallist, and afterwards he came to study law at McGill University, where he graduated in March, 1882, carrying off the Elizabeth Holmes gold medal. Before coming to Montreal he was for a few months in the law offices of the well-known firm of Holt, Irvine & Pemberton, in Quebec. Here he studied under Messrs. Kerr, Carter & McGibbon.

Mr. Goldstein is probably the youngest graduate that ever passed through the law faculty of McGill, having been only nineteen years old when he obtained his degree. He had to await his majority for admission to practice, and received his diploma in May, 1884. On the day following his admission he became a member of the firm of his patrons, which, owing to the departure of Mr. McGibbon, became that of Kerr, Carter & Goldstein. After Mr. Kerr's death the firm became Carter & Goldstein, and remained thus until a few years ago, when Mr. Beullac became a member, and it has since been known under the name of Carter, Goldstein & Beullac.

In 1892 Mr. Goldstein married Miss Rosalie Stern, daughter of Mr. [illegible] Stern, of Toronto. They have [illegible] and one daughter. He was [illegible] Counsel in July, 1903.

Mr. Goldstein has had a very extensive practice. He is president of the Montefiore Club, honorary counsel of the Baron de Hirsch Institute, solicitor for the Imperial German consulate and the Imperial Austro-Hungarian consulate.

'CANADA GAZETTE.'

Ottawa, Aug. 24. Incorporation has been granted by letters patent to the International Marine Signal Co., with authorized capital of $1,200,000, head office in Ottawa, to manufacture all kinds of aids to navigation. The incorporators are Mr. Thomas L. Wilson, the discoverer of acetylene gas; Mrs. Wilson; Mr. H. A. Little, of Woodstock, and Mrs. Little; and Mr. Alfred M. Scott, of Ottawa.

The authorized capital of the Hespeler Woollen Mills has been increased from $175,000 to $1,000,000.

The Imperial Ice Cream Company has been chartered by Montreal people with an authorized capital of $200,000.

The Dominion Fire Insurance Company will apply to parliament next session for an extension of time to retain its license from the government.

SWORDS TO BE WORN.

Ottawa, Aug. 24.—Militia orders just issued contain the significant notice that 'swords are to be worn by officers at all time when on duty and on parade when men bearing arms, except at musketry and artillery practice.' After the South African war swords fell into such disfavor for a time that it looked as though they were going out of use completely. The latest order of things gives them back the place of distinction that they have so long occupied in the soldier man's equipment.

THE TROY LAUNDRY

Your best possible friend in sweltering summer weather. It will take prompt care of your orders and return your linen fresh and delightfully clean as often as you require. The greatest care is given to the material, and tearing and fraying avoided.

Any of the following phones will bring a TROY waggon to your door.

Main 3644-3645—Main 5447—Main 1893—Main 3818—Up 1999.

Offices and Factory, *VERDUN.*

Suburban Service—Tuesdays and Fridays.

15 p.c. Off Curtain Pole Trimmings.

The cost of making brass trimmings is all the time increasing.

So, if you buy now, you not only get these trimmings at the old prices, but with an additional 15 p.c. off.

They're all new designs—received about two months ago.

There are brass knobs in plain and fluted designs, from 20c to $1 a pair.—

And complete lines of brass rings, to fit all sized poles, at 15c to 45c a dozen.

Then we have brackets, in all sizes and styles, at 15c to 30c a pair.

We also have a full line of poles—some made in oak, solid brass, and brass tubing, others covered with brass and white enamel, at 5c to 20c a foot.

For the brass covered poles, there are special rings running on roller bearings.

All above prices less 15 p.c.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,
Cor. Guy & St. Catherine Sts.

HONORABLE JOHN COSTIGAN

New Brunswick's "Grand Old Man" comes out strongly in favor of "Fruit-a-tives."

Who has not heard of the Honorable John Costigan? He is to-day one of the most powerful, as well as one of the oldest, figures in Canadian politics. He was one of Sir John Macdonald's ablest lieutenants, and for nearly 20 years held various portfolios in the cabinet.

To-day at the age of 71, he is the idol of the electors of New Brunswick, and a power to be always reckoned with in Parliament.

His rugged eloquence—biting sarcasm—and ready repartee—make him at once the dread of his opponents and the delight of his confreres.

When a public man of the Hon. John Costigan's position voluntarily testifies to the marvelous cure effected by "Fruit-a-tives," it is bound to carry convincing weight with the whole Canadian people.





OTTAWA, ONT.,
232 Cooper St., Jan. 8th, 1906.

You know what fearful trouble I have had all my life time from constipation. I have been a dreadful sufferer from chronic constipation for over thirty years and I have been treated by many physicians and I have taken many kinds of proprietary medicines without any benefit whatever. I took a pill for a long time which was prescribed by the late Dr. C. R. Church, of Ottawa. Also for many months I took a pill prescribed by Dr. A. F. Rogers, of Ottawa. Nothing seemed to do me any good. Finally I was advised by Dr. Rogers to try "Fruit-a-tives" and after taking them for a few months I feel I am completely well from this horrible complaint. I have had no trouble with this complaint now for a long time, and I can certainly state that "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine I ever took that did me any positive good for constipation. I can conscientiously recommend "Fruit-a-tives" to the public as, in my opinion, it is the finest medicine ever produced.

(Signed)

JOHN COSTIGAN.

Was ever medicine put to a severer test than this?

Here was a great Public Official, who had suffered for more than 30 years with Chronic Constipation. The leading physicians of Ottawa prescribed for him without affording any permanent relief. Finally, as a last resort, "Fruit-a-tives" were ordered. And in THREE MONTHS, Mr. Costigan WAS WELL.

"Fruit-a-tives" did in THREE MONTHS, what doctors and drugs failed to do in THIRTY YEARS.

"Fruit-a-tives" are the most perfect combination known to medical science. They are fruit juices, concentrated and combined with tonics and internal antiseptics.

Unlike liver pills, anti-bilious pills and all preparations containing calomel, cascara, senna, licorice, etc.—"Fruit-a-tives" act like fruit DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER. They arouse this organ to vigorous health—strengthen it—and increase the flow of bile. It is the bile, given up by the liver, which enters the bowels and makes them move.

Unless the liver is active and excretes sufficient bile to move the bowels regularly and naturally every day, there is bound to be Constipation. And the only remedy that will cure Constipation is one that puts the liver in a healthy, active condition as "Fruit-a-tives" do.

Do you suffer with Chronic Constipation?
Are you bilious?
Is the liver inactive?
Is the stomach out of order?
Does the head ache?
Do your kidneys trouble you?
Is the skin disfigured with pimples?
Is the appetite poor?

Take "Fruit-a-tives." They sweeten the stomach—regulate the liver, kidneys and bowels—clear the skin—and build up, strengthen and invigorate the whole system.

One box will prove their value. 50c. a box or 6 boxes for $2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your druggist does not handle them.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, • • OTTAWA.

Y.M.C.A BOYS' CONFERENCE

Large Delegation Left To-day for Silver Bay.

CAMP AT STE. AGATHE WAS THIS YEAR MORE SUCCESSFUL THAN EVER BEFORE.

A delegation of twelve members of the Y. M. C. A., boys' department, left the city this morning for Silver Bay, Lake George, to attend the Older Boys' Conference, composed of members of the boys' departments throughout Canada and the United States, which will open there this afternoon. The Montreal representatives are Messrs. D. North, Frank E. Dufty, Frank R. Findlay, David Mitchell, Percy V. Graham, Donald H. Johnson, Dallas Miller and Lyle Goodwin.

The party will be in charge of Mr. Allan C. G. McLeod, president of the intermediate leaders' corps, and Mr. W. A. MacLaren, secretary of the boys' department. It is expected that 'Ralph Connor' (the Rev. Charles W. Gordon), of Winnipeg; Mr. Ernest Thompson-Seton, the noted nature-writer; Dr. George J. Fisher and others of international repute will address the conferences.

Silver Bay is a tract of land containing about fourteen hundred acres, on a beautiful mountain lake, fully one thousand feet above the sea level, and situated quite close to Lake George. For a conference of young people it is an ideal spot. The international committee of the Y. M. C. A. in New York city have purchased a bathing house, rowboats, an athletic field, work-shops, tents and other equipment, which will be called into commission on this occasion. The sports and outings will be under the supervision of Mr. A. M. Chesley, of Washington, while Mr. Silas H. Berry will assume control of the nature study department. The members of the local delegation are confident of receiving instruction in lines of work, which will prove extremely helpful to the Montreal boys' department, the primary purpose of which is to develop all that is best in its members.

The city Y. M. C. A. boys' camp at Lac St. Joseph, Ste. Agathe des Monts, which has just closed, was, beyond a doubt, the most successful in the history of the Y. M. C. A. Although conducted for an entire month with sixty boys, ranging from twelve to eighteen years, in attendance, there occurred not a single mishap, such as an accident or illness of any kind during that period. This fortunate condition of affairs is attributed largely to the volunteer leaders, who, through their interest in the boys' welfare, get to camp, take charge of five or six boys, and act as their leaders and companions in all their activities. Owing to this fact, the Y. M. C. A. has been able to offer to parents a perfectly safe and enjoyable camping place, free from all injurious influences. Although it has been an important feature of the association's work for the past twelve years, the Y. M. C. A. authorities state that never before have they so fully realized its importance and value in the life of the boys. This summer's camp, with its gymnasium, swimming, outings, social functions, entertainments, education and Bible classes, holds out to the boy who is ambitious a wide scope for the realization of his desires.

GATHERING OF DENTISTS.

The third biennial meeting of the Canadian Dental Association, formed at a meeting in Montreal in 1902, is to be held next month, September 5-8, and it is expected that there will be a big attendance of members of the profession from all over the Dominion. Prominent dentists from the States will also be present, four of whom will read papers on subjects of interest to the association.

A reception, given by the Montreal members of the association, will be held in Laval University on the evening of September 5. At this gathering Premier Gouin, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Hon. J. I. Tarte and other prominent personages are expected to be present, and Dr. Bower, of Ottawa, will read a paper on 'Army Dental Service,' and Dr. Eudore Dubeau, of Montreal, president of the association, will contribute one on 'Dental Education in the Public Schools.' Most of the other meetings and clinics will take place in the medical buildings at McGill University. The finale of the gathering will be a banquet, to be held in the Place Viger Hotel on the evening of September 8.

The officers of the association are:—Dr. Eudore Dubeau, Montreal, president; Dr. McInnes, M. P., second vice-president, and Dr. C. F. Morison, Montreal, secretary.

MATTERS MUSICAL

WESTMINSTER CONCERT PARTY.

Mr. Edward Brandcombe's Westminster Glee and Concert Party from London, are announced to appear in Stanley Hall, on Sept. 21 and 22 next. The salient feature in their programme is the introduction of unaccompanied vocalization in the form of the old songs, madrigals and glees, with examples of the more melodious of the modern school of solo ballads. The artists are men and boys who have made a special study of the art of part singing. The party consists of four soprano boys and six gentlemen, supported by the English contralto, Madame Marie Hooten, and the English tenor, Mr. Edward Branscombe. A novelty in the form of a male alto solo is also promised.

CHEVALIER AND GUILBERT.

Mr. W. E. Gorman has arranged for the appearance in concert at the Monument National, on Oct. 9, of Mr. Albret Chevalier and Madame Yvette Guilbert. Speaking of Chevalier, a critic says:—'Of all the men who have come to us with the stamp of London approval upon them, none has enjoyed a more complete appreciation for undoubted talent than Mr. Albert Chevalier. On his two visits to this country he showed us a new type of character portrayal. His appearance here once more for a short tour of the entire country comes in the nature of a treat that cannot be too highly valued. Dealing as he does with types instead of individual characters, he manages to invest his work with a personal quality that appeals to everyone, and convinces his auditors that it is the true personification itself that is presented upon the stage. His is a remarkable talent for faithful delineation, and he seems to leap at once to the necessary outline of his work.' This will be the first opportunity to see Mr. Chevalier.

Yvette Guilbert, with the art of two continents at her finger tips, has achieved wide renown, and she is almost as well known, by reputation at least, in this country as in her own native France. Upon her two former visits to America Madame Guilbert created an interest that is not frequently given to the visitor from abroad, and this is due entirely to the accuracy and refinement of her methods of character portrayal, and her remarkable talent for combined musical and dramatic narration, which embodies a wide range of sentiment. Madame Guilbert does not confine herself to songs in French alone, but has a repertoire of English material that is as carefully conceived as anything she does..

A ERMARKABLE TENOR.

An event that will partake both of the patriotic and the artistic feeling is undoubtedly the concert of Rodolphe Plamondon in the Monument National on Oct. 1. This Montreal signer is considered in France one of the finest exponents of the French vocal school, one of the few tenors capable of rendering correctly the works of the old masters; it is for this that he has been termed 'le tenor classique par excellence.' The subscription lists for this concert will be open up to next Saturday, and those inscribed will be given the week of Sept. 10 for choosing their seats before the general public. Among the present subscribers are: Charles Cassils, Angus W. Hooper, G. W. Stephens, G. Couture, M. Kleczkowski, N. de Struve, David Burke, J. J. Murphy, H. Scott, G. H. Kent, Arthur Globensky, Drs. H. Lightstone and E. C. J. Kennedy, Ed. McMahon, L. T. Maréchal, W. A. Wayland, C. A. Harwood, M. Guerin, F. J. Greene, C. Duckett, Hugh W. Wonham, Maurice N. Burke, L. Engelhorn, H. P. Woodley, the Hon. F. L. Beique, the Hon. J. D. Rolland, L. O. Taillon, F. J. Bisaillon, J. E. Vanier, J. J. Goulet, J. D. Dussault, S. Beaudin, J. E. Goodman, H. Laporte, Judges Taschereau, St. Pierre, Lanctot and Piché.

KILLING OF JAPANESE POACHERS

INVESTIGATION BEING MADE BY THE MIKADO'S GOVERNMENT.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Through the Japanese embassy here, the Japanese Government is making an investigation into the details of the affair which resulted in the killing of several Japanese poachers on St. Paul Island, of the Pribiloff group. No disposition is manifested on the part of the Japanese Government to make trouble over the incident, but it desires to ascertain all the facts relating to it.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Sherbrooke Fair.—A meeting of the representatives of the different associations, comprising the 'International Circuit of Vermont and Eastern Canada.' was held at Newport, Vt., on Monday, July 23rd. A liberal bill of fare has been provided for the fall circuit, and as there are a large number of horses in training, good fields are assured.

Last Trip of the 'Ocean Limited Train de Luxe' of the Inter-Colonial Railway.—The travelling public will please take note of the following changes in the train service of the Inter-Colonial Railway. The Ocean Limited—'Train de Luxe'—which has been so very popular this summer, will make its last trip from Montreal to Bic, Metis, Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, Murray Bay points and the Lower Provinces, on Friday the 31st of this month, at 7.30 p.m. from Bonaventure Union Depot. Train No. 152 between Montreal and Little Metis, which leaves at 7.25 a.m., will make its last trip on Saturday, September 15.

The up train No. 151 between Little Metis, Cacouna and intermediate stations to Montreal, will be withdrawn after the 16th of September. See railway advertising column in this issue for cheap excursion rates to St. John, N.B., and back. Tickets good going August 30 and 31st, September 1 and 2, returning up to September 15.

COLONIAL HOUSE, Phillips Square

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

The balance of our LADIES' LINEN SUITS and COLORED DUCK SKIRTS to be offered less 75 percent.

LADIES' PONGEE SILK COATS and LADIES' BLACK AND COLORED SILK DUSTERS, less 50 percent.

LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS.

LADIES' BLACK AND COLORED MOIRETTE UNDERSKIRTS, special, $1.60, $2.00 and $2.50.

KITCHENWARE DEPARTMENT

BATH SEATS in white enamel or oak finish, price, 75c.

DRESSING PANS, in best quality white enamel, for hospitals, regular, $1.00; for 50c.

COMBINATION BRUSH AND BATH SPRAY, to fit any facut.

BUTTER CURLERS, time saver, clean and economical.

VEILINGS! VEILINGS!

CHIFFON VEILS, in navy, brown, black, white, grey, fawn, green, white, all new shades.
BRUSSELS NET VEILINGS.
PLAIN AND FANCY NET VEILINGS.
LACE VEILS in all the latest colorings.
CHIFFON VEILINGS.
FANCY STRIPED BORDERED VEILINGS.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

5 Percent Discount for Cash

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

Henry Morgan & Co., Ltd.,

MONTREAL.

A MEAN THEFT

BLIND MAN ROBBED OF EIGHTY DOLLARS BY HIS YOUTHFUL GUIDE.

James McClosker, a blind man, told a pitiful story to the officer in charge at police headquarters last night. He said he lost his sight four years ago as the result of a mining accident at Phoenix, B.C., and since then he has had to depend for a living upon the generosity of the public. He has gone from town to town singing and reciting as he went. He hired as his guide an East Boston boy named Willie Chisholm, who is now thirteen years of age. They reached Montreal this week and took up lodgings in a house on West Lagauchetiere street. Last night, while McClosker was taking a bath, he says the boy searched his clothing and ran away with bills amounting to eighty dollars, which were in the pockets. The boy considerately left ten dollars, which is all the money McClosker has in the world. The blind man was making his way to the James Bay district where he hoped to find some profitable employment among the prospectors and miners there.

DOMINION PARK.

Miss Ella Zuila, on the high wire at Dominion Park during the past week has made such a decided hit that the management have deemed it wise to retain her on the bill for another week. In her act for the remainder of her stay she will introduce a number of features and tricks that she has not yet made use of. The Picchiani troup of acrobats will also appear. Vander Meerschen's band is now proving one of the attractions for a good many people. They will render the following programme this evening:—March, 'Sombre and Meuse,' Steenberg; intermezzo, 'Hearts and Flowers,' Tobani; selection, 'Bohemian Girl,' Balfe; overture, 'Cavalrie Legére,' Suppe; romance, 'Return to Me Soon,' Greigh; march, 'The Gingerbread Man,' Sloan; waltz, 'Mille et une nuits,' Strauss; intermezzo ,'La media noche,' Aviles; gavotte, 'Imperial,' Faust; selection, 'Mikado, Sullivan.

THE YUKON POLICE.

Ottawa, Aug. 24.—Lieut.-Col. Fred. White, comptroller of the North-West Mounted Police, left to-day for the Yukon. The object of his visit is to look into the administration and work of the force there in view of the agitation of a certain element for the withdrawal of the police and the substitution of a police force appointed by local authority.

QUEBEC COUNTY VACANCY.

Quebec, Aug. 24.—Mr. Cyrille Delage, M.P.P., having decided not to accept the candidature for the House of Commons for Quebec county, Mr. G. E. Amyot, president of the Board of Trade, has been asked to run, and is said to have accepted.

DROWNED WHILE SWIMMING.

St. John, N.B., Aug. 24.—M. Driscoll Sweeny, of Messrs. McLean & Sweeny, agents of the Guardian Fire Insurance Company, was drowned here this afternono while swimming at Rockaway Beach. He was a good swimmer, but was taken with cramps, and sank after giving a cry for help. There as but one man near, and he could not swim. The body did not rise after the first going down. It was recovered two hours later, as the tide receded. Mr. Sweeny was thirty years of age, and one of the city's best young citizens. He was prominent in Catholic society work. His widowed mother here and one brother, Thomas, in Boston, survive.

Weber
Steck
Wheelock
Stuyvesant

The only pianos in the world into which are built the genuine METRO-STYLE PIANOLA.

Regarded solely from a narrow point of view, it might be supposed that the Pianola and the Pianola Piano would interfere with the study of piano-playing. But statistics show that there are to-day more conservatories of music, more teachers of the Piano and more musical students than at any time in the past. And yet there are MORE PIANOLAS and PIANOLA PIANOS IN DAILY USE THAN EVER BEFORE.

The explanation lies in the fact that these instruments awaken a keener interest in ALL things musical. They stimulate the child by placing before it a concrete example of good playing.

The process of developing the child's musical talent is slow. BUT THE MUSICAL RETUURNS FROM THE PIANOLA AND PIANOLA PIANO ARE INSTANTANEOUS. Parents can be enjoying the masterpieces of piano-forte literature at the same time and from the same instrument on which their children are practicing scales and exercises. The Pianola Piano creates a musical atmosphere of its own in every home in which it is introduced.

The PIANOLA is universally recognized as the STANDARD of all Piano-Players, and it is the one which is given preference by musicians the world over.

If you have not yet seen, heard or played the PIANOLA you owe to yourself a visit to the warerooms of

NORDHEIMER'S
Established 1840.
589 St. Catherine St. West,
where they are on daily demonstration to the public, irrespective of any intention to purchase.

Weekly Calendar

ARENA

TO-NIGHT (Saturday) and MONDAY, AUG. 27th, at 8.15 p.m.

By Special Permission of His Majesty King Edward VII.

FIRST CANADIAN TOUR OF THE

SECOND LIFE GUARD'S BAND

ONE OF THE THREE BEST BANDS IN THE BRITISH SERVICE.

Reserved Seats now selling at the Star Branch Office. Prices—25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

CALVARY CHURCH

Congregational

REV. W. E. BAKER

of Chebogue, N. S.

will preach at both services.

Evening Topic:—"What's the Use?"

STRANGERS WELCOME.

Mountain Street Methodist, Calvary Congregational CHURCHES.

UNITED SERVICES.

11 a.m.—Calvary Church (Guy Street).

7 p.m.—Mountain Street Church.

The **REV. H. S. OSBORNE** will preach.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

EMMANUEL CHURCH.

(Cor. of St. Catherine and Stanley Streets.)

REV. J. B. SILCOX

WILL PREACH TO THE UNITED CONGREGATIONS OF

Erskine Presbyterian Church,
Stanley Presbyterian Church,
Emmanuel Congregational Church.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

ST. GABRIEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

288 St. Catherine St. West.

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

The Rev. R. CAMPBELL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at both services.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL, 10 a.m. **EVERYBODY WELCOME.**

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

St. Catherine Street.

Rev. Dr. Young, D.D., will preach at both Services,

11 a.m.—Subject, "IN CHRIST JESUS."

7 p.m.—Subject, "PLAYING WITH FIRE."

VISITORS HEARTILY WELCOME.

SALVATION ARMY CITADEL,

25 University Street.

COLONEL DAVID LAMB,

the Chief Immigration Officer for Great Britain, is visiting Montreal, and will conduct **SPECIAL SERVICES** as above at 11 a.m., 3 and 7 p.m., **SUNDAY, August 26.**

PUBLIC INVITED.

TORONTO, ONT.

Canadian National Exhibition.

1906—AUG. 27 to SEPT. 10—1906.

H. M. The King's 2nd Life Guards Band.
Processes of industry in New $100,000 Building.
Horses sent from England by the King.
A Million Square Feet Crowded with Exhibits.
Realistic Spectacle—"IVANHOE"
(With old Tudor Tilting Tournament by Experts from England).
Collection of World-Famed Paintings.
Unequalled Live Stock Exhibit.
International Dog and Cat Shows.
Magnificent Poultry and Pet Stock Display.
Athletic Games and Sports.
Twenty Bands of Music.
Choicest and Highest Priced (Acts known to the Amusement World.)
Amusing, Entertaining and Rare MIDWAY.

Enquire at Railway Ticket Office for RATES.

Excursions from all points.

CALEDONIAN GAMES

M.A.A.A. GROUNDS

LABOR DAY MONDAY, 3rd September, 1906.

12 Platform Events
12 Field Events
10 Track Events

Highland Dancing and Piping, Ass. Football Match, Tug-of-War, Quoiting and Field and Track Sports.

Leading Athletes will Compete

The Great Athletic Event of the Season.

Entries Close Monday, 27th August.

Admission { Grand Stand, 50c / South Side, 25c

Tickets for sale at leading stores and from Members of Committee.

W. C. McALLISTER, Hon. Secretary, 93 St. Francois Xavier Street.

Vacation Trips by Steamer

Up River and Lakes to Toledo and Intermediate Ports. Down River and Gulf to Pictou, Halifax and St. John's N'fl'd.

For Sailings, Rates and other Particulars, apply to

W. H. HENRY, Temple Bldg, 185 St. James St.

All Lines to England and the Continent.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25.



MEMBERS OF WELLINGTON LODGE, No. 20, I.O.O.F.

are requested to attend the funeral of our late Brother John Mackay, from his late residence 16 Kinkora Avenue, Saturday, 25th, at 2 o'clock.

By Order of the N.G.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

DOMINION SQUARE.

Mr. F. W. C. MEYERS will address the meeting on

SATURDAY, at 8 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE-CLASS,

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 3 o'clock.

Leader—Mr. C. K. CALHOUN, Secretary.

Subject—'Sermon on the Mount.

Week Night Bible-classes will be held on Tuesday Evening at 7 o'clock as usual.

A cordial invitation to men at all these services.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 26.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Sherbrooke St and McGill College Av.

SUNDAY AUG. 26th.

Morning Subject:—"The Ministry of the Holy Spirit, before and after Pentecost"

Evening Subject:—"Waiting for the Vision"

EASTERN MEN'S OWN

TAYLOR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

(Cor. Logan and Papineau Avenue.)

SUNDAY, August 26th, at 3 p.m.

Speaker—Mr. W. C. PALMER.

All men cordially invited.

MEN'S OWN.

CALVARY CHURCH - - CUY STREET

SUNDAY, 26th August, 3 p.m.

Speaker—Rev. E. A. DAVIS, B.A., B.D.

Vocal Solo and Orchestral Pieces.

Soloist—MRS. HELLYER.

With cooler weather our numbers should increase. Do not wait to be asked but come right in—it is your meeting.

MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, EUROPE, &c.

CLOSE AT MONTREAL.

Aug.				
24	9.00	a.m.	Etruria,	Cunard.
*24	6.15	p.m.	"	Supplementary.
a24	6.00	p.m.	Empress of Britain,	Can. Pacific.
25	1.00	p.m.	Southwark,	Dominion.
27	9.00	a.m.	Carmania,	Cunard.
*27	6.15	p.m.	"	Supplementary.
28	9.00	a.m.	Baltic,	White Star.
*28	6.15	p.m.	"	Supplementary.
*29	6.15	p.m.	Amerika,	H. Amer.
31	?		?	Cunard.

* Letters may be posted up to 6.15 p.m.—Other matter should be posted before 5 p.m. Registered before 5.45 p.m.

aParcels are forwarded by these steamers: latest time of mailing is 5.30 p.m.

TENNIS

FINALS IN INTERPROVINCIAL TOURNAMENT PLAYED TO-DAY.

The finals in the interprovincial tennis tournament will be played at the Cote Club grounds this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The events are:

Montreal cup (challenge round)—H. M. Suckling, holder, vs. T. M. Sherwell, challenger.

Men's doubles, senior (final round)—A. C. Dunlop and Sherwell vs. H. M. Suckling and Phillip McKenzie.

Mixed doubles (finals)—Miss Amy Dawson and A. C. Dunlop vs. McCulloch and T. M. Sherwell.

DOMINION PARK

FIFTEEN ACRES OF FUN AND AMUSEMENT.

MADAME ELLA ZUILA

Heroine of the Aerial Cable, remains for another week.

8 PICCHIANIS 8

In Phenomenal Acrobatic Work.

ADMISSION 10 CENTS. CHILDREN 5 CENTS.

Weekly Calendar.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition

SHERBROOKE, Que.

Sept. 1st to 8th, 1906.

SIX DAYS AND THREE Evenings.

Don't Miss the First Appearance in Canada of Troop "C," 15th United States Cavalry in their Celebrated Musical Drill, Fancy and Rough Riding.

Cheap Rates on all Railroads. Write for official programme, &c.

W. M. TOMLINSON, Sec.-Treas.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company for the election of the Directors to take the places of the retiring Directors, and the transaction of business generally, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the Third Day of October next, at the principal office of the Company at Montreal, at Twelve o'clock noon.

The Common Stock Transfer Books will close in Montreal, New York and London, at 1 p.m., on SATURDAY, September 1st. The Preference Stock Books will also close at 1 p.m., on SATURDAY, September 1st.

All Books will be re-opened on THURSDAY, October 4th.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

Montreal, August 24th, 1906.

In the open championship Mr. Sherwell and Mr. Suckling had a great battle, five sets being played, and Mr. Sherwell finally winning out; these two meet again on the same terms to-day, and a great game is expected.

Tea will be served on the grounds by the ladies of the club, to which all tennis players and their friends are cordially invited. This will bring to a close the most successful tournament in the history of the association, showing that the game is becoming more popular year by year.

ONTARIO CHAMPIONSHIPS TO BE HELD NEXT WEEK.

The Ontario tennis championships will be held on the courts of the Toronto Tennis Club, on Sept. 3, one week from Monday. The following constitute the programme of evenings:—

1. 'Ontario Championship,' open to all players residents of the Dominion of Canada. The winner will be called upon to play Mr. Ralph A. Burns, Toronto, holder of the Ontario challenge cup, which must be won three times to become the property of any one player. Entrance fee, $1.00.

2. 'Ontario Ladies' Championship Singles.' Open to all players resident in the Dominion of Canada. The winner will be called upon to play Miss Hague, of Montreal, holder of the challenge cup, which must be won three times before becoming the property of any one players. Entrance fee, $1.00.

3. 'Ontario Championship, Men's Doubles.' Open to all players residents of Canada. Winners will be called upon to play Messrs. McMaster and Burns, Toronto, holders of the challenge cups. Same to be won three times before becoming the property of any two players. Entrance fee, $1.00.

4. 'Ontario Mixed Doubles Championship.' Open to all residents of Canada. The challenge cups must be won three times by same couple before becoming the property of any two players. Entrance fee, 75c each player.

5. 'Handicap Singles.' Open to all comers. Beginners will receive liberal handicaps. Entrance fee, $1.00.

6. 'Ladies' Handicap.' Open to all comers. Beginners will receive liberal handicaps. Entrance fee, $1.00.

7. 'Novice Singles.' Open to all who have never won a prize in any tennis tournament. Entrance fee, $1.00.

8. 'Ladies' Doubles.' Will be added if eight entries are received.

Matches will be best two in three advantage sets, except in the final and challenge rounds, when three sets out of five will be played.

The officers of the club are:—Honorary president, J. W. Flavelle; honorary vice-president, John A. Paterson; president, H. C. Boultbee; first vice-president, J. Meldrum; second vice-president, M. Alexander; treasurer, A. Routh; secretary, R. Burns. Committee—Messrs. T. Hale, S. Martin, P. Kiley, A. Blight, C. MacDonell, C. Ward, H. Locke and H. Gurney.

The committee in charge of the tournament are Messrs. G. Taylor, P. Kiley and A. Routh. Those wishing to obtain further information should communicate with Mr. A. Routh, the popular and efficient treasurer of the club, whose address is 24 Victoria street, Toronto.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

LACROSSE.

TO-DAY'S REFEREES.

Ottawa, Aug. 24.—President Foran, of the N.L.U. has appointed the following Ottawa men to handle to-morrow's games in Montreal and Toronto:

Shamrock-Tecumseh in Toronto, 'Phil' Erratt, referee and 'Pete' Greene, judge of play.

Cornwall-National in Montreal, 'Billy' McIntyre, referee, and 'Bowery' Robertson, judge of play.

The Capital executive to-night emphatically denied the report sent out that Allen would not be on the team against Montreal. Mr. Foran stated that Allen would positively play. Gaul and Eastwood will, of course, be absentees. Just how the team will line up will not be known until the men go on the field.

So great has been the sale of seats that it has been found necessary to provide for 800 extra on chairs in front of the stand. There will be plenty of accommodation for all.

Peter Murphy has been agreed upon to handle the Montreal-Capital game. The team, unchanged from last Saturday, will leave by the special train at noon to-day.

QUERRIE WILL RETIRE.

Toronto, Aug. 24.—Charlie Querrie, manager and home player of the Tecumsehs, declared to-day that he will never play again after the close of this season. 'I am tired of the game and intend to retire permanently as a player at least. I have been playing the game for years and I am beginning to discover that I am not quite so young as I used to be.' Querrie will probably go into business before the year is out.

ANALYSIS OF THE PRESENT SITUATION.

The final standing of the N.L.U. has been the sole topic of discussion in lacrosse circles during the past week. At the present time Cornwall is in the lead, as will be seen from the appended percent averages:

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cornwall	6	3	.666
Montreal	5	3	.625
xCapitals	5	3	.625
Toronto	6	5	.545
xTecumseh	4	4	.500
Shamrocks	3	6	.333
Nationals	2	7	.222

x Tie game.

Montreal and Capitals are tied for second place, but the Ottawa team will be compelled to play off a tie game with the Tecumsehs, which is not taken into account in the compilation of the foregoing table. Much will depend upon whether the game is played, at Ottawa, Toronto or on neutral grounds. Each team would feel reasonably sure of victory on their own grounds, while neutral grounds would cause the outcome to be regarded with no degree of certainty. As the place where the game is to be played has not yet been decided, it can scarcely be truthfully predicted which team will be the winner. There is little doubt but that the Tecumsehs will win in Toronto to-day from the Shamrocks. That is generally conceded unless something unforeseen should occur.

It has been proved almost beyond a doubt that no team in the league can win from Cornwall on the latter's grounds, but, when away from home, she has not been invincible. However, if she can win from the Nationals on Saturday, which would occasion no great surprise, she will have the championship pretty well clinched.

Montreal shook the confidence of her friends and supporters on Saturday, so that while a week ago she was regarded as the probable winner of the championship, she is not now thought to be such a strong factor. In fact, her most optimistic supporters are fearful as to the outcome of to-day's match at Ottawa. Should they lose this game their chance of leading the leageu will be so slight as to almost place them out of the running. Unless Montreal shows a marked improvement in form defeat is certain. In any case, Montreal will have the greatest difficulty to win from the Capitals. Ottawa should win, but there is so great an element of uncertainty involved that no prophecy within reasonable bounds of truth can be made.

Then, if for the sake of argument, it be granted that Capitals win at Ottawa to-day, and Cornwall from National on the latter's ground this afternoon, the league standing would be as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cornwall	7	3	.700
xCapitals	6	3	.666
xTecumseh	5	4	.555
Montreal	5	4	.555
Toronto	6	5	.545
Shamrocks	3	7	.300
Nationals	2	8	.200

x Tie game.

If the Cornwalls win to-day, their two remaining games are at home, where they have proved unbeatable.

CORNWALL'S JUNIOR LEAGUE.

Cornwall, Aug. 25.—Although Cornwall is leading in the race for the Minto cup, the people of the Factory Town must not forget that the young fellows—the Minto cup holders of the future—are playing with as much vim and earnestness as any seniors in the game. Two teams in the Cornwall Junior League, the Aberdeens and Strathconas, will meet this afternoon at the Cornwall lacrosse grounds for the second time this season, and everything points to a lively game.

NATIONALS VERSUS CORNWALL.

The Cornwall team is confident of scoring a victory from the Nationals here to-day, but the latter state that they have never been in finer fettle for a league game than on the present occasion.

The locals are one of the most fleet-footed teams in the league, and are adepts in the art of passing. Hitherto they have been unable to develop a sufficiently strong attacking division, while on the defence on several occasions in the past, has proved a weakness. The team's supporters claim, however, that these departments are now greatly strengthened, and will stand the onslaught of the visitors. So intimate a bearing has the result upon the league standing that the game should prove intensely interesting. While a hopeful outlook is the best policy for both teams to adopt, the majority of critics appear to regard Cornwall as the probable victor.

CORNWALL VERY CONFIDENT.

Cornwall, Ont., Aug. 24.—The Cornwall Lacrosse team will line up against the Nationals in Montreal to-morrow in the following order:—Lalonde, Burns, Cameron, Fred. Cummins, W. Broderick, C. Degan, John White, McAteer, Smith, McMullan, Jack Broderick, Fred Degan. The spare men will be Bob Degan and Francis Cummins.

The Cornwalls expect a very hard game, but hope to win out as a defeat by the Nationals would put a bad check on the factory-town's chances of landing the championship. The team is in good shape

BASEBALL

RAIN PREVENTED MONTREAL PLAYING YESTERDAY.

Jersey City, Aug. 24.—Rain stopped the game here to-day with Montreal.

EX-MONTREALER LOST.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 24.—Jack Murphy, the Toronto pitcher, formerly with Montreal, gave a great exhibition here to-day, and lost only after fourteen innings of stellar ball. Burchell also pitched well. A misjudged fly by O'Hara gave Toronto three runs in the eighth. The score:—

	R	H	E
Baltimore— 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—	4	15	4
Toronto— 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—	3	7	4

Batteries—Burchell and Byers, McCarthy and Slattery. Umpires, Conahan and Kelly. Attendance, 1,925.

CASE WINS HIS GAME.

Rochester, Aug. 24.—Only two little hits did Newark secure from Case, the Pittsburg National League pitcher. Barrett's double and Maloy's safety to centre scored the winning Broucho run in the ninth inning. It was a pitchers' battle, with Case having decidedly the better of it. Score—

	R	H	E
Rochester 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—	1	7	1
Newark 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—	0	2	0

Batteries — Case and Carrisch, Carrigh and Shea. Umpire, Moran. Attendance, 891.

RUBE KISSINGER VICTORIOUS.

Providence, R.I., Aug. 24.—Rube Kissinger was in great form to-day, and shut out the Greys, allowing but two hits. He had pitted against him the reliable Crouch. The score:—

	R	H	E
Buffalo 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—	3	9	2
Providence 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—	0	2	2

Batteries—Kissinger and McManus; Crouch and Barton. Umpire, Finneran. Attendance, 2,000.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Rochester 1, Newark 0.
Baltimore 4, Toronto 3.
Buffalo 3, Providence 0.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Montreal at Jersey City.
Toronto at Baltimore.
Buffalo at Providence.
Rochester at Newark.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	66	44	.600
Jersey City	61	43	.587
Baltimore	59	43	.578
Rochester	53	54	.495
Newark	50	54	.481
Providence	50	56	.472
Montreal	49	61	.445
Toronto	37	68	.352

WESTMOUNT WILLOWS VS. Y.M.C.A.

Considerable interest has been evinced in the outcome of the baseball game this afternoon between the Willows of Westmount and the Y.M.C.A. team.

The match is scheduled to take place at the Ball Park, and as both teams are determined upon the championship, baseball of the highest brand is expected. Each team feels that upon to-day's outcome so much depends, that victory must be secured if stunts of the most startling and brilliant variety have to be introduced, and each is fully confident that the other will meet their Waterloo.

SUSPENSION JUSTLY DESERVED.

New York, Aug. 25.—In announcing yesterday that the suspension of Manager McGraw, of the New York National Baseball League, further approved the action of Umpire Johnstone in suspending the New York manager.

McGraw was suspended for using improper language, directed at the umpire during a game between New York and Chicago at the Polo Grounds, in this city, several weeks ago.

In the statement which he issued yesterday President Pulliam said that in view of the serious nature of the charges against McGraw, he had gone more thoroughly into the case than in any he had decided in four years. 'My conclusion,' says President Pulliam, 'is that McGraw used the most villainous language one mortal could use to another to Umpire Johnstone on the ball field, and well merited his removal. I regret that I am unable to take the baseball patrons into my confidence and give them the evidence before me, but the laws of the United States and the vigilance of one Anthony Comstock prevent me doing so. The proper penalty in this case is not in my power to decree. The so-called baseball asset is zealously guarded. Some day the institution itself, the game and the league, will take precedence over all.'

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

SHILLINGTON, OF ROUGH RIDERS, TO PLAY WITH McGILL.

It is practically certain that Dick Shillington, the crack inside wing of the Ottawa Rough Riders, will return to McGill to complete his course in medicine. His course was broken up two years ago, and he will probably return and enter in the fourth year.

The McGill team has lost many valuable players through the old class graduating. Undoubtedly the greatest loss is that of 'Don' Malcolm, the king of outside wings in the intercollegiate league last year.

Malcolm was an extremely aggressive player, but never adopted dirty tactics. He was possessed of wonderful strength, and often bore down across his opponents' line for a touchdown with half a dozen men on his back. He is now superintendent of the Victoria Hospital at St. John.

George Stephens will return this year in the capacity of captain. He will probably look after the vacancy on the other side of the scrimmage from Shillington. Zimmerman, last year's captain, will also be back, and he will take charge of the half back line. Harrington, Callaghan, Richards and Trenholme will be possibilities for the back division, but Callaghan's return to McGill is not yet a certainty. Rothbone is the likely candidate for the quarter back position, as Young and Ogilvie have both graduated from the medical faculty last spring. Most of the wing and scrimmage players of last year are expected back.

Intelligent practice under the direction of a coach is what McGill has always needed, and this she will have to obtain if she wishes to secure the championship.

Especially For Women

FRUIT-A-TIVES are the finest medicine in the world for women.

As a mild and gentle laxative—as a positive and speedy cure for Constipation and Biliousness—as the only cure for weak and irritated kidneys and especially for "that pain in the back"—as a positive cure for headaches—and as a general tonic to build up and invigorate the whole system — FRUIT-A-TIVES stand supreme.

In cases of irritated Ovaries, Ovarian Pains, Vaginal Catarrh, Excessive and Scanty Menstruation, Ulcerations, Bearing Down Pains—and all those troubles peculiar to women—

Fruit-a-tives

OR "FRUIT LIVER TABLETS"

have the most remarkable effect.

Ninety-nine cases out of a hundred of Female Troubles are due to neglect. Bowels become constipated — kidneys irregular — skin neglected — and the poisons of the body, which should be carried off by these important organs, are taken up by the blood carried to the female organs and poison them, thus starting up a train of female troubles.

FRUIT-A-TIVES are made from fruits and by their remarkable action on bowels, kidneys and skin, rid the system of poisons, purify the blood, and restore the delicate organs of generation to new vigor and health.

No woman, who suffers, should ever be without them. 50c. a box—6 for $2.50, at your druggist's or sent postpaid by

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED - OTTAWA.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under The Companies Act, 1902, letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 10th day of August, 1906, incorporating Henry Fitzgerald, manager, George Whitfield, manufacturer, Alfred Ernest Emblem, agent, Maurice Switzman, cutter, and Edgar Noel Armstrong, advocate, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.: (a) To carry on the business of exporting, importing, manufacturing, buying, selling and dealing in rainproof and waterproof garments, clothing and wearing apparel of every description; (b) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business and good-will of Henry Fitzgerald, now carrying on business in the City of Montreal and elsewhere, and to pay therefor with stock of the company or otherwise; (c) To do business as general merchants and manufacturers; (d) To acquire, hold and dispose of shares in the capital stock of any other company or corporation carrying on a similar business; (e) To acquire, hold, lease, mortgage, sell and dispose of such land and real estate of every description as may be necessary for the business of the company. The operations of the company to be carried in throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, by the name of "The Belmont Manufacturing Company." Limited, with a total capital stock of forty-five thousand dollars divided into four hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the Office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 14th day of August, 1906.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

EDGAR N. ARMSTRONG,
Solicitor for Applicants.

PUBLIC NOTICE

VALUATION AND ASSESSMENT ROLLS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Assessors of the City of Montreal have completed the valuation and assessment rolls of immovable property situated in all the wards of the said City, and that the same are deposited at their office, at the City Hall, where they may be seen and examined by all parties interested until the 10th day of September next (1906), and that the said assessors will meet at their office aforesaid from 10 o'clock a.m. to 5 o'clock p.m., to revise the said rolls and to hear and examine all complaints that may be brought before them respecting any entry in such rolls, as follows:

St. Joseph, St. George, St. Andrew, St. Lawrence and Ste. Cunegonde Wards, Thursday, the 13th day of September next (1906).

St. Mary, Papineau, St. Gabriel and Hochelaga Wards, Friday, the 14th day of September next (1906).

East, Centre, West and St. Henry Wards, Saturday, the 15th day of September next (1906).

St. James, Lafontaine and St. Louis Wards, Monday, the 17th day of September next (1906).

St. Jean-Baptiste, Duvernay, St. Ann's and St. Denis Wards, Tuesday, the 18th of September next (1906).

J. HAMILTON FERNS,
President,
A. LANGEVIN,
Vice-President,
P. H. MORIN,
J. T. DILLON,
L. J. LAMONTAGNE,
WILLIAM EUARD,
WM. G. OWENS,
R. FITZ-GIBBON,
Assessors.

Assessors' Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, August 25th, 1906.

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

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

H. M. S. 'RETRIBUTION.'

Ques.—What man-of-war came to Montreal in 1903? Ans.—H.M.S. 'Retribution.'

COAL ON A FARM.

M.E.H.—I have found a nice sample of coal on my farm. To whom shall I send it as I understand the government has control of any mineral or coal found on land. Ans.—Many people think they have found coal without having done so. Send sample and enquire of Mr. Thomas W. Gibson, deputy minister of mines, Toronto.

'PETER LONGPOCKET.'

Mrs. R.C.R., Alberta.—Where could I get the poem 'Peter Longpocket?' Ans.—It is in 'Choice Selections, No. 17,' which may be ordered through any bookseller or direct from the Penn Publishing Co., 923 Arch street, Philadelphia.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed 'Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal.' Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.]

INSOMNIA.

'Subscriber' is a woman, forty years of age. She is troubled with persistent insomnia. She seldom sleeps more than four or five hours. The dread of a sleepless night increases the wakefulness and the trouble is gradually becoming worse. Her life is regular and free from excitement. Food is plain and she does not use tea or coffee. She is thin and anatmic and her or coffee. She is thin and anaemic and her harmless remedy that can be taken to induce sleep; also what amount of potassium bromide may be taken without injury to the nervous system. Ans.—Insomnia of this type is very distressing. The cause does not seem to be obvious. In some cases it would seem as if one got into a wakeful habit. If this were once broken things would be better. Sometimes a walk before retiring until one feels somewhat fatigued is followed by a good sleep. Also, a hot bath at night is very restful. In other cases sponging the face, neck and shoulders with cold water has the desired effect. Have the sleeping room well ventilated and as cool as possible. There is no harmless drug for producing sleep. None of them should be taken without a physician's knowledge. A new remedy is veronal, which works well in doses of seven and a half grains. It should not be taken for more than a week at a time. Bromide of potash may be taken in twenty or thirty grain doses at night. It should not be continued for more than two weeks without an interruption for a week. Perhaps the best tonic you could take would be Fellows's Syrup of Hypophosphites, a teaspoonful three times a day after meals. If all measures fail you should try a change of air and scene, preferably the seaside.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.

L. M. E., an esteemed correspondent, writes us with regard to the methods employed for resuscitating the drowned. He asks if it would not be a good plan to force oxygen into the lungs after the water had been emptied out of these organs, and instances the method of transporting fish alive for some distance in wet cloths and an atmosphere of oxygen. Ans.—No doubt if oxygen were to be obtained promptly its use might be beneficial. Of course death is due in the main to lack of oxygen, and if this lack could be supplied cure would, theoretically at least, result. The practical difficulties are that in many cases the lungs are waterlogged and it is not possible to relieve them of the water. Then a supply of oxygen cannot always be obtained at short notice. Besides great care would have to be exercised in the forcing process, where the patient is unconscious, not to rupture the air sacks of the lungs.

ITCHING OF THE SKIN.

'Constant Reader' is a man sixty years of age. He takes a little stimulant. Is troubled with itching of the skin, particularly of the feet, when exposed to the air. On the left leg from the knee down the veins are puffed out about half the size of marbles. Has a dull pain in the legs when he stands. Ans.—The trouble is due probably to dryness of the skin and aggravated by the condition of varicose veins, which you complain of. You might try bathing the limbs with a little weak vinegar and water and then dust with talcum powder. At night rub into the skin a little lanolin.

'RUN DOWN.'

'S.A,M.' had a cold in the spring which left her with a pain in the side that occasionally comes and goes. The stomach and bowels are also weak at times, when she exerts herself too much. Ans.—The best tonic in such cases is to keep out of doors as much as possible. You should, however, never tire yourself. A little exercise is all right, but stop short of fatigue. Be sure you have your nine hours' rest in bed. You might take Fellows's Syrup of Hypophosphites with advantage. If you have a persistent cough following your 'cold,' you should lose no time, but consult a doctor.

DANDRUFF.

'H.E.G.' asks for a cure for dandruff. Ans.—Where there is a tendency to dandruff, care should be taken to keep the scalp thoroughly clean. How often the head should be washed will depend on circumstances. If the hair is naturally oily, once a fortnight should be often enough. If it is dry, once in three weeks or a month is about right. The hair should be kept moderately short, as excessive heat in the head tends to perpetuate the trouble. Keeping the hair short, also, allows the more ready application of lotions. The best cleanser for the scalp is hot water. Instead of ordinary soap, use spirits of green soap. This can be obtained at the chemist's. About a dessertspoonful should be applied to the scalp and then rubbed well into the roots of the hair. Allow this to remain on for five minutes. Then rub up into a lather with hot water. Wait five minutes longer, and then wash off with hot water, finally douching with cold. Dry the hair gently, without much rubbing, and finish in the natural heat of a warm room. Night and morning apply the following lotion, rubbing it well in: Resorcin, three drachms; boracic acid, two drachms; castor oil, three drachms; oil of bergamot, six drops; rectified spirits to make eight ounces.

FLATULENCY.

'A.S.' is a farmer, aged forty-five, accustomed to lots of exercise. Has occasional attacks of headache about once a week; sometimes once a month. These come on with a feeling of fulness in the stomach caused by gas. When he gets this up he feels better. If he cannot get it up he has a sick spell and cannot eat. Is sometimes constipated. Ans.—The stomach is likely at fault. Do not hurry over your food, taking plenty of time to chew it. If your teeth are defective you should have them fixed. First thing in the morning drink a small glassful of cool water. Your diet must be plain. Do not take salt pork in any shape and no tea. Drink chiefly water and plenty of it. Avoid pastry and all rich foods. Sweetstuffs, preserved and fresh fruits, vegetables, may be taken. Graham bread, oatmeal porridge, are also useful. When you are troubled with the gas take a dose of salts.

SITZ BATH.

'Subscriber' wishes to know the dimensions of a sitz bath tub. Ans.—I am sorry to hear that you wrote before on this subject without receiving an answer. Your letter must have miscarried, however, as it never has been received by me. With regard to the sitz bath tub, this may be made of heavy block tin or galvanized iron. It should be oval, or preferably pear-shaped. Suitable dimensions would be:—Length, three feet six inches; width, at broadest part, twenty-eight inches; and height, at narrow part (the front), eleven inches, at broad part, fifteen inches. The edge should be gently curved from the broad back portion to the narrower front part. The edge should be rolled over and not left sharp.

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

CHANGING THE BENEFICIARY.

Subscriber, Que.—A belongs to a fraternal society of Canada and named his wife as his beneficiary. To-day he wishes to be his own beneficiary; are the laws of the Province of Quebec against such a change? 2. Could A, by a will, give the amount of his policy to any party he might wish to give it to? 3. What are the rights of a wife according to the laws of Quebec. 4. Are the 'old lines' companies subject to the laws of Quebec as are the fraternal societies in this matter? Ans.—1. No. 2. Yes. 3. The rights of the wife depend entirely on whether she was married with a marriage contract, and if there was a marriage contract her rights would be governed by the terms thereof. 4. Yes.

CLAIMS OF WIFE.

A married B in Quebec, had a marriage contract in which A gives B five thousand dollars which he did not have and has not acquired since. A also insured his life for three thousand dollars, making no one his beneficiary. In event of A's death could B claim the insurance money by right of the marriage contract. Ans.—Yes.

ACTION FOR NUISANCE.

An Old Subscriber, Que.—A, with large family, lives close to a cheese factory. There is an open drain which pollutes the air, also the tank where the whey is kept leaks badly, the ground underneath tank being saturated with this decaying, rotting matter; also there is a wooden floor in factory underneath which is covered with offensive rotten matter. A is forced to believe that the health of his family is suffering on account of this nuisance, besides the great unpleasantness to which they are subjected. Please state clearly what the law is in regard to this matter and how should A proceed so as to have this nuisance and menace to health removed immediately. Who is responsible for the injury that is being done to the health and comfort of A's family? Who bears the expenses of any proceedings that may require to be taken?. Ans.—A letter should be written to the proprietors of the cheese factory calling upon them to desist from carrying on their business in such a way as to cause inconvenience or damage, or as a menace to the health of the neighbors, and if the request in the letter is not complied with, an action should be instituted at once. The costs of this action, if successful, could be recovered from the persons against whom it is instituted.

WAGES OF EMPLOYEE.

J.F.W., Que.—Is an employer allowed by law to make deductions from an employee's wages by way of fines; if so, to what extent and for what purpose? If such deductions are not allowed, and in the event of such being made, what steps would you advise the employee to take? Ans.—This would depend entirely on the terms of the engagement. If no arrangements were entered into as regards deductions or fines, an employer would have no right to make them. If he did so, the proper proceedings would be to take an action to recover the amount retained by the employer.

ONTARIO.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

A Constant Reader, N.B.—What is the legal fee for the verification of scales, weights and measures, when said articles are found in perfect order at each biennial visit of the inspector. 2. Also, will you state the nature of the amendment of the weights and measures act passed at this session of parliament? Ans.—1. There is a somewhat elaborate tariff governing the matter, and it would be necessary to know just what particular class of scales, weights or measures you are interested in in order to deal with your question satisfactorily. 2. It deals with the verification of milk cans, and provides a tariff of fees therefor as follows:—Cans, two gallons and under, 10 cents; over two gallons and not exceeding five, 20 cents; over five and not more than ten, 30 cents; over ten gallons, 50 cents.

DIVISION OF ESTATE.

Old Subscriber, Ont.—A died leaving a small estate, but no will; never was married. Two brothers survive him, and a number of brothers and sisters are dead leaving families. I suppose the children of his deceased brothers and sisters are entitled to their parent's share. Would these children be entitled to any of the estate, that is, the share their mother would be entitled to were she alive, the husband and father of these children in one case being still alive? Ans.—Yes.

LOCATING A FACTORY.

Old Subscriber, Ont.—What distance should a factory be built from a dwelling, back or side. Can it be built up to the line fence? Ans.—Generally speaking, the building may be erected along the boundary line and close to same. But it might depend largely upon the nature of the proposed factory. The manufacturing business to be carried on there might, for instance, be such as to amount to a nuisance to the owner of the dwelling house if the factory were located in the immediate neighborhood of the house, and possibly to such a nuisance as might be made the subject of an injunction by a court of law. Each case must obviously depend very largely upon its own particular circumstances.

MAN BITTEN BY DOG.

Cave Canem, Man.—Would a man if bitten by a dog (which has not a reputation for being fierce) be justified under Manitoba law in at once securing a gun and shooting the dog in the streets of the village? 2. If not, what would be the proper proceedings for him to take? Ans.—1. No. 2. He should instruct a lawyer to take the suitable steps in the matter.

COW KILLED BY TRAIN.

A Constant Reader, Ont.—On the railway on the line at an unfenced part left open for passenger traffic and only partially fenced, about a mile from a crossing which has neither cattle guards nor fence yet, to show a crossing, a train ran over and killed a cow of mine. The cow went on the line at an unfenced part lofe open by the Railway Co. for their own convenience to load ties about a quarter of a mile from the crossing. Can I claim any damages? Ans.—We think so.

Secrecy—Safety—Speed

—the three banking requisites which business men most need and appreciate.

In The Sovereign Bank of Canada there are no unnecessary delays or formalities.

$1.00 opens an account in our Savings Department. Interest paid **4** times a year.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada

232-236 St. James Street.
Uptown Branch: 2608 St. Catherine Street, (Corner Guy).

EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

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

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

STEWART & MUSSEN, Managers, Province of Quebec.
Phone Main 3886. Alliance Building, Montreal.
" " 5123.

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 TENTH 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 Gaol 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, 1906.

RED CROSS ANTISEPTIC MOUTH PIECE

Acknowledged by Physicians to be the only TELEPHONE mouthpiece that will effectually kill all and any kind of Bacteria.

Made of Aluminum, fits any telephone, and improves the speaking qualities of your 'phones. Costs but a trifle.

Send post-card for circular to

L. A. SULLIVAN,
196 West St. Catherine Street.

Sole Agent in Canada for the Telephone Specialty Co., New York.



Why Pay More Than $6.25?

We deliver in bags free when on ground floor.

Ring us up and we will do the rest

The Connell Anthracite Mining Co. Limited,
21 Bleury St. Main 5193.
135 St. Etienne St. Main 3018.
And 5 Branches.

DISCOUNT

NOTICE is hereby given that SATURDAY, the 1st September, is the last day on which the 3 PERCENT DISCOUNT can be allowed on WATER, BUSINESS AND PERSONAL TAXES.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the

Instalment System on Water Rates

can do so, however, by paying ½ on or before 8th Sept., and the balance on or before the 8th November, but NO DISCOUNT is allowable on such payments; and in default of the first within the time specified the whole becomes exigible and the water may be TURNED OFF at any time thereafter without further notice.

Payments may be made by mailing cheques, and parties coming to the City Hall will avoid delay by bringing the exact amount of their bills.

SUBURBS.

For the convenience of citizens residing at a distance from the City Hall, payments will be received at the undermentioned Stations, from Friday, the 24th August, to Saturday, the 1st September, inclusive:

POLICE STATIONS.

St. Catherine street, No. 1720, Hochelaga Ward.
Corner Ontario and Beaudry streets.
Corner Rachel and Amherst streets.
St. Lawrence street, No. 1338.
Corner St. Catherine and Guy streets.
Corner Grand Trunk and Shearer streets.

Ratepayers must bring their accounts with them to these Stations, otherwise payment cannot be accepted.

W. ROBB,
City Treasurer.

City Treasurer's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 15th August, 1906.

OUR NEW PREMIER ACCUMULATIVE ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS POLICY

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

Special benefits to the beneficiary.

Health insurance covering all diseases, surgeon's fees.

Schedule of injuries and fixed indemnities for same.

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

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

BANK OF MONTREAL

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By order of the Board,
E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.

Montreal, 20th July, 1906.

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While the publishers of the 'Witness' exercise all possible care in excluding from its columns all financial and other advertisements of a doubtful or suspicious nature, and accepting only such as they believe to be genuine and bona fide, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee these advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them.

F.M. 4 L.Q. 11 **AUGUST** N.M. 19 F.Q. 26

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

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1906.

The Democrats in the State of Maine have started their fall election campaign on an anti-prohibition platform. The cry they have raised is in the form of a challenge—'Shall the State of Maine be honest?' Maine has always been a Republican state, and has for half a century invariably given large majorities for the Maine law. This alliance between the Democrats and the liquor interest bases its hopes on the reduction of the Anglo-Saxon population and the increase of foreigners, and on the success of a similar movement in Vermont and New Hampshire, where many good people thought high license better than unenforced prohibition. In those states the enforcement of the law lies with the municipalities, and the action of the municipalities depends on the local majorities, so that prohibition there was simply a form of local option without license. In the country parts the law was usually very fairly enforced, but in the cities the majority was generally for non-enforcement. It was for that reason that many good citizens held that license with annual local option was better. The Democrats of Maine have carried the mayoralty election in Portland on the cry 'Shall the State of Maine be honest,' and they now hope to elect their governor on the same cry. Their chances of winning seem, however, to be small in view of the steadfast Republican traditions of the state.

THE COMING TARIFF.

Mr. Fielding met with an accident early in the year which caused the postponement of the promised or threatened revision of the tariff. The revision was postponed to the coming fall session, and interest has run high and conjecture has been varied as to the forms the revision would take. Whether the political accident that has now happened to Mr. Fielding will cause a further postponement of the tariff revision, as some of the quidnuncs confidently assume, we do not know, but whenever it comes, there seems no reason to doubt that it will closely follow the lines of the forecast in the 'Witness' some months ago. As confused statements of what is likely to happen are now going the rounds of the papers of two continents, it is well to recall the outline of the proposed revision that the Finance Minister gave to parliament. He said: 'We would have a maximum 'tariff, as we have the German tariff 'to-day, to apply to such countries as 'do not manifest a disposition to trade 'with us. We would have a minimum 'general tariff to apply to countries 'which are disposed to trade with us, 'and then, below that, we would have 'the British preferential tariff to apply 'to the Mother Country and to such 'colonies of the empire as it may be 'expedient to extend the benefit of that 'tariff to.' In drawing the line between 'those nations that are disposed to trade 'with us and those that are not so disposed,' the Minister of Finance observed that our minimum general tariff would be 'for such countries as do not legislate commercially in a spirit of hostility to us—perhaps that is not happily 'expressed; let me say for countries that 'adopt more moderate tariff views; low 'tariff countries.' He added that the schedule of maximum duties would be for countries which pursue a hostile policy, a policy that discourages trade with us.

As the 'Witness' has already said, so far as the ministerial plans and purposes are known to the government's own friends, the intention is to apply the maximum tariff against the United States and Germany. The British preference, on the other hand, will be, as it is now, for the Motherland, for British South Africa, for New Zealand, and, if the Australian parliament is disposed to accept the proposals that the Canadian ministers have already made for mutual reciprocity, then, the preference will be extended to the Australian Commonwealth also. The preference was, of course, devised for the benefit of the Mother Country, and our sister colonies if willing to reciprocate, but the administration at Ottawa now holds itself free to admit to the preference any country that will give substantial enough tariff concessions in return. This is, if we mistake not, a return to the original conception of the preferential tariff which was at first intended to be given to all those countries which should treat us well—that is, we presume, all those which should maintain against us no higher duties than those of our lowest tariff. It was thought better, however, for the time being, to limit the preference to an act of imperial loyalty. It may possibly be found that it will be extended to Japan, Britain's ally in the Far East, which has recently made Canada one of 'the most favored nations' for tariff purposes. We pointed out at the time this concession was made public that Japan has not made it a condition that we must admit her products on a level with those of Britain. Nevertheless, the Dominion Government is so desirous to encourage trade with Japan that it may decide to give the preference as a wise business concession to a nation that is likely to be one of our best customers in the not far distant future. The 'minimum general tariff' will probably apply to all other countries with which we do business, subject to specified rates in the cases of France, Spain, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Columbia, Muscat, Russia, Salvador, Sweden and Norway, to the specified rates on certain kinds of wines, castile soap, prunes and nuts, to which they are each and all entitled under the French treaty agreed upon eleven years ago.

A very important departure seems to have been decided upon in respect to the British preference and German surtax. Instead of the preference consisting of one-third off the general tariff rates, as it does now, and instead of the German surtax being one-third additional on all lines of imports, the Government's plan is to deal separately with each item in the custom's classification. It may be that in some instances the British preference will be found lower under the new arrangement, while in other cases it will be higher than the thirty-three and a third percent now in force. The anticipated maximum tariff rates against the United States and Germany will also be worked out separately for each tariff item. Mr. Fielding has assured parliament that he has no intention of setting up 'an extreme tariff,' and he found during the enquiry of the Tariff Commission that the Government's best friends desire to see even keener competition from abroad than is possible with the present tariff. One way of doing this would be to extend the free list. As it stands, our tariff contains a long list of articles that may be imported duty free from any part of the world, and last year these free importations were valued at $109,669,442. It would not, however, be an extension but a restriction of these free importations should Mr. Fielding, while continuing the present free list on articles imported from Britain and British colonies, make many of them, as he is said to intend, dutiable if brought from elsewhere. Such a policy would doubtless, however, divert more trade into British channels by a process preferred by the protectionists to that of increasing free trade within the empire, to which they are mortally opposed. This restriction of the free list could not, of course, apply to corn, hard coal, and many other raw materials obtained from the United States and elsewhere, and it remains to be seen how far the idea can be carried out without serious injury to ourselves. There is no doubt about the length and complexity of Mr. Fielding's task. It is possible, by skilful juggling, to add to many a protective duty, and yet for a time conceal the fact from the public. But a year's trade returns under the new conditions would make the facts stand out plainly, and any such juggling would only alienate many of the Government's truest friends.

THE GRABBERS AND THE GRABBED.

Mr. Ray Stannard Baker in 'Collier's Weekly' says that the capitalists of this continent have discovered that combination is possible in almost every branch of commercial and industrial enterprise, with the inevitable result that the monopolistic tendency, both of capital and of labor, has outstripped every effort of restraint. 'Monopoly is so logical; it 'has so much in its favor; while competition under present conditions is so 'often ruinous and demoralizing. Capital 'hates competition; it is called "cut-'throat." Organized labor hates com-'petition; it is called "scab-labor." No 'one desires competition—except in the other man's business.' It used to be said that 'competition is the life of trade,' but that idea has grown old-fashioned. In the present day, as the author relates, hatred and fear of competition on the side of capital have yielded such devices of monopoly as pools, gentlemen's agreements, trusts, mergers, and the like; while labor has limited its apprentices, restricted its output, provided entrance examinations which operate in some professions to reduce the membership, and finally it has employed such means as the boycott, ostracism and even personal violence—all devices to stifle competition. The organizations of capital have been responsible for the creation of huge bribery manufactories among other evils; while the labor monopolies have produced the corrupt, arrogant labor boss of the Sam Parkes type. 'Both have despoiled business, defiled politics, broken 'the law.' The law of competition, so long the automatic regulator of industry, no longer curbs the exactions of monopoly.

But while the people have learned that lesson, they have learned alongside it that competition is often wasteful and uneconomic; that 'in theory a monopoly 'in such industries as telephony, tele-'graphy, the railways, and many others 'in less degree, should not only be more 'serviceable and cheaper to the people, 'but seemingly, that it is becoming an 'inevitable necessity.' The problem is not how to restore competition where competition has failed and will continue to fail, but 'how the excellent economics, 'the superior serviceability of a central-'ized management of industry, may be 'so utilized that injustice may be done 'to no man.' The railways, the oil trust, the beef trust, the coal trust, the steel trust, the ship trust, and others, have been permitted to kill the competition which formerly protected the public interests, and the regulation of these tremendous organizations is left to a few men sitting secretly in the neighborhood of the stock exchanges empowered to impose taxation without representation. To cope with monopoly plunder people naturally turn to government. The people can only make their demands known through government, and government has to heed them more or less. Congress has endeavored to fix a method for supervising railway rates, has established a Department of Commerce and Labor to deal with monopolies of both kinds. The President has proposed that corporations be licensed and the stronghold of secrecy taken from them. The appeal of the people to government, however, is often discouraging. They find that to a great extent the government is the creation of the monopolists and of the protectionist oligarchy. There is, moreover, the writer above quoted thinks, a limit to the effect of restrictive legislation. Laws against combination, he holds, will always be evaded and will always prove futile. It is impossible to restore the conditions before the days of large combinations. Success must lie in the direction of regulation, not of prevention. Failing some method of controlling combination in the people's interest, there is nothing to expect, but the continued development of explosive conditions. It is wonderful to note to what an extent the vague impossibilities of the socialist have dazzled the eyes of a people capable of everything but close thinking. So long as the burden-bearers of the country are chiefly land-owning farmers, revolutionary sentiments will not prevail. But the increasing proletariat is bound by no such pledge of conservatism.

JAPAN AND CANADIAN FLOUR.

In discussing at some length the position of the flour trade between this country and Japan, Mr. A. MacLean, Canadian Commercial Agent at Yokohama, says that Canada cannot, or does not, supply one small fraction of the amount required. There is, however, he says, little use in Canadian houses attempting to gain a foothold with half measures, even granting that the quality of their product is far superior to anything that is being offered by their competitors. Perhaps the Japanese merchant thinks the Canadian miller does not take himself seriously, or is merely working off a small surplus of stock that may not be taken up by regular customers. However that may be, it is quite clear that the reason of the small exports of our flour to the Orient is not due to competition alone, but to the fact that we cannot ship in sufficient quantities to ensure a steady consumptive market. Mr. MacLean says there is no prejudice or discrimination against Canadian flour on the Japanese market, but a desire to conduct business upon a business basis. Some milling houses have discovered that importers could not be interested unless they were prepared to offer a great deal more stock than was at their disposal, as importers of standing would scarcely concern themselves with proposals that did not mean barrels by the thousand, and that contracts on this basis would involve the obligation of continuous supply as ordered. There are several minor reasons for the slow growth of trade, among which should be mentioned the fact that there are no direct agencies representing Canadian houses, whereas our competitors have not only agents on the spot, but widely established trade connections. Mr. MacLean's able report on the situation is deserving of commendation, as is his continuous zeal and loyalty. But if his main explanation that a connection is impossible without a greater volume and a more regular course of shipments is correct, it practically closes, for a time, at least, any argument in favor of an active export flour trade with the Orient. Until the production of Alberta wheat is carried out on a much more extensive scale than at present there is little possibility of a great export trade on the Pacific. The distance over land from the spring wheat districts is said to be too great to permit of any profit after transportation charges. Mr. MacLean says a big business would soon be in force if it were practicable, by transportation facilities, as it is by mileage, to place the dividing point of Canadian transcontinental traffic Atlantic and Pacificward at Winnipeg. That is, however, for the present, a dream.

HIGH LICENSE.

In the United States there seems to be a very general movement towards higher liquor licenses. In Ohio, it is reported that thirty percent of the liquor dealers have gone out of business since the license fee was increased from $530 to $1,000, while about a month ago Chicago doubled the price of licenses with the result that a considerable number of men gave up the business. In Jersey City it is also intended to double the price of licenses and many other cities have the same in contemplation. Once increased, licenses are never lowered, as the surviving saloonkeeper is able and willing to pay the price of his share in the monopoly thus secured to a privileged class. While, on the one hand, an increase of the license fee diminishes the number of drinking places, on the other any restriction on the number of licenses is naturally followed by an increase in the license fee. The moment the number is limited the license is at a premium and becomes a salable asset. The question immediately arises whether the increased value thus created belongs to the licenseholder or to the community which conferred the license, and also the monopoly. It is plain that trafficking in licenses is dealing in a commodity which belongs to the public—a commodity which should at least revert to the public at the end of each license term. It is a perversion of right and a sacrifice of a public interest when license commissioners admit a good will in a license and sanction its sale by a confirmatory transfer. The purchase price of a license, if it is to be paid at all, should go to the public and not to the mere annual holder. Whenever licenses become salable the fee should, in righteousness, rise till it absorbs such selling value.

There are, however, evils associated with the license system which are accentuated by increasing the license fee. One is that the man who pays license claims, and can claim, that the respectability of his business is endorsed and guaranteed by government, that he has paid to have it regarded and treated as legitimate and respectable, and so long as he carries it on within the law no one may impugn it before the courts, no matter how malign its natural fruits. When the license fee is raised the licensee holds that he is bound to cover the extra cost by the use of extra inducements to drink, and almost inevitably a greater scope is allowed him by the authorities. Is he not an official of the state? Is he not a generous contributor to its great needs? So this artificial respectability covers a large liberty to sin against the community. Another evil increased by high license is that it becomes easier for a syndicate of brewers and wine merchants and political bosses to monopolize and control the liquor interest for political purposes. The late government in Britain was completely under the thumb of the brewers, and by legislation it made them an established institution, with permanent right in their licenses. A third evil which high license accentuates is that it makes the government a larger partner than ever in the most destructive agency known to our day, and so much the more degrades the body politic.

On the other hand, it is probable that high license actually lowers the consumption of liquor by lessening the number of drinking places. It is true that each establishment has to do a larger business, and regards itself as required by its license to use every endeavor to increase its trade. But it will still remain true that the more numerous and varied the agencies which are at work to tempt men, the more men will be tempted. The man who has resolution to pass one or two prominent places may not be able to resist a secluded little place that he knows about round some corner. Every little place has to be busy making its own business, so that the reduction of the number of such will almost certainly diminish the amount of drinking and of drunkenness. All, however, who know anything of the mischief the traffic is doing, whether in dirty dives or in gilded palaces, will agree with the doctors who recently met at Three Rivers, that the best way to deal with so great a public enemy is to abolish it altogether. To license places year after year to pour forth reeling men upon our streets from morning till night, as certain places, not far from where we write, do, and are licensed to do, is as nearly as can be expressed the very antipodes of good government.

PROTECTION OF POLICY-HOLDERS.

No drastic steps, says the London 'Daily Telegraph,' are suggested by the select committee of the House of Lords which was appointed to inquire into the position of British policy-holders in foreign insurance companies. The committee was, of course, appointed as the outcome of the United States insurance scandals, and suggestions were freely made from outside that amongst its recommendations should be the compulsory deposit in England by every foreign insurance company doing business there of securities sufficient to meet its British liabilities. The select committee, however, definitely declares against any such proposition. The keynote of the report is equality of treatment for British and foreign companies, and the principal recommendations are that the temporary deposit with the Court of Chancery of a hundred thousand dollars shall be made permanent, and that greater publicity shall be given to the companies' accounts. The Insurance Act of 1870 makes obligatory on any new company, whether British or foreign, the deposit of a hundred thousand dollars, and the select committee finds that such deposit has undoubtedly had the effect of preventing the formation of mushroom companies. Under the 1870 Act, however, a company is permitted to withdraw that sum so soon as the premiums amount to two hundred thousand dollars. But the committee, while aware that the deposit of a hundred thousand dollars is of little use to meet the liabilities of the larger companies, thinks that if that amount were deposited and could not be withdrawn, it would at least assure policy-holders of being able to proceed against such companies if necessary in the British courts.

The chief safeguard, however, in the opinion of the select committee is publicity. The committee believes experience has proved that the best means of guarding the interests of policy-holders in an insurance companies is by insisting on the fullest openness in the accounts of such companies. Therefore, the report recommends that all insurance companies whether British or foreign, be required to furnish the Board of Trade with full revenue accounts, balance-sheets, and valuation statements of their business, showing at the same time the expenses of management. Strange to say, there is no provision in the British insurance law compelling insurance companies to make returns of the market value of the securities held by them. Such a regulation is in force in Canada and most other countries, and certainly seems to be a necessary reform in Britain. One thing that is very clear from the report is the fact that the select committee did not consider that to restrict the security-investing power of the companies would be a cure for all or any ills. Its panacea is to let daylight in. Most forms of evil thrive in darkness. Light kills them. This report bears out the position taken by the 'Witness' ever since our government demanded an unreasonable reserve and rendered that reserve valueless against insolvency by the very fact of requiring it. We have always held that restrictions on the free action of insurance management are little or no guarantee against mismanagement, while they must almost always tend to the injury of policy-holders, as that new rate of reserve certainly has done. The chief securities that the public can have from government are inspection and such publicity as will bring the administration under expert criticism before the public. The confidence of the public will in any case be largely determined by its confidence in the personnel of the management.

HEAT IN CANADA.

The fickle sun that had the earth caress'd
And quickened all her amorous desire
And brought fresh roses to adorn her breast,
Now spurred her in the madness of his ire:
A haze of heat half-hid the mountain's crest,
The very river seemed of liquid fire,
The air was flame, the town a stifling pace
And all the land was like a Hinnom's Vale

I thought of Hagar and what she endured
Faint in the desert, driv'n from Sara's sight;
Of angry Jonah underneath his gourd,
Grown in a night and withered in a night;
Of the sun-stricken lad Elisha cured
For the good hospitable Shunamite;
And of the fiery furnace made to glow
For Shadrack, Meshack and Abednego.

I called to mind Boccaccio's tale of her
Left on a sun-scorched roof, and like to die;
And beheld the Ancient Mariner
Becalmed beneath his hot and copper sky:
And heard a long-forgotten traveller
Speak from a page which made my childhood sigh,
And tell of horrid climes by God accurst,
And men and horses perishing of thirst.

And to myself I said, Is this the land
Where freezing cold claims sometimes half the year?
Is this the region where the streams are spanned
With floors of azure crysal, hard and clear,
And all the snow-enveloped mountains stand
Like hoary chiefs, majestic and austere?
Was't here we saw so late King Winter stern?
And shall he shortly here again return?

W. M. MACKRACHER.

C. P. R.'S SUCCESS.

PROFITS WILL SHOW AN INCREASE OF FIFTY PERCENT THIS YEAR, SAYS SIR GEO. DRUMMOND.

Sir George Drummond, who is now in Europe, stated in an interview with the 'Journal of Commerce' representative on his arrival in Liverpool, that the progress which was being made by the Canadian Pacific Railway and its associated enterprises far exceeded anything which had been anticipated two or three years ago.

'I may say,' he remarked, 'that the best proof of the success of our operations will be found in the fact that our profits for this year will show an increase of not less than fifty percent on the previous year. This is chiefly derived from our operations in the west, but the service between Canada and Liverpool is proving a splendid and highly successful feeder to the railways of the Dominion. In the near future we intend to considerably develop both railway and steamship facilities, while at the present time we are developing large and up-to-date hotels at different points in the west. Altogether we are thoroughly satisfied, and the splendid returns of the Liverpool service sufficiently illustrate its success.'

A BRAZEN THEFT.

WORKMAN ARRESTED WITH SCRAP BRASS IN HIS DINNER PAIL.

During the past month, the Canadian Bronze Company has been missing scrap brass from their works in the East End of the city. Complaint was made to the police, who last night arrested an employee named Joseph Valboncoeur as he was leaving his work. In the man's dinner pail sixteen pounds of scrap brass was found. When first asked what he had in the receptacle, Valboncoeur said it was 'just a little food that I could not finish at noon.' The manager of the company says the brass is worth sixteen cents a pound. Prisoner will be charged before Judge Pelletier with theft.

The John Murphy Company Limited

Saturday, August 25th, 1906.
We Close To-day at 1.

The Homelier the Dry Goods The Better they have to be.

In Plain Cottons and Linens as in everything else, we seek after quality.



TO-DAY one half of our entire first floor is devoted to an opening display of as fine a lot of Linens and Cottons as ever came to Canada. Bought as they were direct at the mills, before the price of raw material had so seriously advanced, we can give the best of values in the best there is to be had of

New Sheetings and Pillowings,
New Sheets and Pillow Cases,
New Cambrics and Long Cloths,
New Cottons of all Kinds,
New Fancy and Staple Linens.

We have however reserved specially for Monday Morning's Selling

A lot of Sample Table Cloths

that we bought from the travelling representative of one of Scotland's most famous firms, consisting of

Single and Double Damask Cloths in sizes 8-4, 8 x 10 and 8 x 12.
Table Napkins in sizes 5-8 and 3-4.

All of which will be offered Monday for about

One third less than the regular price.

For instance there will be . . .

$7.00 Cloths for **$5.00**, $6.25 Cloths for **$4.25**, $6.00 Cloths for **$4.00** and all the way between those prices and 90c Cloths for **60c**. Also odd table napkins for 12 1-2 to **25c** each.

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It is only reasonable to say that the Experts employed by the

TOILET LAUNDRY,

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Can launder the dainty summer garments of the gentler sex much nicer than they can be done at home.

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Without a Doubt

Our Hair Goods take first place. Our celebrated Pompadours have of late been making a name for us as experts of the highest order in making up elegant hair goods, and to enhance this reputation we have engaged the services of an expert, who combines great skill and genius in producing the best effects, with a recognition of what is most becoming.

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You are not half as particular about the food you eat—as we are about the food we make for you to eat.

Would you ever analyze food you buy for the table?

We tested Orange Meat for more than 7 months.

Prof. Waddell, of Queen's University, Kingston made test after test until we perfected Orange Meat—and made it contain MORE wheat sugars than any other cereal in the world.

Orange Meat is the food that builds up healthy bodies and active brains.

15c. and 25c. packages—at all grocers. 15c. packages contain coupons, good for premiums. 25c. size contains 2½ times the quantity of Orange Meat as the smaller size. Write "Orange Meat," Kingston for premium catalogue.

ROYAL HIGHLANDERS

Is the Title Now For the Historic Royal Scots.

REGIMENT WILL BE MADE UP OF TWO BATTALIONS INSTEAD OF ONE.

The 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada is the new name officially announced by the Department of Militia and Defence for the historic 5th Royal Scots. In



THE HON. ROBERT MACKAY,
Honorary Colonel of the 5th Royal Highlanders.

addition to the change of name the famous corps has also been gazetted as a two-battalion regiment, instead of the one-battalion regiment strength it has counted on its muster roll since the time



COLONEL JOHN CARSON,
Commanding the 5th Royal Highlanders Regiment.

of its organization. Colonel Buchan, C.M.G., has received the following official instructions from Ottawa:

To the Officer Commanding, Quebec Command:

Sir,—With reference to your communication of the 14th, I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Militia in Council to request that you will be good enough to cause the officer commanding the 5th Royal Scots to be informed that his application for the establishment of the regiment under his command to be raised to that of a two battalion regiment of eight companies each, similar to the 2nd Regiment of Toronto, the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, was approved by the Minister of Militia in Council at a meeting held on the 14th inst.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
B. H. VIDAL,
Adjutant-General.

This will make a considerable change in the personnel of the corps. Lieut.-Col. John Carson, the present officer



LIEUT.-COL. FRANK S. MEIGHEN,
Commanding 1st Battalion Royal Highlanders.

commanding, will have his term of office extended for five years longer, with the rank of colonel. Major Meighen will be promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the first battalion, and Major Cantlie



LIEUT.-COL. G. S. CANTLIE,
Commanding the 2nd Battalion, 5th Royal Highlanders.

will take similar rank and command of the second battalion. The Hon. Robt. Mackay, the present honorary-colonel of the corps, will also rise a step, taking the rank of honorary colonel.

The present strength of the rank and file will be nearly doubled, it being the intention to bring the regiment up to a muster roll of seven hundred of all ranks.

It is feared that the new armory of the Highland regiment on Bleury street will be entirely inadequate to meet the demands of the regiment, and plans are already under way for the enlargement of the building. Aside from this many other details for the completion of the staff have long been in preparation and the officers will now lose no time in carrying them out.

TO BUILD NEW VESSELS

Richelieu and Ontario Company Announces Important Changes.

SEVERAL IMPIOVEMENTS TO THE SERVICE WILL BE MADE NEXT YEAR.

The management of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company issued an important statement this morning regarding contemplated changes in their service for next season. The company will construct one or two new steamers and the 'Quebec' will be enlarged so as to bring her up to the tonnage and accommodation of the 'Montreal.' In fact the entire service on the St. Lawrence is to be improved. It is, moreover, possible that another popular route for summer traffic may be inaugurated next summer.

The passenger traffic this season over the different routes has been the heaviest in the history of the company.

The extremely heavy travel which the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company has been called upon to handle this year has demonstrated that it is desirable to discontinue serving a full course dinner to passengers on the Rapids Line between Prescott and Montreal, and to substitute therefor large and up-to-date lunch counters, and the new steamer which is now under construction at Toronto for this portion of the route will be so equipped. This change will enable the passengers to spend practically all their time on deck, and will ensure a comfortalbe lunch. It is expected that this change will do away with any dissatisfaction in regard to the meal service, as this is the only portion of the line on which it has been impossible to furnish a thoroughly adequate and satisfactory service.

The new steamer above referred to was to have been delivered to the company for this summer's traffic, but owing to delay at the shipyards, she will not go into service before June, 1907. It is also expected that she will shorten the time between Prescott and Montreal considerably.

In 1907 the company will also have in commission a sister boat to the steamer 'Montreal,' between Montreal and Quebec, which for elegance of accommodation will be hard to surpass.

TO IMPROVE SERVICE

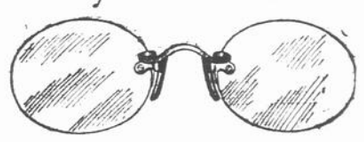
REPORTS STATE THAT DOMINION LINE WILL SEND FAST VESSELS TO MONTREAL.

The Dominion Steamship Company has under consideration an improved service to the St. Lawrence for next season. According to private information received in the city this week from England, it is evident that the management is determined to keep up the reputation of the Dominion Line as one of the leading steamship lines crossing the Atlantic. The present fleet is being taxed to the limit to accommodate the large number of trans-Atlantic passengers who wish to travel by this line.

After carefully considering the situation the company has decided to greatly improve the service and this will be done by the addition of at least two large and fast vessels. These steamers are to be placed on the St. Lawrence route as a direct outcome of the recent decision of the Canadian Government to grant the Dominion Line a subsidy to carry week end mails.

Mr. James Thom, the local manager of the Dominion Steamship Company, when interviewed this morning as to the report from England regarding the addition of fast vessels to the present fleet, said that while he was aware that improvements were to be made he was not in a position to give out details for publication.

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THE SPANISH BOMB THROWING

Martinez Mata, the Mayor of Alharba, Aided Morales to Escape.

Madrid, Aug. 24.—The report of the magistrates deputed to investigate the attempt on the life of King Alfonso during the coronation procession, not only declares that Mateo Morales was a notorious anarchist, but also makes charges against Ferrer, the director of the Modern School in Barcelona; Jose Nagakens, the owner and editor of the newspaper the 'Matin,' in Madrid, and against Martinez Mata, the Mayor of Alharba, and his wife. Ferrera, the report says, is actually an anarchist. Nagakens is in a measure exonerated by the board, which found that Morales threatened him with instant death if he refused to hide him, or, if he attempted to expose him. Concerning Mata and his wife, it is declared that they aided the bomb-thrower's escape. It is probable that during the coming trials several curious details of Morales's life will be revealed, including a correspondence, which, it is said, he carried on with a woman who was a friend of Ferrera. It is understood that Morales was much in love with her, and a connection may be found between those letters and the attempt on King Alfonso's life. It is estimated in the report that the royal establishment has been put to an expense of 19,840 pesetas, or about $3,963 by the explosion of the bomb. Much property was damaged, 25 persons killed and 109 injured. Of the injured, 14 are still in hospitals.

HUDSON LADIES' ASSOCIATION.

The Ladies Association of Hudson and Como, inaugurated in 1891, to pay arrears on stipend to the incumbent, then due, after a successful existence have dissolved the association and voted that the balance of $32.56 remaining in their bank account be donated to the Vaudreuil endowment fund of this parish. This bequest has been duly acknowledged by the proper authority.

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Company, patent solicitors, Canada Life Building, Montreal, report the following list of patents recently obtained through their office:

Canada—N. G. Neill, indexes; W. H. Walsh, automatic car fenders; R. G. Kidd, cutter bar atachment; C. R. Roe and J. Collinson, freight car door; Wm. Elliott, snow thawing machine; Ernest Butland, window cleaning apparatus.

U.S.A.—M. W. Alloway, garment hangers; Douglas McIntosh, target illuminating device for firearms; Joseph Ward, display envelopes; J. R. Dunn, cattle stanchions; R. G. Kidd, cutter bar attachment; C. E. Roe and J. Collinson, freight car door.

England.—Wallace Dawson, funnels; T. M. Morgan, cement kiln.

Germany.—Robert Maw, car starting and stopping device.

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A BOY MISSING.

Mrs. Birt writes that information is wanted as to the whereabouts of George Ogden, aged 13, who left his home at Farnham's Corners, Que., about Aug. 8. He is rather fair, has blue eyes, and is not tall for his age. Particulars will be thankfully received at the Distributing Home, Knowlton, Que.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The Hon. Mr. Brodeur Wil Shortly Make an Inspection of the River.

SEVERAL MILLION DOLLARS WILL BE SPENT IN MAKING THE CHANNEL SAFER FOR NAVIGATION.

The Shipping Federation is carrying on a splendid work in connection with navigation on the St. Lawrence. Everything possible is being done by the federation that will in any way prove advantageous to Canadian shipping interests, and in this connection it is learned that the officers are now in communication with the government regarding improvements to the river. It is expected that the federal authorities will, early next season, commence work in the channel, with a view to deepening it to at least thirty-five feet, so as to enable the largest vessels to come up in safety to the port of Montreal. It is said that it will be necessary to make the channel at least five hundred feet in width, and it is proposed to cut away several sharp bends in the river, so as to make the channel as straight as possible.

It is expected that before the close of navigation the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, accompanied by prominent government officials and members of the Shipping Federation and the Harbor Board, will make a careful inspection of the river between Montreal and Quebec, with the object of ascertaining what work will be necessary. It is said that the contemplated improvements will cost several million dollars.

ENGINEERS MEETING.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS GIVEN TO MEMBER WHO LOST HIS HAND.

A gathering of Local No. 2, Amalgamated Society of Engineers, was held in Dionne Hall, St. Catherine street, last evening, for the purpose of presenting the society's accident benefit of five hundred dollars to Bro. Wm. Wood, who met with the misfortune to lose his right hand while at work.

Bro. J. A. McClelland presided, and on the platform were Messrs. J. Dixon (general organizer of the society), Thos. J. Griffiths (secretary-treasurer and general organizer of the National Trades Congress), W. Connely, D.P.; H. B. Fonenville (brassworkers' executive), and Michael Cairns (of the Electrical Workers' International Union). Mr. Thos. J. Griffiths, in an address, pointed out that it was not sufficient to-day for organized labor to rest content with larger pay and shorter hours. Higher pay often meant increased cost of living, and shorter hours, more intense labor. What was needed was a larger development of individual life and character, and to this end workingmen must study their mutual interests and spread the feeling of solidarity and brotherly love. Moral and industrial education must go hand in hand. Mr. J. Dixon, of Toronto, outlined the benefits of the society, which he said had one hundred and two thousand members. Their dues were high, but they gave their members nine different benefits, including sick and funeral, out of work, travelling expenses, strike benefits, etc. They also encouraged their members to own their own homes by advancing money at a low rate of interest.

Between the speeches refreshments were served, and the following members entertained those present: Songs, Messrs. Wm. Horsfall, Wm. Holms, S. Brooks, W. Hodson, H. Harrison, J. Hickey; violin solos, Mr. B. Simpson. Mr. Johnson acted as accompanist. Before the conclusion of the entertainment the chairman called Mr. Wm. Wood to the platform, and Mr. Dixon in a few suitable remarks, presented him with a book containing $500.

WEST WARD'S APATHY.

Referring to the choice of a candidate to replace the late Ald. Carter in the West Ward, the 'Presse' mentions the fact that recent meetings of the committee of citizens had to be postponed for want of a quorum, and it adds: This apathy of the West Ward as regards municipal matters is traditional, and was manifested in a striking manner at the time of voting on a $500,000 loan for the better equipment of the fire brigade. The writer points out that not one dozen votes were given by the proprietors of the West Ward on that occasion, and now that they are called upon to chose a candidate, they cannot get a quorum.

G. T. R. AND LONDON AGREE.

The agreement between the City of London and the Grand Trunk Railway, whereby the company gets permission to elevate its tracks as far east as Rideout street, is of particular importance to the residents of South London, as it means the replacing of the overhead bridge on the Wharncliffe road with a subway fifty-six feet wide and the widening and raising of the Wortley road bridge. The latter is very narrow and low, and on several occasions the Grand Trunk has been approached with a view to having it widened and raised. The company also binds itself to build an embankment for the street railway tracks west of Railway street, and this will form a breakwater to prevent the flooding of that section in the spring. All that the Grand Trunk gets from the city is a strip of land on which to move the street railway company's tracks, this work being necessary to make room for the high embankment near the Cove.

FOREMAN'S ALLEGED FRAUD.

Joseph Martin, a foreman in the employ of John Quinlan, contractor, was arrested yesterday on a charge of false pretences. His employer alleges that he raised a workman's pay cheque from seven to seventeen hours, and in this way secured money which had not been earned.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL.

Dividend Announcement in 'Witness' Causes Excitement Among Shareholders.

A FIVE PERCENT RATE WILL CREATE GREAT DEMAND FOR THE STOCK.

A great deal of discussion was caused on the street yesterday afternoon and to-day on the announcement which appeared in the 'Witness', referring to a contemplated dividend disbursement of five percent on the capital stock of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company. While this paper is not authorized to give the source of the information, there is little doubt but that the dividend announcement will be made shortly. It has been pointed out as extraordinary that none of the operators or their brokers were aware of the action of the directors. The announcement brings to mind the hopefulness which was displayed by the directors at the last annual meeting. The latter stated that it was not proposed to expend any large sum on capital account during the current year and by careful nursing of the company's resources, there would be a fair possibility of dividends being resumed on the common stock. At that time the directors considered it to be in the interest of the shareholders not to declare any dividend on the common stock.

This permitted of a surplus of $795,325 being carried forward to credit of profit and loss account. With the most satisfactory condition of the coal trade, particularly, the company has had, perhaps, the finest year in its business history. Therefore on this understanding there was every possibility of the dividends being renewed.

While the contemplated rate of five percent is less than was paid previously, the last dividend being for the first six months of 1904, at the rate of six percent per annum, shareholders will no doubt feel highly grateful to the directors for their most liberal action.

In speaking of the profits of last year, it was said on the financial page that the company had earned ten percent on its common stock. This was obviously a typographical error, and should have read two percent.

WHARF AS DUMPING GROUND

RUBBISH THROWN FROM RAILWAY CARS MAKES ROADS BAD.

At an ordinary meeting of the Harbor Board yesterday afternoon, Mr. McShane, the harbor master, reported that the bad state of the roadways on the wharves is due to rubbish thrown from the railway cars. Acting on a suggestion contained in the report, it was decided to give instructions that the roadways be cleaned.

From the Deputy Minister of Finance had been received acknowledgment of the receipt of debentures for $250,000, which was advanced some time ago.

Receipt was also acknowledged of the application of the Montreal Bridge and Terminal Company to build a bridge across the river from Ile Ronde to Longueuil, concerning which the commissioners wrote to Ottawa at the time of the application.

KILLED BY MOTOR CAR.

MAGISTRATE INQUIRES INTO MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE AGAINST H. T. ATKINSON.

The preliminary magisterial investigation into the charge of manslaughter against Harold Thomas Atkinson, the chauffeur of the automobile which ran down and caused the death of Antoine Toutant at the crossing of St. Catherine and Maisonneuve streets, a fortnight ago, was commenced before Judge Choquet yesterday afternoon. The seven witnesses who testified before the coroner repeated in effect the evidence given at the inquest, and the investigation was adjourned until Tuesday next, when the defence will be given an opportunity to give evidence.

STRIKE NEARING END.

Indications are that the strike at the Montreal Rolling Mills will be declared off this afternoon. The management of the mils stated this morning that the men went out more on a misunderstanding than anything else. Yesterday afternon a deputation representing the men on strike conferred with the officers of the company and the understanding was reached that the men they represented would consent to the new system of payment and start work as usual

THE BUTCHER'S SON.

(From the 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

The Harvard crew—if you go back to first causes — owe the opportunity of their sporting visit to this country to the son of a Southwark butcher, born some 300 years ago in the High street, close to London bridge. He came in for the property of his mother's three husbands, graduated at Emmanuel, Cambridge, and—though there is no record of his ordination—was, presently, the Rev. John Harvard, 'assistant' to the Rev. Z. Symmes, of the First Church, Charlestown, Mass.

There, at the age of thirty-one, he died of consumption, leaving, by a nuncupative will, half his estates and all his library to 'a college agreed upon to be built at New Town' — afterwards Cambridge—and to be called Harvard College. The Rev. John's library comprised 320 volumes; the moiety of his estate stood in the college books at £779 17s 2d, and no similar sum has ever, probably, been applied to better uses or produced more remarkable results.

FRUIT GROWERS TO MEET.

IMPORTANT GATHERING TO BE HELD AT CHATEAUGUAY AND COMO.

To promote the proper and better cultivation of fruit in the Province of Quebec is the one and only aim of the Provincial Pomological and Fruit-Growing Society. Therefore, not only the members, but everybody interested in fruit-growing, will be made welcome at the annual summer meeting of the society, to be held at Chateauguay Basin and Como on Aug. 29 and 30.

On the morning of the former date members of the society will visit orchards in the vicinity of Chateauguay Basin, and in the afternoon, at 2.30, the opening business session will be held in the village hall, when the president, Mr. R. W. Shepherd, will deliver the presidential address, to be followed by papers on 'The great Famouse apple,' by Mr. E. A. Buzzell, Abbotsford; 'Conclusions on hardiness of fruits after nineteen years' experience at Ottawa,' by Prof. W. T. Macoun, horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and reports will be presented by directors of the society on fruit conditions in their respective localities.

At the evening session, which will open at 7.30 o'clock, Prof. F. A. Waugh, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., will deal with 'The home garden,' and will subsequently give a number of lantern pictures. Dr. James Fletcher, entomologist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, will speak on 'Fruit insects of the season.'

Next day the society will visit Como, and will spend the morning in visiting orchards in that locality. In the afternoon of the same day there will be a session in the Sunday-school room of the village, which will be opened by an address by the president. Following this, Mr. G. Reynaud, horticulturist, La Trappe, will speak on 'Orchard drainage'; Mr. W. Saxby Blair, assistant horticulturist at the Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, on 'How best to improve our old orchards.' Injuries to strawberries and other small fruits during the winter of 1905-6 will be treated on by anyone who had had experience.

In the evening, at 7.30, the final meeting will be held, the first item on the programme being an address by Mr. Gustave Boyer, M.P., Rigaud, following which Dr. James Fletcher will talk on 'The preparation of house plants for winter'; Prof. Lockhead, of the Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, will give an address, and Prof. Waugh will show a number of lantern pictures.

At each meeting a question box will be opened, and an effort will be made to give information regarding any questions that have been addressed to the secreta—

It is expected that the Hon. S. A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, will be in attendance and take part in the meetings.

NORTH END FIRES.

SEVERAL CARS OF HAY BURNED ON TRACK AT ST. DENIS SUBWAY.

The firemen fought two fires in the north end of the city yesterday afternoon. The first started in an old C. P. R. oil shed near the St. Denis street subway. The fire quickly spread to a line of loaded freight cars containing pressed hay. The building and four of the cars were destroyed. The shed had been empty for some time, with no one working in it, so that the cause of the fire is a mystery.

Fire broke out at 821 St. Dominique street in a dwelling occupied by Mrs. Pearson. The water pressure was stronger than usual, causing a branch to fly off and strike Fireman Narcisse Gauthier, of No. 14 station, on the head. He was at the time on a ladder leading to the upper story of the house. He was taken to the General Hospital, where his wounds were dressed, and he subsequently returned to duty. The house was saved.

ALMOST BURIED ALIVE

WALLS OF EXCAVATION ON CRAIG STREET FELL IN LAST EVENING.

Michael Teurol, an Italian laborer, is at the General Hospital suffering from severe bruises on his body. He was working at six o'clock last evening in the excavation for the building being constructed for the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company at the corner of St. Urbain and Craig streets, when a quantity of earth gave away above, and almost buried him. The other laborers managed to clear away in time, but Teurol was buried in the débris, his head alone being clear. He was speedily released, but while the ambulance was on its way such a large crowd had congregated that the street cars and other vehicular traffic was blocked for several minutes, and it took the complete reserve force of No. 5 police station to clear the street.

THE McGILL UNION OPENING.

The official opening of the new McGill Union on Sherbroke street, which is the latest gift by Sir William Macdonald to the university, has been fixed for Oct. 8.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Labor Day Excursions.—On account of Labor Day the St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway will sell excursion tickets at rate of single fare for the round trip from Montreal to stations on its line in Canada, good going September 1st, 2nd and 3rd, returning, to September 4th, inclusive.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Miss May Williams, St. Denis street, is a guest at the home of Dr. Lapthorn Smith at Dixie.

Mrs. Amaron, wife of the Rev. Dr. Amaron, has returned to her home, St. Thomas street, Longueuil, from an extended visit to Ste. Agathe des Monts. She is much improved in health.

The marriage of Miss Edith Davis to Mr. A. Huntly Duff will take place very quietly on Wednesday, September 12th, at the residence of the bride's parents. No cards have been issued for the ceremony, which will be solemnized in the presence of only the immediate relatives.

The following Canadian visitors registered their names at the Canadian Government Office, 10 Rue de Rome, Paris, during the week ending Aug. 11: Mgr. J. A. Archambault, Joliette; the Rev. E. Dugas, Joliette; Dr. C. A. E. and Mrs. Harriss, Ottawa; Dr. W. Macdougall, London; Miss Gormully, Ottawa; Miss Lillian Daintry, Cobourg; G. R. R. Cockburn, Toronto; Mrs. T. and Miss W. Tait, Toronto; W. C. Walsh, Montreal; the Rev. T. H. and Mrs. Rogers, Toronto; Mrs. Louis Labelle, Montreal; the Chief Justice of Ontario and Mrs. Moss, Toronto; Mrs. Bryce, Winnipeg; A. Handfield, Montreal; Mrs. and Miss Marquis, Brantford; Miss D. Stuart, Montreal; J. M. Ferguson, K.C., Montreal; the Rev. N. Degagné, Chicoutimi.

The following Canadian visitors registered their names at the Canadian High Commissioner's Office, 17 Victoria street, London, during the week ending August 13:—George Creak, Montreal; Thomas B. and Mrs. Flint, Ottawa; Fred H. Markey, Montreal; E. V., Mrs. and George B. Dunlevie, Ottawa; C. A. Masten, Toronto; J. A. Nicolle, Montreal; L. McEwen, Montreal; Mrs. J., Miss E., and Miss N. Hayes, Simcoe; Mrs. J. W. Belton, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Hartley Laycock, St. Thomas; Mrs. J. H. and Miss J. Ansley, New York; William and Mrs. Flegg, Ottawa; Ross W. Hayter, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Martin Griffin, Ottawa; Miss Mary J. Peebles, Montreal; Miss Beatrice, Miss Martha and Miss Elizabeth A. Armour, Perth; F. Moss, Preston, Ontario; R. W. Cameron, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; A. Cameron, Halifax; N. T. Judge, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; N. Thompson, Vancouver, B. C.; E. Lindsay Phillips, Vancouver, B. C.; J. Watson and Mrs. Hughes, New York; Mrs. J. Wesley Smith, Halifax; Frank H. Whetsel, St. John, N. B.; Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, Fort Qu'Appelle; Rev. Alfred W. and Mrs. Budd, Montreal; Mrs. T. C. and Miss Radford, Montreal; W. H., Mrs., F. R. and Miss Smith, Montreal; Major L. T. and Mrs. Dupont, Victoria, B.C.; John and Mrs. Ross Ion, Montreal; Mrs. W. J. Morrow, Peterborough; Miss Alice Delaney, Montreal; F. C. Morrow, Ingersoll; L. A. and Mrs. Herdt, Montreal; Lieut.-Col., Mrs. and Miss Toller, Ottawa; Principal Gordon, Kingston; E. Kendall, Winnipeg; Rev. W. M. Ryan, Truro, Nova Scotia; Miss Talbot, Winnipeg; Miss Millidge, Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Stephens, Montreal; Mrs. Alexander Macdonald, Dawson City; Dr. J. P. Macdonald, Montreal; Mrs. John Ferguson, Niagara Falls; Mrs. George A. White, Trenton, Ont.; J. H., Miss Beatrice, and Allan H. Macdonald, Toronto; Dr. F. M. Wells, Quebec; Horner Brown, St. Mary's, Ont.; Mrs. W. B. Close, Toronto; Mrs. F. W. McKinney, Montreal; M. Crawford, Campbellville; F., Mrs., and the Misses Oliver, Ottawa; William Lees, jr., and Mrs. Lees, Hamilton, Ontario; John Edgecombe, St. John, N.B.; W. J. Shannon, Annapolis Royal, N.S.; J. Ernest Millen, Montreal; W. D. Robertson, Montreal; Alex. St. Pierre, Montreal; Mrs. W. W. Fitzgerald, London, Ont.; Alf. Lacroix, Montreal; G. Alb. Farent, Quebec; Grenier Picard, Quebec; Ernest W. Bruce, Hamilton; Will Fernie, Calgary; Mrs. E. W., Miss F. F., and Miss Iris Mudge, Montreal; Mrs. J. C. and Miss Stewart, Toronto; Miss Florence Patrick, London, Ont.; Rev. E. H. and Mrs. Tippett, Montreal; Mrs. M. R. Knight, Montreal; H. A., Mrs. and Miss Florence Ekers, Montreal; Thomas Helahay, Pembroke, Ont.; J. Jupp, Toronto.

LEFT FOR THE SEASIDE.

The following people left by the Ocean Limited, train de luxe of the Intercolonial Railway, this week for eastern points:—For Little Metis: L. D. Morin, G. H. Fraser, S. J. Mathewson, Mrs. Gordon, C. B. Robbins, J. Hatin, W. Esdaile, F. Crosby, D. McLaren, Ottawa; Frank Scott, H. Reford, H. B. McDonald, F. W. Molson, Smeaton White, R. Boderill, David Campbell, J. P. Peck, William Darrow, J. Nutter, Sherbrooke; D. O. Dunlop, R. F. Jones, J. Wallace, F. H. Hopkins, Dr. Mathewson, W. F. Torrance, F. H. Hopkins. For Riviere du Loup: Judge Ouimet, son and daughter, the Hon. Mr. Leblanc, Dr. Archambault and wife, Cohoes, N.Y.; Dr. Archambault, Albany, N.Y. For Cacouna: The Rev. F. A. Pratt, L. Taché, John A. Ross, D. McLaren, Ottawa. For Murray Bay: R. S. Macdougall, J. Buchanan, Major Fernend, New Orleans; A. L. Renfret, Dr. A. Lemieux, Richard D. Harlan, W. Steinway, Mr. McLea Walbank, C. H. Birks, R. W. Shepard, the Hon. Mr. Perrodeau, J. Biggar. For Bic: T. Lyman. Elsewhere: The Rev. O. Lepace, Metapedia; Miss A. S. Stevenson, St. John; Thomas Hampton, Sydney; E. F. Guerin, Halifax; Mr. and Mrs. J. Spicker, Amherst; J. Meyers, Halifax; James E. Marrett, Campbellton; M. Piché, Gaspé; Ed. Jetté, Gaspé; Col. Ray, Halifax; Sir Mortimer Durand, Murray Bay; Albert Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McComb, Sydney; J. Meyers, Toronto, St. John; Marion Lawrence, Toledo, Sydney; H. McMullen, Halifax; R. O. Mackay, Sydney; Albert Hughes, St. John, N.B.; J. D. Fraser, Newfoundland; Senator Casgrain, Gaspé; Mrs. D. Mullin, Halifax; E. P. Earle, Toronto, Halifax; J. Cutler, St. John, N.B.; H. Longdroff, St. John, N.B.; J. Casey, St. John, N.B.; R. Graham, Moncton, N.B.; G. A. Davis, Toronto, St. John; W. Hayes, St. John; E. Sullivan, St. John; L. Munro, St. John.

SPORTING NEWS

(See also Page 6.)

GRAND TRUNK REGATTA

WAR CANOE RACE WITH INDIANS WILL BE CHIEF FEATURE.

The initial appearance of the crew of Caughnawaga Indians in the war canoe race of the Grand Trunk Boating Club, has caused no little ripple of interest, for it is thought in some circles that they have a good prospect of victory. They at least will give the winning crew an exciting time before yielding up the spoils of victory. This is believed to be one of the first occasions in Canadian history, so far as can be ascertained on which Indians have taken part in a war canoe race with white men, and it will naturally prove a great attraction. There was a rumor that the Indians might secure a type of the far-famed canoes used by their fathers, but this has been proved to be incorrect, as the canoe to be used in this event has been kindly loaned to them by the Grand Trunk Club.

The Indians are strapping, big fellows, and many of them have been accustomed to a paddle since childhood. Besides the Caughnawaga gentlemen there will be entries from the Britannias and Rideaus, of Ottawa, the Chateauguays, St. Lambert and Longueuil clubs, in addition to the two crews representing the Grand Trunk Club. The presence of such crews will guaranteen an interesting battle for supremacy in what should easily prove the most exciting day's sport in the history of the Grand Trunk Boating Club.

CRICKET

PILGRIMS PLAY OTTAWA ON MONDAY.

The Pilgrims, of Philadelphia, will meet the Ottawa eleven on Monday and Tuesday next on the Rideau Hall grounds, commencing at 10.15 a.m. each day. The following team will represent Ottawa:

Three gentlemen from Montreal, Messrs. W. C. Barger, H. J. Huigate and E. Winter, and Messrs. M. G. Bristow, H. Ackland, D. C. Campbell, W. Johnston, T. B. Rankin, R. B. Farrell, J. A. Gray and F. L. Pereira, captain.

TORONTO WON YESTERDAY.

Toronto, Aug. 24.—The Pilgrims, of Philadelphia, and the Toronto Cricket Club began their two day fixture yesterday morning on 'Varsity campus, and at the end of the day's play the visitors, who batted first, were all out for 197, while the local eleven had collected the goodly total of 101 for the loss of but a single wicket.

Some of the finest cricket witnessed in Toronto for many moons was displayed during the innings of both teams. Dr. Lester, Harry Townsborough and Saunders in particular batting magnificently. The Philadelphian played in perfect style, for his play, and gave but one chance and that after he had compiled half his total. Sounders's 43, not out, was gathered in faultless fashion, but an easy strike to W. P. Newhall at cover, which the latter dropped, gave him his last run of the afternoon.

Townsborough's 42 was made without the semblance of a mistake, and had he not been unfortunately stumped by Young, off a breaking ball from Lester, he would, no doubt, have added many more to his score. As it was his inning was superb, his driving to both the off and the on and his cutting in front and behind of point being brilliant in the extreme.

Both teams fielded sharply yesterday, in direct contrast to the fielding in the previous match. Hynes, as usual, distinguished himself. Sheather and Reade were the most successful twirlers. Play will be resumed to-morrow morning.

ZINGARI'S DEFEATED.

Ottawa, Aug. 24.—Ottawa cricketers defeated Zingari's, of Boston, in their match, ending to-day, by ten wickets. Play was begun yesterday, but greatly interfered with, owing to the rain. Boston, batting first, got 62 runs, whilst Ottawa's first attempt netted 138. On their second time at bat, the visitors put together 80, or a total of 142, thus leaving Ottawa to get but five runs to win, a task easily performed by Bristow.

TENNIS

U.S. NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP STILL UNDECIDED.

Newport, R.I., Aug. 24.—Favorites, with perhaps one exception, won to-day in the National Lawn Tennis championship tournament. Before the play began this afternoon, the only doubtful match apparently, was the C. Wright-Robert Leroy affair. Whight's rally in the third set, after Leroy had won the first two and had the game three to two on the third, was the feature of the day. The other winners were E. W. Leonard, Boston; J. D. E. Jones, Providence; G. B. Alexander, New York; W. J. Clothier, of Philadelphia; K. H. Behr, Yale; R. D. Little and H. H. Hackett, New York.

G. T. R. WILL PAY.

After seeveral years of litigation the Grand Trunk Railway has consented to pay one-third of the cost of the York street bridge, in Toronto. A suit was instituted by the City of Toronto and the Canadian Pacific Railway to compel the Grand Trunk to pay its share, and this suit was decided in favor of the plaintiffs, the part of the cost to be defrayed by the C. P. R., to be settled by arbitration. The city was notified yesterday that the Grand Trunk would consent to pay its share, amounting to about sixty thousand dollars.

HAMILTON STREET RAILWAY TROUBLE.

Hamilton, Aug. 25.—The street railway employees hold a meeting to-night at which the question of a strike will be decided upon.

MARRIED.

GURNEY — GREGG — On Aug. 9, 1906, at St. James's, Durban, by the Ven. Archdeacon Hammick, Martin Septimus Gurney, fourth son of Charles Gurney, of Bankside, Eastbourne, and late of Canfield, Manitoba, to Mary Penelope Valpy, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Robert Gregg, M.A., Vicar of St. Nicholas, Deptford, and Mrs. Gregg, of Kirkley, Eastbourne, England.

DIED.

EWING — At Melbourne, Que., on Friday, Aug. 24, 1906, John Ewing, Registrar of the County of Richmond, in the 63rd year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence to the Congregational Church, Melbourne, on Monday, Aug. 27th, at 2 p.m.

VALPARAISO DISASTER

All Classes Taking Part in Work of Repairing Damage.

Valparaiso, Aug. 25.—The Minister of the Interior has sent the following despatch to President Riesco: Business is being resumed here. All classes are taking part in the work of repairing damage. If fresh meat rations are shall cause frozen meat from Magallanes to be sold. Many of the homeless people need clothing. Provisions are running short at Iquique [illegible] supplies have been retained there.

President Riesco continues to receive telegrams of condolence from foreign governments. The newspaper offices were not so badly damaged as was supposed. That of the Mercurio is [illegible]. All the newspapers will appear to-morrow.

There were some slight earthquake shocks at 8.15 p.m. yesterday, but no further damage was done.

SHIPPING NEWS

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS

Steamer.	At	From
Lucania	New York	Liverpool
Columbian	Boston	Liverpool
Republic	Liverpool	New York
Monmouth	Liverpool	Montreal
Tancred	Sydney	Montreal
Aranmore	Sydney	Montreal

CANADA IN PORT

The SS. Canada, of the Dominion line, came into port yesterday shortly after noon, and landed a large number of first and second cabin passengers. The SS. Canada left Liverpool on Thursday, Aug. 16, and her time compares favorably with that of steamers arriving here each week. The Canada had 124 first and second class passengers. The latter number, to the number of 559, were landed at Quebec. Allowing for the difference in time the Canada made the trip from Liverpool to Quebec in 7 days, 7 hours and 30 minutes.

LAKE MANITOBA'S LIST.

The SS. Lake Manitoba, of the C.P.R., is expected in port early to-morrow, with the following first class passengers:—Principal Arden, Mr. H. E. Bailey, Mrs. Birchall, Miss Rose Booth, Miss Cain, Miss E. Chater, Mrs. W. W. Donovan, Mr. A. Dyrenforth, Mr. R. C. Dyrenforth, Miss E. Eadie, Miss B. Eadie, Mr. S. Fraser, Master E. Fraser, Mrs. F. Gregory, Master R. Gregory, Mr. A. Griffith, Dr. C. Hill, Mrs. B. E. Hards, Master B. Hards, Miss A. H. Harvey, Mr. M. Hicks, Mr. M. F. Hicks, Mr. George Hodgens, Mr. J. Roland Kay, Mrs. Kay, Mr. Geo. Kydd, Mr. G. A. Kydd, Mr. W. Lunsford, Mr. O. A. Forsyth Major, Miss A. Manning, Miss A. Miles, Captain Lee Mitchell, Mr. G. F. Morris, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. L. H. Neely, Mr. John H. Neely, Mr. John Ogilvy, Miss Ogilvy, Mrs. Hyde Pearson, Master Pearson, Mr. Leonard S. Peel, Miss J. M. Rowan, Mr. Russell, Mrs. Russell, Mr. W. Scott, Mr. Wm. Shaw, Mrs. M. V. Shaw, Miss E. Shaw, Mr. Strom, Mr. Strom, jr., Mr. A. G. Sutherland, Mr. S. Campbell Sweeney, Mr. Thomas Usher, Mrs. Usher, Mr. R. E. Walker, Mr. G. E. Whitney, Mrs. Whitney.

VIRGINIAN ARRIVES.

The Allan liner Virginian reached port at 6 o'clock this morning with a large number of passengers, a list of which appeared in these columns yesterady, as well as a statement of her splendid voyage.

Rental, $3,000.00
Price, $20,000.00
Property on Sherbrooke Street, Westmount.

Rental, $1,800.00
Price, $12,000.00
Property on Greene Ave., near Dorchester Street.

Rental, $1,260.00
Price, $10,500.00
Property on Greene Ave., near Dorchester Street.

For particulars and cards to view houses, apply

The Ross Realty Co. Ltd.
30 ST. JOHN STREET.
Phone Main 5261. Night East 3743.

MONUMENTS

MONEY VALUE
is important, yet no one buys a monument for investment
HONESTY
is a good policy, but not in itself sufficient protection against many disappointments
EFFICIENCY
when added to these, insures every customer entire
SATISFACTION
—THE—
SMITH BROS. GRANITE CO.
Monumental Experts,
Quarry owners and manufacturers.
Canadian Branch 290 BLEURY ST.

ONE OF TOM JOHNSON'S IDEAS.

(From the Louisville 'Post.')

All the street cars of Cleveland come to the public square, and toward evening chains are run across the driveways leading into the square. Between 5 and 6 p.m. not a vehicle of any kind is permitted to cross the square, so that the people may take the cars home with some degree of comfort and safety.

Property.

HOUSES FOR SALE CITY AND WESTMOUNT

$7.250, Redfern Ave.

Pair finished cottages in Westmount, just completed, and ready for immediate occupation; hardwood floors throughout; tiled bathroom, porcelain bath and basin; every convenience.

$10.500. Mansfield St.

Full sized stone front house, just above Sherbrooke street; rapidly growing neighborhood; excellent site for physician, milliner, dressmaker or high class tailor. A splendid purchase.

$15,000, Mountain St.

Handsome and modern residence, a few doors below Sherbrooke street; 3 stories and extension; eight large and bright bedrooms, specially fine dining and drawing-rooms.

$10,500, Dorchester St.

In the west end of the street, modern cut stone house, with two-story extension, 7 bedrooms, hardwood finish, hot water heating; in good order; a fine family house.

$7,000, Bleury St.

A solid brick house, opposite to Mayor street; 26 feet wide, with entrance in rear from Balmoral street.

$4,850. Burnside Place.

A two-story stone front cottage with extension; cheapest house in the West End; every convenience; electric light, open plumbing, etc.

H. L. PUTNAM,
1st Floor, Temple Building

McMAHON,

Real Estate Agent.

Properties Bought and Sold, Rents Collected. Loans and Mortgages Negotiated.

Old and troublesome properties taken charge of at guaranteed payments.

JAMES M. McMAHON,
Real Estate Agent,
20 St. James Street.

130,000 Feet in Building Lots

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED IN RESIDENTIAL WESTMOUNT.

FOR SALE That large block of land with frontage on Sherbrooke Street, Clarke and Mountain Avenues. Would be sold en bloc, or in lots to suit purchaser. Very moderate price.

The CRADOCK SIMPSON COMPANY,
2nd Floor, Merchants Bank Building, 205 St. James St.

OUT SHERBROOKE STREET TO KENSINGTON

THE NEW WESTMOUNT BUILDING LOTS

$175 to $750

$25.00 DOWN; $2.55 PER MONTH AND UPWARDS

GET THERE BEFORE THE ELECTRIC CARS AND DOUBLE YOUR MONEY

THIS IS THE ORIGINAL **KENSINGTON**

FRANK E. DONOVAN,
SELLING AGENT,
Temple Building, 185 St. James St.

Office on Property Open Daily. JOHN McCORMACK, Agent.

BAD HORSE-SHOEING.

(Manchester 'Guardian.')

If an engine-driver announced that he did not believe in oiling and therefore meant to work his engine without he would certainly be considered unfit for his post, and probably be looked upon as out of his mind. Yet this represents the attitude of the majority of owners, carters, and farriers (or shoeing-smiths) in regard to the shoeing of the horses' feet in the present day.

'No foot, no horse,' is a well-known adage, and is so far recognized by the team owner as to form his principal guide in the choice of a heavy draught horse; but no sooner does he become the possessor of the horse than he proceeds to ruin its feet. The hoof of the horse corresponds, of course, to our nails, his so-called 'knee' to our wrist, and his hock to our heel. The outside of the hoof is a horny box called the wall, or crust, enclosing its sensitive counterpart. The hoof is not a semi-circle, as at first sight it appears to be, but a kind of circle, in which a portion is turned in at each heel to form the two bars which meet nearly in the centre of the circle, leaving a triangular space behind, which is filled up by the mass of spongy, springy, tough horn called the frog and a half-circular space in front in which is contained the sole. The wall is especially strong at the bars, which act as buttresses and prevent contraction of the heels. At each step the horse puts his foot down with great force, especially when drawing a load, and nature has provided him with the strong, hard, weight-bearing surfaces of wall and sole, eminently fitted to carry his heavy body. This constant concussion would soon shake his legs and body out of working order but for its great modification by means of the frog, which is the first point of contact with the ground, and which affords secure foothold, and, in addition, by reason of its intimate connection with the complex and delicate inner foot, stimulates at each pressure the circulation of blood throughout the foot. The capacity of the frog for repairing wear by rapid growth is most remarkable, and so necessary is pressure to its healthy development that a frog deprived of its due pressure soon becomes atrophied. The right principle in shoeing is to protect the wall from undue wear and from chipping, taking care to interfere as little as possible with nature.

To effect this all that is necessary is a light, flat shoe fitted to a perfectly level bearing and secured with as few nails as possible. This sounds simple and easy, and so it is to a man with a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the foot and a good technical training. But there are comparatively few smiths who have any idea of the internal structure of the foot or of the far-reaching consequences entailed by an unevenly shaped and fitted shoe. Even those smiths possessing the requisite knowledge can seldom put their training into practice, owing to the ignorance and prejudice not only of carters but of owners.

The prevalent abuses in shoeing arise chiefly from a rooted belief that no part of the foot-surface should come in contact with the ground. So the sole is pared until it 'springs' to the touch—in other words, until the 'quick' is almost exposed. The frog is cut down in the same manner, the angle at the heels is cut into and 'opened up,' having much the same effect as removing the keystone of an arch. The sensitive surface, thus deprived of its natural protection, being too tender to bear the horse's weight, must have an artificial covering; so the foot is packed with tow, steeped in Stockholm tar, and over it, nailed on under the shoe, is fitted a pad of leather, shaped so to cover the whole ground-surface of the foot, the effect of which is to soften the tissues by preventing evaporation, and thus, if possible, still further increasing the already excessive tenderness of frog and sole. The shoe is usually twice or three times as heavy as it need be—often weighing 7 lb.—is generally raised 2 in. or 2 1-2 in. above the ground by calkins (iron keels) and toe-pieces, depriving the frog of the pressure necessary to stimulate local circulation, and throwing out of bearing not only the foot itself, but the limb above it, and indeed the whole of the delicately balanced mechanism of the body, and producing that unhealthy atrophied condition and distorted action so painfully obvious among heavy draught horses. The finishing touch is giving by rasping an eighth of an inch off the whole outer surface of the wall all round and finally polishing it with sandpaper, the result being to deprive the wall of its necessary supply of grease and to render it dry and brittle.

Few people have any idea of the cruelty which this bad shoeing involves. Shoeing a horse is a surgical operation that requires a scientific and technical training, which in these days of civilization should be made compulsory by law, in the same way as the registration by examination of doctors, dentists, veterinary surgeons, chemists and plumbers. Many farriers recognize this themselves, and 'the Worshipful Company of Farriers in London (assisted by the Royal Agricultural Society of England and the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons) inaugurated in 1890 a scheme for the national registration of farriers, or shoeing-smiths, the object being to examine, register, instruct, and assist in apprenticing persons connected or to be connected with the trade of farriers.' This is a beginning, a move in the right direction, but throughout the kingdom, with very few exceptions, there are no recognized or established means of organized instruction within easy reach of all. Some of the County Councils, petitioned by farriers anxious to improve themselves, have occasionally engaged an instructor to go round; but there ought to be a qualified official permanently appointed to each county to deliver lectures and give demonstration lessons regularly on an organized system in every part of the county, and the examinations should be conducted by central boards, and not by local men, who might find it difficult to exercise their judgment impartially. It may be objected that the scheme organized by the Farriers' Company will in time of itself effect the necessary reform without legal aid, especially as farriers are now beginning to recognize the importance of training and gradually availing themselves of what means there are at their disposal. But as long as owners and carters continue their ignorance and indifference they can and they will effectually prevent the trained farrier from exercising his knowledge.

There is a branch of the Manchester School of Technology devoted to the instruction of farriers and others in the structure of the foot and the principle and practice of shoeing. It is conducted by a quite exceptionally able man, a freeman of the Farriers' Company and a pioneer in the work of educating farriers; but is there a single large firm, from the corporation and the railway companies downwards, sufficiently interested to send their horsekeepers, carters, or shoeing-smiths to attend the course? It is to be hoped that the attention of such an able President of the Board of Agriculture as Lord Carrington need only be drawn to the extreme urgency of establishing compulsory registration of farriers by examination to ensure its speedy enactment.

Property.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

For Sale or To Let, two new stone front houses, Nos. 5 and 7 St. George's Place, off Prince Albert avenue, Westmount. They are beautifully finished in hard wood, open plumbing, Daisy furnace, cemented cellar, enamelled bath, etc.: everything up to date, and situated in one of the prettiest places in Westmount.

Apply to
MR. BULMER,
30 York avenue,
Westmount.

Tel. No. Westmount 487.

LIGHT CURE FOR GRAY HAIRS.

(From the 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

Professor Bouchard, at a meeting of the Academy of Science the other day, announced that Roentgen rays annihilated white hairs. There is little doubt about it. Some doctors employed it giving X-rays to patients suffering from lupus and other complaints found their own hair reverting to its natural color and that of the sufferer as well. It was first noticed in the case of a patient whose moustache had turned white. The part brought directly under the influence of the rays resumed its original golden hue. The question was whether his sensational discovery had a real practical application. Professor Bouchard says: 'Yes; undoubtedly—only the rays must be given by experienced practitioners.'

TRAVELLERS.

(From the Boston 'Herald.')

The popular notion that the continent of Europe subsists on American travel receives a rude shock from heartless figures published by an official of the Chemin de Fer du Nord. He also shatters another superstition—that the English have always, beyond all people, been the fondest of travel. Some 250,000 travellers leave America in a year for all Europe. Let us hide our diminished heads. One million two hundred thousand Englishry go annually to the Continent.

Every one has been told since childhood that the French are a stay at home folk. That idea is now driven back among the disillusions. That small portion of the French population which is dependent on the Chemin de Fer du Nord, representing, with Paris and its suburbs, ten or twelve millions of inhabitants at the most, exchanges with northern Germany and Belgium more than 3,500,000 passengers, three times more than the visitors from England to the entire continent.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE French-Canadian Protestant woman, who speaks English, day work of any kind. Address COMPETENT, 19, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, POSITION OF TRUST, GOOD writer and accountant, by man, age 38; excellent references. Address T.W. 15, 'Witness' Office.

POSITION WANTED BY MIDDLE-AGED Lady as managing housekeeper or companion and secretary to lady or gentleman. Address Box 65, Lachute, P.Q.

A YOUNG MAN (SCOTCH), WITH SEVeral years' experience, wants a position as office hand; good penman; quick and accurate at figures; understands bookkeeping and shorthand; both city and Old Country references. Address N. L., 'Witness' Office.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITIST AND General Office Assistant, in or out of town; experienced; strictly reliable; excellent references; hustler, not afraid of work. Address STENOGRAPHER, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, PAPER HANGING, PAINTing, tinting, double windows glazed and painted. Phone Up 4061. BAKER, 13 Mount St. Marie ave., city.

SCOTCH FAMILY, MOTHER, SON (17), daughter (14), desire situation together on farm; wage of less importance than experience. Address MRS. NELLIE WILLS, G.P.O., Toronto, Ont.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

WANTED, ROOM AND BOARD, BY A Lady engaged through the day, in western part of the city, above St. Antoine street. Address R.B., 155, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY YOUNG MAN, ROOM and board, together, or separately, in St. Lambert. Address L.B., 45, 'Witness' Office.

McGill University

BOARDING HOUSE LIST

Persons wishing to receive students as lodgers or boarders during the next Session, beginning September 19th, are requested to communicate at once with the undersigned, giving full particulars as to terms, etc.

Every application must be accompanied by a certificate from the Health Office, of the sanitary condition of the house, and (if the applicant be new), by written testimonials. No notice will be taken of applications which are unaccompanied by the above certificates.

Applications should be in by the 1st of September.

J. A. NICHOLSON, M.A., Registrar.

Flats to Let.

TO LET, HIGH CLASS INDIVIDUAL Flats, only two left, now open for inspection, situate 162 and 168 Villeneuve avenue, Annex, corner Park, first street above Mount Royal, modern in every respect, handsome suite of eight rooms and larder, supplied with best English gas cooking range, permanent wash tubs, high class plumbing, combination brush brass fixtures, brass curtain poles, mahogany parlor mantel, hot water the year round, trunk room, large rear service entrance, janitor's help. The place is enamelled white and burlapped throughout, and offers complete comfort; rent moderate. Apply on premises.

TO LET, UPPER, 6-ROOMED FLAT, FURnace. 20A Kinkora avenue. Phone Up 4198.

Property.

FOR SALE, IN ST. LAMBERT, 2-STORY wood cottage, opposite Boating Club, nine rooms; modern equipments. Apply P.O. Box J, St. Lambert, Que.

FOR SALE, AT SALISBURY PARK, ST. Rose, West, the most salubrious location, for summer homes, 107 acres, $500 an acre, to desirable purchasers. Easy terms. D. HATTON & CO., Wholesale Receivers of Fish.

FOR SALE, SIX LOTS AT CHAMBLY, desirable location. Easy terms. D. HATTON & CO., Wholesale Receivers of Fish, 18 Bonsecours street.

FOR EXCHANGE, THREE FINE LOTS, beautifully situated in one of the best suburbs of the city; values rising rapidly. Would exchange as part payment for small farm near city. Must be within driving distance. Address LOTS 22, 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE, DORCHESTER STREET West, fine stone front houses, 14 and 17 rooms respectively. For permit and particulars apply SHACKELL & RIEF, 112 Temple Building.

FOR SALE, WESTMOUNT, FINE HOUSE, all modern improvements, 5 bedrooms and servant's room. For particulars and permit apply SHACKELL & RIEF, 112 Temple Building.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c

DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENTS,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

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

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A TEACHer for Belle Riviere Protestant School; salary, $20.00 per month. Board, $6.00. Given opportunity to acquire French. Apply, with recommendations and diploma or permit, to C. W. ARTHUR, Belle Riviere, County Two Mountains, P.Q. Aug. 25th, 1906.

WANTED, FOR THE POINTE CLAIRE Dissentient School, a Lady Teacher, with Model diploma; salary, $30 per month. Apply, with copy of testimonials, to R. A. SCOTT, Sec.-Treasurer, Pointe Claire P.O., Que.

TEACHER WANTED, BY THE COMMISsioners of the Township of Hatley, as Principal of Hatley Model School. The Model Grades and Grade I. Academy required to be taught. For particulars apply to MR. J. F. WOODMAN, Manager, Hatley, Que. JOHN P. BOWEN, Secretary-Treasurer.

WANTED, CERTIFICATED TEACHER for Gibson Methodist Indian School, Muskoka; $25 a month. Reference. WILLIAM KENDALL, Bala, Ont.

WANTED, RESIDENT TEACHER FOR children, 9 to 14 years. Apply, stating salary required, to W. C. FYFE, St. Faustin Station, Que.

WANTED, FOR A TERM OF EIGHT months, a Protestant Teacher, holding an Elm. Diploma; state salary expected, and apply to W. J. WILSON, Brookdale, P.O., Ponsonby, Que.

MODEL SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED for the Kinnear's Mills Model School; will pay three hundred dollars for ten months term, duties to commence 3rd September. Apply to HENRY A. LOWRY, Secretary-Treasurer, Kinnear's Mills, P.Q.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, SOME GOOD USED PIANOS by Steinway, Chickering, Karn, Heintzman, Gerhard Heintzman, Dominion, etc., all in good condition and fully guaranteed. Price from $160, on easy terms of payment. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel st.

FOR SALE — BOYS' SHOES, 12, 13, 50c; black farmer satin, double, 30c; white shirts, 16½, 50c, regular $1; black cashmere hose, 20c, 25c and 20c; boys' tweed pants, 15c; remnants fawn and brown beaver. ROWELL'S GENERAL BAZAAR, 3 Cypress street, opposite Windsor Hall.

EVERYTHING — FOR SALE, EVERYthing to furnish the home, in whole or in part. We invite an account with us. Choose all you want from our large stock of Furniture, Sewing Machines, Carpets, Stoves, Ranges, Baby Carriages, etc., and pay the accounts without interest, in small weekly or monthly amounts. METROPOLITAN HOUSE FURNISHING CO., 30 and 32 Notre Dame street West.

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. C. MACDIARMID, No. 2 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William streets. Bell Telephone Main 452.

Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, HORSE FOR Delivery Waggon. Apply MANAGER, 'Witness' Office.

Furnished Rooms to Let

TO RENT, ON ST. HUBERT STREET, near Roy, two furnished rooms, with use of kitchen, for light housekeeping, in small, strictly private English family. Address ROOMS, 'Witness' Office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED. — WHEN ANSWERING AN advertisement everything depends upon your letter. Often the most capable applicants fail to secure an interview. Our Booklet tells how to get away from the everyday stereotyped phrases. 25c postpaid. Address P.O. Box 755, Montreal.

TO THE DEBTORS OF ALBERT J. HART, Merchant of Montreal, Bankrupt: All book debts owed to said Albert J. Hart have been sold and transferred by the curator to J. H. Piché, accountant, of Montreal and resold by said J. H. Piché to Arthur Drouin, accountant, of Montreal. Copy of said deeds of sale is deposited in the office of the Prothonotary of the District of Montreal. ARTHUR DROUIN'S Office is at 97 St. James st., Montreal.

ANY ONE NOT BEING ABLE TO GET at 'Witness' at his newsdealer's will oblige the publishers by notifying the Subscription Department by telephone Main 4090, or by postcard. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Building.

Farms For Sale

ESTATE LATE M. E. HUNTON, THE South-east half of Lot No. 3, second Range of Kingsey, 70 acres improved, balance sugary, with buildings, 6 miles from Richmond, Que., will be sold at the house of the undersigned, on the 15th Sept., at 2 o'clock p.m. For particulars address JAMES DICKSON, Trenholmville, Que.

FOR SALE, EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES of choice wheat land, mostly all in crop; good buildings and all fenced; also some good selections in our famous Goose and Eagle Lake Districts; retail or en bloc. Write McMILLAN & NEEDHAM, Box 84, Saskatoon, Sask.

FOR SALE, ONE LOT, WITH HEAVY trees thereon, situated Hutchison, third lot north-east, above St. Viateur, 50 x 110 to 20 foot lane, $1,200, or will sell by halves for $600. Lot next to it, 25 foot, was recently sold $700. Must be sold at once, the land is very desirable; a bargain to a prompt buyer. Address 164a Villeneuve avenue.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, SCOTTISH TERRIER (FEMALE), very small, dark brindle (almost black). Patch of hair off back. Return to 220 St. Martin street and receive reward. Any person found with her in their possession after this notice will be prosecuted.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at No. 43 St. Famille street.

YOUNG GIRLS WANTED FOR LIGHT work in Paper Box Factory; no experience necessary. Apply to THE MILLER BROS. CO., Limited, 20-28 Dowd street.

WANTED, ON THE 29th of THIS month, a General Servant, with references; to go to Chicago. Apply at once, at 152 St. Luke street, for particulars.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD Plain Cook; must have references. Apply at 306 Sherbrooke street west.

WANTED, FOR A SMALL FAMILY, A good plain cook. Address COOK, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK; references required. Apply 13 Rosemount avenue, near Greene avenue.

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL OF 15 OR 16, to mind a baby aged two years and to be generally useful. Apply 431 Duluth avenue.

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PROOF-Reader wanted for a daily newspaper. Address P.O. Box 2234, Montreal.

UPHOLSTERERS, EIGHT OR TEN GOOD workmen; steady employment and highest wages; also cabinet makers accustomed to parlor frames. Apply WALKER & CLEGG, Wingham, Ont.

100 LABORERS WANTED; MEN WHO are accustomed to shop or industrial work. Steady employment and good wages to sober, active men. COLLINGWOOD SHIPBUILDING COMPANY, Collingwood.

WANTED, 50 GIRLS ON SEWING MAchines as Operators, to make Shirts, Blouses and Ladies' Whitewear and earn large pay. Call at 10 St. Peter street.

WANTED, YOUNG MAN TO WORK ON Dairy Farm; steady work. Apply J. N. DRUMMOND, Petite Cote, head of Papineau ave.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, BY A BRITish Fire Office, as temporary help, a Stenographer and Typewriter. Apply to P. O. Drawer No. 2385.

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, Guy street, above St. Antoine, Sunday, 3 p.m. sharp.

FUR FINISHERS
and MACHINE OPERATORS WANTED.
THE REDMOND CO., Ltd.,
4 St. Helen street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, GASOLINE, GUARANTEED 76 p.c., for automobiles and yachts, 22c by 5 gallons, at store; wood alcohol, 95c a gallon. GADBOIS & CO., 151 East St. Catherine.

FOR SALE — ROOFING SUPPLIES, GRAvel, asphalt and cement; roofing; also, galvanized iron work done; cellar floors cemented and damp-proofed; get our prices. All work guaranteed. JOHN J. GARLAND, 29 St. James street. Tel. Main 3861.

FOR SALE, ON EASY PAYMENTS, Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Go-carts, etc., etc. THE J. S. PRINCE CO., 33 St. Lawrence street.

Rooms to Let.

ROOM, very central, Comfortable, clean, bath, no children, no other roomers; $4.00 week. E. A., 49 St. Hypolite street, off Sherbrooke.

To Let.

OFFICE TO LET, FIRST FLOOR, Light, airy and attractive, in 'Witness' Block. Apply to MR. McGLAUGHLIN, 'Witness' Office.

WOOD AVE., near St. Catherine st.
Self-contained Tenements, 7 rooms, every convenience; immediate possession.

Mansfield st., near Sherbrooke st.
Heated Flats and free of water, 6 and 7 rooms, every convenience; immediate possession.
All above newly tinted and painted, for three years' lease. Apply 318 St. James street.

WANT ADS.

AT THE 'WITNESS,'
may be left with

A. T. CHAPMAN, Bookseller, 2407 St. Catherine St.
WM. DRYSDALE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers 2478 St. Catherine Street.
Or with R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 601 Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Pupils Wanted, Rooms To Let, Articles Found, Second-hand Articles Wanted or For Sale.

20 Words for 10c.

½c for each additional word. Six insertions 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.

HATS FOR THE COMING SEASONS.

Felt and Velvet in Small, Medium, and Large Shapes.

FEATHERS, RIBBONS, AND CABBAGE ROSES AMONG THE ACCESSORIES.

With the mid-summer feeling still in the air, the thought of autumn millinery is entertained more in relation to its supplying the place of headgear more or less faded and worn, than for its desirability in itself. The changing season's changing styles, however, are of interest even in the abstract, and the predictions of milliners who in Paris, London, New York and Montreal, have been designing and building the autumn and winter hats during the past weeks, for the same reason that the magazine contributor writes Christmas stories in July, to have them placed in good time—are now ready to be given forth. Leading wholesale houses in Montreal, visited in order to glean hints as to the new fash-



Fig. 2.—Toque of velvet medallions, tulle and plumes.

ions, are showing many charming examples of the milliner's art.

The small hat will, it is apparent, continue to hold its own, and, indeed, is likely to be very much in evidence, during the early part of the season at all events. Many smart little hats on the toque and turban order are prepared for autumn wear with the new tailored costumes. The small draped toque is made to fit rather more securely upon the coiffure than formerly, this desirable arrangement being effected by the ornamental bandeau, which is not carried quite to such an extreme as it has been in the past season or two. The mohair capelines which were draped so effectively as the basis of some of the smartest spring toques, are reproduced with little modification in fine, supple felts for the autumn, the resulting toque, however, being rather an elliptical shape than the perfectly round little affair of the past, and, as has been intimated, not perching quite so airily on the coiffure, although, as a rule, the smaller the hat, the more tilt it receives from the cache-peigne.

Along with the small hats, some milliners are showing quite large chapeaux, while others keep to those of only medium size. On the whole, one will be able to please oneself in the matter of both size and shape, taking for the safest guide the test of becomingness. The element of plainness—comparative—enters into many of the hat shapes; that is to say, there is less extravagance of fancy in the twisting and bending of the brims. This is especially so of the felt shapes, except those pliable, fine-finished flops which can be wired into any imaginable effect, fantastic or otherwise, and by a curve here and a bend there, can be made becoming to almost anybody. The crowns of both hats and turbans are a definite quantity some of them several inches high with 'square,' that is to say, flat, top; others lower and round or oval. The Scotch cap effect, in turbans, and also in the crowns of other hats, is well liked.

Many will be glad to know that the sailor is 'in' again, in full force. From present indications, it will occupy a prominent place, both in the tailored and 'general utility' forms, and in the 'dress' hats. In the more severe styles, the Vesta Tilly sailor is dominant. It is shown to one everywhere the sailor hat is asked for, being of fairly wide brim, crown three or four inches high, and of medium diameter. It looks well simply trimmed with folds of velvet about the crown, and a quill caught in a rosette or looped bow at the left. Other sailors have the broad low crown and narrower brim.

While velvet of soft, sheeny finish will enter largely into the construction of many hats for winter, there are shown many fine felts, also of plain, bright finish, trimmed up with very modish effect. The velvet, in the large chapeau, is usually put on quite smoothly on the frame, and the variety is given by the building up of the trimming. Chenille is occasionally combined with other materials, but the felts and velvets seem to have the field much to themselves.

FEATHERS IN DROOPING EFFECT.

In the matter of trimmings, feathers of one kind and another are a leading feature, and the effect aimed at is very noticeably that of drooping rather than a perky upstanding. Ostrich plumes, plain and in ombre effects, are in demand, as always. Wings of different shapes, mostly rather long, birds and half birds—the latter, at least, evidently made, as they consist mostly of head and tail—are dyed in every shade. Among the novelties are what are known as blondines, being of the variety something remotely like Paradise feathers, only with longer, coarser fibre, being, as it were, of domestic manufacture. Worn in bunches, they will take the place of the peacock feathers, the fad of last season. Even the vulture, bird of prey as it is, has been called upon for plumage, tufts of feathery white tipped with black spots.

The rose is still the queen of flowers in millinery, especially the large cabbage rose, which is produced in silky velvet of beautiful soft tints. Grapes are shown on some of the New York hats, and velvet foliage is also used. Ribbon, the finely corded and supple failletine and sheeny duchess weaves, forms a large part of the trimming on many hats. The fancy Persian and Dresden ribbons are used with telling effect, and some of the plain felts are 'smartened' up with a touch of plaid. Plaid buckles are one of the novelties. In the way of ornaments there are some very handsome buckles of cut steel, and others which seem to have resulted from the arts and crafts movement.

As to color—one of the important considerations at the beginning of a new season—the Bordeaux and prune shades seem to be in favor, being a warm tone suitable for winter head-gear. The dark, rich green, known as 'chausseur' or hunter green, is the leading shade among the greens. The summer popularity of gray will be continued into the autumn, the colder color being enlivened sometimes with a touch of rose, or green. The smart combination of black and white is as much in vogue as ever.

THE FASHIONS ILLUSTRATED.

Messrs. Caverhill and Kissock show a large variety of the new modes. A medium-sized hat is made from a soft felt in the raspberry shade, caught up at the left front with a choux of pale blue fastened with a steel-headed pin, and holding in place a very long plume, in shades matching the felt, which droops well over the back in what might be called 'fox-brush' effect.

An extremely smart little turban (Fig. 2) is in the warm gray shade known as 'taupe' or mole. The rim is made up of square medallions of folded velvet centred with smaller medallions, the trimming consisting of paler gray tulle bunched in loosely, and ostrich tips nodding over the left back.

A large 'tambourine' hat has a plain black velvet top displaying simply two straps of pale blue ribbon held with big jet pins. The facing is of pale blue panne velvet, and the bandeau at the left side is filled in with pale blue chrysanthemums and a spray of vulture plumage.

A pretty hat in three shades of pigeon gray is a sailor, rather broad than round. The brim of silk is edged with velvet of the darkest shade, which also forms the crown draped around with tulle. Two shaded gray tips nod over the crown, and underneath the back is filled in with masses of tulle edged with velvet and held in place with a cut-steel buckle.

Hunter's green terry fabric is used in developing one of the larger shapes (Fig. 1), in which one of the distinguishing features is the high roll of the back, which is built in with three ostrich tips in a matching green, masses of Persian ribbon, and a loose bunch of brown tulle. The low flat crown is draped with the Persian ribbon combining the tints of green, brown, and rose, caught with two big bulb pins tinted like the ribbon.

Bronze green and prune combine effectively in a draped toque of the bronze chenille, with loops of ribbon to match at the back, and two brown and bronze wings held in place at the left with prune ribbon.

Among the many felt hats of the class for general wear, is one of the white felts liked in early autumn, a small affair with a band and bow of white ribbon round the crown, and the left side caught up with a gray and white wing.

MANY AND VARIED MODELS.

Mr. George D. Harper is showing a large and pleasingly varied number of models in the fine, bright-finished felts which are to be so much in vogue. A very smart sailor, one that may divide the honors with the Vesta Tilly, is after



Fig. 1. Hunter's Green Hat, Draped with Persian Ribbon, and Tips.

the Gainsborough hat remodelled on sailor lines. It is shown in various colors, and in white, and trims up very effectively.

An admirable and useful little shape has had the descriptive name, 'canoe,' applied to it, as distinguished from the torpedo and boat shapes. One of these little hats in light gray felt, caught up at the left with a long quill stuck through a rosette was as smart as it was simple. Another, of similar shape, is in wine color trimmed with velvet to match and gray wings. Some of the sailors in dark felts have rather high crowns with folded bands of Scotch plaid in bright colors. Of the few hats with less pronounced crowns, the 'banjo' is a new shape, pretty for the younger girls.

The new plumage trimming of blondines is shown effectively in a draped turban of blue velvet, the blondine cluster in a golden brown hue caught near



Fig. 3.—Draped velvet toque with sprays of blondines at left.

the front with velvet of a darker shade and sweeping backward along the left side. (Fig. 3.)

The liking for Scotch cap effects is developed very prettily in a turban of old rose velvet, the brim formed of successive flat clusters of ribbon loops in two shades. At the left side is a spray of blondines shading from rose into a dark shade, and a cluster of velvet flowers completes the trimming.

The mourned tricorne has always its admirers, and one such hat made up from a soft, pliable felt in dark wine color, is trimmed with velvet of a lighter shade holding in place two birds combining several of the wine tints, the indented back of the hat filled in with velvet loops and cabbage roses.

Of the larger and more picturesque styles, a black velvet chapeau has the wide brim turned up saucily in front, where is caught a handsome black plume that droops well over the back of the coiffure.

FRENCH, BUT NOT EXTREME.

The French hats shown by Debenhams Limited have the advantage, not always associated with Paris hats, of avoiding extremes, and being practical to wear as well as attractive to look at. A toque of hunter's green velvet has the crown plain on top, the rim on each side draped with plaid fibre-silk ribbon, caught on each side of the front with a buckle, and holding in place a pair of brown and green wings, the back being finished with side-plaitings of velvet.

Black and white are combined smartly in a toque after the torpedo shape, having the velvet shirred on, with big loops of sheeny satin at side and back, and three white tips nodding at the left well towards the back. A white toque, folded down from a soft felt capeline, had the rim faced with black applique, a bandeau massed in with black velvet under the left, where were caught two ostrich feathers, one white and one black. A little soft white ribbon in folds finished the crown.

A model much remarked upon was in the sailor shape, having the greatest diameter widthways, and with low, round crown, developed in hunter's green. Across the front brim was ribbon embroidered in tiny roses, put on in a succession of puffs giving the effect of roses, and with small green velvet leaves introduced among the clusters. Bands of plain green ribbon parallel with the puffs held in place a green ostrich feather which swept over the crown and drooped over the back, where were massed bunches of the embroidered ribbon and foliage.

Exquisite, full-blown roses are among the most charming of the trimming accessories. Turbans in fur, and tiny grebe affairs, are prepared for the later season, while in the useful ready-to-trim hats are velvet as well as felt shapes, one of the newer ones being known as the Strand, a neat shape of the modified walking-hat order.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

Insurgents Evacuate San Juan on the Approach of the Government Forces.

PRESIDENT PALMA SAID TO BE VIRTUALLY A PRISONER IN THE PALACE AT HAVANA. REBELS DEFEAT COLONEL AVALOS AT PINAR DEL RIO.

San Juan de Martinez, Cuba, Aug. 24.—This town, which on Thursday was occupied by a band of insurgents under command of Pino Guerra, again is in possession of the constituted forces of the republic.

At 5.30 o'clock this evening the troops under command of Colonels Bascallao and Evalo arrived here from Pinar del Rio, but news of their coming had preceded them by several hours, and by noon the last of Guerra's men had left, taking with them all the horses they could gather. The government troops now here consist of 250 artillerymen and 50 raw recruits. They are quartered in the churches and other public buildings.

Guerra's force is larger than has been supposed. He has probably 2,000 men, well equipped with arms and ammunition, and is well supplied with money.

Guerra's movement westward is not a retreat, nor is it with the purpose of occupying Guanes. That town, in fact, is already practically occupied by resident insurgents. Guerra's purpose is to effect a junction with several hundred insurgents who are coming eastward from Guanes.

AMBUSHED A COLONEL.

Havana, Aug. 24.—Col. Jose Estrampes, with 45 recruits, from Havana, was fired upon by 80 insurgents, ambushed behind a wall near Guinea. The recruits were routed and three of them were killed and six wounded.

PALMA VIRTUALLY A PRISONER.

Tampa, Fla., Aug. 24.—The steamer 'Gussie' arrived here to-day from Havana, loaded to full capacity with tobacco, which is being rushed out of the island by importers. Information received from private sources by this boat state that President Palma is virtually a prisoner in the palace at Havana, and that he has not left it for a week. Indications are that the situation on the island is much worse than is known to the outside world.

AVALOS DEFEATED.

Havana, Aug. 24.— Col. Avalos has been defeated by the rebels near Pinar Del Rio. Details of the fight are expected later. The increased reticence of the government justifies alarm as to the situation. Reinforcements have been sent to Guanes. It is suspected there has been an uprising at Camagues. The government telegraph officials refused to send despatches to Camagues, Matanzas and Cardenas, asking what the situation in those places was.

UNEASINESS IN HAVANA.

Havana, Aug. 24.—Unofficial advices received from the western part of the province of Pinar del Rio, are to the effect that the insurgent forces now concentrating west of San Juan de Martinez are far more formidable than had been supposed, and are also better supplied for camping and a long campaign.

A prominent resident of Havana after three days in the vicinity of San Juan de Martinez, and San Luis said that Pino Guerra's following in Pinar del Rio is from 1,500 to 2,000 men. He has sufficient ammunition and is abundantly supplied with every possible necessity. The behavior of his forces is excellent.

All the tobacco plantations owned by Americans and other American properties, are flying the American flag and are not being molested. He said the insurrectionists had eight mules loaded with dynamite and were receiving supplies from unknown sources. Fifty members have deserted and joined the insurgents since the trouble began, and all Cubans in Western Cuba are sympathizers with the movement.

Word has been received from Santiago that Jesus Rabi, with 2,000 veterans, will come to Vualta Abaje and put down the insurrection.

The government has cabled to General Rius Riverra, Minister to Central and South American countries, to return immediately to Cuba.

The reported arrest of Orestes Ferrara is denied, but it is admitted that he is under surveillance.

While the troops were being conveyed by train from Pinar del Rio to San Juan de Martinez, ordinary traffic on the railway was stopped. There is great doubt that the force of troops now at San Juan de Martinez will be able to withstand one attack of the insurgents.

The enlistment of rural guards is going on slowly in the provinces, but in the city of Havana enlistments are somewhat better.

The government expects that the steamer 'Mexico,' which will sail from New York on Saturday, will bring 18 rapid fire guns, 12,000 Lee-Enfield rifles, and 12,000,000 rounds of cartridges.

REFORMED SPELLING

LONDON COMMENT ON MR. ROOSEVELT'S DECISION.

London, Aug. 25.—President Roosevelt's decision to adopt the reformed spelling in his messages and in executive correspondence is commented upon by the newspapers of London this morning in anything but a sympathetic spirit. The 'Standard' bluntly declares that the President overrates his powers, adding that it declines to believe that scholarly minds will sacrifice the history and meaning of the language by adopting 'the Carnegoe.'

Other of the newspapers deal with the matter in a humorous vein. The 'News' points out that if American publishers wish to invade the British market they should be conservative in their orthography.

The 'Daily Telegraph' says:—'Whether we like the new spelling or not, it is being forced on us by the United States, who are becoming more and more in control of the printing houses.'

CHURCH AND STATE

KING ALFONSO WILL BACK UP SPANISH MINISTRY.

Madrid, Aug. 24.—King Alfonso today formally signified his approval of the attitude of the ministry on the religious question. The Minister of Justice is now considering the abolition of religous oaths before the courts.

The Liberal journals praise the democratic views of the King and consider his action to-day to be the beginning of a new era for Spain.

QUEBEC BAR ROOMS.

Quebec, Aug. 24.—Sir C. A. Peletier today set Tuesday next as the date for the pleading of the application for the interlocutory injunction against the city of Quebec and the Attorney-General's Department, in connection with the Huard by-law, closing all bar rooms at 7 o'clock on Saturday night. The Huard by-law is scheduled to go into effect a week from to-morrow. Application was made some months ago for a writ of injunction on the ground that the state allowing municipalities to deal with the saloon question, as the Quebec council has, is unconstitutional. The case has not been settled yet and the interlocutory writ is to prevent the operation of the by-law until the matter has been threshed out. It is said in some quarters that the bars will remain open regardless of the new law, even though the legal point is decided before Sept. 1.

HAWKS REFUSED TO WORK.

Ottawa, Aug. 24.—The Department of Immigration has another deportation. This time it is a man named Hawks. He came from England and developed a very indolent tendency, refusing to work, and finally being arrested for vagrancy.

ANTI-BETTING BILL.

PASSED SECOND READING IN NEW SOUTH WALES ASSEMBLY.

Sydney, N. S. W., Aug. 25.—After an angry all night session, the Assembly of New South Wales, by a large majority, passed the gaming and betting bill to a second reading, proposing to close all betting shops and reduce the number of race meetings, and to impose severe penalties for breaches of the law.

THE WRECKED 'MANCHURIA'

STEAMSHIP POUNDING ON THE ROCKS, AND TAKING IN WATER.

Honolulu, Aug. 24.—The condition of the steamer 'Manchuria' is somewhat worse to-day, owing to heavier weather. She is pounding astern, and water was found in hold No. 2.

The transport 'Logan' started for Manilla to-day, carrying as passengers General James F. Smith, vice-governor-general of the Philippines, and J. G. W. Gilbert, of the Court of First Instance in Manilla.

SHERBROOKE EXHIBITION

The Eastern Townships Agricultural Association will hold its twenty-second annual exhibition this year on the fair grounds at Sherbrooke, commencing on Saturday, Sept. 1, and continuing until the following Saturday. Hitherto the annual exhibition has been an unqualified success, and the management this year are sparing no pains or expense to add to its utility and attractiveness. Good entries have been received already of horses, cattle, poultry and dairy produce, and a big programme of other attractions, including the drill of Troop G, 15th U. S. Cavalry, and fireworks displays has been arranged. Monday afternoon, Sept. 3, will be devoted to the horse show; Tuesday is exhibitors' and judging day; Wednesday is Farmers and guests' day; Thursday is American visitors' day, and Friday, Sept. 7, is field day and a grand gala day. Special evening entertainments have been fixed for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Advantageous arrangements have been made for special train service and railway rates. Mr. W. M. Tomlinson is the secretary-treasurer.

EXTENSION OF T. & O. RAILWAY

The Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway is to be opened [illegible] miles north of New Liskeard to Englehart Station, about Sept. 15, and trains will be called for a branch line from Englehart to Charlton in about three weeks. The Ontario Railway Commission has found that the whole [illegible] country is well fitted for settlement, and capable of indefinite agricultural advancement, while all sorts of garden [illegible] grown. It is anticipated that [illegible] area of settlement will yet be [illegible] north of New Liskeard.

A BIG LOAN TO RUSSIA.

A 'TEMPS' REPORT THAT ROCKEFELLER WILL ADVANCE $100,000,000 FOR GREAT CANAL.

Paris, Aug. 24.—The usually well-informed and sober 'Temps' published tonight a remarkable story concerning an alleged project of John D. Rockefeller to build a gigantic canal for Russia, out of which project grew a plan to transform the Bank of Russia into a stock corporation. The story includes a statement that Rockefeller offered to advance Russia $100,000,000. The article was called forth by the issuance to-day through a news agent of an authentic denial by the Paris agent, of the Russian Minister of Finance, of statements printed in the last few days to the effect that the bank was transformed into a stock company. The 'Temps' says it is true at the present moment that the transformation plan has not been adopted, but it appears that not only has a plan existed, but that it has been finally decided.

The 'Temps' goes on to say that the project out of certain propositions made last January by Mr. Rockefeller, who, it says, sent to St. Petersburg a representative to ask government concessions for a Baltic-Black Sea canal, which, the 'Temps' explains, is the same canal known as the Flourens's project. Rockefeller, it says, counted on the great benefit that would accrue from the expropriation of land, proposed to advance 500,000,000 francs in gold, taking as reimbursement fractional paper payable periodically as the work advances.

Count Witte favored the project, but wiser financiers told him he was chasing a mirage, nad warned him that it must be a trap, as the United States would not let such a sum in gold leave the country, unless there was an excellent reason for it. Then Witte thought for the first time of the plan for the transformation of the State Bank into a corporation, of which he would be the governor.

This plan was favored by German bankers and also by the Emperor William. The Kaiser telegraphed his approval of the plan a few hours before the dissolution of the Douma. The correspondent adds that the people of St. Petersburg have no doubt that the project was discussed at the recent Kronberg interview.

SOVEREIGN PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST

The 'Illustrated Witness' offers a prize of a Gold Sovereign ($4.86) for the best photograph made by an amateur, all of the work thereon to be his own. Prints submitted must be for the exclusive use of the 'Witness' in any way, and must not have been previously published. No prints will be returned. Sender's name and address, with title of picture, must be on back of each print. Composition, execution and suitability for reproduction will be considered. Mark 'Photo Contest,' and address: Editor 'Illustrated Witness,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

The subject of the August competition is 'Happy or Unhappy Situations.' Entries close August 31, but should be submitted at earliest possible date.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 26

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1906.

A SCOTCH WESTMINSTER ABBEY

The Famous Island of Iona

STORY OF ST. COLUMBA, THE IRISH MONK, AND HIS INFLUENCE.

(From the New York 'Evening Post.')

The western coast of Scotland lies ... of Mull, at the mouth of the ... Lorne; and off the outer coast ... the two small islands of special ... Staffa and Iona. The neighshores of Mull are rocky and ..., and to the westward one can ... it anything except the broad ... the Atlantic Ocean; so these ... slands seem remote and lonely, ... are quite accessible, daily ex... being run to them from Oban. ... the only feature of special in... Fingal's Cave at Iona, on the ... mainland, the field of interest is much ... Many centuries of civil and ... history furnish material for ... with the life of one man at the ... point, namely, St. Columbia. ... course from Oban is taken around ... island of Mull in opposite direc... on alternate days. If one chooses ... first the inside passage through ... Mull, he enjoys two hours ... picturesque scenery—particularly on ... night, where the Morven hills of ... shire present their heather-cover... sides to view. Near the entrance ... sound are the ruins of Duart ... the ancient stronghold of the MacLeans. Beyond, on the Morven shore, is the site of Ardtornish Castle, where Edith, 'Fair Maid of Lorne,' came to wed Ronald, Lord of the Isles. This excursion, like so many others in Scotland, reveals the rich legendary history of the neighboring country; and the border-line between these legends and the authentic history of the nation is generally so obscure as to be undistinguishable.

Iona belongs to the Duke of Argyll. It is a small island, about three miles long and one mile wide, and the part which the excursionists see is only that which is covered by the little village extending along the shore by the landing. The superficial observer finds merely an island without natural beauty, in fact, of rather barren appearance, containing a cluster of little houses, a few ruins, and an ancient-looking church, partly restored. But what a different aspect the island bears when one realizes that it was one of the most influential centres for the civilization and conversion of Scotland—a spot considered so sacred that kings were taken there for burial, and so important as to have been a bone of contention between Scots, Danes, and Norsemen. It has been referred to as 'for two centuries the nursery of bishops, the centre of education, the asylum of religious knowledge, the point of union among the British Isles, the capital and necropolis of the Celtic race.'

It is because of a close connection with the life of St. Columba that Iona is especially interesting historically. Columba was an Irish monk. Tradition says that he became involved in a controversy which ended in a sanguinary war; and that he was ordered to leave Ireland, and to remain away until he had converted to Christianity as many persons as had fallen dead by the hands of himself and his followers. Taking 12 companions, he headed for the Scotch coast. Tradition says, further, that he stopped first at the Mull of Kintyre, and later at the island of Oronsay; but, finding that even at this place he could still see the shores of Ireland, he pressed on, and landed at Iona, where he decided to remain. This was in the year 563, 34 years before St. Augustine landed in Great Britain.

It is generally believed that Iona was already inhabited by Druids. The ancient Gaelic name of the island was 'Innis non Druineach,' the Isle of the Druids. Columba was probably not the first Christian missionary who came to this region, as there are indications of an earlier migration from Ireland, and a possible occupation of Iona by Celtic Christians. In any case, Columba appears to have obtained peaceful possession, which was confirmed later by Conal king of the Northern Scots, to whom the island belonged. Columba and his followers began their work promptly, and their activity and vigor soon brought wonderful results. From this centre they carried on a beneficent work, which was in time widely extended all over northern Britain. Many churches and monasteries were founded, and Iona came to be a centre of great influence. Its fame as a holy place spread far and wide; and when, after the death of Conal, his cousin Adian became King of the Scots, the new monarch came to Iona to be crowned by St. Columba. The stone on which he sat, the 'stone of destiny,' was thereafter used at the coronation ceremony of the Kings of Scotland. It was later taken to Dunstaffnage, and to Scone, and in 1296 it was moved to London. It is now in Westminster Abbey, fastened under the seat of the coronation chair in which the monarchs of Great Britain are crowned.

In time the island came to be known as Icolmkill, 'the Island of Columba of the Church,' or 'the Island of Columba of the burial-place'—both translations being given as the English equivalent of the Gaelic title. Columba died in 597. It is stated that, when he saw death approaching, he spoke prophetically of the future of Iona, assuring his associates that their insignificant little island would be one of the honorable places of the earth; and that the kings and people of Scotland and of other nations would reverence the spot. This prophecy has been well fulfilled. In addition to the monastical work carried on by the successors of Columba, a special interest in Iona was created by its use as a burial place for dignitaries of church and state. Here—for centuries were brought the bodies of kings, warriors, chieftains and ecclesiastical rulers. For the early years of the country's history, Iona is the Westminster Abbey of Scotland.

NATIONAL NICKNAMES.

So universal is the passion for nicknames that almost every nation is known by some familiar terms. Uncle Sam, Brother Jonathan, and John Bull are soubriquets whose application is known to all. In the same category with them may be placed the nicknames for the inhabitants of the three smaller sections of Great Britain.

From the time of Elizabeth, the Spaniard has been known in England as Don Whiskerandos. Cousin Michael is the European term for the Germans and Mynheer Closh, or simply Mynheer, for the Hollanders. The collective name for the inhabitants of Switzerland is Colin Tampon. The Danes are known as Danskers, and the Italians as Lazzaroni.

Uncle Sam as a nickname for the United States dates from the War of 1812. Large quantities of army provisions were stored at Troy, New York, and during the war Elbert Anderson, an army contractor, had occasion to make a visit there. The inspectors at the place were two brothers, Ebenezer and Samuel Wilson, the latter of whom was always familiarly known as Uncle Sam. A number of workingmen were one day overhauling a consignment of casks purchased by Anderson, all of which were marked 'E. A.—U. S.'

One of the men, being in a facetious mood at the time, when he was asked the meaning of the marks, replied that he did not know, 'unless they meant Elbert Anderson and Uncle Sam,' alluding naturally to the inspector. As all the provisions purchased for the government were marked 'U. S.,' that is, United States, the name Uncle Sam stuck.

Samuel Wilson died at Troy in August, 1854, at the age of eighty-four. In the notice of his death published by the Albany 'Argus,' at the time reference was made to the foregoing circumstance.

The other nickname for the United States, Brother Jonathan, although it is now rapidly falling into disuse, can boast an older and more historic origin. During the Revolution, when Washington had fallen short of ammunition, he called a meeting of his staff to see whether anything could be done. None of his officers, however, was able to make any practical suggestion; so Washington declared, 'We must consult Brother Jonathan, then,' referring to Jonathan Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut. Brother Jonathan proved equal to the occasion, and so 'to consult Brother Jonathan' immediately became a stock phrase. Samland, the new name of a transatlantic liner, is the latest attempt at a national nickname.

The term John Bull was first applied as a nickname for the English people by Dr. Arbuthnot in 'The History of John Bull,' a satire on the Duke of Marlborough, published in 1712. John is there represented in the character he has retained to this day, a blunt, kind-hearted, bull-headed farmer.

The more common nickname for the French people, Jean Crapaud, or Johnny Toad, is said to owe its origin to the armorial device of the ancient kings of France, in heraldic language, 'three toads erect, saltant.' The word was first used to designate Frenchmen in the sixteenth century, when Nostratdamus wrote 'The ancient toads shall Sara take.' When Louis XIV. captured the town of Aras, the French recalled the prophecy, for Sara is Aras reversed. To himself, however, the Frenchman is known as Jacques Bonhomme, or, as a bourgeois, Monsieur Prudhomme.

As far as can be learned, the earliest instance of the use of the nickname John Chinaman as a designation for Celestials is in 'A Letter to the Committee of Management of Drury Lane Theatre,' published in London in 1819.—New York 'Sunday Magazine.'

A TRUST BETRAYED.

The sad misfortune which has befallen Lord Amherst of Hackney affords an instance of the unbusinesslike actions of men of business which are perpetually occurring. A well-known solicitor with an immense city practice, a man of high repute and believed to be wealthy, died a short time ago. It was discovered he had no estate of his own remaining, and when the safe in which bonds confided to his care by his clients were kept was opened, the securities in question had entirely disappeared. Lord Amherst's losses are believed to exceed three hundred thousand pounds. As in the case of many other men of generous nature who are well known philanthropists, the amount of Lord Amherst's private fortune by public report has been greatly exaggerated. He has a family of six daughters and eleven grandchildren. None of his sons-in-law is possessed of large means. Upon the eldest daughter, who married Lord William Cecil twenty-one years ago, and who is the mother of four sons, the barony of Amherst is settled, and a considerable sum of money invested in trust to keep up the title.—Bristol (England) 'Times and Mirror.'

A PENSIONER OF CHARLES X.

(From the London 'Globe.')

Although France has witnessed thirty-six years of republic, preceded by 23 years of empire and by some 18 years more of limited monarchy, there has lingered on until the past week the last item on the civil list of the last King of France, Charles X. In 1830 Charles granted a pension of 1,300 francs a year to one of his men servants. And year in and year out ever since, whatever system might be up or down, the good fellow has religiously presented himself on pension day to draw his 1,300 francs, and just as religiously every succeeding Finance Minister has had it ready for him. The old worthy has just died, a centenarian.

COFFINS OF GOLD

There Have Been Many of Such

DIGGING FOR BUDDHA'S CASKET IN SALSETTE—THE BURIAL OF ATTILA, 'THE SCOURGE OF GOD.'

(Edward Garczynski, in the Springfield 'Republican.')

Some 30 years ago, when the opium smugglers were more daring and desperate than they are to-day, an American and a German on one of the most noted of the craft found themselves in a port on the western coast of Korea, not far from the capital, Seoul. Their vessel was laid up for repairs, and they were free to go on a land cruise if they felt so disposed. The German confided to his Yankee chum that the emperors of the land were buried in caskets of pure gold, and proposed that, purely in the interests of science, they should investigate, to which the American agreed. So to Seoul they went on foot, taking with them some money, but relying chiefly upon a supply of opium pills to smooth their path. In the course of a few days they arrived at the ancient capital, and as every one knew or guessed that they were smugglers, they received the best of treatment from the people, who habitually detest si fan (western barbarians). They wandered about, looking apparently at everything, but in reality keeping a sharp lookout for the imperial cemetery, and as the city is of moderate size they found it without much difficulty. They effected an entrance, and were reconnoitering, when suddenly they found themselves surrounded by, not the guardians of the temple and cemetery, but the palace guards, who glared at them ferociously. The officer asked in mandarin Chinese what they were doing, and the German, who was highly educated, answered that they had come to sketch the tombs. But as their only drawing materials were a spade and a pickaxe, this answer was deemed contumelious, and they were conducted to what might very well be called a dungeon, and ornamented with a wooden collar called a cangue. Next day they commenced their journey back to the port whence they had started, on foot and wearing the cangue. They were given no food, but they had opium pills, and these took the place. They were allowed to drink when they came to a spring. More dead than alive they were dragged on board their steamer and released from the torture of the collar. Nothing was said to them, and the officials retired without communicating with any one in the port. It was evidently deemed the part of wisdom to say nothing of their offence, for it might stimulate others to follow their example.

It is a singular fact that in the pages of history there are not a few accounts of golden coffins, but from the special circumstances of each case it has never been possible to verify the statement. So that they have been relegated to the domain of poetry and myth. But there are reasons for thinking that they may have been strictly true, and yet these reasons did not appear in the histories where they should have been, possibly from the same considerations that induced the Korean authorities to deal so lightly with the two smugglers. In all the accounts of the life and death of Gautama Sakyamuni, the last Buddha, it is stated that he died in the year 543 B. C., and was cremated somewhere near Benares in India. His begging bowl was divided into splinters and sent to the chief lamaserys over the whole peninsula. In some of the old manuscripts there were the fullest descriptions of the mounds that covered these relics, with such details about the localities that J. M. Campbell, of the Bombay civil service, thought it possible to identify those that were near the city of Bombay, where he lived. The first mound he opened was on the island of Salsette, and he found an earthern ware case containing a relic shrine of pure copper. In this was a smaller one of silver, and in this a still smaller one of pure gold. Within the last was a small casket of rock crystal, containing two fragments of a gourd, and a little image of Buddha in pure gold. There was the fiercest discussion over this find, because Mr. Campbell asserted that in the earthenware case was a frog, which after a sleep of about 2,000 years (more or less) woke up and displayed some vivacity. It died on the second day of its resuscitation. Many people claimed that Mr. Campbell was an egregious liar. He said nothing, but went to work to identify another mound, and he found one in the neighboring island of Bassein. He opened it, and discovered a polished stone coffin, which contained three caskets, one within the other, of native copper, silver and pure gold. In the last were fragments of the gourd bowl of Buddha, and lotus flowers in gold leaf.

But there was no frog. A third time Mr. Campbell verified a huge mound near Janagath in Kathiawas as containing a relic shrine, and was rewarded by the discovery of another stone coffer, which contained a similar triple series of relic caskets. Inside the golden casket was a small bone from the little finger of Buddha, four fine rubies, and two small pieces of wood which were not easy of explanation. They may have been pieces from the funeral pyre.

In the history of the Astrogoths by Jornandes there is a full account of the funeral proceedings of Attila the Hun, 'the Scourge of God,' as he was pleased to term himself. His body was enclosed in a coffin of gold, and that in one of silver and that again in one of iron. The course of some river that falls into the Danube was turned by the labor of thousands of captives, the coffin was placed in the centre of the bed at the proper depth, and all his treasures were heaped about and around it. Then the waters of the river were restored to their usual course, and all of those who had labored were massacred so the secret might be kept.

But the historian certainly is in error in some of his facts. We know more about the Ugrian Finns, to whom Attila belonged, than he did, and it may be put down as a certainty that his treasures were divided among his sons and his bassas on the day he died. Nothing went into his coffin save his body, and some jewels which he was accustomed to wear. As for turning the course of any large stream, it may be doubted if there was engineering science among the Huns equal to the task. Even if there was, time was wanting for the work. It is highly probable that some pool in a large brook was the scene of the burial. To turn this would be the work of a few hours, and the result achieved would be the same. It is not probable that any one ever attempted to verify the resting place of the Scourge of God, and the chances are a million to one that it could not be done.

But this is not the case with the sepulchre of Genghiz Khan. There was not the same reason for secrecy as in the case of Attila, for the great founder of the Mongol empire died in his own land in the deepest recesses of Central Asia. His court was at Karakorum, which was on the Selenga river. It rises in the Ilsai mountains and falls into Lake Baikal. From this point his nomadic hordes could pass into Europe along the pastures and springs at the foot of the southern slopes of the Absai, or they could continue in a vast semi-circle of pasturage along the Tarin river, which falls into the famous Lob Nor, a lake which was once much larger. At the time when Genghiz Khan was buried there is no doubt that it formed one body with the Dapeau Nor from which it is now separated by a frightful desert. Genghiz Khan died in the valley of the Chaidam, and was buried on the banks of the Bayan Gol river, near its confluence with another river. He was buried in a golden coffin enclosed in a silver coffin, enclosed in a strong coffer of oak. The memory of the exact spot was preserved with the fondest affection, and the Mongols of Sungaria pay yearly pilgrimages to it. Being Buddhists, they kill two birds with one stone, for the same pilgrimage takes them to the mountain Burkhan Buddha, sacred to Gautama. Buddhism seems to be a very elastic sort of religion, for it permits tree and serpent worship in India, and ancestor worship among the Mongols and Chinese. Gautama in fact would not have a sacred mountain in eastern Turkestan, if the Mongols were not allowed to make pilgrimages to the burial place of Genghiz Khan, son of the sword. Prof. Pumpelly visited the spot and found along the two rivers the ruins of an ancient Mediterranean sea which united with the Polar Ocean through the Gulf of Obi.

King Arthur of Britain is by no means so shadowy and unreal as some historians have hinted, and there is sufficient reason for believing that in the heart of the aureole of golden mist created by the poets there is a good core of solid fact. But when we come to deal with his tomb we are at a loss. There is a glib, smooth statement that he was buried at Glastonbury, and circumstantial details are given of his having been enclosed in three coffins, the innermost of gold, the next of silver, and the third outer one of lead. On the last was the inscription, 'Hic jacet sepultus inclitus Rex Arthurus.' But all this is poetry. At the time when Arthur is supposed to have flourished the language of the South and West of Britain was either pure Latin, or a mixture of Iberian—which resembled Irish very strongly, with Latin. The original name of Glastonbury is a proof of this, for in Latin it meant 'fathers of the glass makers.' Now in this mixed language the king's name in Latin would be Artus, for Arthur is the Saxon form, and this was much later. So that we know the account to be fabulous. Nevertheless it must be acknowledged that the writer could have had no knowledge of the coffins of gold and silver, etc., of Attila and Genghiz Khan, and there must be some truth in the story, even if King Arthur was not buried at Glastonbury.

We know that in early heraldry, gold signified the white man, silver the Finn or Frank, or Hun, blue the Wend or Slavon, and red the Lapps or Jotuns. It may be that the enclosing a hero in various coffins was symbolical of the races over which he ruled. There is something similar in the names of the colors given to the charioteers in the Roman races. They certainly signify nationalities more closely than they do hues. Indeed, in the days of Justinian the blues belonged to the city man, and the greens represented the stranger elements who came for purposes of traffic. The blues were insiders, and the greens bounders and outlanders. No doubt a study of Buddhism from the outside point of view would reveal much, for it is not a real religion, but a sort of parasite that has joined itself to genuine cults, and has actually preserved some from oblivion. These early faiths fairly wallowed in symbolism, whilst paying no attention either to morals or those higher planes of view that we call ethics. Sooner or later we shall work out their symbols, and in that manner shall know the most interesting part of their histories.

BE CALM.

(From 'Health Culture.')

One of the first essentials to keeping cool physically is to be calm.

More than one-fifth of the land surface of the globe is under English rule.

THE TRIAL FOR CATACIDE.

In 'Harper's Magazine' for August, W. L. Alden breaking the harness, and set off on a dead run, writes amusingly of an incident in his wanderings in Italy, where he befriended a touring Englishman accused of running over and causing the death of a cat. The author volunteered as interpreter, and this is his account of the trial:

'The judge bowed to me in recognition of my good offices, and I was about to ask his permission to make a statement, when he waved his hand, implying that I should wait until the witnesses had been examined. I knew what that magistrate's hand wished to say as if he had spoken audibly and at length.

'Five men and two women severally swore that they were owners in part of the deceased cat, and that it had been wickedly and purposely killed by the accused. Four other witnesses, who disclaimed any ownership in the cat, sustained the testimony of the seven cat owners, and described the death of the animal with a wealth of indignation that would have been justified only in the case of the wanton killing of an exceptionally valuable baby. Then the magistrate turned to the Englishman and solemnly said: "Accused! It is established by the testimony of these good people that you have killed a cat. Moreover, that it was an important cat, belonging to the seven bereaved persons whose names the clerk will now read aloud."

'The seven names were read, and the magistrate asked the Englishman if he had anything to say in his defence.

'I replied for him, saying that he did not understand Italian, and wished me to act as interpreter. I said that neither of us could understand how the cat could possibly have seven owners, and that the Englishman wished to have this matter explained.

'"Here in Placenza," replied the magistrate, gently, 'it is not uncommon for a prominent cat to have several owners. If a person cannot afford to keep an entire cat, he joins with others who take shares in the cat and become its joint owners. This lamented animal who met with such a sudden and painful death, was, as I have said, the property of the seven persons now in court, and they are entitled to payment for their sad loss."

'I translated the magistrate's explanation to the Englishman, who reecived it with an impassive face and the remark that it was "deuced rum." To my inquiry as to what he might wish me to say in his defence he replied:

'"Oh, I killed the cat straight enough. Tell the beak that I did it because I was trying not to kill an old woman. Tell him I did knock an old woman down, and am ready to pay damages for it, but I'm blessed if I'm going to pay for a beastly cat."

'"No complaint has been made as to the complete or partial killing of any old woman," he remarked. "What is now before the court is the far more important affair of the cat. I have the most profound respect for the noble English nation, and would gladly show to your friend any possible favor, but justice must be maintained. I therefore decree that he shall pay to each owner of the deceased cat five francs, besides a fine of ten francs more, making in all forty-five francs. Unless this is paid, I must commit him to prison."

'The Englishman, after some little argument on my part, decided that resistance was useless. He paid over the forty-five francs, and was informed that he was at liberty to go where he pleased, provided he abstained from slaughtering cats. The bereaved cat owners were quite satisfied with their respective five francs, and the magistrate complimented us on the promptness with which Englishmen always pay their debts.

'"Tell him," said the Englishman, "that he has not heard the last of this outrage. Tell him that I shall write to the 'Times.'"'

NOBILITY RUN TO SEED.

('Pall Mall Gazette.')

The death in an almshouse at Kingston-on-Thames of a man who claimed descent from King Edward I., and collaterally from Archbishop Cranmer, is only another of the many instances of the slow extinction of noble families, instances well known to those who study genealogy from the eugenic standpoint. The garrulous Burke mentions how one co-heir of our Plantagenet kings became a shoemaker, carrying on his trade in a suburb of London; how another was a butcher at Halesowen, and a third a tollbar keeper near Dudley. And up and down the country may be found many men who are the sole representatives of great and powerful families that once held undisputed sway over lordly acres. Hardy, as every bookman knows, made splendid use of this fact in 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles.'

ARABI PASHA.

('Pall Mall Gazette.')

In a little house up a by-street of the Mohammedan quarter, old, friendless, broken, lives the man who might have ruled Egypt. If you ask twenty people in Cairo to-day, 'Where is Arabi Pasha?' fifteen will tell you that he is dead, while the other five do not know. In fact, after the bombardment of Alexandria he was sent to exile for life in Ceylon, but was allowed some four years ago to return to his native city. It was only after a week's hard ferreting that I discovered, through a native journalist, the whereabouts of the great man. Even now, in his seventieth year, he is a big man; in his prime he must have been immense. White hair and beard; a broad, thoughtful forehead, surmounted by the Turkish tarboosh; kindly eyes, dulled a little by age but lighting up wonderfully when he talks about things which interest him; a straight, powerful nose; a large mouth, which must once have been hard and cruel, now softened by adversity, though the day is warm, he wears an overcoat, and he walks heavily on a massive ebony stick.

A JAPANESE BATHROOM.

(From the 'Craftsman.')

A tiny space four by six feet. In it were four objects, a stool to sit upon when washing oneself before getting into the bath, a shining brass wash basin, a wooden pail and dipper, in which to fetch the bath water, and the tub. The tub, like most private baths, was round, casket shaped and made of white wood. It was perhaps thirty inches in diameter and twenty-seven inches high. A copper funnel or tube passing through the bottom went up inside close to the edge. This, filled with lighted charcoal, supplied heat for the water. The pipe was higher than the tube, so the water could not leak inside. A few transverse bars of wood fitted into grooves and formed a protection so the bather could kneel in the tub without coming in contact with the hot pipe. The walls of the room were of white wood, with a pretty grain, the floor of pine, laid with a slight slope and grooved so the water might flow into a gutter and through a bamboo pipe to the yard. A moon-shaped lattice window high up let in air and light. As a provision for more ventilation the two outside walls for a foot below the ceiling were lattice of bamboo slats.

As my eye travelled from object to object I quickly sized up the cost. For the tub eight yen, and it would last indefinitely; two yen for the brass basin; fifty sen for the pail and dipper, and twenty-five sen for the stool. Eleven yen would fit up my bathroom, and I asked for nothing nicer.

DUKE AND LABOR M.P.

Will Crooks tells this incident of his adventures at a fashionable reception, whither he had gone without putting on evening dress. He passed the policeman with difficulty, and became—on his entrance into the brilliantly-lighted halls—the cynosure of all eyes—in fact, it was a great occasion for the lorgnette. Nobody spoke to him, and he wandered round the rooms, alone, looking at the pictures and braving it out. Presently who should be announced but His Grace the Duke of Norfolk. He saw what was going forward, and walked straight across the nearly empty floor to where Will Crooks was standing. 'Mr. Crooks,' he said, 'have you found your way to the supper-room? Come and let us have a cup of coffee together.' And Duke and Labor member spent the best part of the evening together.—Bristol 'Times and Mirror.'

AN EXPERT RIFLEWOMAN.

(From the 'London Express.')

The feature of the second day of the rifle meeting at Bisley was the splendid shooting of one of the empire's riflewomen, Mrs. Chapman, who set a pace that many of the men shots would be glad to follow.

She scored 28 at 200 yards yesterday, 31 at 500 and 31 at 600—a total of 90 points out of a possible 115. Her best performance was that of making 34 points at 900 yards in her seven shots. She is a great markswoman at long range.

Mrs. Chapman has handled a rifle ever since her girlhood, and shooting has always been her hobby. She is a member of the South London Rifle Club.

This is her sixth or seventh appearance at Bisley, and she is shooting better than ever, her marksmanship at the small bull at 200 yards being exceedingly good. She shoots with the army service rifle, which she manages entirely herself, judging the wind from her own calculations and making her own sights. She has used orthoptics for the first time this year, but greatly prefers to trust to her own eyesight.

Mrs. Chapman's shooting costume is of gray tweed and she wears brown gaiters, strong shooting boots and a broad brimmed straw hat.

EARTHQUAKE A HEALTH TONIC.

(From the London 'Hospital.')

There was, too, (in San Francisco) an improveemnt in the general health of the people after the earthquake. It is an undoubted fact that a great many men and women who were in a poor state of health before the shock, with bad appetites and defective digestion, are now eating all they can get and digesting it without trouble, while the mental condition which so often accompanies the dyspeptic state, has equally improved.

The explanation is as simple as it is rational. These people were fortunately deprived of their trams, alcohol, and luxuries; they had nothing but simple food, and they were compelled to take exercise in the open air to get it. The men have found it possible to live without cigars or whiskey and the ladies without candy. They have cooked their simple meals in the streets, to the better ventilation of their houses; for lack of light they have gone to bed early, with the compensation that they have risen with the lark. They have had the enforced benefits of sanitarium, and good health is the result.

A LAND OF DISTANCES.

(Canadian Correspondent of the Washington 'Star.')

Your Canadian will hook up a couple of range ponies to his light buckboard, or swing himself over the back of a home-bred horse and travel a trifle of fifty or sixty miles to a dance or a frolic of any kind without thinking it over a minute. And along the line of the railway 'tis the same. I met a very genial gentleman while travelling over the Canadian Northern at the frightful speed of eight miles an hour, who, as he informed me, had just been up the line a bit to take dinner with Aunt Hattie.' The genial person lived at Prince Albert, and I found out after a little conversation that Aunt Hattie resided some seven hundred odd miles up away. Think of travelling from Washington to Chicago to take tea with Sister Sue or anybody else! Isn't it a wonder?

AT THE SUMMER RESORTS.

MURRAY BAY

The Hon. Rudolphe Lemieux returned to Montreal last week, after spending a week at Pointe a Pic.

Miss Pauline Hecker left for Ottawa last Tuesday.

Dr. W. W. Keen, of Philadelphia, is staying at the Manoir for a few weeks.

Miss J. Ross, Montreal, is at the Manoir.

The Hon. Adelard Turgeon has left here for Anticosti.

A disastrous fire in Pointe au Pic last week destroyed three cottages in the neighborhood of Chamard's hotel. The hotel itself was threatened.

The gymkhana held on the grounds of the Manor House, Murray Bay, under the auspices of Mr. Bonner, New York, was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators. Some fine horsemanship was shown in the various races. An amusing feature was the pail race, the men riding with pails of water, which generally drenched both man and beast. Some fine colts, belonging to the French residents of Murray Bay, were judged; also some artistically decorated carriages. A heavy shower of rain made the roads very heavy, but did not cause the games to be anything but a success.

CAP A L'AIGLE

Mr. Smaill and Miss Smaill, of Westmount, left for home last week.

Mr. David McGoun, K.C., left for Montreal by train on Wednesday night.

Mrs. Fred Whitley and Miss Elsie Whitley, who have been the guests of Mrs Peverley this summer, left for home on Saturday.

Mr. Clarence Christie, of Montreal, is a guest at the Rev. Dr. Mowatt's for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. LeMesurier and Mr. D. Stuart LeMesurier arrived here from Montreal on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Erskine, from Toronto, have arrived and intend staying here for the rest of the summer.

Miss Ross, of Montreal, is here, and will be the guest of Miss Phoebe Wright for some time.

Miss Mary Eaton left this week to visit friends in Gananoque.

Mr. David Robertson left for the city on Monday night.

Mr. Geo. Macdonnell, K.C., and Mrs. Macdonnell, from Kingston, are spending the remainder of the season with the Rev. Dr. Campbell.

Mr. Staveley and Miss Elsie Staveley left for Quebec last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Rutherford, and Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Rutherford are here for the remainder of the summer.

Misses Lotto and Grace Johnston, of Quebec, are spending the remainder of the summer with Mr. and Mrs. Johnston.

The Rev. Mr. Hibbard and Mrs. Hibbard are spending August here.

Among the more recent arrivals are:—The Misses Champion, Quebec; the Misses Harris, Carter, Munn, Sheppard and Graham; Messrs. E. Copeland, Wm. Seath, C. J. Brown, H. Budden, C. W. and Max Trenholme; Misses E. Scott and V. Liffiton.

TADOUSAC

Mrs. G. M. Bosworth and Miss Bosworth, of Montreal, are spending a few days at the hotel.

Mrs. Gordon Osler, who has been spending the past month at the hotel, has returned to Toronto.

A very enjoyable picnic was given this week to 'Petit Isle,' by Mrs. Loring Bailey.

Miss Curtis, of Montreal, who has been spending a few weeks the guest of Miss Evans, at 'The Cottage,' has returned home.

Mr. G. G. Gale, who has been spending the past two weeks the guest of his uncle, Mr. Piddington, has returned to town.

A very enjoyable young people's haycart drive was given this week.

A very exciting baseball game took place last Monday, between the guests and employees of the hotel. The latter came off victorious and won by several points.

The yacht 'Lesperance,' with a party on board, has left for a fishing trip up the Saguenay.

Mrs. J. Allan and Mr. Allan, who have been spending some time at the hotel, have returned to town.

The steamer 'Chicoutimi,' with a large party on board, went up to Cape Trinity and Eternity last Sunday, returning the same day.

Mr. A. Dick, of Montreal, is spending some time at 'Boulliane's Hotel.'

Mr. A. Stevenson, of Danville, Quebec, who has been spending the past two weeks at 'Boulliare's Hotel,' has returned home.

Mrs. H. Price and Miss Tere Price, who have been spending the past month at the hotel, have returned to Quebec.

Mrs. Wm. Price, of Quebec, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Richmond and Miss Richmond, of Chattanooga, Tenn., who spent some time at the hotel, left this week.

Mr. Arwnold Wainwright is spending some time at the hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Keith Price, of London Eng., who spent two weeks at the hotel, left this week.

The following guests have registered at the hotel during the past week:—Mr. Robert Le Boutillier, Philadelphia; Mrs. Henry Woods, Boston; Miss J. Alerich, Worcester; Mr. Frank Straus, Mr. H. F. Harma, Miss Harma, Miss E. Harma, Cleveland, O.; Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Gregg, Cleveland, O.; Mr. and Mrs. Morton Minots, Mr. G. M. Minots, Mr. E. Cripp, Mrs. Paterson, Miss Paterson, Brockport, N.Y.; Mrs. E. M. Wales, Miss Olive Wales, Boston; Mrs. Gaspard Lemoine, Miss Revel Lemoine, Jack Lemoine and nurse, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Baker, Syracuse; Mrs. and Miss Allan, Mr. Herbert Marler, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. E. Arnold and maid, Porto Rica; Mr. S. O'Donnell Porto Rica; Mr. A. Wilson, Mr. R. Sydney Wilson, Montreal; Mr. Arnold Wainwright, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. H. Mack, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hatch, New York; Mr. and Mrs. V. Price London; Mr. A. E. Moore, Mr. H. Gannon, Ottawa; Mr. G. DeClerg, Montreal; Mr. nad Mrs. H. S. Smack, New York; Miss M. Pricilla Bartis, Miss M. Scott, Miss E. Maxon, Mr. D. Maxon, Brooklyn; Miss Mabel Barness, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. R. Martel, Three Rivers; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sullivan, Miss Mary Howell, Dayton, O.; Miss Crane, Mrs. Crane, Cincinnati; the Rev. and Mrs. S. H. Brout, Delhi, N.Y.; Miss Easter, Baltimore; Miss Rynston, Miss R. Rynston, Mr. E. Anster, Mrs. H. Ely, Miss Ely, New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. Sheridan, Miss E. Sheridan, New York; Mr. T. Carson Hanna, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. Burstall, Quebec; Mrs. G. M. Bosworth, Miss R. Bosworth, Montreal; Dr. and Mrs. A. Staddaid, Boston; Mr. H. Gauvin, Quebec, Mr. A. Allain, Montreal; Mr. F. Halliday, Mr. F. T. Halliday, Indianapolis; Mrs. B. W. Morris, Miss A. Morris, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. S. Phelps, Mrs. K. Phelps, New York; Mr. N. Foster, Miss E. Fortier, Boston; Dr. and Mrs. Mott, Miss Mott, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Browne-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. Adler, Mr. and Mrs. M. Adler, New York.

ST PATRICK.

Mr. J. J. Codville is back from a short trip.

Mrs. Root gave a most delightful tea last week.

Mr. Joseph Pope is spending his vacation down here.

Mr. Root, Montreal, is spending his holidays with his family.

Mr. Maurice Pope spent the week end here.

Mr. G. W. Parmelee, Quebec, spent a few days here returning to town on Wednesday.

Mr. J. W. Woods is down here again for the remaining few weeks of the season.

Miss Claudia Bate went up to Quebec to spend a fortnight before her return to Ottawa.

Mr. Harry Macdonell is spending his holidays down here.

On Saturday morning the weekly golf match took place. It was a one-club match, and Mr. Frank Codville making the best score captured the prize.

Mr. S. Forrest, of Ottawa, has returned home after a month's vacation.

Mr. Arthur Ahern and his daughter, Miss Dorothy Ahern, returned to town on Wednesday.

Mrs. G. B. Symes Young is the guest of Mrs. Meredith.

Mr. Owen Hodgins, R.M.C., after spending the season here, returned to Ottawa on Sunday.

There was a golf match on Thursday afternoon of last week. Miss Isobel Meredith and Mr. Alwyn Coristine won very handsome prizes donated by Mrs. George Thomson.

Mr. Dorey, Ottawa, is spending his vacation down here.

Miss Turner, of Quebec, spent a few days here the guest of Mrs. Meredith.

Miss Gladys How went up to Quebec to spend a fortnight or so before her return to Montreal.

On Friday afternoon of last week putting, approaching and driving competitions for the juniors took place. Miss Maud Codville and Mr. Harold Pope won the putting and approaching, and Miss Maud Codville again captured first in long driving. Master Alfred Pope took first prize for the boys.

The consolation cup match, which was held last week, was won by Mr. Martyn Lewis.

Mr. Guy Davis is spending a short vacation here.

ROBERVAL, LAKE ST. JOHN

Following have registered at the Hotel Roberval:—Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Visscher, Mr. and Mrs. M. Clair, C. M. Depew, jr., Dr. Lwas, William Lilly, J. Hatton, J. H. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Phelps, Mrs. K. C. Phelps, Dr. and Miss H. W. Mooney, E. T. Gownans and wife, Miss G. Gilbert, A. L. Bell, William G. Sprott, B. W. Manne, J. T. Hollman, J. S. Smith, Mrs. J. Sagerce, Miss J. L. Murphy, Mrs. S .C. Richmond, George Blackely (West Point), C. Sullivan and wife, E. R. Holden, G. Holden, Miss Holden, Miss E. Holden, Miss Janes, Miss Maddan, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Quigley, Miss E. Mackay, E. E. Capron, C. Harrison, J. Guillaudeau, Mr. and Mrs. M. Barnett, Albany, N.Y.; Miss A. E. Broderick, Miss McCusher, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. A. Delana, New Bedford; W. O. Nolan, Chicago; Mrs. G. D. Kingman, New Bedford; the Right Rev. J. McGowan, R. P. Gregory, Charles P. Clarke, Dr. J. Tuerin, Chicago; J. Halton, Michigan; G. Shipman, London; C. E. Shirley, Mrs. E. Shirley, R. K. Shirley, Miss Shirley, Richmond; E. Gray, jr., Roanoke, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. A. Hughes, Mackensack, N.J.; D. M. Rutle, Toronto; A. A. Belanger, Montreal; C. H. Lanza, Washington, D.C.; S. Greenhill, Leannogtea; J. V. Gam, Cincinnati; Miss S. B. Gethens, Miss R. B. Hills, Miss S. R. Budd, Miss M. W. Budd, Mt. Holly, N.J.; Miss B. Milk, Toledo, Ohio; H. G. Mier, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mason, Miss Mason, Master W. Mason, St. Louis, Mo.; J. T. Bailey, C. B. Bailey, Miss E. Bailey, Miss E. Bailey, Mrs. C. R. Lee, Miss J. Lee, M. LeCamer, M. Lelievre, Dr. E. L. Peck, Miss A. Peck, Miss S. E. Goding, M. N. Boggs, L. D. Boggs,, J. H. Slack, Mrs. J. M. Eafle, Miss E. Earle, Miss D. Earle, A. Levy and family, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. C. Shaver, Pottstown; W. S. Elliott, Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. J. Guckanheim, Philadelphia; Mrs. Elliott, G. F. Elliott, Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Mercer, jr., Pennsylvania; C. M. Hunnershots, Reading, Pa.; Miss E. Teurneau, M. E. Washington, M. Lee,. Mrs. L. C. Poisson, D. Guilleudeau, New York city; Mr. J. J. Dewey, Miss Dewey, Miss E. Dewey, Miss M. Dewey, Quebec; A. C. Powell, W. S. Bergland, Miss G. E. Strong, G. Johnson, North Hatley, Que.; Dr. M. C. Hardin, Mrs. M. C. Hardin, J. S. Hardin, Atlanta, Ga.; L. Clark, Ridgewood, N.J.; E. R. Shink, Harrisburg; Mrs. K. W. Swett, G. W. Swett, Cambridge, Mass; W. G. Carpenter and wife, Ontario; F. Woodard, Miss F. A. Woodard, Wilson, N.C.; Miss R. Robbins, Raleigh, N.C.; Miss E. Smith, Goldshore, N.C.; R. H. Pyls, C. Davis, F. Omen, Youngstown, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. H. Buckner, Corington; Mr. and Mrs. Van Wickle, Washington; E. G. Chesbrough, Savannah Line; Wm. D. Willson and wife, Osgood; Wm. Marton, Quebec; G. G. Deterle, wife and daughter, G. A. Deterle, A. H. Deterle, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. R. Peck, Cleveland; Mrs. N. H. Tuyne, Mrs. P. Tuyne, Toledo, Ohio;; Miss H. M. Spinning, Miss L. I. Waterstone, Orange, N.J.; A. W. Hoop, Boston; Mrs. J. W. McMurray, the Misses McMurray, New York; Mrs. G. W. Kirkbride, R. F. Redpath, Montreal; Miss Condon, Yonkers, N.Y.; E. M. Lillebride, M. Stoney, Providence, R.I.; Mr. and Mrs. B. Vroome, J. B. Vroome, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hadley, Chicago; J. Hickson and wife, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Gauvreau, Chicoutimi; J. Hickson, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Nagh, Coatsville; Miss C. Henesloff, Miss E. H. Dyer, Providence, R.I.; R. Keeler, Stanford, Conn.; H. P. Townsend, Washington, D.C.; Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, Homalh, Conn; Miss Whittelsey, New Haven, Conn.; J. V. A. MacMurray, Priverton; M. C. Hicks, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Brite, New York City; E. H. Lellebridge and wife, Providence; G. Wood, Montreal; J. Seeed, Belfast; R. H. Life, Haydenville, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Wipflemier, Eng.

LAKE ST. JOSEPH

Following is the list of arrivals at Lake St. Joseph Hotel, P.Q.:—Mrs. R. Stanley Bagg, Miss R. Stanley Bagg, Miss G. Stanley Bagg, Mr. Harold Stanley Bagg, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Doucet, Miss Lucie Doucet, Master Thos, Doucet, Master Cecil Doucet, Quebec; Mrs. H. F. Worthington, Miss Valcfere Worthington, Sidney Hughes, Miss May E. Hughes, New York; Chas. Songsdorf, Boston; W. J. Lynch, Mr. Mouillot, L. J. Taylor, Quebec; H. H. Lawrence, Montreal; Mr. Hope Scott, Vte. and Vtme. Grandville, C. Gordon Blair, Joan Frowout and wife, Miss Gagnon, R. Dupont, Quebec; H. D. Epdussi, W. R. Cottrell, Princetown, N. J.; Theo. M. Hill, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Sloan, Philadelphia; Mr. MacDonald, J. P. Stafford, Montreal; I. G. Scott, L. G. Scott, Hope Scott, Quebec; F. R. Shuck, Harrisburg; George Blakely, Philadelphia; Louis G. Scott, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. H. R. W. Palmer, Atlanta, Ga.; Palmer J. Smith, Atlanta; Norman Fletcher, Quebec; C. P. Beebe, Archibald Tisdale, Boston; Miss Hodgins, Quebec; A. G. Baysiat, Three Rivers; F. H. J. Barry, P. E. Gaudin, Montreal; J. H. Richmond, W. Richard, Quebec; Miss B. Julian, Miss Laura Julien, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss Cormine Julien, Port Rouge; P. L. Fronette, J. C. Fronette, C. Gordon Blair, H. E. Scott, W. J. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Picard, Quebec; Mr. F. Robertson and wife, Jacksonville; Woena Robitaille, Montreal; C. V. Darneau, B. Leonard, J. K. Leonard, Miss Leonard, Miss Benoit, Quebec; E. Trudel, Levis; Mrs. C. S. Walton, Washington, D.C.; L. E. Barry, C. A. Jordan, Gordon Grant, Quebec; H. H. Lawrence, Montreal; Miss O. Fairchild, Quebec; E. W. Horsey, Kingston; Earnest F. Wurtelle and wife, Quebec; Wm. Gageau, Toulon, France; I. E. Russel, Montreal; Edgar Clement, Mrs. E. Clement, Indian Lorette; Mr. H. S. Roy, Miss H. Roy, P. E. Zitchie, Gaspont Lalboine, Rene Lalboine, Quebec; Mr. H. D. Anderson, Alfred Bentes, England; Mr. Lipben, Quebec; L. Hervey, Reid's Camp; D. Griffin, S. Griffin, D. Fontaine, O. Hornel, F. W. McKeene, H. L. Staveley, Ross Strang, G. Gardeau, L. J. Gibson, Mrs. G. Gibson, J. T. Donohue, L. H. Gaudrey, B. Billean, S. H. Hill, J. Albert Ganeid, J. Bagin, S. E. Bock, M. J. Ahern, Mrs. O'Meara and party, Quebec; Miss Mikey, Miss S. Casgrain, Miss Blanche Hall, Miss Hall, Miss Balfour, Ottawa; Chas. Robillard, J. K. Labrut, A. A. Labrut, L. A. Amiot, C. Lemay, L. G. Bertrand, Montreal; F. De Cieyes, Shawinigan Falls; C. Roumillac, Quebec; Alfred Dorval, H. B. Smith, Levis; Magella Maddon, G. Maddon, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. Epcuieux, H. Seward, Miss Louisa Lamontagne, Beaueville; Miss W. I. Banks, A. W. Scougall, G. W. Lemesurier, B. S. Woodley, Hope Scott, Jules Devon, Quebec.

SIXTEEN ISLAND LAKE

Last week's arrivals at 'Mountain Rest' were:—Mrs. A. J. Stafford, Miss A. C. Stafford, Cornwall; Mr. R. B. Brunet, Montford; Messrs. H. J. Smith, R. Sisson, jr., W. Hamilton, F. W. Shaw, S. W. Kennedy, F. F. Edwardson, W. S. Leslie, R. S. Girvan, A. D. Munroe, D. D. Bogue, Mrs. P. H. Bogue, Master Leo Bogue, the Misses M. Barrat and M. Stevenson, of Montreal.

The following guests have recently registered at 'Tourist Lake Hotel:—Miss Lilly Adair, Miss L. Gahan, Mr. M. Gahan, Mr. Chas. Shepperd, Mr. Robert Buddo, Miss C. Buddo, Mr. Allan Ramsay and Mr. F. Carbray.

Miss Menaugh is a guest at Mrs. Ludington's cottage.

Mrs. Harland and Miss Harland are visiting Mrs. and Miss Nicholls.

Dr. Dalpe and Mr. Guy Dalpe spent the week-end at 'L'Allegro.'

Miss Jessie McBean is visiting Miss Jessie Ray, at 'Granby Cottage.'

Miss Alice Rodger, Mrs. and Miss Marion Hawthorn, came a few days ago, and are staying at 'Lakeholme.'

Mr. Ogden spent Sunday with his family.

Mr. D. W. Campbell visited Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cook for a short time.

The Misses Maude and Beatrice Baillie, Miss Claire, Miss Beatrice Nowell, Mr. and Mrs. Nowell are staying with friends.

Mr. H. W. Lawlor came out for over Sunday.

Mr. N. Masse and Mr. James Masse spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Masse.

Mr. Rourk was Mr. Ludington's week-end visitor.

Mrs. Hood and Mrs. Fair are staying with friends at 16 Island Lake.

Mrs. Ray was in the city for a short time last week.

Mr. Percy McKergow spent a day or two with friends at 'Kamp Kumfort.'

Mrs. G. N. Masse, of 'Uneedarest,' is entertaining Miss Ada Masse and Miss Clara Davidson.

Mr. Harry Brown is staying with his sister, Mrs. Corner, at 'The Lady of the Lake' camp.

Miss Dorothy Crawford has been here for the past few weeks.

Miss Ida LeMaistre is a guest at 'Kamp Kumfort' this week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Duncan returned to the lake a week ago.

Miss Henrietta Gnaedinger entertained Miss Agnes Harvey for a week.

Mrs. Smith is with Mr. and Mrs. Prent, at their camp.

Mr. Scott Hutchinson is at the lake with his sister, Mrs. Cook.

Mr. Arthur McOuat has been at 'Bonnie View' for ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Paterson spent last Saturday and Sunday here.

Mr. Stanley Stackhouse is a guest at 'Idyl Wylde.'

Mrs. LeRoux, sr., is visiting Mrs. Ogden.

Mrs. Copland, Miss Copland, Master Eric Copland and Miss King are visiting Mrs. Johnson at 'Inchbrachie.'

Miss Ernestine Moody is the guest of Miss Bessie McOuat.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Thom have been at 'Liberty Hall' this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiederly left for their home in Michigan a week ago, after a pleasant visit of several weeks with friends at 'Ludington Point.'

STE. AGATHE

Mr. S. Carmichael is a guest at the Castle.

Miss Lynch, of Ottawa, is the guest of Miss Rolland.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Montpetit and Mr. and Mrs. E. Hurtubise are guests at the Castle.

Mrs. O. Rolland entertained at a tea last week. Among the guests were Miss Yancy, Miss Rolland, Miss Lynch, Mrs. R. Wilson-Smith, the Misses Nantel, Desbrisay, Mrs. Sparrow, Andrew, Villeneuve, Lemieux, Mann, Nantel, Lajoie, Prendergast, Couture, Sheridan, Paxter, Hurtubise, Hebert, Versailles, Adam, Ekers, Eaton, Renouf, the Misses Nantel, David, Lynch, Rolland, Lajoie, Sparrow, Sheridan, Ekers, Eaton, Smith.

Last Saturday a concert was given at the club for the benefit of the Gremhem Rest. Among those present were Judge and Mrs. Doherty, Mr. and Mrs. Renouf, Mr. and Mrs. Rolland, Mr. and Mrs. Von Rappard, Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow, Mr. and Mrs. D. Smith, Baxter, Vineberg, Forget, Larocque, Sherring, Sheridan, Prendergast, Messrs. Smith, Beaubien, Berthiaume, Scott, Forget, Dabee, Simard, Ekers, Adams and Vogel.

LACHUTE

Miss May Scott, of Westport, Ont., is the guest of Mrs. J. D. Campbell.

Miss Louise Bampton returned last Saturday from visiting friends in Toronto.

Mrs. J. S. Giles and Bobbie left last week to spend a fortnight with friends in Merriton, Ont.

Mr. Paul Jousse and little daughter, Bertha, of Vankleek Hill, Ont., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. Jousse.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan, of Montreal, are visiting Mrs. Robert McArthur, this week.

Mr. George Scott, secretary of the Laurentian Lumber Company, was in town last week.

Mrs. Chas. Holloway and sons, of Toronto, are spending some time visiting friends in town and Hill Head.

Miss Gladys McGillivray spent a few days at Vankleek Hilll last week.

Mr. William Stewart, of Butte, Mont., is visiting friends in town and vicinity.

Miss Lawson, of Montreal, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. G. E. Bampton.

Miss Laura Bedard spent last week with friends in Montreal.

Mrs. (Dr.) Alexander entertained a number of friends last Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Hood, of Lowell, Mass., are guests of Mr. Geo. Joss.

Miss Oswald, of Vankleek Hill, was visiting friends in town last week.

Mr. Robert H. Barron spent the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Barron.

Miss Chapman, of Montreal, is the guest of her sister, Miss Ethel Chapman.

Miss McLean, of Montreal, was in town last week.

Mr. T. Dallaire returned with his bride last Friday evening, having spent their honeymoon at Ste. Agathe, and will reside at 'Oiivet Hall.'

The Rev. John Higgins, formerly pastor of the Baptist Church in town, accompanied by Mrs. Higgins, are guests of the Misses McGibbon, for a few days. Mr. Higgins occupied the pulpit of his old charge last Sunday, and preached to large congregations.

Mrs. Slogie, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. David Pollock.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander left for Toronto last Saturday. The Doctor is attending the Medical Convention, which is being held in Toronto this week.

Mr. G. E. Bampton has returned from a fortnight's trip to the Saguenay.

Mrs. Foreman and Miss Hilda Foreman left on Wednesday to visit friends at Milestone, Ass.

Mrs. (D.) Fitzpatrick, of Winnipeg, was the guest for the week end of her grandmother, Mrs. Robert Morrison.

Miss Marshall, of Harrington, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Jas Marshall.

Mr. H. J. Giles and family returned home last Tuesday, after spending six weeks at Sandy Beach Cottage, Lake Louisa.

Miss McCallum, of Montreal, is in town, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. A. Beers.

Mrs. R. T. Phillips, of Masson, Que., is spending pleasant holidays in town.

Mrs. J. F. A. Bedard and family spent last week at Ste. Monique, Que.



A Diuretic and an Aperient.

Abbey's Salt has a pronounced and gratifying effect on the kidneys—and is most beneficial in all Kidney Troubles.

It is invaluable in reducing the feverish condition—and in making the bowels move regularly.

Uric Acid affections—Gout—and Rheumatism—promptly disappear under the proper treatment of

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

25c. and 60c. bottles.

Miss Geegan is the guest of the Misses Dewar, at Cushing, Que.

Mrs. H. E. Burwash spent a couple of days in Montreal last week.

A banquet was given last Tuesday evening, in Victoria Hall, to Mr. A. D. Kennedy, on the eve of his departure to take up business at Port Arthur, Ont. The hall was nicely decorated, and the tables were catered to by Mr. Omer Paquette. Mayor J. E. Valois was chairman, and Mr. H. Garratsee, vice-chairma and toastmaster. After a sumptuous repast 'The King' was honored. Then the health of 'Our Guest' was drank. Mr. Garratsee then presented Mr. Kennedy with a handsome diamond ring, accompanied with an address.

KNOWLTON

Dr. A. Fisher, of Montreal, was in town on Friday.

Miss Mildred Chambers has returned to Lachine.

Miss Mary Savage is home again from visiting in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Inglis and family, of Montreal, are at 'Ingleside.'

Mrs. Marler Bancroft, of Quebec, is a guest at Darley Place.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Ewing and family, of Montreal, are summering at 'The Pines.'

Mr. W. A. Davies, who has been in Boston, returned on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Truell, of Montreal, have been in town visiting Mrs. N. Pettes.

Dr. Birt, of Nova Scotia, is visiting Mrs. L. Birt.

Mr. J. Martin, advocate, of Montreal, is staying at the Lake View with Mrs. Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Booth and family, and Mr. and Mrs. W. McEwan and family, of Montreal, are spending the summer on the east side of the lake.

Mr. Amherst MacCartney, of Lawrence, Mass., is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. F. A. Knowlton.

The Rev. Rural Dean Carmichael has been down the Gulf to Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Mrs. Spain, of Ottawa, is at the Lake View House.

Mr. and Mrs. Sewell Williams and family left on Thursday for New York, on the way to Trinidad.

Mr. Chas. King, of Montreal, is the guest of Mr. Geo. Bullard.

Lady Tait was the patroness at a most enjoyable concert given for the Cripples' Hospital, in Montreal, last Saturday evening.

The Rev. Canon Renaud, of Montreal, conducted the morning and evening services in St. Paul's Church last Sunday.

Miss E. Fesenden, of Montreal, is visiting in town.

Miss Dorothy Bancroft is visiting relatives in Boston.

Miss M. Knowlton, who has been spending several weeks in town, has returned to Montreal.

Mrs. F. P. Williams was the hostess at a whist party given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Sewell Williams, on Tuesday evening.

The Rev. Henry Bancroft, of Hudson Heights, is visiting at Darley Place.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Marler, of Ottawa, left for their home this week, having spent the greater part of the summer camping on Eagle Island.

Mr. M. H. Bedee spent a portion of this week in Quebec, attending the Oddfellows' meeting.

Dr. Warren Lynch, of Sherbrooke, was the guest of his parents, Judge and Mrs. Lynch, this week.

Miss Mary Hubbard, of Sherbrooke, has been visiting friends in town.

Mr. Henry Knowlton has begun another of his long trips abroad, his trip this time being to Ceylon.

MILLES ILLES AND CAMBRIA

Mrs. and Miss Crawford are stopping at Mr. J. W. Parke's.

Miss Murphy, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. I. Gammell.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Cummings and their son are stopping with Mrs. John Pollock.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Strong have returned from their driving tour, visiting Lachute, Grenville, Hawkesbury Caledonia Springs and various others places.

Mrs. Herdman and little daughter, of Aylmere, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Scott.

Mr. Boulch and his friend are stopping at Mr. W. McMullin's.

The Rev. W. J. Beattie, Enisburg Falls, Vermont, has been visiting in Mille Isles for the past few days.

Another enjovable hop was given in the hall and was attended by a large number of young people, many driving a long distance, which added not a small share to their enjoyment.

Mrs. E. L. Strong has returned home after spending the last six weeks at Chautauqua, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Seale, of Cookshire, paid a flying visit through here on their wedding tour.

Mr. E. Ryan and Mr. Goodfellow returned to Montreal on Monday.

Miss Stewart has gone to Montreal.

Mr. B. Foster, of Montreal, is the guest of his brother-in-law, Mr. [illegible], Weisenbourne, 'Woodland.'

Mr. Nairn and his brother have recently been the guests of Mr. Gammell.

The Rev. Rural Dean Sanders is visiting here at present and is the guest of the Rev. Mr. Coffin.

Mrs. Mackuster and Mrs. Davidson, with her four daughters are among those who are spending the summer at Mrs. W. Ryan's.

Mr. Dawson Beattie, of St. Jovite, is in Mille Isles for a few days.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS

The hot weather of the past week has done much toward driving the city folk to this pleasant resort. The following arrivals are registered at the Abenakis Springs Hotel:— Mrs. A. F. Ahton, Savage's Mills; Mrs. James Price, Montreal; the Rev. H. O. Loiselle, Sabrevois; H. J. Placey, Sherbrooke; Mrs. B. C. Bort, Watertown; Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Dohan, Richmond; Mr. and Mrs. Burrowes, Montreal; the Misses Hatt, Belleville; J. C. Bisaillon, Montreal; C. E. Getz, Montreal; Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Amyot, and Miss Amyot, Quebec; Paul Dufault, New York; Miss Sykes, Miss F. Ravary, the Misses McAteer, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Herrick, Highgate, Vt. T. J. O'Connell, J. B. Macpherson, Arthur Macpherson, John S. B. Phelps, Montreal; A. Berkeley, London; Michael Morgan, Barré; Mrs. C. S. Boright, Miss Boright, Sweetsburg; J. Smyth, Cowansville; E. R. Gunning, Montreal; J. Harrison, Brigham; Mrs. Stuart, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Mrs. J. B. and Miss Smith, N. Foy, Montreal; J. O. Roeder, Farnham, Que.; Mrs. H. F. Adams, Mrs. James Quinn, Miss Mamie Quinn, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hall, Stanbridge East; Mr. C. S. Reinhart, J. L. Michaelson, Mrs. A. R. Hulse, Montreal; the Misses Deal, Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. ANDREW'S EAST

Miss Olive Brown, of Montreal, is spending a few days with her cousin, Mrs. R. Todd.

Mr. and Mrs. McAddie and children spent the week-end at Camp 'Sans Souci.'

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Webster, of St. Lambert, are visiting Mrs. J. Webster.

The children of the Presbyterian Church purpose holding an ice cream social on the afternoon and evening of Aug. 25 on the grounds of the manse. The proceeds are to help educate a little Chinese boy.

Miss Beatrice Robertson is expected home this week.

Miss Jenny Dewar, of Chelsea, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Annie [illegible].

The Presbyterian Church will be opened the first Sunday in September. The Rev. Dr. Paterson, of Lachute, former pastor, and the Rev. Mr. Clark, of Montreal, will assist. A special thanksgiving offering will be taken.

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE

Mrs. A. Belanger is spending two weeks at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. Walter Kelly is the guest of his parents on the Island.

Miss L. Larocque spent the week end with friends.

Miss A. St. Charles is at the Clarendon Hotel for the remainder of the season.

Mr. Hector Cyphot is the guest of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. A. [illegible], in the village.

Mr. G. Steinler [illegible] New York.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. [illegible] at Mrs. Lauthier's [illegible].

Mr. Peter Lyall is [illegible] Stevenson's [illegible].

Mr. and Mrs. A. [illegible] are spending a few days at the Hotel.

Judge Mathieu is [illegible] Mrs. Adam, on Grand [illegible].

Mr. and Mrs. J. [illegible] have returned to Montreal, ing the summer here.

Mr. Carson [illegible] days in Quebec.

FRASER'S POINT AND DUNDEE

Mrs. Thompson has returned to her home in Montreal, after spending several weeks at 'Bidea-wee,' the guest of Mrs. Jas. Grant.

Mr. and Mrs. O. O. Ferris, of Ma- N.Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert R. and Mr. Leslie Graves, of West- N.Y., are in camp here.

and Mrs. J. P. Wilson, of Ot- were the guests of Mrs. Wilson's Mr. and Mrs. John Fraser, at Ottawa, on Sunday.

Nelson Aubrey, of Constable, N.Y. and Capt. Armstrong, of Wyan- Indian Territory, are spending time at the Point.

Messrs. Fred and Geo. Robinson, of N.Y., are camping here.

Mr. Jas. Tait, of Montreal, has returned to the Point after spending a few days in the city.

Miss Flossie Fraser returned to Camp Ottawa on Friday, accompanied by her sister, Miss Ethel Fraser.

Miss Ethel Leahy and Mr. Geo. Foster, of Westville, N.Y., visited the Point on Friday.

Mr. Frank Stoenberge and Mr. Kempton, of Bangor, N.Y., are in camp here.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Sperry, accompanied by the Misses W. I. Sperry, and Grace Spicer, of Malone, are spending some time here.

Miss Clara Douglas, of Montreal, is spending some time at 'Bonnie View,' the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. J. Fraser.

Mr. and Mrs. Oda Rhoades, of Westville, are here for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilson, with their children, Joseph, Francis and Gertrude; Mrs. W. H. Plumb, and the Misses Grace and Edith Plumb, of Bangor, N.Y.; Howard and Clark Wilson, of Holyoke, Mass., are spending the week in the rooms over W. H. Fraser's boat house.

Mrs. Wm. Fraser, of Fort Covington, N.Y., is the guest of her son at Camp 'Tarry-a-while.'

POINTE CLAIRE

As the summer season is drawing to a close, many are contemplating, particularly the guests of the boarding houses, a flitting into town. Several families, however, intend remaining in their houses for the winter, and thereby participate in the cold season's sports, for which Pointe Claire is fast becoming famous. All the boarding houses which were well patronized last year will be kept open this coming winter, and there is a very generally expressed wish among its members that the Beaconsfield Golf Club house in Pointe Claire will not close its hospitable doors after the actual golf season is considered over.

Miss Bell is the guest of Mrs. George Chillas.

Mrs. Helliwell, who has been the guest of Mrs. George Chillas, has left for Toronto.

Mrs. Precourt is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Legault.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood entertained at a camp fire and roast corn party on Monday evening, many of Pointe Claire's young people attending.

Miss Kathleen Holland leaves the end of the week for New York, and from thence to Philadelphia, where she will enter the Children's Hospital as a nurse-in training.

The Messrs. Soper, of Ottawa, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wood.

The Misses Ligget are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wood.

Miss Norah James is visiting friends in Pointe Claire.

Mrs. Oakes entertained at the tea hour on Monday in honor of Miss Leona Lomer, who leaves on Wednesday for Paris, and Miss Kathleen Holland, who leaves for Philadelphia.

The Misses Kellett, of Dublin, Ireland, are the guests of Mrs. Oakes.

Mr. P. Lyman is expected shortly to be the guest of Mr. Percy Oakes.

Mr. and Mrs. Tellier, of Elm Point, have left for a trip to the seaside.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker Savage, who are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Tellier, will in future reside in upper Mance street, Montreal.

The P. C. B. C. held the last dance of the season on Wednesday evening. The attendance was particularly good, in spite of the extreme humidity of the evening air, and did not seem to interfere with the enthusiasm of the dancers.

Mrs. T. Stikeman and family are expected shortly from Lac Joseph, and will in future reside at Madame Duchesneau's.

Mrs. McLean leaves shortly for New York, where she will reside for the winter.

Master Freddie Smith is the guest of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Lilly.

Mr. Stewart and family, of Cedar avenue, will remain for the winter.

Mrs. Brault has left for a trip to Quebec.

The Masters St. Cyr have left for their respective schools in New York and Cornwall.

VAUDREUIL AND DORION

Mr. Arthur Poulin spent a few days in Vaudreuil the guest of Mrs. Richard.

Mr. A. Gravel, Mr. Emile Meriault were guests of Mr. E. Normandin last week.

Miss Caroline Beique, who is in Europe, travelling, will not return home until November.

Mr. L. de Sylva, who has been camping on 'Isle Rolland' for some time, returned home this week.

Miss Wilson is entertaining guests this week at her home, 'The Bellevue.'

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cheese, Montreal, were in Vaudreuil this week visiting friends.

Miss McNiece and Miss L. Bengleman spent a few days in Quebec last week.

Mrs. C. E. Ranger and family have returned from a trip to Gaspé, accompanied by Mrs. J. D. Bergeron.

Mr. J. Brodeur, who has been the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Berard, returned this week.

Mr. J. D. L. Ambrosse has purchased the river front lot adjoining his property and will make extensive improvements to his lawn and gardens.

Mrs. Milton McDonald was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Henry Hamilton, last week for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Desaulniers were guests of Mrs. Chaput last week.

Miss Dupré was entertained by Miss Jeanne Deserres last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Lionais, who were visiting in Toronto, returned home this week.

Miss Hanson was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Nash last week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Sadler have returned home from a trip to Newfoundland and the lower provinces.

Mrs. Rolland was in Vaudreuil last week, the guest of her mother, Mrs. Laberge.

Mr. John Burns and family will remain in Vaudreuil for the balance of the season.

Mr. Leon Bourgeois is spending some time in Sorel.

Dr. and Mrs. L. de L. Harwood have returned home from their trip east.

Miss Y. Charette is visiting in Vaudreuil this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Valiquette left this week for a trip up north.

Mr. Auguste Richard is erecting a summer house at 'Point-a-l'Achigan.'

Mrs. K. Clancy, of Ottawa, spent a few days in Vaudreuil the guest of Mr. and Mrs. O'Toole, down the lower road.

Miss Saucier is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Roy this week.

The occupant of the yacht 'Wa Wa' had a narrow escape from drowning on Sunday, when the yacht struck a reef and sank a few hundred feet further. They were rescued by an old fisherman.

HUDSON-ON-THE-LAKE

Mr. Birtwell, Boston, is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Wallace.

Miss Reay, of Boston, is spending a couple of weeks with Mrs. G. D. Hodgson.

Mrs. Perry, Belleville, has been the guest of her sister at Willow Villa.

Mrs. Belleau, who was the guest of Mrs. Schneider, has returned home.

Miss Fuller, Windsor, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. A. Hodgson, has returned home.

Miss A. Harvey Hodgson is visiting friends at Joliette and Ramsey for a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Munroe are spending the remainder of the season here.

Mrs. McNaughten entertained a number of her friends to afternoon tea on Thursday in honor of Mrs. Parker, of Toronto.

LONGUEUIL

The cruising race scheduled for the first of September has been cancelled, and in its stead the third race of the third series will be sailed on that date. A consolation race will be sailed on the 8th September, to be followed by the postponed hurry-scurry race on the same day. The consolation race is open to all yachts that have not get won any prize, and to these alone.

The Rev. Mr. Browne announced to the congregation of St. Mark's Church last Sunday that he would preach for the last time as rector to-morrow. Mr. Bourne is going from Longueuil to his new parish of Listowell, Ont.

Mrs. Wm. Lent, who spent the summer with her brother, has gone to Berthierville. She will spend a few days there, and return to her home at Weymouth, N.S.

Mr. Stanton, of the Equitable Life Company, spent the afternoon of Friday in town, accompanied by Miss Davis, of Montreal.

A successful concert was given on Friday at the Gardenville avenue Presbyterian Church, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society. The Sunday School purpose giving a concert soon.

Rev. Dr. Amaron will preach to-morrow at St. Andrew's Church.

ST. FAUSTIN

The following guests are registered at Square Lake House. H. J. Cross, Mr. and Mrs. Long, Gregory Long, — McGinley, Montreal; Major Owen, W. Owen, W. O. Owen, Washington, D.C.; W. H. Roffney, Muskogee; Geo. W. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Banell, New York; Geo. C. Wells, A. W. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Mitchell and family, Monreal; U. Carson, Toronto; R. McGlaughlin, C. Benoit, G. Benoit, J. H. Boyd, Montreal; Rev. R. MacLennan, Toronto; E. Foster, D. Rae, E. H. Gray, Miss Sleeth, D. Sleeth, Montreal; Miss Dalgleish, Boston; R. E. Boyd and party, Montreal; Miss L. Johnson, Miss E. Pullen, P. Ryan, Miss I. Donoghue, J. B. Brady and son, W. J. Fyfe, W. Beatty.

Last week Mr. and Mrs. Fyfe entertained the guests at Square Lake House to the number of forty, to a delightful drive and picnic at Lac Le Quenneville.

ST. LAMBERT

The Roman Catholic community here tendered their pastor, the Rev. Father Rabeau, a banquet in the Boat House on Monday evening, when a large number of visiting clergymen were present, the occasion being the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

A lawn social will be held in Mr. Hicks's grounds this evening.

The Rev. H. Walsh, rector of St. Michael's, Terrebonne, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Haines over Sunday.

Mrs. Garden, Lorne avenue, has been spending August on Lake Champlain.

Miss Gwyn Tucker returned from been the guest of her uncle for six weeks.

Mrs. P. M. Wickham entertained a number of her friends at an enjoyable lawn tea on Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Copeland has returned home from a pleasant visit to Lake Champlain.

The Misses Terroux entertained Miss Muriel Yatman for the week end.

Mrs. Potter, Riverside, has left for Halifax, and will be absent for some weeks.

The polo grounds have been deserted this week, many of the resident members here having gone to Quebec to be present at the match there.

The Rev. Father Daurey, of Fall River, Mass., has been a recent guest at Mr. Robert Terroux's.

Miss Gertrude Brown, Victoria avenue, returned from the west this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Rosevear, accompanied by their son, are spending a couple of weeks here, occupying Mr. W. H. Rosevear's residence, who is at present absent in Europe.

The Misses Robertson, 'The Lilacs,' have returned from Point Fortune.

Miss Ada Fowler was among the guests out here this week.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS

Each week a very enjoyable euchre party is held at the Caledonia Springs Hotel, which adds to sociability among the guests. The winners of the prizes for this week are Mrs. E. Garrett, of New York, Mrs. J. Scanlan and Samuel Bell, of Montreal, also Mr. C. S. Skinner, Barton Lanling, Vt., after which refreshments were served. An impromptu concert was also held. Mrs. E. Power O'Brien, Mrs. J. Scanlan, the Hon. L. O. Taillon, C. E. Desjardins, of Montreal, contributed.

In the golf match between Dr. Scott Ives, of Montreal, and Dr. E. S. Harding, the former won by two up, besides breaking the record for these links, which was held for two years by Dr. Harding.

Among the Montreal arrrivals at Caledonia Springs Hotel for the past week were: Geo. Martin, Mrs. A. W. Ogilvie, Miss Ogilvie, Miss M. A. Ogilvie, E. G. O'Connor, R. Wright, Miss Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Orkins, Miss Orkins, Miss F. Orkins, Mr. and Mrs. John Kennedy, W. F. Lewis, Mrs. J. T. Scanlan, Miss Trihey, H. J. Trihey, John Beattie, Leon Vineberg, E. E. Belcourt, P. McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. Vineberg, J. Roqus, F. McKinney, Miss Johnston (L.), J. T. Scanlan, M. Jacobs, J. T. Chalifur, M.D., J. P. Whelan, Louis Lewis, D. Scott, Dr. A. Scott Ives, C. E. Desjardins, C. F. Martin, Mrs. Sarbutt, W. A. Sarbutt, Mrs. C. Calder, J. A. McKay, Samuel Bell, M. McFarlane, Hon. L. O. Taillon, E. E. Belcourt, J. P. Whelan, Mlle. Bolland, Mdme. S. G. Laviolette, H. E. McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bissonnette, Mr. Walklate, W. T. Robson, S. Sax, D. H. McLeannan.

CARTIERVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. McAdam were visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bremner for last week end.

Mr. Louis Boyer has been on a three weeks' trip to the Gulf and the Island of Anticosti.

Mr. Hartland McDougall has returned from Kennebunc, Me.

Mr. G. F. Hobart spent the week end in Kingston.

There was a very enjoyable dance at the Boating Club on Friday.

Miss Forrest and Miss Cunningham were visiting Mrs. Painchaud during the week.

The preparations for the regatta on Sept. 8 were completed at a meeting of the committee this week.

Mr. Alexander Madore spent Saturday out here.

Mrs. Atkins and her two daughters were in Cartierville during the week.

Mrs. Simpson had friends visiting her during the week.

LACHINE

Mr. Chas. Tesserault and a party of his friends leave to-day for a yachting trip to Kingston.

Mrs. H. A. Jackson, of College street, and family, have returned from Old Orchard, Maine.

Mrs. Henry, Union avenue, is visiting friends in Toronto.

Mr. Young, of Toronto, has joined the Fireside Bachelors on the Lake Front.

The Misses Dowie and Mr. K. Dowie have left for Shawbridge.

Mr. H. Goldwater and family have arrived from Russia, and are the guests of Mr. J. Mandelstam, on St. Joseph street.

Messrs. W. Jordan, E. Donnell and Mrs. Biggar were the guests of Mr. J. H. Canavan, at the Boyer homestead last week.

The Rev. Canon Chambers has returned from a holiday trip to Chatham, Ont.

Mrs. Philip Stock was the guest of Miss Maude Stock at Lachine Locks.

The 'Cercle Canadien' will hold a regatta in Lachine, on Saturday, Sept. 8.

St. Stephen's Boating and Canoeing Club will give a moonlight excursion on the 'Beauharnois,' to Point Claire, next Wednesday.

The Rev. Thos. Brown and Mrs. Brown, of the Fairmount Methodist Church, were the guests of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Pates at the Methodist parsonage, 11th avenue.

The monthly business meeting of the Lachine Y. M. A. A. was held at the club room last Monday.

The quarterly official board of the Lachine Methodist Church met for the transaction of business last Tuesday. Everything was found satisfactory.

A memorial service will be held in the Methodist Church for the late Archibald LeBouthillier to-morrow evening.

On Wednesday next the City Council will revise and confirm the valuation roll.

DIXIE

Miss Pansy Knight has returned from Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Thornloe have gone to Georgeville for a short while.

Miss Maggie McCammon is the guest of Mrs. William Johnson.

Miss C. Ulley, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Spicer, Clearview Cottage, Dixie.

Mr. Geo. C. Loring, of New York, and family, have taken Dorval Island for the balance of the season.

Mrs. Clarence Henderson has come down on a visit to her father, Mr. Robert Bickerdike.

Messrs. Bob Magor and Gordon Davidson, who have paddled over two hundred miles on their return trip from Cobalt, arrived home last week.

Mr. Ott, of New York, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. McLean, at Idlewilde.

Mrs. A. McBride and Mr. Douglas McBride have left for a trip to St. John, N.B.

Miss Ella Hamilton has left for a few weeks' holiday at Otter Lake.

The Lachine Boating and Canoeing Club held a very successful dance at their club house last week.

TERREBONNE

Miss Ernestine Moody is a guest of her friend, Miss Bessie McOuat, at Sixteen Island Lake.

Mrs. J. W. Dean returned to Toronto on Monday, after spending two weeks with her sister, Mrs. Charles McKay.

Mr. Hollingsworth, of Mascouche, was visiting friends here one day last week.

Miss Loranger, Montreal, is visiting Mrs. Henri Mason.

The Misses Moody, of 'Maple Hall,' entertained a number of their friends at euchre last Thursday evening.

Mr. Cox, of St. Catharines, Ont., was here for a few days on business.

Miss Yvonne Dorion, Montreal, is visiting Miss Cecil Mason.

Mr. George Moody was in Three Rivers on Tuesday.

Mrs. Maren, who has been the guest of her mother for some time, has returned to Montreal.

Dr. Desjardins spent Saturday and Sunday with his family at their summer cottage.

Miss Maude Fulton, 'The Pines,' Mascouche, is visiting her friend, Miss Jessie Rathe, for a few days.

Mr. Norman Stanton, Montreal, spent the week end with his brother, Mr. D. Stanton.

The Misses Stella and Annie Moody spent Sunday in Shawinigan, guests of Miss Marion Burrill.

The Rev. H. C. Walsh and Mrs. Walsh are visiting friends in Rougemont.

Judge Loranger was a recent visitor here.

Mrs. William Moody, of Montreal, was visiting her son, Mr. W. H. Moody, for a few days this week.

Mrs. A. Moody returned home this week after spending a month with friends in Toronto.

The Misses Trenholme, of Montreal West, were Miss Stella Moody's guests for a few days.

The Rev. W. Nicholson, of Newp Glasgow, held the afternoon service in St. Michael's Church on Sunday.

Mr. A. Bowman, Toronto, was a guest at Maple Hall for a few days.

The following have registered at Happy Home Hotel during the past week:—Messrs. J. E. Ryall, D. Waiser, J. A. Tetrault, W. Nelson, F. Farrell, J. Kendall, G. Kennedy, O. Weary, C. Edward, Geoffrion, T. Little, Joseph DeLisle, Dr. H. Prevost, J. Globensky, W. Strachan, E. Strachan, all of Montreal; A. Meneagh, Brantford, J. W. Marthy, St. Jerome; J. W. Stoughton, Walkerville.

Messrs. Harold and Russell Kimpton, of Rosemere, are visiting Master Clifford Moody, of 'Elmhurst.'

LAKESIDE

A harvest thanksgiving service of song will be held at the boat house to-morrow evening. The hall will be appropriately decorated with fruit, flowers and vegetables, which will be handed over to the Montreal General Hospital. A careful selection of hymns and solos has been made, suitable to the occasion. The soloists will be Miss Mona Sherk, Miss Irene Hanson, and Mr. W. G. Armstrong. The solo numbers will be as follows: 'Fear Not Ye, O Israel,' Buck; 'O God, Be Merciful,' Bartlett; 'Song of Thanksgiving,' Allitsen; 'Peace and Rest,' Batten; 'By the Waters of Babylon,' Coenan; 'Angel Land,' Pinsuiti; O For a Burst of Song,' Allitsen; 'Recessional' (by request), DeKoven.

PORT LEWIS

This place is fast becoming a popular summer resort. Among the Montrealers occupying rooms at the Villa de Cedres for the season include Dr. and Mrs. H. Hervieux, Miss Hervieux, Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Chagnon and family, Mr. and Mrs. Arch. L. MacDougall, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Hyman and family, Miss Bertha Swan, Mr. Jack Morris, Miss McGavin, Miss M. McGavin, Mr. Harry Hyman, Mr. and Mrs. George Perrault and family; Mrs. Orkney and family, of New Orleans, La.

Bleeding Piles

In November, 1901, Mr. Sherwood Walker, a fireman on the Canada Atlantic Railway, living at Madawaska, Ont., wrote for a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment as a treatment for bleeding piles. He was suffering much and would become very weak from loss of blood.

In March, 1902, we received the following letter from Mr. Walker: 'According to my promise, I now take pleasure in writing to you. If you remember, you sent me a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment for bleeding piles some months ago. I used it faithfully and can say it proved a Godsend, for it entirely cured me of bleeding piles.

'I would have written sooner, but I wanted to be able to tell you that it was a permanent cure. There are several people here who have been cured of severe cases of protruding piles by using this great ointment.'

This letter speaks volumes for Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for piles of the most distressing and most dangerous form. Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

You may say what you like about coffee, there is a good deal in how it's made.—Of course you can't get best results without Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand.

RICHMOND

Mr. Telfer Thomas is acting manager in the E. T. Bank here, in the absence of Mr. A. S. Raimbach, who has gone to England for a month visiting relatives.

Mrs. Largee and daughter, Mildred, have gone on a visit to friends at Chicouinile.

The annual Sunday School picnic of St. Anne's Church was held on Friday last.

Miss J. Woods (matron of Mount Vernon Hospital, New York), who has been spending the past month with her sister in Upper Melbourne, has returned to New York.

The Rev. H. Carmichael has returned from Dunbar, Ont., after spending a month there visiting relatives.

Mr. Willie Leonard, of the Sovereign Bank, Montreal, spent Sunday last with his parents here.

Mrs. E. M. Stewart and children, of Portland, Me., have returned home after spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. R. Rattray.

Mrs. W. F. Fisk, Main street, entertained a few friends to a dinner party on Saturday evening last in honor of Mr. J. MacDonald, of Winnipeg, Man.

The ice cream social given by the ladies of St. Andrew's Church, Upper Melbourne, on Friday evening, was a decided success.

Mrs. (Dr.) Brock and son Karl have returned from Bury, Ont.

Mr. L. S. Shores, G.T.R. telegraph operator at the station, has gone on a two weeks' holiday to Cornwall and Toronto, Ont.

Messrs. D. F. Galvin and H. Gain returned from Portland, where they occupied a cottage on Peak's Island.

Miss Bertha Findlay, of Portland, is the guest of Mrs. G. Dyson, Janesville.

Miss Alyss Dupuis has returned from Actonvale.

Mr. George Hutton has gone to Erie, Pa., to reside.

Mr. W. Burnie has returned to St. Henri after visiting relatives here and Melbourne.

Mrs. J. Rowbottom and children, of Boston, Mass., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, in Melbourne.

Among those visiting in town are:—Mrs. Walter Scott, of Montreal, at Mrs. Fred Driver's; Miss Maggie McCanna, of Inverness, Que., at Mr. Charles Miller's; Mr. and Mrs. Cameron and children, of Detroit, Mich., at Mr. W. Perkins.

Mr. G. B. Cross, of Portland, Me., is spending his vacation here with his parents.

CUSHING, QUE.

The concert given by Miss Smail, of Montreal, in St. Mungo's Church on Tuesday evening was a success. The programme consisted of selections by Miss Smail, violin solos by the Misses Smith and McAllister, solos by the Misses Hardesty and Hartley, and instrumental music by Miss Davidson.

Miss Innes of Stonefield is visiting at 'The Manse.'

Mrs. Halliday, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. W. Y. King.

LONDON BRIDGE.

Seventy-five years ago to-day, on Aug. 1. 1831, London Bridge, substantially the structure that we know, was opened in state by William IV. and Queen Adelaide. The opening was made the occasion of a great water pageant, the King and Queen coming to the bridge by water in a resplendent Royal barge. They lunched on the bridge itself in a special pavilion. The building of the bridge occupied more than seven years, the first pile being driven on March 15, 1824, and the first stone laid about a year later. The cost was almost £2,000,000. This bridge was built 180 yards further west than the old London Bridge, which had been in existence almost a thousand years.

It is believed that in early Roman times there was a bridge of boats over the Thames. This gave place to a strong, narrow structure built by the Roman occupiers on wooden piles. The remains of this Roman bridge were discovered when the present bridge was built. The Roman bridge was burned in 1136, but was repaired. In 1167 the Norman London Bridge was begun by Peter, rector of Colechurch, in the reign of King Henry II. It was not completed until 1209, a period of forty-two years. In 1828 there was a terrible fire on the bridge, both ends burning furiously, while 3,000 persons were caught between the two fires, and either burned to death or drowned. In the fifteenth century there were houses on both sides of the bridge, just as there are on the Ponte Vecchio, in Florence, at the present time. In Tudor times the heads of political offenders were stuck over the gates of the bridge. One Traveller has recorded the fact that he witnessed no fewer than three hundred of these terrible trophies impaled at various parts of London Bridge.—'Westminster,' Aug. 1.

YOUR COOK'S REPUTATION

as a bread or pastry maker all depends upon the quality of the flour used. A flour with a good reputation is sure to give good results—for a good reputation is proof of good quality. "Five Roses" Flour possesses the highest reputation of any brand in the market, and the results obtained with it are better than those obtained with ordinary brands.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

The fee for recording a claim is $5.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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conducted by MISS SYMMERS and MISS SMITH, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 12th 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.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF; SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

THE MACKAY INSTITUTION for Prot. Deaf Mutes and THE BLIND, Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, will re-open on September twelfth. Speech and speech-reading a specialty. Stammering corrected. In addition to the ordinary English branches, trades are taught. Instruction in music for the Blind.

HARRIET E. ASHCROFT, Superintendent.
GEORGE DURNFORD, Secretary.

BIG BEN LOSES A MINUTE.

(From the London 'Daily Chronicle.')

'Big Ben' is so much above reproach as a national institution that when anything goes wrong with the great clock it is generally assumed that the weather is to blame. Yesterday morning Messrs. Dent, the builders of the clock, were informed that it had lost a minute.

It was the chief item of local interest. Every one said that the poor clock was suffering from the heat, and that the pendulum had got weary of wagging through the tropical hours, but the real cause was given by Mr. Dent:

'When we heard of the unusual occurrence,' he said, 'we sent down a skilled workman to ascertain the cause. He found that the clock was correct, but that the workmen had been changing the lamps in the clock tower, and in so doing they must have interfered with the dial works and so checked the progress of the clock. At two o'clock everything was in order again.

'Big Ben' is the largest striking clock in the world. The minute hands are fourteen feet long and weigh two hundredweight each, the pendulum is thirteen feet long and the bob weight four hundredweight. It takes two men five hours to wind the clock, which is done three times a week. Twice a day 'Big Ben' telegraphs its time automatically to Greenwich Observatory, which enables its performance to be checked.

WALKING ON HOT STONES.

In Tahiti men still believe in magic. At certain celebrations they make a bed of redhot stones. A necromancer raises his bamboo wand, moves it slowly from side to side, mounts slowly to the top of the causeway, stands for an instant with arms raised aloft, lips moving rapidly; then deliberately and carefully steps from stone to stone. A second time he crosses the path of redhot fire, followed by his four disciples.

Through an interpreter all are urged to have faith, and tread the necromancer's fiery path. A young Frenchman steps forward, defiantly twirling his little moustache; an American tourist follows; then one or two natives whose daring is applauded by their fellows.

Once more the necromancer steps up the incline of the causeway, always waving his wand. With set lips the novices follow, shrinking fearfully at first, then proceeding with confidence, shading faces and eyes from the fierce radiation of the heated stones. Accomplishing the transit, they show that their shoe-soles were not even singed, but they offer no explanation further than, 'Don't ask me how it is done; I can't understand it!'

A bucket of water is brought, one of the redhot stones dropped into it, and up spouts a cloud of steam. The necromancer walks through the crowd, offering himself for inspection and for touch. Like the three children of Holy Writ, 'upon his body fire has had no power nor is a hair of his head singed, nor has the smell of fire passed on him.'—'The World To-Day.'



Mount Royal Business College

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Our pupils succeed in obtaining the **BEST POSITIONS** on account of their **SUPERIOR QUALIFICATION.**

Individual instruction, teachers are specialists. Write, call or telephone for prospectus or other information, Principal at College office from 8 to 4 p.m. daily.

Telephone Up 4297. A. W. YOUNG, Principal.

TRAFALGAR INSTITUTE,

(Affiliated to McGill University.

83 Simpson Street, Montreal.

For the Higher Education of Young Women, with Preparatory Department for Girls under 13 years of age.

PRESIDENT—Rev. Jas. Barclay, D.D.
VICE-PRESIDENT—Ven. J. G. Norton, Archdeacon of Montreal.
PRINCIPAL—Miss Grace Fairley, M.A., Edinburgh.

The Institute will re-open TUESDAY, 11th September, at noon.

Entrance examinations for new scholars will be held at the School on Saturday, 8th 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, 80 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL

91 W. Ontario Street

MONTREAL.

Headmaster—

C. S. FOSBERY, M.A.

Term commences September 12th, at 9 a.m.

Interviews after August 24th.

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PREPARATORY CLASSES, for boys of 8—11
JUNIOR SCHOOL, " " " 11—13
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Special Matriculation Class.

Thorough preparation for all the faculties of the Universities, the Royal Military College, Kingston, and for business.

Particulars on application to the Rector (by letter until August 31).

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425 Mount Pleasant Avenue, WESTMOUNT.

will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, 12th September.

Prospectus on application.

J. PORTEOUS ARNOLD, F.E.I.S., Principal.

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343 students enrolled during college year, 1905-'06; 168 young ladies and 175 young men; attendance increased two and one-half times in 15 years.

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Special attention given to Matriculation and Teachers' Courses; New Pipe Organ and Art Gallery recently added. Gymnasium and large Athletic Grounds. Buildings heated with steam and lighted by electricity.

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The Church School for Girls in the Diocese of Montreal.

President—HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP POND, LL.D., Metropolitan of Canada.
Chairman of Ex. Com.—ENOCH BUZZELL, ESQ.

The Course of Study is that laid down by the Council of Public Instruction of the province. French, German and Music are special features of the curriculum. Students are prepared for A.A. Examination, University Matriculation, or for McGill Normal School, also for McGill Conservatory of Music.

Fees, per annum, exclusive of Music and Art, $185.

Re-opens Wednesday Sept. 12th.

Calendars, and further information on application to

THE LADY PRINCIPALS, Dunham, Missisquoi Co., P. Que.



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A Collegiate Residential and Day School for Girls

14 Teachers in the Academic Department. Of those 4 are European Trained Teachers of Modern Languages. Class-rooms specially built; 18 sound-proof music rooms and a large Assembly Hall. Large lawns for recreation.

RECORD—1905-6-14 at University; 20 passed the examinations in Music, Toronto University, winning 11 1st class and 5 2nd class Honors; 10 Toronto Conservatory, winning 3 first places.

Write for Illustrated Booklet.

Autumn term commences Sept. 12.

G. DICKSON, M.A., Director, (3) (Late Principal Upper Canada College)
MRS. GEO. DICKSON, Lady Principal.

THE MISSES GAIRDNER,

74 McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE,

will re-open their Classes for Young Ladies and Children on

THURSDAY, September 13th.

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 SCHOOL

The classes in the above Institution will begin work at 9 a.m., TUESDAY, September 4th; but for the reception of new students the Principal will be in attendance at the school building, 32 Belmont street, during school hours, on MONDAY, September 3rd.

S. P. ROBINS, Principal.

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Write for Circular. Call after Sept. 5th

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The Principal will be in attendance at the School on the Friday and Saturday previous to the opening, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

By Order,
THOS. C. FLEMING, Secretary.

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Excellent Health Resort. Next term opens Sept. 10th. For prospectus and further information apply to

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Session 1906-1907.

Matriculation Examinations for all faculties will begin on the 10th Sept., 1906.

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Particulars of Examinations and copies of Calendar, containing full information as to entrance, courses of study, fees, etc., may be obtained on application to

J. A. NICHOLSON, M.A., Registrar.

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For Calendar of the School and further information apply to the Secretary, School of Mining, Kingston, Ontario.

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McGILL MODEL SCHOOLS

The Model Schools in connection with the McGill Normal School will open for the Session 1906-1907 on TUESDAY, September 4th, at 9 a.m.

By arrangement with the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, no fees will be exacted from Protestant or Jewish children resident within the district paying school taxes to that Board.

Instruction in all subjects of a public school course from Kindergarten to Grade II. Academy.

The Principals will be at the schools to enrol new pupils and give all necessary information on MONDAY, September 3rd.

S. P. ROBINS, Principal.

Music and Art.

ART CLASSES.

The Classes of the ART ASSOCIATION, 23 Phillips Square, for 1906-07, will open as follows:

LIFE, ANTIQUE and COMPOSITION, 15th October.
PAINTING, from Draped Model, 2nd November.
MODELLING, in Clay, 2nd November.
SKETCHING, Outdoor, 14th September.
ELEMENTARY Classes, 2nd October.
For particulars apply to the Secretary.

CALLERIES OPEN DAILY, Except Sunday.

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YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND.

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The McGill University CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC.

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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.

EXHIBITIONS—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

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BERTHIERVILLE

Confided to the direction of the Clerics of Saint-Viator.

French and English COMMERCIAL COURSE. Studies will be resumed on September 5th.

ASK FOR PROSPECTUS.

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For new Calendar and further information apply to

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

KING'S HALL

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Re-opens September 12th, 1906.

Boarding Schools for Girls. Pupils prepared for University Examinations. Healthy situation. Physical Culture. Outdoor games. For prospectus apply to the Lady Principal.

Miss Joll will be at the Windsor, Montreal, on Sept. 6th and 7th, where she will be pleased to arrange interviews with parents.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY IN MONTREAL. LAW FACULTY.

Lectures will begin on the 4th of September, at 9 a.m.

EUG. LAFONTAINE, Secretary.

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And ONTARIO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC AND ART, Whitby, Ont., Can.

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Large Pipe Organ, Concert Grand Pianos, and the most complete modern equipment in every department.

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UNIVERSITY OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE

Lennoxville, Que.

FACULTIES OF ARTS AND DIVINITY.

SESSION OF 1906-07.

Michaelmas Term Opens Sat. Sept 8, 06
Matriculation Examination, Tues Sept 11
Lectures begin Thurs, Sept. 13th

Intending students, and any persons who had been in communication with the late Principal, are requested to write to the Rev. F. J. B. Allnatt, D.D., Acting Principal, Cap a l'Aigle, P.Q.

Calendars may also be obtained from the Bursar, Lennoxville.

QUITS.

(By the Baroness Tautphoeus.)

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Leonora Nixon on the death of her parents proceeds at once to the home of Lord Medway, who, being her mother's cousin, had taken full control of her young son Harry Darwin on the occasion of her second marriage. The girl arrives in London to find Lord Medway dead, but his eldest son receives her with all kindness and she is very happy with him and his young sister Lady Jane until the return of the other members of the family. The second son, Charles Thorpe persuades her uncle, Stephen Nixon a city merchant, to take charge of the girl, and in his home Nora, as she was soon called, lived for six years. On the death of his only son, Arthur, who had become much attached to his cousin, Stephen Nixon dies and leaves Nora sole heiress. She removes to the home of her other uncle Gilbert Nixon and travels with the family through Europe. While abroad she meets her half-brother, Harry Darwin, and learns of his engagement to Lady Jane Thorpe. At Ammergau, where they witness the celebrated mystery play, she encounters two travellers, Count Waldemar and Charles Thorpe who, owing to the death of his elder brother, is now Lord Medway. They, however, believe her to be Mr. Nixon's daughter. At Almenau, where Herr Falkner makes them free of his estate, they again come into contact with Waldemar and his companion who is, to all except Nora, known only as Mr. Torp. Charles Thorpe, seeing Waldemar's growing fancy for Nora, persuades him to leave for home, after her cousin Georgina's engagement to Herr Falkner. Nora learns with anxiety of her cousin John's shooting trip with Long Seppel, a peasant betrothed to Rosel, the Forester's daughter. Their party had been surprised by Mr. Torp and Franz, the Forester's son, who had, however, been bound and left prisoners in a deserted hut on the 'Wild Alp,' where Nora Rosel, and the guide next morning find them. Rosel follows her brother in her endeavor to appease him, and a bad storm breaks, separating Nora and Torp from the guide.

VOLUME II.

CHAPTER V.—(Continued.)

But he was already in the middle of the bridge, and putting its stability to the proof, by stamping his feet, and kicking away the remnants of mouldering bark and accumulated withered leaves, that were likely to make it more perilous than it was already.

'All right, Miss Nixon,' he said, returning to her; 'you had better follow me as closely as you can, and hold my staff as a sort of rail; for these birkless old trees are slippery, I can tell you.'

'I know it,' replied Nora; 'yet were they anywhere but over that foaming water, I could walk upon them without the assistance of either your staff or mine.'

'So that,' said Torp, 'I have no doubt, after having seen you spring along the rocks on the shore of the lake, to-day.'

'A fall into such shallow water would have been of little importance,' she answered; 'but here—' she stopped, embarrassed.

'You think one might easily find a pleasanter place for a plunge than this just now,' said Torp, smiling as he placed one of his feet on the bridge and held his staff towards her.

'Here it would be death,' said Nora, 'and a horrible death too, the very thought of it makes me giddy!' and she leaned over a rock and looked down into the river that immediately under the bridge flowed in an unbroken sweeping current.

'You must not look at the water if you are subject to vertigo,' said Torp, 'but I can scarcely think you are, after having seen you walk so fearlessly on the brink of a precipice not two hours ago.'

'You forget,' answered Nora, 'that I had then a wall of rocks on one side to give me at least a feeling of security, while here—' she paused and then asked abruptly, 'Is there no way of overcoming this sensation of giddiness? Surely when it is not caused by weakness or actual illness, a strong resolution must conquer it! I must not give way to such folly—go on, I will follow you.'

'Take my staff to steady you,' said Torp, not quite liking the manner in which she changed color, 'and don't look at the water.'

Nora took the staff, but before they had advanced half a dozen steps on the bridge, Torp felt it tremble so violently that he stopped.

'Go on,' said Nora, faintly.

'Rather let us go back while we can,' he rejoined, turning round and catching her arm.

Nora sprang from the bridge, covered her eyes with her hands, and exclaimed, in a tone of the deepest chagrin, 'I cannot—cannot cross the river on those trees, they seemed to glide from beneath my feet, and the water to rise until I felt choking. Mr. Torp, you must go on to the lake without me, and send the fisherman and any peasant you can procure to take me out of this place.'

'I shall require at least four hours to reach the lake,' answered Torp; 'the fisherman and his son four more to return here; and in the meantime you propose to sit alone and wait for them in this deluge of rain?'

'I dare say it will clear up presently,' said Nora, looking round her rather disconsolately.

'It will not,' replied Torp. 'There is a fresh storm coming from the south-west, and even supposing you had a constitution to bear eight hours' exposure in such weather without the necessary movement to save you from cold, it would be evening—night in fact—before assistance could reach you. Few excepting the foresters about here could find their way to the lake after nightfall, and of what more use the fisherman and his son could be to you than I can, I am at a loss to discover.'

'True, most true,' said Nora, despondingly, 'I only thought that with one at each side of me I should feel more secure perhaps—'

'I doubt it,' said Torp, 'and as to our remaining here all night, or my leaving you in such a place, it is not to be thought of. The case is urgent, Miss Nixon, and something must be done. Give me your handkerchief,' he added, after a pause. 'I believe I must blindfold you.'

Nora drew her handkerchief from her pocket, and bound it herself over her eyes.

'Are you quite sure that you cannot see?' asked Torp.

'Quite,' she answered, holding out her hands towards him in a groping manner, evidently expecting to be led forward.

A moment afterwards she felt an arm thrown around her, and found herself raised from the ground before she had time to utter a single word of expostulation. In another moment she knew they were on the bridge, knew that her feet were suspended over the water she had so much dreaded; but so strong was the arm, so steady the stride, of her bearer, that not a particle of fear mixed itself with, or ameliorated, the acute sense of mortification she felt at having yielded to a weakness that had made such a step on his part a matter of necessity.

'I beg your pardon, Miss Nixon,' said Torp, as he deposited her safely on the opposite bank of the river, 'I shall never take such a liberty again without permission, but it could not be helped this time.'

'I am sure,' answered Nora, greatly disconcerted, and blushing deeply, 'I am sure I ought to be very much obliged to you.'

'But you are not,' said Torp, smiling, for he had been perfectly aware of her unwillingness to be assisted by him, 'and,' he added, good-humoredly, 'there is no reason why you should be. The rest of the way, Miss Nixon, though long, would be pleasant and interesting enough in fine weather for so good a walker as you are, but in storm and rain like this a march across the mountains to the lake will probably prove an excursion that neither you nor I shall forget for some time.'

Nora was already convinced of this as far as she was concerned, but she answered cheerfully that she was prepared for anything excepting passing over rivers on forester's bridges; and though the storm Torp had foreseen just then burst over their heads, she declined his proposal of seeking temporary shelter, and followed him up the steep, rugged side of the mountain that arose abruptly before them. Not one word of complaint did she utter while scrambling through the pathless forest, heedless alike of the showers that the wind shook from the dripping trees upon her bare head and saturated clothes, or the slimy mud or treacherous moss that caused her to slide and slip, stumble and even fall repeatedly. They reached the ridge of the mountain, but unable to see more than a few yards before her, Nora could only follow her companion as he wound round or climbed over the rocks there, without having the slightest idea of the appearance of the country beyond or beneath the spot on which she stood. Their descent was rapid, and Torp showed considerable knowledge of human nature in general and Nora's in particular, when a shallow turbulent stream was to be crossed, by splashing into it at once, and taking it as a matter of course that she could and would follow him though the water reached to her knees, and was of a rather repelling dirt color.

A succession of marshy meadows succeeded, where the ground seemed of sponge, scarcely offering resistance enough to the foot or staff to afford a resting-place for one moment, the water springing up on all sides, and forming a little pool in each footstep. The ascent of a number of hills was a relief, and a narrow pass beyond them, with a stony path through it, made Nora hope they were approaching some dwelling, until Torp informed her it was the cattle road to an alp already deserted; they should reach it in about an hour, he said, but in case she did not wish to rest there, they could pass by without going to the huts. It not too much for her, he should recommend going on, as the lake was on the other side of the mountain on which the alp was situated, and it would be evening before they could reach it, at all events.

Nora made no objection. Wet through as they were, an uninhabited hut offered no advantage, and as yet the weather showed not the least likelihood of clearing up. Thunder-storms and showers succeeded each other unceasingly, the latter filling to overflowing the dried up rivulets, and causing innumerable, nameless waterfalls to foam down the mountain sides, or, blown into spray by the tempest, to mix once more with the rain from which they had derived their origin. The clouds hung so low on the mountains that Torp could with difficulty find the way. Once they were obliged to turn back, and, on another occasion, to wait until a storm passed over, in order to look for the alp and mountain that lay between them and the lake.

These delays, the various impediments to be overcome, and the labor of walking on wet and slippery ground, or over loose stones, caused the evening to be far advanced before Torp, pointing downwards through a forest of trees, informed Nora that the lake was below them, and a little more than half an hour would take them to its shore. Invigorated by the intelligence, she hurried on through the darkening wood, on a path that in some places resembled a quagmire, in others was composed of flights of uneven stone steps, among which small rills meandered busily, or fell in tiny cascades. She no longer refused Torp's assistance when it was offered, and even during the last steep descent to the shore, placed her hand in his, or on his shoulder—precisely as he desired her.

At length they reached the lake, out of which the surrounding mountains rose abruptly on all sides but the one opposite to them. The full moon struggling hard with the lingering clouds of the last thunder-storm, and at times forcing a way through them, cast furtive floods of light on the water, and the fisherman's lonely dwelling which had been built on the only patch of pasture-land in the neighborhood. It resembled an alpine hut in its isolation, and surrounding meadows, while the deep, dark lake, and background, of lofty mountains, gave a grandeur to its simplicity, that rendered it picturesque in the extreme.

From the lower windows of the house bright gleams of red light were visible. Nora even thought she could distinguish the flickering flames on the kitchen hearth—but unfortunately the green fields, house, lights, and fires, were on the opposite side of the lake, and Torp shouted long and loudly for a boat—in vain.

'They are at evening prayers, or at supper,' suggested Nora.

'Very probably,' he answered, 'but if they are all praying aloud together, as the peasants generally do, I have little chance of being heard. The wind, too, is unfavorable—blows right into my mouth! I wish I could manage to alarm the dogs!' A succession of shrill whistles proving perfectly ineffectual, he added, impatiently: 'This will never do—we cannot stand shivering here in wet clothes all night—'

'Can we not go round by the shore?' asked Nora.

'It is not possible,' he replied, 'at one side of us the mountains descend into the water like well-built walls, on the other there is a river, now, of course, flooded, and—no bridge. Just walk up and down these few yards of level ground here, and keep yourself warm, Miss Nixon, while I make another effort to procure one of those scooped-out trunks of trees that the people about here call boats!'

Nora did as he requested, and unconsciously prepared her ears for a shout that would waken the echoes far and wide—instead of which she heard a plunge into the lake, the splashing of water, and, on turning around, could but just distinguish Torp's head, as he swam out towards the middle of the lake.

He had thrown his shooting-jacket and boots on the bank and placed his purse and watch on a stone, and Nora, careless of his well-meant exhortation to keep herself warm by exercise, sat—no—she actually laid herself down on the wet grass beside them. She had not allowed Torp to perceive, but she now confessed to herself, that she was fatigued beyond measure; wayworn, weather-beaten, and exhausted, as she had never been before in her life.

The rain had ceased some time previously, and an occasional gleam of moonlight enabled her to follow the long furrow made in the water by the swimmer, so that she could judge pretty accurately of the time of his arrival at the boathouse. She once more heard him call the fisherman, but this time the response was quick and satisfactory, the door of the house opened, and men, women, children and dogs rushed forth. A light glimmered in some one's hand, there was a confusion of voices, a barking of dogs, and not long after the steady sound of oars, dipping regularly in the water.

An unshapely boat neared the shore, and on hearing Torp's voice, Nora instantly started to her feet. He was rowing vigorously, and when she entered the boat, and prepared to take her place in the stern, he observed, 'If you know how to handle an oar, Miss Nixon, let me recommend you to take one now, and row across the lake, as the best preservation against cold.'

Nora stepped across the bench, and took the oar out of the hand of the fisherman, notwithstanding the most earnest expostulations on his part, Torp the while, neither interfering nor looking round.

Who can describe the surprise and curiosity of the assembled family standing at the boat-house to receive them, when they landed on the other side of the lake? Who can enumerate the questions? The exclamations?

We decline the task, and leave all to the imagination of the reader.

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

JIM AND THE BROWN BANTAM.

Jim the parrot had made himself very annoying that morning and had said 'Polly is a gay bird' at least twenty times, and how could Marjorie's father write his foreign letter with that noise going on?

'Marjorie, take that bird out of the room,' said her father, 'and do hold the cage properly. No, it is not too cold in the garden. I can't stand that noise. I really think I shall give that bird away.'

This remark made Marjorie hurry off the cage very quickly, and of course she must bang it against the back door. I rather pity Jim. Life for him is not very smooth. He soon found himself in the middle of the little lawn, while Marjorie tore into the house to finish a sum.

Jim hated the garden. It always seemed too hot or too cold. Of course, he liked seeing the other birds flying about.

He had just had a fine swing backwards and forwards on his perch, and was thinking of his home he left so suddenly in Africa, when up came his friend the brown bantam.

'Hellos, Jim, I hope you have been fed this morning. Of course we have been forgotten. That is why I flew over the chicken run, not that there is much to eat in this garden, beyond the young lettuces. They are not all gone, and I can tell you I am still hungry. I have been awake for hours.'

'Poor thing!' replied Jim. 'Personally, I am in luck this morning. They bought a new kind of parrot food, so they were longing to see if I would like it, and on the whole it was better than the last. The monkey nuts make a nice change.'

'Do they?' said the bantam, looking thoughtful. 'I don't think I can stand this life much longer. Things have altered so these last months. Up at the poultry farm everything was different; breakfast seven sharp. And the time now I suppose is about —'

'Eleven o'clock, if it is a minute,' interrupted the parrot.

'Feels more like twelve. Perhaps it is because I have been awake since two. Did you hear me crow?'

'Yes, I did,' said Jim; 'in fact, it woke me up. You see, I don't get to sleep as early as you bantams do, as, for some strange reason, in the house it does not seem to get dark so quickly as outside. Why, only last night Marjorie's father was writing another foreign letter, and when he had finished he said, "Is that the clock striking twelve? We must be getting upstairs," and,' continued Jim, 'as I am standing on this perch, I just said softly "Polly is" and before I could say another word it got quite dark.'

'Funny thing' said the bantam. He said it in the sort of voice as though he had not been listening. 'I was looking at that heavy cloud; thunder shower, I'm sure.' The words had just left his beak, when it did begin to rain. Huge drops of rain got into Jim's eyes, and ran down his neck; in two minutes he was soaking. Meanwhile the bantam hurried to the tool-shed.

You will wonder what Marjorie was doing all this time. I will tell you. She had run to the piano to practice up her new tune, which had been sadly neglected, as in a few minutes' time she was to go and have her music lesson. She was also quite glad to see the rain, as now had come the chance to use her new umbrella. Perhaps it was the new umbrella that made her forget the parrot. Anyhow he was forgotten, and might have been in the garden for several hours if it had not been for Rosa Smith, who lived next door, who came to the rescue.

Rosa Smith had been very ill; in fact, she had been in bed for many days, but now as she was getting better, she was allowed to sit by the window every morning. Sometimes she used to amuse herself by watching Marjorie playing ball or skipping in the garden. Rosa thought that a wet morning like this there would be nothing to look at, but even to sit by the window and watch the rain made a change.

Well, how the story ended was this: When Marjorie's father heard that the parrot was left in the rain, what do you think it did. He gave the parrot, cage and all, to Rosa, and she had to take great care of him, as parrots left in the rain catch cold, and Jim not only caught a cold, but a very bad one, too, and it was doubtless due to his careful nurse, Rosa, that he got quite strong and well again.—'Child's Companion.'

The comfort of having a friend may be taken away, but not that of having had one.—Seneca.

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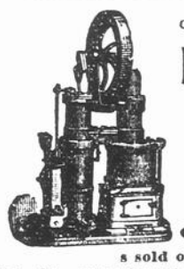
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DIVINE BREATHINGS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25.

THE SPIRIT'S WITNESS.

The Holy Spirit is the Father's gift through His Son. (Jno. xiv., 26; xv., 26.) In verse 27, the witness of the Spirit is testimony to Jesus. Any man who withholds this witness is untrue to Christ. The Father testifies, 'This is My Beloved Son, hear Him.' (Matt. iii., 17.) The Scriptures testify of Him. (Jno. v., 39.) The disciples were to testify of Him, because they had been with Him. The Holy Spirit used believers to witness to Christ to all the world. Any preacher who ignores Christ as the Alpha and Omega of his preaching is unfaithful to his commission. Paul said, 'Woe is me if I preach not the Gospel.' (I. Cor. ix., 16.) We need the abiding testimony of the Spirit, which we can only have as we are faithful to the Scriptures, for they are His words. Every Christian worker needs the endowment, the inner power, of the Spirit and the endowment, or external power and clothing of the Spirit. The Spirit within for spiritual life and the Spirit upon, for fitness in service. The Spirit is the indwelling and outworking power—wanting these, life will be a failure. Every Christian worker will fail unless under the constant guidance and control of the Spirit. He may not go where he likes, do what he wills, or speak his own words, the Spirit is to be the controlling power and director in all service. Every worker must commit himself to the guidance and control of the Spirit.

DAILY TEXT.

August 25.

Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God.—Luke iv., 12.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

CZAR PETER'S LONDON HOUSE.

Peter the Great's house in Buckingham street, London, which, aside from its antiquity, is interesting as a memorial to one of the most interesting royal visits ever paid to the English metropolis, is about to be pulled down, making way before the exigencies of municipal improvement.

It was here during January, 1698, that the first modern Czar of all the Russias took up his abode and made flying visits to the dockyards on the Thames and the Mersey, and constructed in the garret of the house the models of those ships which were to be the beginning of the Russian Navy. Here he also spent his evenings drinking brandy and pepper with the Marquis of Carmarthen; here that William III. asked him what he thought of Greenwich, and was told: 'If I were your Majesty's adviser, I would counsel you to remove your Court to Greenwich and convert St. James's into a hospital.'

Peter had a great aversion to a crowd, and one wonders what he would think of London now, reading how he wanted to knock a man down for jostling him in the Strand. 'Czar? We are all Czars here,' said the man, when remonstrated with. And one would have liked best of all to be present at the Czar's memorable farewell visit to the King, when, apparently as an afterthought, he pulled out a ruby from his pocket worth $50,000, wrapped in a piece of brown wrapping paper.

Your watch cleaned from $1.00, guaranteed for one year. R. Hemsley, Watchmaker, 255 St. James street.

Teacher—'What are the three personal pronouns?'

Pupil—'He, she, it.'

Teacher—'Give an example of their use.'

Pupil—'Husband, wife, and baby.'

HE HAD CONTEMPT TO BURN.

John Philip Sousa was condemning the law that allows certain talking machine companies to make records of his marches and sell them broadcast without paying him a single penny for the privilege.

'I have only contempt for such a law as that,' said the great bandmaster. 'When I think of the injustice of it I boil over with contempt. I remind myself of a Washingtonian who was hailed before a magistrate for committing a nuisance.

The Washingtonian had committed no nuisance, but nevertheless the decision went against him, and he was naturally incensed. Forgetting himself, he told the magistrate what he thought of him and was fined $5 for contempt.

'He produced a $10 bill to pay the fine with. The clerk took it, searched his drawer, then made as if to hand the bill back again.

'"I have no change," he said.

'"Oh, never mind about the change," snorted my friend. "Keep it. I'll take it out in contempt."'

AN INDIAN NEWSPAPER SHAKE UP.

Lahore, in India, Kipling's city, is upset over a newspaper shake-up. The 'Tribune,' of that city, native owned, has ceased to be an organ of the Arya Samaj, and has become an all round newspaper, edited by Mr. Alfred Nundy, who is a Christian.

An opposition paper has been started, and all the things that can be said about apostasy are being uttered. The 'Tribune' prints most of them calmly. The founder of the paper is dead, and a board of trustees is in control. To prove that the spirit of the trust is not being violated, Mr. Gurdas Ram writes thus frankly of the founder:—

'The founder of the 'Tribune' was a very prudent and sagacious person and an ardent admirer of the principles of the Brahmo Samaj, though not a recognized member, as he had some frailties of his own.'

The frailties are liberally construed into meaning that a good newspaper is better for any cause than a bad organ.

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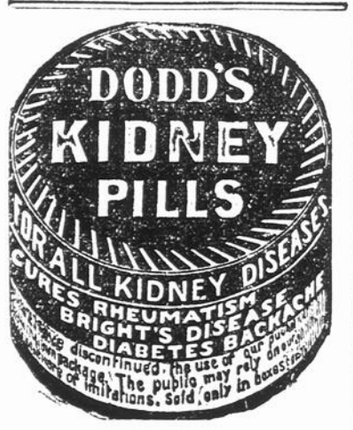
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Home Department.

Marriage.

In a Devonshire lane as I trotted along
T'other day, much in want of a subject for song,
Thinks I to myself I have hit on a strain,
Sure Marriage is just like a Devonshire lane.

In the first place, 'tis long, and when once you are in it,
It holds you as fast as a cage does a linnet;
For how'er rough and dirty the road may be found,
Drive forward you must, there is no turning round.

But though 'tis so long, it is not very wide
For two are the most that together may ride;
And e'en then 'tis a chance but they get in a pother,
And jostle and cross, and run foul of each other.

Oft Poverty greets them with mendicant looks,
And Care pushes by them, o'erladen with crooks;
And Strife's grazing wheels try between them to pass,
And Stubbornness blocks the way on her ass.

Then the banks are so high, to the left hand and right,
That they shut out the beauties around them from sight;
And hence you'll allow 'tis an inference plain,
That marriage is just like a Devonshire lane.

But thinks I, too, these banks, within which we are pent,
With bud, blossom, and berry, are richly bespent;
And the conjugal fence, which forbids us to roam,
Looks lovely, when deck'd with the comforts of home.

In the rockq's gloomy crevice the bright holly grows,
The ivy waves fresh o'er the withering rose;
And the evergreen love of a virtuous wife,
Soothes the roughness of care—cheers the winter of life.

Then long be the journey, and narrow the way!
I'll rejoice that I've seldom a turnpike to pay;
And whate'er others say, be the last to complain,
Though marriage be just like a Devonshire lane.

—'Chambers' Journal.'

The Prodigal Brother.

(By L. M. Montgomery, in the 'Ram's Horn.')

(Concluded.)

'Well, it's this way, Dorothy. Long ago Miss Hannah had a brother who ran away from home. It was before their father and mother died. Ralph Walworth was as wild a young scamp as ever was in Prospect, and a spendthrift in the bargain. Nobody but Hannah had any use for him, and she just worshipped him. I must admit he was real fond of her, too, but he and his father couldn't get on at all. So finally he ups and runs away; it was generally supposed he went to the mining country. He left a note for Hannah bidding her good-by, and telling her that he was going to make his fortune, and would come back to her a rich man. There's never been a word heard tell of him since, and in my opinion it's doubtful if he's still alive. But Miss Hannah, as you saw, is sure and certain he'll come back yet with gold dropping out of his pockets. She's as sane as any one every way else, but there is no doubt she's a little cracked on that point. If he never turns up she'll go on hoping quite happy to her death. But if he should turn up, and be poor, as is ten times likelier than anything else, I believe it'd almost kill Miss Hannah. She's terrible proud for all she's so sweet, and you saw yourself how mad she got when I kind of hinted he mightn't be rich. If he came back poor, after all her boasting about him, I don't fancy he'd get much of a welcome from her. And she'd never hold up her head again, that's certain. So it's to be hoped, say I, that Ralph Walworth never will turn up, unless he comes in a carriage and four, which is about as likely, in my opinion, as that he'll come in a pumpkin drawn by mice.'

When October had passed, and the grey November days came, the glory of Miss Hannah's garden was over. She was very lonely without her flowers. She missed them more this year than ever. One fine days she paced up and down the walks and looked sadly at the drooping, unsightly stalks and vines. She was there one afternoon when the north-east wind was up and doing, whipping the gulf waters into whitecaps and whistling up the inlet and around the grey eaves. Miss Hannah was mournfully patting a frosted chrysanthemum under its golden chin when she saw a man limping slowly down the lane.

'Now, who can that be?' she murmured. 'It isn't any Prospect man, for there's nobody lame around here.'

She went to the garden gate to meet him. He came haltingly up the slope and paused before her, gazing at her wistfully. He looked old and bent and broken, and his clothes were poor and worn. Who was he? Miss Hannah felt that she ought to know him, and her memory went groping back amongst all her recollections. Yet she could think of notbody but her father, who had died fifteen years before.

'Don't you know me, Hannah?' said the man, wistfully. 'Have I changed so much as all that?'

'Ralph!'

It was between a cry and a laugh. Miss Hannah flew through the gate and caught him in her arms. 'Ralph, my own dear brother! Oh, I always knew you'd come back. If you knew how I've looked forward to this day!' She was both laughing and crying now. Her face shone with a soft gladness. Ralph Walworth shook his head, sadly.

'It a poor wreck of a man I am come back to you, Hannah,' he said. 'I've never accomplished anything, and my health's broken, and I'm a cripple as ye see. For a time I thought I'd never show my face back here, such a failure as I be, but the longing to see you got too strong. It's naught but a wreck I am, Hannah.'

'You're my own dear brother,' cried Miss Hannah. 'Do you think I care how poor you are? And if your health is poor I'm the one to nurse you up, who else than your only sister, I'd like to know! Come right in. You're shivering in this wind. I'll mix you a good hot currant drink. I knew them black currants didn't bear so plentiful for nothing last summer. Oh, this is a good day and no mistake!'

In twenty-four hours' time everybody in Prospect knew that Ralph Walworth had come home, crippled and poor. Jacob Delancey shook his head as he drove away from the station with Ralph's shabby little trunk standing on end in his buggy. The station master had asked him to take it down to Miss Hannah's and Jacob did not fancy the errand. He was afraid Miss Hannah would be in a bad way, and he did not know what to say to her.

She was in her garden, covering her pansies with seaweed, when he drove up; and she came to the garden gate to meet him, all smiles.

'So you've brought Ralph's trunk, Mr. Delancey. Now, that was real good of you. He was going over to the station to see about it himself, but he had such a cold I persuaded him to wait till to-morrow. He's lying down asleep now. He's just real tired. He brought this seaweed up from the shore for me this morning, and it played him out. He ain't strong. But didn't I tell you he was coming back soon? You only laughed at me, but I knew.'

'He isn't very rich, though, said Jacob, jokingly. He was relieved to find that Miss Hannah did not seem to be worrying over this.

'That doesn't matter,' cried Miss Hannah. 'Why, he's my brother! Isn't that enough? I'm rich if he isn't, rich in love and happiness. And I'm better pleased in a way than if he had come back rich. He might have wanted to take me away or build a fine house, and I'm too old to be making changes. And then he wouldn't have needed me. I'd have been of no use to him. As it is, it's just me he needs to look after him and coddle him. Oh, it's fine to have somebody to do things for, somebody that belongs to you. I was just dreading the loneliness of the winter, and now it's going to be such a happy winter. I declare last night Ralph and I sat up till morning talking over everything. He's had a hard life of it. Bad luck and illness right along. And last winter in the lumber woods he got his leg broke. But now he's come home, and we're never going to be parted again as long as we live. I could sing for joy, Jacob.'

'Oh, sure,' asserted Jacob, cordially. He felt a little dazed. Miss Hannah's nimble change of base was hard for him to follow and he had an injured sense of having wasted a great deal of commiseration on her when she didn't need it at all. 'Only I kind of thought, we all thought, you had such plans.'

'Well, they served their turn,' interrupted Miss Hannah, briskly. 'They amused me and kept me interested till something real would come in their place. If I'd had to carry them out I daresay they'd have bothered me a lot. Things are more comfortable as they are. I'm happy as a bird, Jacob.'

'Oh, sure,' said Jacob. He pondered the business deeply all the way back home, but could make nothing of it.

'But I ain't obliged to,' he concluded, sensibly. 'Miss Hannah's satisfied and happy, and it's nobody else's concern. However, I call it a curious thing.'

Home Thoughts.

THE LEGEND OF THE TWO SACKS.

An ancient legend describes an old man travelling from place to place with a sack hanging behind his back and another in front of him. In the one behind him he tossed the kind deeds of his friends, which were soon quite hidden from view and forgotten. In the one hanging around his neck, under his chin, he threw all the sins which his acquaintances committed, and these he was in the habit of turning over and looking at as he walked along, day by day, which naturally hindered his course.

One day, to his surprise, he met a man coming slowly along, also wearing two sacks.

'What have you here?' asked the old man.

'Why, my good deeds,' replied number two. 'I keep all these before me, and take them out and air them frequently.'

'What is in the other big sack?' asked the first traveller; 'it seems weighty.'

'Merely my little mistakes. I always keep them in the sack hanging over my back.'—'Christian Guardian.'

JOY.

So take Joy home,
And make a place in thy great heart for her,
And give her time to grow, and cherish her,
Then she will come and oft will sing to thee,
When thou are working in the furrows; ay,
Or weeding in the sacred hours of dawn.
It is a comely fashion to be glad—
Joy is the grace we say to God.
—Jean Ingleglow.

ON KEEPING SWEET.

There is nothing that will commend religion more highly or more effectively than that its possessor should have learned that high art of keeping sweet. It is some perception of this fact that makes the hypocrite present us with that cloying substitute of his, but no one mistakes it for that cheery wholesomeness of spirit and outlook that is truly Christian, and that enables its possessor to accept life at its best and brightest, and to refuse to grow bitter at its disappointments and its losses. It is a great thing for a man when he has learned that he may keep himself sweet, that such a condition is not a matter of temperament or of specially favorable circumstances and surroundings, but that it is in reality an achievement seldom easy of accomplishment, but always possible. And the man that has achieved it is seldom the one with few cares or worries or disappointments, but the one who, with many of these, has let them go through his life as a cleansing and purifying and sweetening fire.

There are many things that will tend to embitter us if we will but let them, but these same things may be used to make us sweet and wholesome. That is one thing that we learn from our Master, Christ. Throughout all the cruel tragedy and cruel disappointment of His life He still kept sweet. Never once do we notice the bitterness that in our own lives might have grown out of the disappointments, the misunderstandings, the heartless lack of appreciation that He experienced. It was that which attracted the men of His time to Him, it is that which helps Him to win His way with men still. He was hopeful, He was wholesome, He was a sunny optimist, in many senses wrongly named 'the man of sorrows.' What He was we may and ought to be in our own degree.—Selected.

With the Children.

THE GARDEN.

(A Lullaby, by Elizabeth Roberts MacDonald.)

A fairy lamb as white as snow
Through all your dreams shall come and go,
And you shall follow where he leads
Through dusk-deep woods and blossomy meads,
To where a little garden stands
Laid out for you by fairy hands,
Set round with red-coned tamarack—
Four wall to keep the great world back—
With lovely avenues whose shade
By spruce and eglantine is made.
With oread ferns in shady spots
And shoals of blue forget-me-nots,
With rows of crimson hollyhocks,
And columbine, and spicy stocks,
And other, fairer blossoms, known
To folk of childlike heart alone:—
The yellow lily, whose romance
Grew not on any field of France,
One white, ethereal immortelle
From those lost woods we loved so well,
And that Blue Rose, whose petals gleam
So richly by the paths of dream.
O Baby, let your wee hands keep
Some flowers when you come back from sleep!
—From 'Dream Verses and Others' (L. C. Page).

MY SON AND I.

Ted was really at the bottom of the whole trouble, though, man-like, he refuses to admit it.

We were sitting in the one shady spot in the garden, Ted and I, while my son, aged five, was feverishly digging for coal under an aged laurel.

Ted, who is a bachelor, and consequently knows nothing whatever about children, was airing ridiculous views on the correct method of training the young—as only a bachelor can. 'Discipline,' he said, pounding holes in a newspaper, 'is a thing of the past; and as for obedience, children don't know the meaning of the word nowadays. The whole system of the moral upbringing of the child is wrong; and yet it is really a very simple matter. You have only to instil into the child's mind the one simple law of Cause and Effect, and—why, there you are, you know.'

I smiled ironically, but Ted mistook it for encouragement, and went on: 'Now, take disobedience, for instance. It wouldn't take me long to teach a child that the immediate effects of disobedience were painful, and afterwards that child, being an intelligent human being, could easily be made to see the reason for, and justice of, the discipline.'

Here I, as a parent with five years' experience, felt compelled to interrupt. 'That is just where you make a very great mistake! Children cannot be made to reason like that. So much that experience has taught us grown-ups to accept without question appears inexplicable and inconsistent to them; and sometimes they take the most unexpected views of subjects that we should never think twice about. Added to which, their imaginations glorify everything to such an extent that it is often strangely difficult for them to distinguish between the dream-world and the every-day one. No, Ted! I assure you the training of children is not the simple thing you think it is.'

'Well,' said Ted, 'whatever your line of training may be—and in speaking of "your" I speak of the methods of the generality of present-day mothers—all I can say is, the results are deplorable! I have yet to find a really obedient child, and I don't suppose yours is any different from the rest of them.'

'Really, Ted!' I replied, a little indignantly, 'you do make the most sweeping assertions. I seldom have any trouble with Jackie—he is always perfectly obedient.'

'Umph!' said Ted. 'Tell him to come here.'

Confidently I called, 'Jackie, come here.'

'What for?' said Jackie.

'I want you. Come quickly!' I added sharply. I felt both Jackie's and my reputation were very much at stake.

There was a pause, during which Jackie continued to dig.

'Umph!' said Ted again, this time with a distinctly triumphant intonation.

It was really too bad of Jackie, just when I particularly wanted him to show to advantage. I assumed what, as children, we used to call a 'grown-up' voice, and said severely:

'Jackie, if you don't come here immediately I shall whip you!'

The tip of a deliciously pink little tongue appeared, and Jackie dug more vigorously than before. I still maintain that the appearance of the tongue was only the natural result of strenuous exertion, but Ted thinks otherwise.

However, be that as it may, I suddenly awoke to the fact that events had leapt to a most disastrous crisis, and that only by fulfilling my rash threat could I prove myself a true disciplinarian, and thereby, I hope, a worthy representative of the much-criticized twentieth-century mother.

I rose, and, breaking off a switch from the lilac-bush in passing, went across and dutifully chastised my little son. . . . .

I left a sobbing little heap on the grass, and went back to my chair, feeling that I would dearly love to whip Ted, too. He remained hidden behind his paper, and I tried hard to work, only I couldn't see.

Presently, when I thought that Jackie's little body had ceased smarting, I called him again. This time he came at once; I took him on my knee, and we comforted each other.

Parental counsel is not my strong point, but this I knew was an occasion when it behooved me, as a self-respecting parent, to say something improving, and, fresh from Ted's lecture, I began:

'You know, darling, I hate to punish you, but you must learn to obey and do what Mummie tells you, at once.'

'Why?' asked Jackie.

'Because—because it's right,' I began lamely. Then I had an inspiration. 'You see, Mummie is much older than you are, and she knows what is best for little boys, and until you are grown up, too, you must do what Mummie tells you.'

Jackie still looked unconvinced, and I floundered on, painfully aware of how adequately I was playing the role of parent.

'Perhaps some day, Jackie, you will have a little boy of your own, and then think how sorry you will be if he won't do as he is told, and you have to punish him!'

Jackie sat upright, the last tear brimmed over and rolled down his cheek. 'Mummie,' he said ecstatically, 'shall I be allowed to whip my little boy just whenever I like?—How lovely!'

I was speechless before this amazing point of view.

'I hope he will be a very naughty little boy,' said Jackie, fervently, as he slid off my knee and went back to his digging, radiant.

I looked across at Ted, but he had risen, and was already half-way to the house.—Constable Wallace-Dunlop, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'

Health Hints.

UNDER BLUE SKIES.

The fields and woods are Nature's sanitarium. Have you ever noticed how soon and how completely we forget our aches and ailments when we come under their spell? Somehow it does not seem to fit in well with our surroundings to talk of being sick. Health is all about us, and the abounding strength of Nature is communciated to the physical system by some process we understand but dimly, and we outgrow the weakness and infirmities we have been in the habit of complaining about so much, and all at once we wake up to the fact that we have none left to talk about. Unconsciously we have absorbed the vitality of the earth as God made it, and with a thrill of delight we feel it tingling in our veins, and it is a joy just to live and breathe. The men and women who shut themselves up within four walls and stay there from one year's end to another only half live.—Eben E. Rexford, in 'Outdoors.'

CARE OF EARS.

Never put anything into the ear for the relief of toothache.

Never wear cotton in the ears if they are discharging.

Never apply a poultice to the inside of the canal of the ear.

Never drop anything into the ear unless it has been previously warmed.

Never use anything but a syringe and warm water for cleansing the ears.

Never strike or box a child's ears; this has been known to rupture the drumhead and cause incurable deafness

Never allow the hair to remain wet if you have a tendency to deafness; wear an oiled-silk cap when bathing and refrain from diving.

Never scratch the ears with anything but the finger if they itch. Do not use the head of a pin, hairpins, pencil tips or anything of that nature.

Never let the feet become cold and damp or sit with the back toward a window, as those things tend to aggravate any existing hardness of hearing.

Never put milk, fat or any oil substance into the ear for the relief of pain, for they soon become rancid and tend to incite inflammation. Simple warm water will answer the purpose better than anything else.

Never meddle with the ear if a foreign body enters it; leave it absolutely alone, but have a physician attend to it. More damage has been done by injudicious attempts at the extraction of a foreign body than could ever come from its presence in the ear.—Detroit 'News.'

The Golden To-day

One of the tasks which waits for the women of any epoch is to believe that their own day is the fulfilment of ideals. A man's discouraged word may be 'How weary, stale, flat and unprofitable seem to me all the uses of this world!' It is a woman's office to declare such a view jaundiced and false.

A modern actress will be long remembered by her radiance of eye and smile and voice as she spoke Shakespeare's magic line,—symbol of all the cheer and joy-making of his wondrous women.—'A star danced, and under that was I born!'

When an old woman declares 'Everything was better when I was young,' she writes the epitaph of her wisdom. It is easy to enumerate the evils of any time. To-day has its hurry, its greed, its disregard, of conventionality, its scant respect for age, its headlong rush for social power.

But other times, other evils. The hard theology, the stern domestic rule with its perfunctory obedience, the lack of compassion—these marked the years which the old woman characterizes as the golden age.

'Humanity sweeps onward.' To-day the hospital stretches out pitying hands for sick and poor. The telegraph bears news of need, and instantly flashes back relief for that need. The Church exalts Christ's service to the suffering, and tempers with Christ's tenderness the harsh councils of the fathers. Home life gains in breadth and genuiness, even though it may have lost somewhat in grace.

Morcover, the woman to-day as never before may bring to pass her own ideal. Whatever in society needs reform she may reform. If to her free and able hand she adds a loving heart, no bounds are set to her beneficient power.

The feminine pessimist is a monstrosity. The truly wise woman is an optimist.—The 'Youth's Companion.'

For the Housekeeper.

CARE OF HONEY.

The average housekeeper puts honey in the cellar for safe keeping, about the worst place possible. Honey readily attracts moisture. In the cellar extracted honey will become thin, and in time may sour. With comb honey the case is still worse, for the appearance as well as the quality is changed. Instead of keeping honey in a place moist and cool, keep it dry and warm, even hot. It will not hurt to be in a temperature of even 100 degrees. Where salt will keep dry is a good place for honey. Few places are better than the kitchen cupboard. Up in a hot garret next to the roof is a good place, and if it has had enough hot days there through the summer it will stand the freezing winter; for under ordinary circumstances, freezing cracks the combs, and hastens granulation or candying.

If honey be kept for any length of time, especially during cold weather, it has a tendency to change from its original beautiful liquid transparency to a white semi-solid granulated condition, called by beekeepers, granulated or candied. According to a recent bulletin of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, it sometimes becomes candied so solid that when in a barrel the head has to be taken off, and the honey removed by the spadeful. This candied condition is not to be taken as evidence against its genuineness of purity, but the contrary, for the adulterated honeys are less likely to candy than those that are pure.

It is an easy matter to restore honey to its former condition. Simply keep it in hot water bath long enough, but not too hot. If heated above 160 degrees there is danger of spoiling the color and injuring the flavor. Honey contains for the delicate of all flavors, that of the flower from which it is taken. A good way to set the vessel containing the honey in side another vessel containing hot water, not allowing the bottom of the one to rest directly on the bottom of the other, but putting a bit of sponge or something of the kind between. Let it stand on the stove, but do not let it boil. In from half a day or longer to liquefy. If the honey is set directly on the stove or over of a cook stove it will candy in a few days. In time it will granulate.—Bulletin Ontario Department of Agriculture.

NO TURNING NO BURNING.

'How is it you always have such delicious bread?' was asked a busy housekeeper. 'Sour milk and a bread mixer,' was the reply. 'Asked to explain, she said: 'I mix my bread with sour milk and soda. That is, I allow four cups of milk to one cup of lukewarm water with the soda dissolved in it, and three cups of flour are added to the milk—eight cups in all. Two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter and a little beef dripping go into the mixer, and fifteen full cups of flour and a little salt. For a long time I could be persuaded that any mixer would make bread as quick and light as my hands could make it. Nowadays I do not like the work, and if I am too busy to do it myself, one of the children can do it just as well if the ingredients are measured into the mixer. I also bake more in the baking day, though it is not necessary than it used to, by reason of the fact that the lovely bread we have gives away so quickly. The gas stove does its baking well of much of its old terror by the way. 'Thirty-five minutes, no turning, no burning,' is our recipe for the stove.

Household Hints.

To ascertain if coffee contains chicory place a spoonful of the ground coffee gently on the surface of a glass of cold water. The pure coffee will float for some time and scarcely color the water, the chicory, if any be present, rapidly absorbs the water and sinks to the bottom, communicating a deep, reddish tint as it falls. Or a small spoonful of ground coffee may be placed in a small bottle of cold water and shaken for a moment, if the sample of coffee is pure it will rise to the surface and hardly tint the water, while if the coffee is adulterated with chicory, the latter will fall to the bottom and discolor the water as before. A similar coloring of the water will be produced, however, if the coffee is adulterated with burnt sugar.

Graniteware can be soldered by adopting the following method: Brush over the edges of the holes to be mended with shellac—both inside and outside—and immediately apply the melted solder, which will adhere firmly.

Selected Recipes.

To Prepare Creamed Sweetbreads.—Blanch and cut two pairs of sweetbreads into neat dice. Cook together in a saucepan two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour and pour upon them a pint of cream. Stir to a smooth sauce, and the sweetbreads, and cook, stirring constantly until very hot. Season with salt, pepper and a teaspoonful of minced parsley.

FINE DISHES.

Fish in aspic. Nothing is more dainty than aspic. It is easily prepared over night, and put on the ice to make it firm. Always make it in the morning of the day before you wish to serve it. Flavor a clear soup stock with fine herbs, five cloves and a bay leaf, and soften with one ounce of gelatine to each quart. A delicious luncheon dish is made by boiling a large salmon. Skin it carefully, remove the pink flesh, and then lay it in a deep platter in which aspic has been poured, and has partially hardened. Pour more aspic over the fish. When ready to turn the fish over so that the moldy side is left on top, and the beautiful pink flesh shows through a square of transparent amber jelly. Of course the entire dish is cold. A cold fish course is very suitable for luncheon, and many hostesses are introducing it at dinner.

Eggs in aspic: Another dainty dish is made by pouring aspic into timbale molds or individual cake molds. When it begins to harden place in it, yolk upward, a slice of a hard boiled egg from which the yolk has been taken, mixed with chopped parsley, onion and mayonnaise dressing, and then replaced. Pour more aspic over the eggs until the mold is full. In order to turn out of the mold and the eggs will be inclosed in the transparent, trembling jelly. These make a good luncheon dish, or dinner salad, or are delicious for afternoon bridge parties with sandwiches of cucumber and butter.—'Good Housekeeping.'

For first quality CANADIAN FLAGS, free for a little work, read our advertisement on another page.

THE MARVELS OF SCIENCE.

(From the 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

When we hear of rays of light capable of achieving photography through a foot thickness of solid iron; of the charting of the sky itself on such a scale that a thousand million members of the firmament can be recorded each in its appointed place; of the discovery of something like the sense-organs of human knowledge on the roots, stems and leaves of plants; of the tracking of diseases which decimate humanity to their obscure source in the parasite of a parasite, and of the process by which two patient and humble scientists working upon a few grains of an element in a mere secondary form managed to revolutionize our whole conception of the most stupendous forces of the physical world—it seems indeed a mystery that the appetite for surprise and sensation should turn aside from what the pursuit of truth can offer and prefer to regale itself with the petty products of trumpery invention and ingenuity.

HIGHLAND CROFTERS.

Half a century ago the crofters in the West Highlands seldom saw money, and never needed it. They erected for themselves huts mostly built of turf, floored with clay, and roofed with heather; they kept a few cattle, goats and sheep, which grazed at will on the open hillside and provided them with milk and wool. They lived a truly simple life, and their needs were few. They grew oats for their own food and potatoes, which formed their other chief article of diet. Tea was an unknown luxury—it was by no means uncommon to find persons who had never tasted it. Wheaten bread had never been seen in those parts. Their clothes were made from the fleeces of their own sheep, spun and woven by the good wives during the long winter nights and dyed from the simple dyes made from the lichens which grew on the stems of trees or on the bowlders of rock in the neighborhood. The whiskey they drank came from secret stills on the hillside, and had never paid excise. The nearest parish church was often many miles away; no school was there for the children—very few of them, indeed, could read or write. Still fewer had ever heard a word of English spoken. Their spiritual needs, however, were not neglected, for they received constant visits from the 'Men,' as they were called, who had constituted themselves the spiritual guides of their neighborhood.—'Blackwood's Magazine.'

CHURCH NOTICES.

Congregational Churches.

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

BETHLEHEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Monroe. Morning service only. The pastor will preach on 'The Resources of Rest.'

CALVARY CHURCH, CONGREGATIONAL, Guy street, above St. Antoine. Rev. E. H. Tippett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. W. E. Baker, of Chebogue, N.S., will preach at both services. Evening topic: 'What's the Use?' Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Wednesday prayer meeting, 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, corner of Stanley and St. Catherine streets.—The Rev. J. B. Silcox will preach to the united congregations of Erskine Presbyterian Church, Stanley Presbyterian Church, and Emmanuel Congregational Church. Everybody welcome.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton streets, one block north of Sherbrooke and east of Park avenue. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Horace G. Rice, B.A., B.D., pastor, will preach at both services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Welcome.

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.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai streets. The Rev. J. Myles Crombie, pastor. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid Society on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Wellington and Liverpool streets. The Rev. J. H. Webb, pastor. Residence, 7 Rushbrooke street. Sunday, Aug. 26, 1906. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome.

POINT ST CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, No. 185 Congregation street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible-classes and Sunday school at 3 p.m. C.E. meeting on Monday night at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 8 p.m. The Rev. A. W. Main, pastor.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Sabbath services, morning at 11 o'clock. Evening, at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the pastor. Sabbath-school, 3 p.m. C. E. Society, Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Seats free. Everybody welcome to all the services. Pastor, the Rev. K. J. Macdonald, B.A., B.D., 905 Wellington street.

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 8 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.

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.)

OUTREMONT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services at 7 p.m., in the Town Hall. All are cordially invited.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE — Service at 7 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount, cor. Stanton street,—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Dr. Amaron.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street.—Rev James Barclay, D.D., LL.D., pastor. This church is closed during August for repairs and cleaning.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st., Point St. Charles—The Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary. Morning service 11 a.m. Evening service, 6.30 p.m. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Sewing class, Friday, 3 p.m.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, Presbyterian, Atwater avenue, near St. Antoine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. Pastor, the Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., 369 Clarke avenue.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH, Presbyterian, St. Catherine street.—Rev. Robt. Campbell, D.D., the pastor, having returned to the city, will resume his labors, officiating at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 10 a.m. Everybody welcome.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount Park. Regular services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. J. G. Clark, M.A., will preach at both services. The congregation will be joined by the congregation of St. Andrew's, Westmount.

MACVICAR MEMORIAL CHURCH, cor. of St. Viateur ave. and Hutchison street, Montreal Annex. Rev. D. J. Graham, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting, Monday, 8 p.m. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

ERSKINE CHURCH, corner of Sherbrooke street and Ontario ave. Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., the pastor. This church will be closed during the month of August. The congregation will worship at Emmanuel Church, corner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor. During the month of August the congregation will worship with the united congregations of Erskine and Emmanuel in Emmanuel Church.

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.

ST. MARK'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Haymarket square, Corner of William and Dalhousie streets. The Rev. G. F. Kinnear, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 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.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. School for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. The minister's class for men at 3 p.m. C. E. meeting on Monday at 8 o'clock.

CHALMERS CHURCH, cor of Boulevard St. Lawrence and Prince Arthur street.—Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor; Mr. A. R. Ross, B.D., pastor's assistant. Divine service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by Mr. A. R. Ross. Sabbath-school, 3 p.m. Devotional hour on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Services bright and brief, not lasting over one hour during summer months. Strangers cordially invited.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Presbytery of New York), corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets. Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. Sabbath-services: Public worship, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers are cordially invited to all services. To-morrow the Rev. J. H. McLean, Chicago, Ill., will preach at both services.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Crescent streets. Rev. John Mackay, B.A., pastor; the Rev. Peter Henderson, M.A., associate pastor. Morning service at 11. Preacher, the Rev. J. G. Clark, M.A., of Melville Presbyterian Church, Westmount. Evening service at 7. Preacher, the Rev. Peter Henderson, M.A. Mid-week service in the lecture hall on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All are cordially invited to any of these services.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau street and Logan street. The Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Chinese Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. Regular service at 11 a.m. Subject of discourse, the seventh in the series on 'Plain Christian Ethics.' 'Money, its use and abuse.' At 3 p.m., the Sunday school, Bible classes and Eastern Men's Own, will meet. At 7 p.m., evening service. The subject of discourse, the eleventh in the series on Joseph, 'The death and funeral of Joseph's Father.' The pastor will preach at both services. Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, the Christian Endeavor Society will meet. Wednesday, at 8 p.m., meeting for prase and prayer. Friday, 4 p.m., the Junior Society meets. You are invited to any or all of these services. Seats free.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets. The congregation of the West End Methodist Church will unite with this church tomorrow. SS. and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. C. E. meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, and Band of Hope on Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Strangers will receive a cordial welcome, and be shown to seats at any or all of the services. Rev. J. Lyall George, M.A., pastor.

Lutheran Churches.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, 129 St. Dominique street.—Emil Jestinsky, pastor. Morning service at 11. Evening service at 7.30. Everybody is welcome.

THE ENGLISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, No. 365 Mountain street, between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke streets.—Chas. G. Beck, pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday-school at 12 noon. Evening service or Vespers, at 7 p.m.; Luther League at 8.15 p.m. Seats free. 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 8 p.m. All welcome. Rev. Robert Brown, pastor.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. J. Wood, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

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. The Rev. Prof. Elliott will occupy the pulpit during the pastor's absence.

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.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—This church will be closed during the month of August, the congregation uniting in worship with the congregation of Knox Church, corner of Mansfield and Dorchester streets, the Rev. E. E. Scott officiating.

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 in the morning, and Mr. Thos McComb in the evening. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. E. L. of C. E., Monlay, at 8 p.m. Wednesday

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. 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.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal avenue and Berri street. The Rev. A. W. Williamson, S.T.L., pastor. 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.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner St. Urbain street. The Rev. E. D. Mitchell, pastor. Services 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 at 10 a.m. Strangers welcome.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH. — Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B. A., will preach at both morning and evening services. Classes at 10.15 a.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Monday, E. L. at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8. Friday, Junior League at 4 p.m. The Rev. M. Taylor and the Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., pastors.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street. The Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., D.D., pastor. The Rev. G. D. Armstrong, assistant pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Dr. Young will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'In Christ Jesus.' Evening subject: 'Playing with Fire.' Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 7 p.m. Visitors heartily welcome.

NEW EAST END METHODIST CHURCH cor. Bertrand and De Montigny streets.—Pastor, the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, B.A., B.D. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services to-morrow. Morning class at 10 o'clock in the church parlor. C. Endeavor on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer and praise meeting on Wednesday at 8 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to all these services.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets — For the month of August the congregation will unite for public worship with Calvin Presbyterian Church (Notre Dame street, near Seigneurs). Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school as usual in West End Methodist Church, and Union C.E. on Monday evening, and prayer meeting on Wednesday evening, also in West End Methodist Church.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. H. S. Osborne, pastor. Union services with Calvary Congregational Church. Morning prayer meeting at 10 a.m. in Calvary Church. Services at 11 a.m. in Calvary Church, and 7 p.m. in Mountain Street Methodist Church. The Rev. H. S. Osborne will preach at both services. Sunday-school in each church at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor of the E.L., on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome.

Avis de Culte Public.

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.

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

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

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 à 10 a.m.

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 p.m. Rev. W. Halpenny, pasteur.

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), 12 Chatham street. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 a.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Henry E. Benoit, rector.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Park avenue, Montreal Annex. 11 a.m., matins; preacher, the rector; 7 p.m., evensong; preacher, the 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 welcomed.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, Notre Dame st. East. 11 a.m., morning service; preacher, the rector. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. 7 p.m., evening service; preacher, the rector..

ST. THOMAS MISSION, held at the rectory, corner of Sherbrooke and Delorimier avenue. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Rector, Canon Renaud.

TRINITY CHURCH, cor. St. Denis street and Viger square. Rev. John Macpherson Almond, M.A., rector. C. E. Purdy, student reader. Matins, 11 a.m.. Evensong, 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Preacher, the rector.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner of St Paul and Inspector streets. Rev. Rural Dean Sanders, incumbent. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Evening prayer and Holy Communion at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services, the incumbent.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Church of England—Corner of Prefontaine and Rouville streets, Hochelaga.—Morning prayer, 11 a.m., preacher, the rector; evening prayer, 7 p.m., preacher, the rector. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Strangers welcomed and shown to seats. Rev. H. Jekill, B.A., rector.

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 Rev. Mr. Ereaux. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the Rector. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, cor. St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Seats free.—Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. George Johnson. Rector, Rev. M. Day Baldwin, M.A.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 a.m. Preacher, the Rev. E. Bushell, M.A., rector St. Matthias, Westmount. Evening prayer and sermon, 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. Dr. Westcott, rector of Grace Church, Columbus, Nebraska and Diocesan Examining Chaplain, U.S.A. All strangers welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL. —Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. F. J. Sawers, M.A., Curate. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Vicar. Subject: 'The Book of Psalms' (No. 3). 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Vicar. Subject, 'The Book of Job, No. 3). All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Right Rev. Jas. Carmichael, D.D., Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, rector.

Rev. H. P. Plumptre, M.A., first assistant minister.

Rev. J. A. Elliott, B.A., second assistant minister.

Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.

Holy Communion after evening service.

11.05 a.m.—Morning prayer. Preacher, Rev. H. P. Plumptre.

3 p.m.—Sunday-school.

7.05 p.m.—Evening prayer. Preacher, the Rev. J. A. Elliott.

Baptist Churches.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. J. L. Gilmour, B.D. Strangers welcome.

WEST END MISSION, in connection with Olivet Baptist Church. Services will be held in the new hall, upstairs; entrance, 56 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.

NORTH BAPTIST CHAPEL, of the First Baptist Church, 819 St. Urbain street, a few doors below Rachel street. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Preaching service, 7 p.m., every Sunday. A. E. Tuddenham, superintendent. Prayer service every Thursday at 8 p.m.

BERRI STREET BAPTIST MISSION, 738 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.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Olivier and Western avenues, Westmount. Pastor, the Rev. G. O. Gates, D.D.—Divine services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Bible school at 3 p.m. Y.P.A. on Monday at 8 p.m. Midweek prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome. Seats free.

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.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. Pending the erection of a new church edifice, services are held in Strathcona Hall, Sherbrooke street and McGill College ave. Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Also mid-week prayer meeting, Wednesdays at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome to all.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Undenominational.

A PRAYER CONFERENCE AND BIBLE Reading Meeting in Desrivieres st. schoolhouse 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.

CHRISTIANS MEETING PLACE, 111 Stanley street. Sunday, 11 a.m., Breaking of bread, and 7 p.m., Bible study.

WELCOME HALL MISSION, 207 St. Antoine street. Services: Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday of each week at 8 o'clock p.m., in the Mission Hall.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion square—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Bible class on Sunday at 3 p.m.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Aug. 26, at 3 p.m. divine service will be conducted by the Rev. H. E. Benoit.

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.

MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, friends of (Zion.—Meeting at 3 p.m. on Sundays. Strangers welcome. 469 Cote St. Antoine road, Westmount.

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.

MONTREAL WELSH MISSION. — A Welsh meeting will be held at the Welcome Hall, St. Antoine street (one door west of Mountain street). Meeting to commence at 3 o'clock. All Welsh friends are cordially invited.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN MISSION, No. 624 Papineau avenue (just above Parc Lafontaine.)—Services, 11 a.m., 3 and 7 p.m. Week nights (except Saturday), 8 p.m. The Rev. M. Grant Nelson and the Rev. F. W. Fairbanks in charge.

GIRLS' READING ROOM AND EVANGELISTIC HALL, 111 Stanley street.—Library open every day from 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., excepting Wednesday evenings. Bible class every Sunday at 4 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 8.15 p.m. 'What We Can' Circle of the King's Daughters second Thursday of each month at 8.15 p.m. All young women cordially invited to all these services.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOSIATION, 896 Dorchester street. Prayer meeting every Thursday(morning from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members the first Thursday of every month at 11 o'clock. Bible class every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Y.W. C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters second Tuesday of every month at 8.15 o'clock. Service conducted by city ministers every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. 'I Will Trust' Club every Friday evening at 8.15 o'clock. Bible Class on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. All young women are invited to each and all of these services.

SALVATION ARMY.—Corps No. 1, the 'Citadel,' corner University and Cathcart streets; Ensign Gilliam and wife in charge. Services every week night at 8 o'clock, and on Sundays at 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7.30 p.m.

Corps No. 2, Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles; Adjt Orchard and wife in command. Public services on Sundays at same hours as above, and every week night except Tuesday.

Corps No. 3 (French), at No. 477 St. Lawrence street; Adjt. Cabrit and Captain Helbling in charge. Services on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings and on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 and 8 o'clock p.m.

Corps No. 4, at No. 110 Delorimier ave.; Ensign Coy and wife in command. Public services every week night and Sundays at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.

Corps No. 5, St. Alexander street, near Craig; Capt. E. Owen and Lieut. Sparks in charge; services as above.

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 7.00 p.m. daily.

For Valleyfield and intermediate points, 10.20 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 5.10 p.m., daily except Sunday; and 6.20 p.m. daily. Sundays only 9.15 a.m.

For Malone, 6.20 p.m. daily.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.35 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. daily; 10.10 p.m. daily, except Sunday.

From Valleyfield and intermediate points, 8.25 a.m., 1.25 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. daily except Sunday, 9.00 p.m. Sunday only.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:

Corrected to July 11th, 1906.

For Toronto, Hamilton, †9.30 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.

For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.30, 9.00 a.m. daily, (i) 1.40 p.m., †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday, 7.45 p.m. daily.

For Boston, etc., 9.00 a.m. daily, 7.45 p.m. daily.

For Sherbrooke, †8.30 a.m., (i) 1.40 p.m., †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. daily, †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 10.30 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.

For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 10.15 p.m. daily.

For Ottawa †8.45 a.m., 9.40 a.m. daily. † 4.00 p.m. 9.40 p.m. daily. 10.15 p.m. daily.

For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.40 a.m. daily and 9.40 p.m. daily.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.15 a.m. daily, 8.00 a.m. (except Monday), †11.55 a.m. and †6.40 p.m. 9.15 p.m.

From Boston, 8.15 a.m. daily, and 9.15 p.m.

From Sherbrooke, 8.05 a.m. except Monday, †11.55 a.m and †6.40 p.m.

From Halifax, N.S., St. John N.B., 8.05 a.m. daily except Monday.

From Toronto and West, 7.35 a.m. daily, and †7.15 p.m.

From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, 8.05 a.m. daily.

From Vancouver, 7.00 a.m., 6.30 p.m. daily.

From Ottawa, 7.00 a.m., 8.00 a.m. daily, †11.45 a.m. 6.30 p.m., daily, †7.00 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †8.55 a.m., 2.00 p.m. daily, 11.30 p.m. daily.

For Joliette †8.00 a.m., 8.55 a.m. daily (i) 2.20 p.m. †5.20 p.m.

For St. Gabriel, †8.55 a.m., (i) 2.20 p.m., †5.20 p.m.

For Ottawa, †8.25 a.m., †5.45 p.m.

For St. Eustache, 8.25 a.m. †4.30 p.m., 6.30 p.m. daily except Saturday and Sunday (i) 9.00 p.m.

For St. Jerome, †8.45 a.m., (1.40 p.m. Sat. only), †4.30 p.m. 5.35 p.m., 6.30 p.m., except Saturdays and Sundays.

For St. Agathe, †8.45 a.m. (i) 1.25 p.m., 4.30 p.m. 5.35 p.m.

For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations †8.25 a.m., 8.45 a.m. (i) 1.40 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 5.35 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 6.30 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday, (i) 9.00 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m. daily, †2.50 p.m. and 6.45 p.m., Ottawa †11.30 a.m., †10.35 p.m. St. Jerome, †8.30 a.m. †9.20 a.m., 11 a.m., †7.0, p.m., St. Lin, 9.20 a.m., St. Eustache, †8.15 a.m., 9.20 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 7.05 p.m., (i) 10.35 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel †8.50 a.m. and 5.50 p.m., (i) 9.55 p.m.

(Week days. (i) 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 30th, 1906.

7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.

7.21 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Pt., New York via D. & H.

8.00 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa division.

*8.01 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, Old Orchard, daily except Sunday to Quebec.

8.45 a.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo

*9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo.

*9.01 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston New York via C.V.R.

*9.40 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.

*9.45 a.m.—Brockville, Valleyfield. Daily except Sunday to Kingston, Toronto.

10.15 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, New York, via D. & H.

1.31 p.m.—(Saturday only) Chambly and Marieville.

1.34 p.m.—(Saturday only) St. Johns, Iberville and St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.

1.36 p.m.—(Saturday only) St. Anne's Coteau, Vaudreuil, Cornwall.

1.46 p.m.—(Saturday only) St. Lambert, St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe.

2.25 p.m.—(Except Saturday and Sunday) St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington and White River Jct.

4.10 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.

4.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke Quebec.

4.21 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington.

4.20 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate points.

4.45 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.

4.50 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, Rouse's Point.

5.15 p.m.—St. Annes, Vaudreuil, Valleyfield.

5.16 p.m.—(Except Saturday and Sunday) St. Hyacinthe and intermediate points.

6.20 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans.

6.30 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.

*6.45 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, New York via D. & H.

*7.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.

*8.00 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.

*8.10 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouses Pt. New York via D and H.

*8.15 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke, Portland, Old Orchard.

*8.40 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York via C.V.R.

*10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Buffalo, Chicago.

*11.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouses Pt., New York via D and H.

*Daily. Trains not otherwise specified daily except Sunday.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

*7.01 a.m. Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.

*7.15 a.m.—New York, via D. & H. Rouse's Point, St. Johns.

*7.20 a.m.—Old Orchard, Portland, Sherbrooke, Quebec.

*7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R., St. Johns.

*7.40 a.m. Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.

8.00 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly.

8.35 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe and intermediate points

8.40 a.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns, Iberville

8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford

9.15 a.m.—(Monday only) Cornwall and intermediate points.

9.21 a.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.

9.33 a.m. Valleyfield and intermediate points.

*9.50 a.m.—New York via D. and H. Rouses Point St. Johns

10.50 a.m.—Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Valleyfield.

*11.25 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa division.

1.00 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Richmond, 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.

3.55 p.m.—(Saturday only) Marieville, Chambly.

4.30 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.

*6.00 p.m. Chicago, Det

The Boys' Page.

Bravest of All.

(By Clarence Maiko, in the 'Youth's Companion.')

He was eighteen years old, but he did not look more than fifteen, and the uniform of a West Point cadet made him look younger still, a mere child, in fact. On the trip across the continent he had spent most of the time gazing in a dull, apathetic way out of the car window. He seemed to need cheering up, and some of the passengers had tried to do so, but as their efforts had served only to embarrass the boy, they let him alone, and he was glad of it. He had been at West Point for six months — six months which seemed to him like a hideous nightmare. Now it was all over, and he was going home, or rather he was going to Magdala Bay, on the coast of southern California, where his father and mother had rented a cottage.

When his mother had kissed him good-bye at the steamboat-landing at the Point six months ago, he was wrapped up in dreams, glorious dreams, which culminated in a graduation dress parade and the receipt of a commission in the engineers. But they did not last long, these dreams. They melted away day by day, until hope gave place to despair—and now he was going home in disgrace.

Cadet Francis Kern had been granted 'sick leave' for three months, pending action on his case. All this was a matter of red tape, and he knew it. He was leaving the military academy, he knew, forever. The whole world knew his story, at least it seemed so to him. The passengers on the overland train seemed to have some inkling of it. The conductor, the Pullman porter, even the rough people who gathered at the stations where the train stopped seemed to have heard it. In the song sent up by the shining rails as the train sped over them to the Pacific he fancied that he heard an accusing voice calling to him in derision, 'Coward, coward.'

And still he had done what he thought was brave and right. He could not understand it at all. Something must be wrong, he thought, with him or with his ideals. The more he thought over the events of the past six months, the more puzzled he was. In fact, for weeks he had lived in a kind of trance, dazed at the injustice done him, for deep down in his heart he knew that he was not a coward.

The one consolation that he had was in the thought that his father would understand, and if his father—who had been a soldier himself and who had shown his bravery more than once on the field of battle—approved of his conduct, then he felt that he could face the world unashamed.

As yet he had not written his parents anything of his troubles. They did not know of the persecutions to which he had been subjected by upper-class men, for he had borne everything in uncomplaining silence. But now he was going home, and he had to make some explanation. He intended to tell them of the challenge which he had received from an upper-class man to fight, and why he had refused that challenge, and how in consequence of his refusal he had been shunned, ostracized and proclaimed a coward by his fellow cadets.

It had taken a good deal of moral courage to refuse to fight that upper-class man. The challenge was unprovoked—there was absolutely no reason why Cadet Kern should fight a battle with his fists with a cadet against whom he had no grievance, and to whom he had not given the slightest offence. Of course, when he refused to fight, to supply a grievance, they had called him a coward, but still he declined to accept the challenge; and then the trouble began which ended in his leaving the academy. He had struggled along hopelessly under the stigma of cowardice, trying to bear his burden with the fortitude of a true soldier, but the end came at last; sleepless nights of worry broke down his health, he fell behind in his studies, and at last he was forced to give up the battle.

The cloud which hung over Cadet Kern when he left West Point followed him across the continent, and settled over the little cottage at Magdala Bay like a pall.

A telegram had informed Captain Kern that his son was coming home, but the surprise which this news gave him was nothing in comparison with the shock he suffered when he read a letter from the superintendent of the military academy, which arrived the same day.

The letter was written in a kindly spirit, with a view to sparing the captain's feelings, but it was a cruel blow to him, for he could read between the lines. Although he had risen from the ranks, the captain knew something about the customs which prevailed at West Point. His own military career had been brought to an untimely end by wounds which he had received in the Cuban campaign, and he had retired from the service crippled for life. All his hopes, all his ambitions were centred in this boy, of whom he was so proud.

Mrs. Kern found the captain in an armchair on the porch looking out over the vast blue waters of the Pacific. The tears were trickling down his furrowed cheeks, and in his hand was the letter from the superintendent of the military academy. She took the letter and read it. Then she looked into her husband's face and said:

'But you, father, you do not doubt our boy, do you?'

The captain did not answer. He reached for his crutches, and choking with grief, he hobbled silently into the house.

When the boy came home that night his mother received him with open arms. Her heart was unchanged in its love, and when, with his head on her shoulder, he told the story of the trouble which had led to his leaving West Point, she only yearned the more to comfort him.

But with the captain it was different. He did not utter a single word of reproach, but he could not hide his feelings. Grief and mortification shone in his face, and the look in his eyes told plainly enough how he felt. That look hurt the boy more than all that had gone before. He knew that his father doubted him, that he did not attempt to vindicate himself. So between father and son there came a coldness, more painful for both than an open quarrel would have been.

Everything that a loving mother could do Mrs. Kern did, to reconcile father and son, but the days slipped by and the breach between them only became wider. Mrs. Kern saw with despair that all the happiness was dying out of the lives of those she loved so dearly.

One day, hoping that if they were left alone in each other's company for some time they might come to a reconciliation, Mrs. Kern had, by artful manoeuvering, induced them to go out fishing in a rowboat on the bay.

The captain and his son started early in the morning, taking luncheon with them. A dense sea-fog that hung over the bay did not deter them, as it was propitious weather for fishing.

After pulling about for several hours and trying various deep water-holes for rock bass, they came upon the stranded hulk of a sailing-vessel, and as they pulled nearer the hulk they caught a glimpse of what looked like the steam-launch of a war-ship, but it quickly disappeared in the fog.

The captain proposed that they board the hulk and fish over her sides; so they made their rowboat fast to some wreckage that hung over the stern, and the boy assisted his crippled father to climb to the deck, where they made themselves comfortable, and dropped their fish-lines into the green water which swirled below them.

When Cadet Kern left the military academy it was expected that he would resign. In fact, the superintendent had intimated as much to the captain in his letter, but as yet the boy had not sent his resignation. It seemed to him that to resign would be to confess that he had been guilty of cowardice. He intended to ask his father what course he should pursue, and while they were all alone, buried in the fog, out there on that stranded hulk, it seemed a favorable time to bring the matter up, but he hardly knew how to begin. He had never told his father why he had refused that challenge to fight. He had never tried to explain his conduct or to excuse himself, but now he felt that the time had come when he must present his case, and he did so, awkwardly, in a manner which was as embarrassing to his father as it was to him.

'Father, I want to ask you something,' he blurted out.

The captain looked up from his fishing surprised, with a vague dread of facing an ordeal.

'If a man you had never seen before came up to you on the street and asked you to fight, what would you do' asked the boy.

'That depends—' replied the captain, hesitatingly.

'Well, suppose that you had not given the man any cause to feel offended,' the boy went on mercilessly; 'suppose that you had never injured him in any way—that you had not done anything, then?'

'I would tell him to go about his business,' said the captain, grimly. But the boy was determined to have it out. He asked:

'If he called you a name which you did not deserve, a thief for instance, what would you do?'

'If a man insulted me, I would thrash him,' the captain answered decisively.

There was a silence which lasted several minutes, and both father and son seemed to be much occupied with their fish-lines. At last the boy said, brokenly:

'My leave of absence is nearly up, father. Do you think I ought to send in my resignation?'

The captain looked away so that his son could not see his face, and said in a voice trembling with emotion:

'Yes, you must resign.'

The fog began to lift, the sunbeams shot through the blanket of mist that enveloped land and sea, the world began to smile again—but not for Cadet Francis Kern, because he could not see it through his tears.

(To be Continued.)

A YOUNG CAPTAIN.

A captain at the age of twenty-three, with a good ship and cargo placed under his command, sounds like one of Henty's own stories, but this is a true one, and the 'Youth's Companion' gives the story as told by Capt. Charles P. Low, in his 'Recollections' of his first voyage in command of the 'Houqua' outward bound from New York:—

The 'Houqua' was one of the first of the famous clippers. Her sides were pierced with gun-ports, and at one time she mounted several cannon. Mr. Low served as mate in her during her early voyages, and on her fifth trip went out from New York in command.

All went well until they had passed the Cape of Good Hope and were well up in the Indian Ocean. Captain Low went to his berth one night, after noting that the barometer stood at 29.80, where it had been several days. In about three hours he was wakened by a terrible dream, in which his ship seemed to sink bow first. Startled, he jumped from his berth in a cold sweat and ran to the barometer. It stood at the same point.

He went on deck, and found no apparent change in the weather. Still puzzled, he went below again and read the barometer. To his amazement, it had fallen two-tenths. He could hardly credit his eyes, but returning to the deck, he ordered the mate to take in all the lighter sails. The ship was then carrying practically every shred she had.

The wind began to increase faster than the sails could be taken in, the sky quickly clouded over, lightning flashed, and at three in the morning the heavier sails were being reefed and the barometer had gone down nine-tenths of an inch.

By five o'clock the ship was scudding at a terrific rate, and rolling so that the topmast stunsail spars were rolled under water and broken off, first on one side, then on the other. At six o'clock every sail was blown from the gaskets, the ship was heeled hard down, and the upper masts were going overboard. All the gun-ports on the port side were carried away, and the sea was sweeping between decks. The gale was so hard one could not stand against it, but had to lie flat and hold on. The barometer had dropped to 27.50.

A lull during the forenoon gave the crew a chance to make things more snug, but at two the hurricane came back with renewed force, and the ship was hove to under bare poles.

At four o'clock a furious burst of wind hove the ship down on its beam-ends, and the captain went overboard. By good chance he came up to find a rope near him, and hauled himself to the pin-rail. The ship lay on its side, the mastheads in the water, sinking fast to a point from which it could never be righted. Speechless, the captain made a sign to the mates to cut the main-rigging, while he and the carpenter cut the mizzen-rigging. Both masts broke sharp off a foot above deck, and the ship slowly righted.

There was not left on board a single dish or cooking utensil, not even the cook-house. The ship was half full of water, the cabins were wrecked, and there were thirty-five hundred miles to go to reach their destination. The young captain, however, undaunted, set his men at the pumps as soon as the gale permitted, freed his ship, found the hull tight, set a jury-rig and went on his course. He set up a half-hogshead of sand for a fireplace, and hung a tin kettle over it for the cook to boil beef in. In due course he brought his vessel to Hongkong, sold his cargo at an advantageous price, refitted, made several profitable short cruises in Chinese waters, and got a load of new-crop tea for home.

Had he made his trip as the owners planned, they would have lost heavily, but he landed in New York with a profit of sixty thousand dollars and an international reputation as an able commander.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.

The stamps of St. Helena bearing the King's head of the large 1903 issue are of special interest, since they present a combination of the 'portrait,' and 'view' styles of postage stamp. In the upper portion of the design appears a small King's head, and below this a small view—in some values representing Government House, St. Helena, and in others 'The Wharf,' St. Helena harbor. The stamps are watermarked 'C. C.,' and the highest value of the set is the modest sum of two shillings. These stamps, coming as they do from such a remote and isolated island, are of special interest to philatelists.—'Australasian.'

HOW TO SWIM—THE SIDE STROKE.

Whether a man be a swimmer or not, in taking up a new stroke he should begin with the leg movement only. In the side stroke it is called the scissor kick. To acquire it find a place with water at least three feet in depth, where you can use either a stationary or a floating support. Take hold of this support and let your body rest on the water, on its side, with legs straight and well together and feet as if standing on tiptoe. Choose the side that feels most comfortable. Now proceed to open the legs very slowly, not frog fashion, but front and back, as in walking. The upper should be brought forward almost straight, the under back, bent to a kneeling position. When they are about two feet apart snap sharply together.

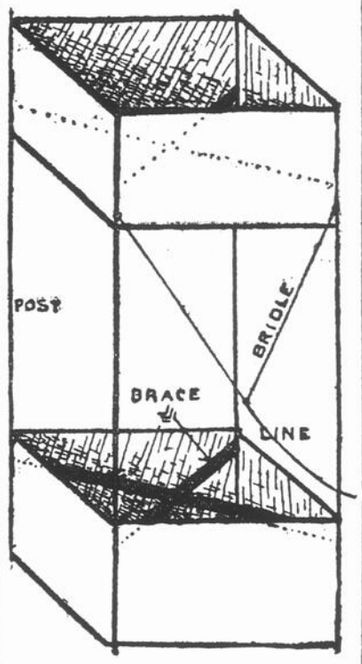
The position of the body is unchanged. Lie on your side, with body and legs in a straight line; both arms perpendicularly over your head and the palms turned slightly away from the face. Bring upper arm down smartly, keeping it rigid at elbow and wrist, palm of hand open, fingers well together. Carry it through the water just below the surface, describing a semi-circle to end at the thigh, then bend arm at the elbow and bring it forward well above water, until it is straight before you in the original position. The under arm should be started when the upper one is just about through with its stroke, and should be brought down with force, almost parellel to it, so that at the finish it brushes the lower thigh; then it is bent at the elbow like the other and brought forward just below the surface. The upper arm should rest on the water, at full reach, while the under one recovers, until it is at the height of the head.

The action of the arms, in the side stroke, entails a rolling motion of the body, which buries the face at every stroke. This necessitates an artificial way of breathing, which has to be learned before the stroke can be swum properly. It is advisable to make a special study of it. Air should be inhaled through the mouth as the upper arm is being brought down, and should be exhaled through the nostrils, under water, while the under arm goes forward. Some find this impossible, even after long practice, and breathe in and out through the mouth during the short period that the face is above water, but if one can acquire the other way it is far the best.

The legs should be opened very slowly just as the under arm starts its recovery; they should be snapped together when the upper arm is in the middle of its stroke. If properly timed, the side stroke gives a clean, even progress, without a break or a check.—L. de B. Handley, in 'Outing.'

HOW TO MAKE A BOX KITE.

Boys and girls, and even grown-ups, have learned that there is fun at kite flying from early spring until late fall. One thing that has helped them to learn this is the flying qualities of the box kite. Everybody who cares for outdoor fun should know how this is made. Here are directions that any one can easily follow:—



The four corner posts should be about two and one-half feet long, and as light and slender as you can whittle them. Four inches from each end of each piece is cut a little notch for the braces to rest in. The four braces are whittled down the same size as the posts, and are about twenty inches long. Each end of each brace is notched to fit over the post. The notch in the end of a brace and the notch in a post come together. Now, take two strips of thin, strong paper, five feet long and nine inches wide. Fold over each edge as if for a half-inch hem, to guard against tearing. Now while some one holds up the four posts, set the braces in place and tie light cords around the whole frame right at the ends. There; the frame is up. Now draw the paper snug around it, just inside the cords and paste the ends together. When the paste is dry, take off the cords. The bridle should be three feet long, and tied tightly at each end to two posts, eight inches from their ends. In the middle of the bridle tie the kite line.

After you learn how to make a kite of this size, you will enjoy making a much larger one. These kites fly well even in a light wind.—'Globe.'

GOOD RULES FOR BOYS.

A cap worn at a rakish angle is no sure sign of a riotous disposition, but some persons think it is. The better way is to take no chances, and if one is willing to regulate his cap—and other things—by good authority, he may profitably heed these rules which the president of a New England railway company has issued to his trainmen:

Don't wear your cap over your ear.
Don't wear your cap titlted down over your eyes.
Don't wear your cap on the back of your head.
Don't wear your cap askew.
Wear it firm and square on the top of your head.
Keep your shoes polished like a mirror.
Wear a linen collar and keep it clean.
Wear a dark necktie.
Crease your trousers.
Brush your clothes.
Wear a glad smile, and live up to it.
—'S. S. Messenger.'

PUZZLES.

METAGRAM.

(Sent in by E. A. F.)

Whole, I am a girl's name. Change my head and I belong to a horse; again, and I tell the direction of the wind; again, and I am poisonous; again, and I am a short, narrow road; again and I am a reed; again and I decrease; again, and I am a native of a small European country; again and I am part of a window; again and I am of sound mind; again, and I am a temple.

CONUNDRUMS.

4. What plant stands for the number four?
5. What English county can be expressed in two letters?
6. Which is the most wonderful animal in the farm, and why?

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Charades.—1. Arabella. 2. Penny-less. 3. Cornwall.

Jumbled insects—Spider, Beetle, Wasp, Ladybird, Butterfly, Grasshopper.

The spy in last week's puzzle picture is upside down, with head at the roots of the tree on the left hand.

For first quality CANADIAN FLAGS, free for a little work, read our advertisement on another page.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Birds' Eggs Worth Fortunes.

The enormous value attaching to the eggs of birds which have become extinct has been recalled by the accident that has befallen the specimen of the great auk which constitutes one of the treasures of the Scarborough Museum. Kept securely guarded in the safe, it was recently placed on public exhibition. By some means or other it has become cracked, and its value has been depreciated by over sixty pounds. These eggs, which were as prolific as the ordinary chickens' eggs in the early part of the last century, are now worth small fortunes. The highest price realized for a specimen was three hundred and fifteen pounds, paid by an enthusiastic collector in North London, who now boasts four of these eggs, representing a total value of £1,415.

There is one now carefully preserved under a glass case in the National Museum at Washington, which the American authorities value at no less than two thousand pounds. When first brought into the market this specimen was sold in 1851 for twenty-two pounds.

The stories associated with the disposal of some of these specimens are highly romantic. In 1879 a Scotchman picked up two eggs at an Edinburgh sale for sixteen shillings each. A little later he parted with his bargains for no less than four hundred and eighty pounds. Another specimen purchased for forty pounds realized subsequently a hundred and sixty pounds from an American collector. There are only about eighty of these eggs in existence, of which the British Museum possesses twelve, representing a value not far short of five thousand pounds.

Valuable though the egg of the great auk is, it cannot compare with that of the aepyornis, or moa, which thrived in Madagascar some two hundred years ago. The egg is about twelve inches in length, and the number known to be in existence can be counted upon the fingers. When the first specimen was brought to Europe in 1851 it aroused the greatest excitement. There is one specimen preserved in the British Museum which was obtained in quite a romantic manner. It was picked up in 1897, floating in a bay off Madagascar. Its value is incalculable, since it constitutes one of the most extraordinary relics of its type. It is impossible to estimate its marketable price, for the simple reason that an egg of this bird has not been put up to auction within recent years.

The eggs of the white booby are most highly treasured by collectors. This bird was originally found in Funk Island, off Newfoundland, which was also the home of the great auk, and, like the latter bird, it has long become extinct. Its eggs are very rarely seen in the saleroom, the greater number of the specimens having been acquired by museums and similar institutions. Their value is thus purely speculative, since they will never now be submitted to auction, but the respective authorities value them at sums ranging from a hundred and pounds upwards.

Another bird which has long been considered extinct is the aptornis. The majority of these extinct classes this member was not endowed by Nature, and consequently fell prey to the depredations of Its eggs thus became rare, and number known to be in existence limited, their sale would realize prices. As a matter of fact, to obtain a specimen the collector would have to be prepared any sum from two hundred wards, while, if the coloring was ally fine, a sum far in would have to be paid.

But it is not only the eggs of birds which realize such fabulous There are many feathered still among us the eggs of worth considerably more weight in gold. The reason inflated value lies in the birds select such inaccessible which to build their nests comes a matter of extreme join their contents.

For instance, it has long been impossible to procure new specimens of eggs of the condor. This bird, nested in the Andes and the mountains of Southern California, for the advance of civilization has driven more remote and difficult at the same time they are becoming rapidly extinct. These birds the most rugged and tain fastnesses for their lands of feet above the attempt to reach them would be to court certain death.

It was not long ago that a well-known wealthy collector was prepared to organize an expedition to plunder the nests and their contents in the American mountains—an expedition which would have entailed an outlay of several hundred pounds—but he could not procure the men who were ready to venture upon such a hazardous enterprise. Even the more adventurous inhabitants who reside in these inhospitable regions shrink from the idea of climbing these dizzy heights, awards of two hundred and fifty pounds or more having been refused notwithstanding the fact that the men are born mountaineers.

In a few years, too, the eggs of the kiwi of New Zealand will become as prized as many of those now so highly valued. This bird, although not yet extinct, breeds so slowly that extinction is bound to occur soon. Although the remaining members of this family are under government protection, it seems impossible to increase their numbers. It will not be many years, therefore, before there will be as keen competition among collectors to secure kiwi eggs as now exists in obtaining possession of those of the great auk.—'Tit-Bits.'

A REAL SEA-SERPENT.

After the cataracts of scorn that have deluged those who have dared, of late years, to tell us tales of the sea-serpent, he must be regarded as a bold man who would come forward with a new story to-day. Yet at the meeting of the Zoological Society lately Mr. M. J. Nicoll and Mr. E. B. Meade Waldo unfolded before the Fellows a most wonderful and convincing narrative of a weird monster which they encountered while cruising with Lord Crawford in his yacht the 'Valhalla' off Para, on Dec. 7, 1905.

These two gentlemen, one of whom is a member of the council of the Zoological Society, and the other a naturalist who is well known for his accuracy, were standing on the deck of the yacht at about 10 a.m., when their attention was caught by a curious sail-like object of some four feet long and two feet high waving from side to side in the water. While further examining the strange phenomenon through their glasses, a huge eel-like neck, some six feet long and thick as a man's thigh, suddenly reared itself up, bearing a great turtle-like head, with large eyes. It was dark-colored above and silvery white below. After a few moments the head and neck were slowly lowered, and when level with the water were violently lashed from side to side, churning up the water into great sheets of foam, and then it disappeared. Though the yacht was put about, and fourteen hours were spent in the hope of a second view, no more was seen of the creature.

But during the night the first and third mates also had a strange experience. They had been told nothing of the apparition of the morning, but when Mr. Waldo came on deck one of the men came up and reported that during the night he saw, from the bridge, a strange commotion in the water. At first he thought it was a wreck 'awash,' about a hundred yards away on the port side, just aft the bridge. A more careful examination, however, soon showed that it was an animal of some kind, travelling, moreover, faster than the ship, which at that time was making about eight and a half knots. The officer hailed the deck-hand and the 'look-out' man, who both saw it. Though the sea was calm and a bright moon showing, they were unable to make out anything further owing to the amount of wash it was making. But they say that the commotion in the water which it made resembled the movement of a submarine travelling just below the surface.

Now, what is this beast? It certainly was not a whale, and certainly bears a most remarkable resemblance to the creature described many years ago by the officers of H.M.S. 'Daedalus.' This description was regarded by the late Professor Sir Richard Owen as of a purely imaginary beast—probably a floating spar covered with seaweed. But it seems more than likely that Sir Richard was wrong. For this story was related by men who are trained naturalists, and what they saw was seen on a calm day, at an early hour in the morning. Shall we, after all, find a survivor of the old plesiosaurs?—'Westminster Gazette.'

GOOD ADVICE.

Hornets and bees are not so apt to sting a person if he keeps absolutely still, but this is not necessarily due to the fact that they do not see readily; it is simply that they do not recognize an enemy in a perfectly stationary body. Experience has shown them that still objects, like posts, stones, or trees are not enemies, and that disturbance of their nests is always occasioned by objects having power of motion. It thus follows that if a hornet's nest be disturbed or if a wild bees' nest be agitated, danger of stinging is much less if the person keeps perfectly still.—'St. Nicholas.'

You are just as beautiful as your thoughts and acts make you.—L. A. Mallory.

SAVING A COMRADE.

In 'The Life of a Scotch Naturalist' Mr. Smiles quotes from the journal of Thomas Edward the story of how a little flock of terns rescued a wounded companion which the naturalist had shot:

'I fired, and he came down with a broken wing, screaming as he fell into the water. The report of the gun, together with his cries, brought together the party he had left, in order that they might ascertain the cause of the alarm.

'After surveying their wounded brother round and round, as he was drifting unwittingly toward the shore with the flowing tide, they came flying in a body to the spot where I stood, and rent the air with their screams. These they continued to utter, regardless of their own individual safety, until I began to make preparations for receiving the approaching bird. I could already see that it was a beautiful adult specimen, and I expected in a few moments to have it in my possession, since I was not very far from the water's edge.

'While matters were in this position I beheld, to my utter astonishment, two of the unwounded terns take hold of their disabled comrade, one at each wing, lift him out of the water and bear him out seaward. They were followed by two other birds.

'After having carried him about six or seven yards they let him go, when again, and the two who had taken been inactive took him up.

'In this way they continued to bear him alternately until they had conveyed him to a rock at a considerable distance upon which they landed him safely.

'I made towards the rocks, intending to obtain the prize which had been so ceremoniously snatched from me. I was observed, however, before I reached it, and instead of four, I had to contend time a whole swarm about my head. near approach to the rock I beheld two of them [illegible] wounded bird as they had done before, and bear him out to sea in safety, beyond my reach.'

LETTERS FROM READERS.

MORE MONEY FOR THE POOR SCHOOLS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Nothing is ever settled until it is settled right, is as true of the school question in the Province of Quebec as it is of any other public question. We have been hearing a good deal lately about the poor schools in this province, but not much has been said about the only means by which this difficulty can be met—good teachers and more money to pay them. It has been proposed to levy a tax on all real estate belonging to the Protestants of the province. But I think such a levy would be unconstitutional, since the municipality, not excepting the provincial government, can levy taxes on people of one religion which will not apply equally to all other religions. It is said that $80,000 could be raised for school purposes by a levy of one mill on the dollar of valuation on the property of Protestants in this province, but it seems to me that this sum ought to be twice as much. But since many of the Roman Catholic schools are in a still worse condition financially than the poorest of the Protestant schools, why not levy a rate of one mill on the dollar on all the real estate in the province without exemption? The owners of the church estate cannot reasonably object to paying a tax which will be used to support poor schools where the religion of that church is one of the principal subjects taught. According to the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the year ending June 30, 1905, the value of the taxable real estate in the province is $502,503,899. If to this is added the value of ecclesiastical real estate it would make it about five hundred and thirty million dollars, and a levy of one mill on the dollar of valuation would realize some five hundred and thirty thousand dollars, one fourth of which, or $132,500, would be paid by the Protestants of the province, and could be applied for the purpose of helping to secure better schools for the Protestant inhabitants in the poorer sections of the country.

According to the report, the government grant for the support of elementary schools is $157,035.05, besides $23,-701.45 additional paid to help support the schools in the poorer municipalities. The number of pupils in attendance at the Roman Catholic elementary schools was 182,264, while the number attending Protestant elementary schools was 28,499, as in all the elementary schools in the province there were 209,763 pupils in attendance. Now the government grant of $157,035.05 would realize nearly seventy-five cents for each pupil in attendance. A small school with but ten pupils in attendance would get but $7.50 from the government grant. The school inspectors complain that the government grant is so very small in some cases that the school commissioners prefer to forfeit it rather than keep their schools according to the requirements of the law. But with an additional sum three times as large, at the disposal of the government, the delinquent school commissioners could be brought to time. Some people will object to being taxed to pay for educating the children of poor country people, but it is probable that no tax levied by the government could be put to better purpose in order to promote the prosperity of the country. Here in Westmount I have been paying $10 to $12 of school tax yearly, while it is near ten years since my youngest child ceased attending school. Now, my taxes go to support schools for the children of people—whose income is more than the double of mine—with whom I have little or no acquaintance. Yet I do not object to continue paying for the education of these children, nor would I object to pay three or four dollars yearly to pay for the proper education of the poor Protestant children dwelling in the back country places.

Now that the country is unusually prosperous, it would be a good time to wipe off the public reproach of poorly paid teachers and poorly kept schools.

D. C.

Westmount, August, 1906.

THE EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Good will come from the educational campaign of recent days. It was worth while to see some public men who have hitherto taken the stump solely in the interests of votes, meeting together to get at the best ways of doing things.

Let us note two points: Consolidation where practicable will solve some difficulties, but can it take place in the case where little children from six to ten years old are involved, and where it is most needed. In one instance I know it partly failed. The mothers would not let the little tots leave home so early as 8.15 or 8.30 to get to the school for 9 o'clock, and have an hour or an hour and a half nooning without any special oversight, and then remain until four for the van to return after their school hours (at 3 or 3.30) were finished.

And again: According to Mr. Stephens the taxable property of the province is $500,000,000, of which the Protestants own $130,500,000; and as has been justly pointed out, one reason of our poor support of schools is the Protestants are being taxed to keep up Roman Catholic schools. If a grant of $200,000 is given by the government for general education, according to the population the Roman Catholics get $175,000 and the Protestants $25,000. If it were distributed according to the sources of the grant the Roman Catholics would get $148,000 and the Protestants $52,000, or more than twice what they would otherwise get. That is the Protestants are paying about as much money as they get for the support of Roman Catholic schools also. It would be better for us if Mr. White's (Megantic) proposition could be carried out to the full and tax Protestant property for Protestant education alone.

L. M. ENGLAND.

Richmond, Aug. 21.

MUSCLES FULL OF PAIN,

You were overheated, cooled too quickly, and caught cold. Cure comes quickly by rubbing on Polson's Nerviline. This penetrating liniment never fails. Large bottles for 25c.

THE REV. DR. ROBSON.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Some weeks since an illustrated article on the Rev. Dr. Robson, of Vancouver, appeared in the columns of the 'Daily Witness.' One of the representations of Dr. Robson particularly attracted my attention because it was the face as I saw it in a little country church on the Castleton circuit, Northumberland county, Ontario, in September, 1871. On that particular Sunday morning I listened for the first time to a Methodist preacher in the person of Ebenezer Robson, and frequently thereafter, and as it was he who laid his hand on my head and said, 'Be a good boy and you may yet be a minister,' an impression was made which I have never forgotten. So your article prompted me to write to this man of God to cheer him by acknowledging an obligation incurred so long ago. His reply to my letter is just at hand, and as it will be interesting to some of your readers, I give it herewith with a few reservations of personal references:

Your favor of the 19th ult. was a true surprise and a great pleasure to me and brought back many memories of good people now within the veil. Aided by it I remember the Sunday morning service in Providence Church and the request I made then, or later, of the boys. This I do well remember that the three boys that had just come to reside in the neighborhood answered the Scripture questions I put from the pulpit better than any others there.

Well! well! . . . I had wholly forgotten the introduction, 'Lord, when saw we thee?' I had wholly forgotten that my younger brother George had ever heard me preach, until, in a San Francisco hotel in 1866. I read in his experience on the occasion of his reception into the ministry the statement that he was led to Christ by a sermon preached by his brother then a missionary in British Columbia. George was the first minister stationed on the Castleton circuit in 1867 and my immediate predecessor there, a very useful man who literally wore himself out by an eight years' ministry and died in my arms in the Castleton parsonage in 1870.

. . . . . .

Many thanks for your thoughtful kindness in cheering the heart of the old man who is watching the western sun as it sinks towards the horizon over the broad Pacific.

And now shall I make a small recompense for your kindness by a reminiscence or two re St. John's and the same old church, the cut of which occupies the corner of your sheet?

On Sunday, Aug. 15, 1858, I preached my first sermon in your town, having come down from Montreal where I was assistant to the Rev. John Gemley, in Great St. James Street Church (my first conference appointment), to assist the Rev. G. H. Davis, of St. Johns and Chambly mission, he being on the Chambly end that day. I was billeted with a man from the States who was engaged in the pottery at St. Johns. During the day he entertained me by telling me of the spiritual death which existed in the church—no class, no prayer-meeting, and scarcely the memory of a revival. I got a bad fit of blues. At the evening service there were 72 present. The burden of the Lord came upon me. I preached from 'Prepare to meet thy God,' and invited all as far as possible to remain to a prayer-meeting. Only three left and they had to cross over the river. I came down from the pulpit, gown and all, and at once invited seekers forward. Fourteen came to the communion rail and I got the officials, including the potter, inside with me to aid. What a time we had. Such earnest penitence; such importunate prayer mingled with praise! Five were saved before we closed. Preached in St. Johns again morning and evening. The people seemed profited, but I had a poor time. Text: 'Come . . . all ye that labor.' Four came. Friday, Nov. 5, spent in St. Johns; preachd on Isa. xlv. 32; 10 or 12 forward seeking salvation.

Sunday, Nov. 7.—Preached morning and evening—a time of special blessing. Many came forward and God's children had unusual power in prayer—three saved.

Monday, Nov. 8.—Preached again. Text: John vi. 47. One man was converted while I was preaching. Was it a Mr. McPherson? The same man showed me through the pottery just after Lord and Lady Dufferin had been through it in 1869. I think he was a lame man but his heart at any rate leapt for joy on the night of Nov. 8, 1858.

When I returned with my invalid wife in 1866, the Quarterly Official Board of St. Johns (1867) requested my appointment to their church, promising that if the request were granted they would become independent. They were then receiving I think $300 from the mission fund. But I was not sent and never again visited the town, save to a district meeting in 1869 I believe.

Now, dear brother, if this seems like glorying in self I must have made a fool of myself. Pardon me. It is risky to wake up an old soldier as you have done.

Sunday, July 22, '06—Walked 15 miles, rode, 10, preached three times, baptized 1; met a big black bear on the back trail. We are both alive yet.

Yesterday (Aug. 12) I preached three times, made 7 calls and walked 9 miles. Oh how good to be able to do a little more work for the Master before the sun goes down! God bless your work and self and family.

Your faithfully,

E. ROBSON.

Dr. Robson's present address is 201 Ninth avenue, Vancouver, B.C. As this is his jubilee year in the ministry, he is endeavoring to celebrate it by assisting in the building of the Robson Memorial Church at Epworth, B.C., a suburb of Vancouver. The church is to cost about $3,500, and the desire is to open it free of debt. I have no doubt that Dr. Robson would be glad to hear from any who remember his former work, and would wish to assist in his latest effort.

W. BOWMAN TUCKER.

St. Johns, Que., Aug. 21, 1906.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—For the preservation of the salubrity of our public parks, would it not be desirable to suggest to those delightful little casual parties of picnickers who bide a wee with lunch baskets in these sweet shrines of nature that they should carry away with them all of the shattered fragments, and thus leave a clean spot for future pilgrimages?

I notice that the medical journals are calling attention to the dangers of such chance corruption, and I hope that the jolly nomads will take note—

'Before decay's effacing fingers
Have swept the lines where beauty lingers.'

Finally: would it not be worth while to have a few warning placards put up by the City Council?

WM. A. ROWLAND.

Montreal, Aug. 21, 1906.

LAKE WINNIPEG AND REGION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Having just returned from a trip to Lake Winnipeg, I have thought that a few lines from my pen descriptive of that region, which is comparatively little known in the East, might be of interest to some of your readers. I left Chicago by the C. N. W. for St. Paul, Minn., where I took the Soo line for the first time, in going to Winnipeg, having on previous occasions taken other routes, and I must say that I was so pleased with that road that I would not think of taking any other in the future, should I have occasion to visit that country again. The road-bed, in my opinion, is smoother than in the other roads, and the cars are much finer. So much for the road. I am sorry I can not speak in the same spirit of commendation of the men at the new station at Winnipeg. I allude to those who had the management and handling of the baggage. To say the least, their treatment of the people who came in contact with them was, to put it mildly, aggravating in the extreme. For instance, when I showed my baggage cheque to three or four different men in the baggage-room, who appeared to be disengaged at the time, with the enquiry 'Where shall I go to get this baggage?' they passed me by without so much as a grunt or a glance to show that they had even heard my question. I must say that having been familiar with the universal courtesy of the men at other parts of the road, this was a revelation to me. I did not see any tips change hands; but it was pretty broadly hinted by parties who live in Winnipeg that if you wanted to get your baggage attended to you would have to put your hand in your pocket around that station. Perhaps this has been brought about by so many English people visiting there, who are in the habit of giving tips at every turn at home.

It was two years since I last visited Winnipeg, and I was amazed at the progress that was visible in and about the city in that short time—the completion of the great Canadian Pacific Railway Depot, and the Grand Hotel, the Union Bank ten-story building, the 'Free Press' Building, and many others of a less pretentious nature, not forgetting Eaton's great departmental store, which, I hear, has made such a revolution in prices in nearly every line of the trade.

At Winnipeg I was joined by my son, and the following morning we left for West Selkirk, where we had to wait for two days for a boat to take us to Lake Winnipeg. Selkirk is rather a pretty little town situated on the west bank of the Red River. It seems a very quiet place after the hurry and bustle of Winnipeg; but I understand that there is a very extensive business carried on in fish and lumber. The fish, which are principally white fish, pickerel, and sturgeon, are caught in nets by the fishermen on the lake, and are collected by six or seven steamers belonging to the different fish companies, packed in ice and shipped fresh to all parts of Canada and the United States, many of them coming ot this city. Indeed, I am told that the lake has been so depleted of its finny inhabitants that the Government has been obliged to restrict the operations of the different companies, so as to prevent the complete destruction of the fish. They have also erected a fish-hatchery at West Selkirk; but owing to an accident, whereby all the young fry were frozen last season, it was not in operation when I was there. There is a large saw-mill at Selkirk, two or three quite good hotels, and several good stores. The C. P. R. runs near the town, and the electric railway from Winnipeg runs through the principal street, and it is said that the Grand Trunk Pacific will cross the Red River at an island about a mile below the city, so that Selkirk may become quite an important place in the near future. It is still the head of navigation on the river, as the Government has for some unaccountable reason not proceeded with the work at St. Andrew's Rapids, which will allow the steamers and other boats to ascend the river to Winnipeg, and thus make it the head of navigation, instead of Selkirk, which is about 23 miles further down the stream. Mr. Sifton promised several years ago to have this work done (of course, at election time), and I understand that it has not even been begun yet. We took the steamer 'Viking, for the lake, and arrived at Gull Harbor—or I should say Hecla—three miles from the harbor, where we stopped to obtain a small boat to take us to our destination, which was Black Island. We were very courteously received by the Rev. Mr. O. V. Gisleson, the Icelandic minister, who furnished us with a small sailing boat, to take us across the channel from Big Island to Black Island, and after partaking of a substantial breakfast and a up of coffee a la Iceland, we started on our trip to the island. We arrived at Hecla at a very sad time, as the Rev. Mr. Gisleson had just buried his son-in-law, Captain Stevenson, who was drowned from the steamer 'Viking' a few days previously. Captain Stevenson was very well spoken of by his acquaintances, and counted one of the best captains on the lake. He left a wife (daughter of the Icelandic minister) and three little girls.

Our destination being to the great iron deposits on Black Island, we crossed the channel from Big Island and followed the shore to Red Rock (as the deposit is called), about eight miles to the east side of the island. On our arrival we selected a site for our camp on a rising ground about half a mile from the mine; here we pitched out tent, spread our mosquito netting and proceeded to stow our paraphernalia; and having lighted a fire on the beach, we prepared our well-earned supper, which consisted of fried ham and eggs, broiled partridge, boiled potatoes, marmalade, delicious bread and butter and coffee, which was not so bad for our first meal on the island. By the time we got through supper and straightened things up for the night it was nearly dark and almost ten o'clock p.m., so we retired for the night. On awaking in the morning I looked at my watch and was amazed to find that we had slept nearly twelve hours, as it was ten minutes to ten o'clock. Was it the effect of over-fatigue of the previous day or was it the wonderful effect of that pure northern air, or both combined? We were soon on foot, and having partaken of a substantial breakfast, we proceeded to Red Rock, so called from its red color, it being composed of a solid rock of red hematite iron ore, twenty feet high, which can be seen for miles across the lake. It is now the property of the Anglo-American Iron & Steel Company, and it contains many millions of tons of very pure hematite ore, in sight. This ore assays over fifty percent of metallic iron and is free from phosphorus and sulphur; making it an unusually valuable deposit and the adjoining rocks have recently been assayed and found to contain all the elements necessary for a flux for the ore, besides a considerable percentage of iron, while the island is covered with a very heavy growth of trees suitable for making charcoal to smelt the iron when the company begins operations. We remained upon the island for a week and had an opportunity to examine this great iron deposit very thoroughly and satisfy ourselves as to the veracity of the statements made about it by other interested persons. We were able to prove, by actual measurement, the height of the ore bank to be twenty feet, instead of fifteen feet, as it had been stated to be. This five feet of ore greatly increases the amount of ore said to be in sight and adds to the value of the deposit.

After spending a delightful week on the island, we returned to Hecla and Gull harbor, where we remained for three days waiting for a steamboat to convey us back to Selkirk; we lodged at the house of Mr. Davis, where we were very hospitably entertained, although his was not a regular hotel or boarding-house. While at Gull Harbor we had an opportunity of seeing a good deal of the natives and I must say that we were very favorably impressed by them. They appeared to be a hard-working and industrious people, in the line of business to which they were accustomed, viz., fishing, boat-making, etc. We found them polite and obliging, some of them could speak a little English and most of them could understand what was said to them, though they seemed a little diffident about trying to speak. Most of the young people, however, could speak English quite fluently and seemed proud to talk it with any one who came along. It is good for one who is proud of his country to see how happy and comfortable these people are in their new home, and how they appreciate their bettered condition here; and I doubt if it could be possible to have a better class of settlers for that country than the honest and hardy Islanders.

They are anxiously looking forward to the time when the works at Iron Mine on Black Island will be in operation, as they will then have plenty of work, besides fishing, in making charcoal for the company, especially in the winter months, when there is no other work to be had.

Big Island, which is about twenty miles long and twelve wide, is pretty closely settled by Icelanders; but Black Island, which is farther out in the lake, is twelve miles long and about eight miles broad, has no settlers at all. Lake Winnipeg is over three hundred miles long; but it is one of the narrowest of the great inland lakes. The C. P. R. has now a branch line which runs to a place called The Beach, about twenty-five miles from the mouth of the Red River, which is rapidly becoming a resort for the fashionable Winnipeggers in the hot summer months, and on our way from the lake we met a train full of them returning from spending Sunday there.

I am afraid that I have already made this letter too long so I will conclude by saying that we returned home quite delighted with our trip to Lake Winnipeg.

A. P.

WHY PROTESTANTS LEAVE QUEBEC.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Why do we leave this fine country? I will try to tell you why. A newly married couple arrive from the Old Country. They wander away to the northern limits of the settlements. The seigneur or the government gives them a homestead on easy terms. They settle on it and build a house and clear the land. By the time the family is grown enough to go to school they find that it is impossible to have other than a Roman Catholic education. The English settlers are too far apart to have a Protestant school. Year by year the fear of being absorbed by the surrounding Romanists increases and at last there is to be faced the certainty of their sons and daughters marrying into a different religion. This fear becomes a panic and they sell out and go west to their own people. Or else they do as the McLeans, the McLarens, the Puglis and others have done on the north shore. Said one of them to me: 'I am Scotch. I speak no English, and I am a Catholic. My father was a Protestant and we could not convert him till he got to be very old, then we converted him.' There is hope for us, but it is far off. When once the west is filled up the English immigrant will have to settle here. Why are the homestead regulations for Quebec not published in the papers, like those for the North-West?

JOHN FORD.

Portneuf, Aug. 22, 1906.

THE ARK OF GOD.

Is It in Danger?

BY JOHN NINNIS.

(Bible Christian, England.)

Text: 'And the ark of God was taken; and the two sons of Eli, Hophni and Phinehas, were slain. And there ran a man of Benjamin out of the army and came to Shiloh the same day, with his clothes rent and with earth upon his head. And when he came, lo, Eli sat upon a seat by the wayside watching: for his heart trembled for the ark of God.'—I. Samuel iv. 11-13.

This Scripture relates to a fierce battle which took place between the Philistines and Israel, when the Philistines were sorely defeated. It came as a great disappointment, and they professed to be filled with surprise that the Lord had permitted it. Feeling the reverse very much, they began at once to cast about in their minds for a remedy, and, contemplating a second battle, they said: 'We will fetch the ark of the covenant, for when it cometh among us it will save us out of the hands of our enemies.' It came. But what purpose did it serve? We will see.

The Ark of the Covenant.—It was an oblong chest, three feet nine inches long, and two feet three inches deep and broad. Inside and out it was covered with plates of gold, and at each corner on the lid was the golden image of a cherub facing inward; the centre of the cover to which these angels pointed was the mercy seat. Within were deposited the two tables of the law of the covenant, and it was from these that the ark took its name. In it, too, were the golden omer—a Hebrew measure—containng manna, and also Aaron's rod that budded. It was made in the wilderness by express Divine command, and was located in the ancient Jewish tabernacle, and from the time of Joshua to that of Eli the ark was at Shiloh, a city in the tribe of Ephraim.

Symbolically.—It was the symbol of the Divine Presence and token of the power of their covenant with God. The Lord had been pleased to manifest himself in a special manner at the mercy seat. It took the form of the Shekinah cloud. On various occasions he had accompanied the ark and conspicuous deliverances were brought, and so to their minds it pledged his certain favor and help. In this they most superstitiously believed. The ark of God is still with them. How may we describe it? Like the ark of the covenant it includes the Holy Word. The Bible is not the entire ark of God. A lady writing to a London minister during the past winter about certain Scriptures which seemed strangely explained, entreated him to 'Spare the ark of God.' He replied: 'The Bible is not the ark of God.' In that he was right; but we are equally right when we say it is a part of it. The tables of the law were a large part of the ark of the covenant. The Bible is not everything in religion, but it is a great deal. In a sentence, God's ark in the world today may be described as His Holy Word, his sacred Church, and the cause of religion generally. All that represents him religiously may be said to constitute God's ark.

The Ark in Danger.—(a) It was in danger from without. Philistinian feet were in pursuit of it, and Philistnian hands meant to capture and control it. Those people have been described as 'invaders' and 'wanderers.' In their war ventures they were most energetic, and made incessant raids upon their neighbors. Their religion was paganism, and they worshipped Dagon and other idols. This gives us an opportunity to emphasize the fact that the outward forces against religion to-day are numerous and mighty. We cannot afford to indulge in an optimism that forgets that sin and the devil are as real as ever. They are with us, and in their most subtle and destructive forms. Let no one ostrich-like refuse to look at the dangers and then conclude that there are none. There are many, and though history shows that we have not suffered chiefly from without, the present day evils must not be under-estimated.

But Israel's danger was chiefly from within. Really from its protessed friends, from those in charge of the ark. In this connection a painful personal reference must be made. Think, first, of Eli himself. 'No picture of idolatry or treachery in the time of the Judges can compare with what was permitted in his family at Shiloh.' His sons were vile and he restrained them not. They made encroachments upon the constitution, and his remonstrances were as feeble as they were few. He spoke against it, it is true, but not in proper tone. Neither did his corrections, such as they were, come in good time. Early in the days of their misdeeds he should have frowned upon them. He should have been a resisting and controlling force, but he seemed to have been neither. Eli was not a bad man, but a parent of the indulging and conniving type, a person that is always dangerous to the home and to society at large. He had a father's affection, but he lacked authority. Christian discipline in the family will do more for the stability and spirituality of the Church than volumes of sermons or reams of argument. Eli trembled. He knew what his great mistake had been, that he had not upheld the sacredness of his priestly office in his own family circle. It is a sad spectacle when a man shows that as priest he has a mission to other families and has none to his own. As father, priest, and judge he was a failure, and so he endangered the ark of God. Think of the personal aspect of the matter, further, as it relates to Eli's sons. They were slain. This was permitted as a protest against the life they were living. They were in the priestly order, and should have discharged their functions conscientiously. They, however, attempted to perform religious duties with a hand that was worse than secular. It was wicked, and God would not have it. Trouble after trouble came, until it was a scene of dismay and defeat. In this God makes it plain that sacred institutions must be directed by sanctified persons. Because this has been disregarded, many of our Church efforts have been paralyzed and our spiritual success curtailed. Those who preach the Word, teach the children, and lead the psalmody of the sanctuary, should experimentally know God. If other than right-minded men administed God's Church, there will always be danger. The cause of religion cannot be better served than by maintaining personally a high state of grace, and then commanding our household and children after us. In the weakness of Eli, and in the wickedness of his sons, we can see how greatly Israel was in danger from within.

But the ark was not in danger from within on personal grounds only; there were other dangers that may be described as ceremonial. This incident comes as a sidelight and as a warning on the question of ritual. Use everything you can as a real aid to worship, but don't forget that all ritual has its perils and always had. The men of Israel relied upon the ark rather than upon God, and the men who bore the ark were slain, with about thirty thousand others. Ritual enslaves, but God delivers. Give good heed, then, to the dangers of the ark of God, to their sources and subtlety, specially guarding it from perils within.

God's Care of the Ark.—How fascinating are those Scriptures which put before us the peculiar manner in which the Ark was preserved! Whilst in both battles Israel was defeated, the ark was uninjured. When captured the Philistines took it off to the Temple of Dagon at Ashdod, and set it up by their god Dagon. Next morning it was found that the idol had fallen before the ark and was broken to pieces. The Philistines themselves were smitten with a disease, and the people of Ashdod refused to allow the Ark to stay any longer. Then the Philistines held a council, and after considering what should be done with the Ark, decided to send it to Gath. They did so, with the result that its inhabitants were also smitten with a loathsome disease. From thence it was taken to Ekron, and the people cried, 'We shall be slain.' The disease, as they anticipated, came upon them as well. After seven months' changing the ark from place to place, the Philistines decided to send it back to Israel, accompanied with an offering. And so the ark was preserved. The French Protestants have as a symbol an anvil with broken hammers lying about it, which contains this inscription:—

Hammer away, ye hostile bands;
Your hammers break, God's anvil stands.

Yes, God can take care of his own ark. From this we observe that those who show excessive anxiety for the safety of the ark to-day may well spare themselves. Their chief concern should be about their own condition. Who are those Eli-like who do the trembling? Usually the weak and faithless. It doesn't require much strength to tremble. To the minds of many the prevalent Biblical criticism and exegesis are most ominous. Will the ark survive? they tremblingly ask. Such a history as the Bible has, and the fact that it is translated into over four hundred languages and dialects, that saints read it and sinners respect it, make it quite unnecessary for us to fear for its safety. Revelation can never suffer because of the advance of science. They are but different developments of one great system emanating from the same Infinite Mind. Nature is God's, and the Bible is God's, and they converge to the same point—namely, the instruction of the race concerning the wisdom and goodness of the Father and the redemption of the world by the Son. In that there is nothing to tremble over. Scientific philosophy, whether by the name of Monism or any other name, can never destroy the Christian faith or even undermine in part the religious edifice of which Christ is the sure foundation.

God can preserve his own ark, as the Reformation shows and as the men of the 'Mayflower' and the Scottish Covenanters show. The whole history of the Church is but one unbroken story of the wonderful way in which God has preserved his own. But as his servants, it is our imperative business to co-operate with him in continuing the Church in her safety and strength. And how can this be most effectively done? First, by registering our own personal religious life up to the height of our privilege in Christ Jesus. Secondly, by a greater intensity and a fuller devotion to the work of saving men, especially those of our own families. Let me add a brief prayer which appears in one of Wesley's hymns:

Jesus, let all Thy servants shine
Illustrious as the sun;
And bright with borrowed rays Divine,
Their glorious circuit run.

Beyond the reach of mortals, spread
Their light wherever they go;
And heavenly influences shed
On all the world below.

As the bright Sun of Righteousness
Their healing wings display,
And let their lustre still increase
Unto the perfect day.

Hawthorne buds are known among English children as 'bread and cheese,' and are sometimes eaten by them. They have, however, poisonous qualities, due to the presence of calcium oxalate, and the other day a girl at Penrith died after eating some.

Hood's

Sarsaparilla is unquestionably the greatest blood and liver medicine known. It positively and permanently cures every humor, from Pimples to Scrofula. It is the Best.

Blood Medicine.

"AN EXCELLENT FOOD,
admirably adapted to the wants of infants."
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Neave's Food
For Infants Invalids, And The Aged.

GOLD MEDAL, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, London, 1900.

DR. BARNARDO says—

"We have already used Neave's Food in two of our homes: Babies' Castle and the Village Home, and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory."— July 27th, 1901.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

A SECOND VOLUME OF HUTTON'S ESSAYS.

Lovers of literature are indebted to Miss Elizabeth Roscoe for another volume of selections from the critical essays of the late Richard Holt Hutton. 'Brief Literary Criticisms,' by Richard Holt Hutton (The MacMillan Company, price $1.50), consists, like the former issue, of articles from the 'Spectator' on many and varied subjects. Two essays on the great economist, Mr. Walter Bagehot, are added from the paper of which he had been the illustrious editor. The 'Whimsical Creations' of Dickens's humor, the 'delicate literary miniature painting' of Miss Austen, the 'humorous wonder' of Carlyle, the 'skill and delicacy and discriminating felicity' of the poetry of Newman and Matthew Arnold are but indications of the variety of subjects touched upon by the master hand. To many of the essays a special interest is added by the fact that they were written immediately on the publication of some important work or, oftener, on the death of the author, and so give the best contemporary opinion of his position in literature to compare with the estimation in which he is held now that his personal influence is no more felt. Nothing more clearly illustrates the sound literary judgment, the good sense, which Mr. Hutton so appreciated in others and which established him in the high position he occupied for many years, than the exactness with which he judges the value and status of the work he criticises as these are regarded by a later generation. But he is even happier in his judgment of the men, and women themselves. His kindly insight and appreciation are here most clearly marked. Some of the most interesting essays are those dealing with letters and journals, as interpreting most truly the motive and character of their writers. 'Dorothy Wordsworth's Scotch Journal,' in its 'complete simplicity' and 'active human interest,' reveals the devoted sister of whom the poet writes,—

She gave me eyes, she gave me ears,
And humble cares and delicate fears,
A heart the fountain of sweet tears,
And love and thought and joy.

The high esteem in which Mr. Hutton holds Sir Walter Scott, whom he places next to Shakespeare among English writers, appears repeatedly throughout the volume, but it is to his journal the highest tribute is paid. 'The large, sunny, good sense, . . . the mighty and sober will' there most clearly appear:

It is true tragedy . . . . the story of a great intellectual and moral struggle, ending in defeat, but in defeat in which there is absolutely no personal failure, no conscious yielding of a single inch of ground, no concession to weakness, no self-deception, no shrinking form the truth, no despondency, and no ostentation of pretended indifference. Everywhere you see the same large, clear insight, the same large, genial nature, the same indomitable resolution, the same sober suffering, the same calm fortitude, the same frank determination to face the worst, and do the best . . . Scott would hardly have been persuaded that in many respects this private journal was his greatest work,—and, of course, imaginatively speaking, it is far from his greatest work, but it is certainly the work which is more likely to subdue other minds . . . . . to that spirit of deep resignation and grave resolve . . . . than anything he had written in the heyday of poetic inspiration and of dazzling imaginative triumphs.

In an interesting little review of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's translation of 'Amiel's Journal,' the author compares, or rather, contrasts the temper of mind therein shown with that of Clough. Clough, like Amiel, carried on a life-long conflict between thought and feeling, and, like him, felt the terror of embarrassing himself by all sorts of ties with the narrowness and imperfections of the human lot.' The outcome of the struggle is different in the two cases. Amiel dreaded and avoided practical life lest its responsibilities, his 'moral nightmares' should make demands upon him which he could not fulfil without interfering with a life of thought and reverie:

He longed to free himself from the narrow shell of his own individuality,' but was tied down to his narrower life by one string which he could not ignore . . . . . Grief brought home to him the strict limits of his own individuality as nothing else brought them home.

To Clough, on the contrary, his feelings were the illusions which lured him from the firm ground of the 'mossy heights of abstraction.' The inability of these two men to reconcile the two spheres of mental life formed a barrier which neither surmounted in their intellectual life:

No man ever yet did great work in the world without hampering the free play of his intellect. And yet it is no paradox to say that no man ever yet had the highest command of his intellect who had not, times without number, hampered its free play, in order that he might enter more deeply into the deeper relations of the human heart.

A study of somewhat similar nature is the review of Tollemache's sketch of the late Master of Balliol, Jowett, whose 'head was the head of a sceptic, his heart the heart of a saint. Mr. Hutton says:

In the present state of English religion nothing is more remarkable than the almost equal balance in many minds between Tennyson's 'Two Voices.' . . . . . Jowett was always attempting to reconcile the language of the higher voice to the lower, but always failed in the attempt.

His aim was 'not to pitch his standard too high for the present age,' to interest his students in material success without losing sight of man's higher ends:

Yet Jowett's heart sometimes completely mastered his head. In the singularly touching and much more than pathetic message which he sent to the college from his sick-bed in October, 1891, the higher of Tennyson's 'Two Voices' is heard in lovely supremacy, and there is no attempt at all to reconcile it with the lower voices. It seems to embody the whole drift of the Apostle John's language: 'The world passeth away and the best thereof, but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever.'

Among the many good things in 'Brief Literary Criticisms' it is difficult to choose the best. The entire collection is one of the intellectual treats of the year.

LITERARY NOTES.

ON RUSSIA.

Black deceit and cunning cruelty are among the charges brought against the Russian authorities by Henry W. Nevinson, in 'The Dawn in Russia.' (Harper Brothers.) A man with all his sympathies openly on the side of the oppressed Mr. Nevinson had every opportunity to see the situation as they saw it, and was admitted almost unreservedly into the secret meetings of the discontented. He has no apology for the government that has tricked and crushed the people in its struggle to maintain its rule, and feels small doubt of the issue of the struggle. As the 'Westminster Gazette' says:

It can be but a question of time—the Moscow revolutionaries said after their failure that theirs was only a full-dress rehearsal. Their flimsy barricades were run up without a notion of the strategy of street fighting, nevertheless they fought it out staunchly when all hope was gone. They were disillusioned as to the fraternizing of the soldiers, but according to the latest intelligence, and a significant page in Mr. Nevinson's book that seems likely to come. For he witnessed the return to Moscow of the advance-guard of the demoralized Manchurian army, and nothing could have served better the cause of the Revolution than the reception of the wounded and travel-worn warriors. The Reservists were summarily dismissed to swell the ranks of the beggars and to be apostles of sedition in the villages which send the recruits to the army.

A GREAT MIND.

Frederick Scott Oliver has produced a remarkable study of one of the greatest men of United States history in 'Alexander Hamilton: An Essay on American Union.' (London: A. Constable & Co.) The work of evolving a great nation out of scattered and widely diverse states fell largely to him and although his success was phenomenal it fell short of his great optimism and as he saw his carefully thought out plans hampered and mutilated, as was inevitable, by men who had not his large grasp of affairs. 'Like a boy who has dreamed a dream, but cannot prevail with men to accept it in all its glorious symmetry, he came to despair of the consequences to a world containing so much obstruction and so many fools.' The presentation of a great and attractive personality is not, however, Mr. Oliver's only object, he has a lesson for the statesmen of the day in the British Empire, as the 'Spectator' points out:

The final chapters are devoted to a comparison of the conditions which confronted Hamilton with those before the British people to-day, and an eloquent sermon on the text of Imperial unity. Mr. Oliver's book seems to us the most brilliant piece of political biography, which has appeared in England for many years. A clear and vigorous style, wit, urbanity, a high sense of the picturesque, and a remarkable power of character-drawing raised much of it to the rank of a literary masterpiece. But he is also the propagandist with a creed to preach, and a moral to point, and this dual character is apt now and then to spoil the proportion of his narrative. For ourselves, however, we do not regret one sentence of these digressions, for from start to finish the argument never loses grip, and many of the generalizations are as wisely conceived as they are brilliantly expressed.

A STUDY OF LINCOLN.

The one who most prominently carried on the work of Alexander Hamilton in later days was Lincoln, to whom his country can never offer too great a tribute. Although there have been many and some good biographies of Lincoln, such a book as 'Lincoln, Master of Men,' by Alonzo Rothschild (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Co.) covers the ground in a way peculiar to itself. It is as the sub-title reads, 'A study in character,' and considers Lincoln's relation with those around him, and in particular with his subordinates in office. The space given to the account of his rise is somewhat overburdened with anecdote, but as the New York 'Post' says:—'When one passes into the group of chapters treating of Lincoln's official relations with Seward, Chase, and Stanton, the substantial value and strength of the author's study at this point is so evident as to reduce to comparative insignificance any unfavorable impression received at the start.'

THE THAMES.

The idle vacationer who paddles a lazy canoe up a peaceful little river or over the broad surface of one of the northern lakes may like to know how they do these things in England, in default of our large solitudes. Let him apply to Mr. Henry Wellington Wack, who may not be able to take one so far from the haunts of man, but is able to convince his reader that there is no more delightful vacation trip than may be had 'In Thamesland.' (G. P. Putnam's Sons.) There is plenty of time to tell the many stories that crowd around the old historic names, and the book is full of illustrations that bear out the author's claims for the beauty of his subject.

Another book on the same river is 'The Silvery Thames.' (London: Alf. Cooke, Limited). The guide in this case is Mr. Walter Jerrold, and the illustrations reproduced by the three-color process are the work of Ernest W. Haslehurst. The Thames abounds in temptations for the brush of the artist, and the sixty illustrations are the work of a careful hand.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

A writer from whom much might yet have been reasonably expected has passed away in the person of Mrs. Pearl Craigie, familiarly known by her pseudonym of 'John Oliver Hobbes.' She died suddenly at the home of her father, John M. Richards, on the 12th of August. There is universal regret at the news of this unexpected end to a life whose literary achievements, while already great, had much promise of better work to come.

Sir Arthur Conon Doyle has received the sympathy of many friends in the recent loss of his wife. They had been married for some twenty years.

The late Dr. Walter Reed, whose services in the suppression of yellow fever were so remarkable, has received some fitting remembrance of his work in a biography by Howard A. Kelley, professor of gynecological surgery in Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Reed died at the age of fifty-one, and had devoted a large part of his life to the study of the disease in whose suppression he was so successful. The story of his experiments, 'Walter Reed and Yellow Fever' (McClure, Phillips & Co.) contains much of more than only biographical interest.

ON OTHER WATERS.

Another river of an entirely different character serves Mr. Edwin M. Bacon for his subject. 'The Connecticut River and the Valley of the Connecticut: Three Hundred and Fifty Miles from Mountain to Sea' (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons) is necessarily treated in quite different style. The early history of the first English settlers is quite turbulent enough, and the scenery through which the river flows is worth describing. The New York 'Tribune' says:—

The Connecticut was, in fact, the first river in the country to be improved by canals, and one of its sons, John Fitch, was the first man 'to apply steam successfully to the propulsion of vessels through water.' Two hundred miles up the river, in the Vermont village of Fairlee, is deposited the model of the engine of the first American steamboat propelled by paddle wheels, invented by another Connecticut Valley man, Captain Samuel Morey.

TWAIN AGAIN.

The New York 'Tribune' passes on another of Mark Twain's stories that may be of service to the prosperous farmer if the crops turn out as they promise:

'There was a man,' he said, 'back Iowa way who was so pleased with an advertisement in the local paper that he wrote the following testimonial letter to the editor:—

"'Mr. Editor, Sir: After selling all I could, giving barrels away, stuffing my hogs till they would eat no more, I still had, last fall, about two hundred tons of big, juicy, fine flavored apples left on my hands. I inserted in your valuable paper an ad. that I was willing to send free a barrel of picked fruit, freight paid in advance by me, to any one who would apply, there being, of course, no charge for the barrel. You will hardly credit it, but that little 40 cent ad. cleared out my whole stock of apples, and I could have disposed of five times the quantity on the same terms."'

A BOOK IN FAVOR.

The hold which Mrs. Margaret Deland's characters in 'Old Chester' have taken on her readers has been unmistakably expressed in the call for her latest book, 'The Awakening of Helena Richie. (New York: Harper & Brothers.) The story is characterized by the reviews as showing the better class of American novel, and its charm is well expressed in the words of a tribute to the author by A. Emerson Palmer, in the New York 'Times.'

Since Trollope wove his spell round Barsetshire
The charméd world of fiction has not known
A place more real than thy Old Chester town.
How faithful are thy portraits, and how dear
The people, quaint and lovable and queer!
Surely, methinks, these characters have grown
In actual life, not in thy brain alone,
And thou hast painted what thine eyes saw clear.

In sooth we know Ben Wright and all his kin,
Martha and William, others not a few,
David, original in thought and sin,
And her whose soul has just been born anew.
No strangers, but our neighbors, these folk are,
Then, best of all, good Doctor Lavendar!

REVIEWED BOOKS FOR SALE.

For the convenience of our readers any book reviewed in these columns may be ordered through us at Montreal booksellers' prices, plus postage, which for an ordinary cloth-bound novel comes to ten cents. Price of book and approximate postage to be remitted when ordering

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers,
'Witness' Block, Montreal

CONCEIT OF ESKIMOS.

(From Gustav Kobbe's 'Down on the Labrador,' in the September 'Century.')

The missionaries tell me that the Eskimos are a most conceited race, and that their own opinion of their musical gifts is very high. The first time the missionary's wife of whom I have spoken played on the piano for them, they exclaimed, 'She plays almost as well as we.' This conceit of the Eskimos makes the missionaries' task very difficult. What can a teacher accomplish when his pupils think they know more than he? The Eskimos do not even attempt to argue, but simply shrug their shoulders and say with a supercilious smile, 'That may be so in your opinion, but—' And so, in spite of nearly a hundred and thirty years of religious training, many of them are still only quasi-Christians, and the traveller may still pick up curious bits of heathen folk-lore among them. The missionaries have, however, undoubtedly wrought wonders; for to them is due every advance toward civilization made in this howling wilderness. The Huskies have been taught cleanliness to a certain degree.

PILES
Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbours about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.
DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

Red Rose Tea
"is good tea"

Just notice the color—a rich amber, which is always a token of quality.

Sold by the best grocers in Canada

T. H. ESTABROOKS, ST. JOHN, N. B. WINNIPEG.
TORONTO, 2 WELLINGTON ST., E.

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.'

'High moon in August over all the land
The very air is palpitant with heat,
And the wide landscape in a languorous swoon
Lies as if bound by some enchanter's spell;
The robin intermits its cheery tune;
And roams no more by fragrant croft or dell—
When August wanes.'

During all the long years of this Hillside garden there has never been such a season of continued drought as that through which we have passed since the first week in June.

Like water withheld from a thirsty child it was grevious to see the plants mutely suffering from want of it, and the earth parched around them. The shrubs have ripened and shrivelled their leaves almost to dropping, and the pansies have long since given up trying to live.

After such a season one can better appreciate the allusions in the inspired writings to 'trees planted by rivers of water,' to 'wells springing up,' and to refreshing showers. With what intense eager longing we have looked for a cloud 'little as a human hand,' but often only a few drops of the coveted rain came our way, the rest going to more fortunate localities.

How tired we became of the puns on the weather, of the idea of a 'pleasure trip to the pole,' of being willing to accept the 'cold shoulder,' and of longing for the 'winter of discontent,' and still the sun shone relentlessly, regardless of the fact that some people call this a 'cold world.'

The Golden Glow looks hot and tired, but not suffering meekly like some of the less robust flowers, and the Scarlet Geraniums gaily revel in the heat. But many tender things have become weary, and laid down their lives in the unequal fight, and even the grass is brown on the lawn; and yet there are sections of country where there has been too much rain, reminding me of a remark a dear old lady often made that—'Things are not evenly divided in this world.'

But after all, one must be prepared to take the good with the bad in weather as well as other things. When we were looking for clouds to bring us rain an adventurous maiden coming in a row boat across the lake, sympathized with us, but hoped it wouldn't rain till she reached home, and I mentally repeated: 'The boat's aground— But Susan's bonnet, Don't let a drop of water on it.'

The apples are dropping prematurely, a serious loss to the fruit-grower; the beans have ripened hastily, and the cabbages are said to be headless, but as our friends over the line remark:

'Its bully for the corn.'

CULTURE OF GRAPE VINES.

Amateur.—It is generally allowed that a rocky hill slope is best for grapes, but they can be grown in almost any soil provided it is not a wet place. It is necessary that the position of the vines is such as to give sunlight most of the day.

The ground where the vines are to be planted must be thoroughly cultivated, not merely digging a hole in the ground and planting as if setting a pot. The holes must be large and filled in with rich soil while at planting the vines must be cut back to two or three eyes.

When starting to grow all these buds should be rubbed off, except one, selecting the strongest and training it to a stake for the first year of its growth. The next fall cut it back to a foot from the ground and rub off all eyes but two the following spring. Prune in the fall to four feet long which may afterwards be trained on a wire.

The distance apart at which grapes should be planted is about seven feet, though Delawares and the small growing varieties may be set closer. Pruning is done in autumn before frost, and after the leaves fall. Then they must be laid on the ground and covered with earth as a winter protection.

WISTARIA.

Mrs. J. S.—It will be safer to keep your Wistaria in the house during winter as it has not been set out of doors so far and might suffer. But it will live in a cool room without much water and be ready to set out in spring in the place where you want it to remain.

It is too late in the season now to take the risk after all the care you have given it.

DISEASED PEAS.

A.L.M.—The specimens of pea stalk received are plainly affected by a fungus trouble quite common in some sections to the garden pea.

I doubt if it will be worth while now to spray with Bordeaux mixture, but see to it that the vines are promptly burned and not allowed to be used as mulch, or go into the barnyard. Plant next year on different land that has not been recently used for peas, and if there is likely to be any fungus trouble watch for it, and spray in the earliest stages.

RASPBERRY CANES.

M.M.G.—It depends largely upon the growth of the raspberry canes, but the time to thin and shorten the canes is as soon as possible after fruiting shortening helps to make the canes stocky and strong, but the result is they are not so easily bent over if it is necessary to lay them down for winter protection. Perhaps this is not essential in your locality and a heavy mulch will keep them secure. But it is as well at this season to cut out the dead wood. As for the Fuchsias, a daily bath of clear water should frighten away the flies and do the plants good. If that is not sufficient add a little tobacco water. The fuchsia enjoys moisture and will thrive with the bath.

THE SCALE INSECT

Mrs. G. H. has a Ponderosa Lemon that is infested with some kind of scale, and, as a consequence, the blossoms have fallen off, though it seems healthy. But it is hardly possible that a plant can be in good health with a colony of scale insects clinging upon it. The best way to remove them is by frequent scrubbing with a nail brush, a discarded nail brush is a good weapon. The water in which whale oil soap has been dissolved will cleanse the stems of plants, and then you can wash with clear water. But the brush will dislodge the enemy, and water destroy the progeny that lives on the juices and saps the life from the leaves.

ANSWERS TO ROSE GROWERS

Several questions regarding roses require answers, and among others one correspondent asks why the hybrid perpetuals do not keep on blooming.

In answer, it would be as well to ask if the bushes were pruned back, and the soil well stirred? A great drawback this season is the dry weather, as this class of roses need plenty of water, or a mulch of grass or manure after June flowering. This will encourage new shoots on which will be blossoms through the summer.

Some of the climbing roses, such as the Ramblers, the Baltimore Belle, the Michican Rose, andothers, cannot be persuaded to bloom more than once a year, by any treatment.

The tea and monthly roses are our constant summer blooming sorts. If well mulched and watered in summer, they seldom fail to bloom.

The Japan Rose (Rosa Rugosa), blossoms more or less all summer, and the great ruddy seed pods are very decorative in autumn and early winter, while the foliage is clean and handsome. The single white is the most beautiful of all, and is a delightful lawn shrub.

The Rugosas are the most satisfactory for all seasons.

GROWING SPRUCE TREES

E. L. asks how long it will take a spruce plantation to became marketable trees for timber. Not having any statistics it is not easy to state time required, much depending upon soil and cultivation. In Europe it takes 25 years for these trees to become of marketable size, though after twelve years' planting they are profitable from poles and thinnings if they have been planted thickly, as is generally done, in norder to produce straight, tall trees.

JAPANESE IRIS

Thomas D.—Spring is the best time to plant this Iris, and it grows best in rich, moist land, in fact, will bloom best if the ground is well saturated with water, but the clumps will not winter in standing water. They need full sunshine, as too much shade makes the stems weak and blooms flimsy.

If set in the fall the bulbs are liable to be thrown out by frost unless heavily mulched, which often encourages too early growth in spring.

When cutting, it is best to do so before the buds unfold.

CATALPA FOR FENCE POSTS

A Farmer.—It is quite true that fence posts are made of Catalpa Speciosa, and it is the most profitable and manageable tree to grow for this purpose. In good soil this Catalpa will reach fence post size in from eight to twelve years from seed, and is a rapid growing tree, and free from insects.

A CALADIUM

Miss R.—There is no doubt your bulb was a Caladium, and received the wrong treatment. It grows wild in tropical [illegible] being a native of the half shady [illegible] of Brazil.

Your mistake was in setting it out in full sunshine, and probably not attending to watering. The growth begins in April, and they require to be planted very shallow, so that the growing part is [illegible] soil. Deep planting caused your bulb to rot, and it is a plant that resents cold draughts. The flower is of no value as to beauty, it opens in the night and has an exquisite perfume, but in the morning it disappears and the flower [illegible].

SECOND SEASON LILIES

Laura.—It is not likely your Lilies will bloom in the [illegible] another season, as there is an exceptionally strong bulb [illegible] not room there for it to store up [illegible] for another blooming in [illegible] quarters. If it is the [illegible] can be planted out of doors [illegible] cover strength to bloom there. [illegible] the Bermuda lily it will [illegible] climate, and is really of no value [illegible] bulb sold at a reasonable price [illegible] of renewal by purchase. [illegible] experiment of planting in a box [illegible] of rich earth, and giving natural [illegible] as far as possible.

Mr. Walter Findlay [illegible] Hundred pounds for the best [illegible] work produced in the [illegible] Middlesex Hospital has been awarded to Dr. Victor [illegible]

THE CAUSE OF SORE FEET

Examine them carefully. [illegible] probably find corns. [illegible] soft, or bleeding, apply Putnam's Extractor. It's painless [illegible] above all, quick to act. Insist on having 'Putnam's.'

LABRADOR MEDICAL MISSION

Dr. Grenfell Writes Entertainingly of Progress on the Coast

HE IS ENTHUSIASTIC REGARDING NEW HOSPITAL ON CANADIAN MAINLAND.

Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell, the Canadian Labrador Mission doctor, writing from the hospital steamer 'Strathcona,' Labrador coast, August 6, 1906, to the 'Witness,' says:—

'The building of the new hospital in Canadian Labrador encourages me to write you a line. The material had all gone on in a schooner long ago, and already we had heard that the doctor's house was up, and the hospital commenced. At Harrington we found the people extremely enthusiastic over the progress that was being made with the erection of their hospital. Dr. Mather Hare has been busy ever since he reached the coast last August, and already they are wondering how they ever got on without a doctor. There can be no doubt that already suffering has been saved and life prolonged. If life is of any avail, then the presence of a resident doctor on that coast is of value. If it is a good thing to save suffering, then, again, a doctor on that coast is a good thing, and if it is a good thing to save such functions as sight and motion, without which poverty and want must fall on many innocent people, then, again, the arrival of a doctor at Harrington is a good thing. As for the hospital, it will be entirely up to date. The contract for the buildings is $15,000, and being in the hands of Messrs. Horwood & Co., we at least are confident that the work will be well done, to designs sent from England.

'A first-class trained nurse is being supplied by the Victorian Order of Nurses of Canada, and up-to-date fittings have been given by prominent Canadians throughout the Dominion, while His Majesty's Government has granted the same privilege of freedom from custom's duties that the Newfoundland Government granted thirteen years ago for their coast. I can only wish that the efforts made by others such as Mr. March, of Bay of Islands, may meet with the success they so well deserve, and there, too, the people may soon receive the benefit which the verdict of civilization declares to be worthy of every effort to obtain.

'Last week, to take a solitary instance, we operated at Battle Harbor on a boy of sixteen, sent specially from Bay of Islands, a distance of 200 miles. For two years this boy has been the victim of the main bone of his right leg having died and become encased in a new bone of great thickness, which, like a thorn in the flesh, was keeping six running sores always open, and which must have remained so for life, or until he went to some hospital for an operation. The bone has been cut out, and the lad should be perfectly sound again by the fall. Would anyone advocate that every case in the whole country should forever be sent to St. Johns? I am sure I have the feeling of the entire medical profession with me when I say that it is universally recognized to be the best possible thing for us general practitioners to have a hospital in which we can keep up-to-date by treating our own surgical cases. And if it is important for us doctors to help us to keep in touch with our profession, then it must be much more important to all our patients for they will then receive the attention of men who are enjoying the immense advantages that a hospital confers on a practising doctor. It must be remembered that, at any rate, 99 out of 100 of our patients will only receive such treatment as we can give them. It is therefore of the utmost importance, both for our patients and ourselves, to decentralize, as it were, the hospital work, and raise the standard of the outport surgical work by doing that which is done in every civilized country, building cottage hospitals in every town as large as Twillingate, Greenspond, Bay of Islands, Placentia, Harbor Grace, etc.

'Actually, as I am writing to you, Mr. Editor, we are rolling heavily at our anchors off the rocks of a lee shore on which a heavy sea is running. My men and a number of Newfoundlers are working from a long rope astern of us to get hold of a sunken schooner, the masts and decks of which are alone visible. Her stern post is not fifty yards from that which means absolute destruction to her. The skipper of the vessel is here also. Who is going to deny that it is a good thing to save this vessel, which is a comparatively new one? Who will say it is best to let it go to destruction? If it is a good thing to save this schooner, as we hope to have done by evening, then it is a thousand times better for these hospitals to be continually saving the lives of our brothers, many of whom are the bread-winners of our country.

'In one thing we have to rejoice greatly this year. The publicity given to the work of the Labrador Medical Mission by the attacks made upon it last winter has very materially assisted its finances, and efforts, which were only existing in our minds as desirable adjuncts to our work, are even now taking form, and will, I trust, be bearing good fruit in the not very distant future.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

As I am enjoying this year in our work the assistance of two additional volunteer doctors, three additional volunteer mechanical workers, one being a skilled electrical engineer, besides two volunteer nurses, and a lady from Chicago, teaching industrial work, I have naturally had more time to devote to special branches, and we have been trying to put into practice along this coast some of the modern teachings with regard to the treatment of tuberculosis. We issued last year, ten thousand posters to be hung up in houses, describing in large print, and simple words the rudimentary precautions necessary, and the most widely recognized methods of treatment. This year, with the help of Mr. Bryant, of Harvard University, and Mr. Cushing, of Montreal, and Dr. Soule, of Harvard, we have been erecting at various places along the coast, where we have fallen in with suitable cases of consumption, shelters of canvas and light board for their proper open-air treatment. These erections, we hope, will serve as texts for sermons in public health to the neighbors, which no amount of pamphlets could supply. Thus, for instance, at West St. Modiste, an open-air shelter was erected for the wife of a very intelligent fisherman, who was furnished with a thermometer, and has carefully recorded the progress of the case for us. The poor woman, too ill to get out of bed, has already been a testimonial to the value of open-air as opposed to the average Labrador hut atmosphere. A tanned face has replaced the palor of a plant raised in the dark, and the appetite, in only two weeks, had increased four-fold.

Another case is at Flower's Cove. The results of this we are anxiously awaiting; for our patient had been steadily going down hill, though he had been under our care all winter. In this case it is a young man, whose father, at any rate thinks that no cost would be too great to save his boy. Another one is at Cape Charles. In this case it is of a young woman. It seems hard, as part of the treatment, to have to try to induce a parent to forbid the sick child that they love so well to cross their own threshold. Yet to keep them out in the air is the very rock-bottom of the treatment. Another case is at Seal Islands—in this case a widow's only son. Here we practically took out one side of the house, canvassing the inside with white to give all the light necessary, which is as essential as air. It is difficult always to persuade patients to abandon feather beds, probably already well infected with tuberculosis. But in several cases we have supplied canvas stretched by line through grummets to a wood frame, and so got the nearest approach possible to a bed that can be kept aseptic.

Another one is at Bateau. In this case again an only son. The parents here showed an exceedingly intelligent interest, and a very strong desire to do all they could. As I passed north yesterday, I was watching this new shelter through the telescope. I could see the boy reclining on the new bed under the awning, overlooking the sea. The shelter had been made comfortable with mats and a rocking chair kindly lent by a neighbor from a distance. We look on a rocking chair as valuable as an additional aid to recovery by making the patient lean backwards, and expand the upper portions of the chest and lungs. I could make out two women sitting in the front of it, doing their sewing there. This is an important point. The shelter should be attractive and induce one naturally to prefer resting and working in it, rather than in the dark, close, overheated Labrador tilt, which is the only alternative.

Here are the exact measurements of the tilt in which we found one of our consumptives: Six feet wide by twelve feet long, six feet to the eaves, a small porch (with a still smaller door), full of damp and unclean utensils. One closed window, two feet six by two, one large Atlantic cooking stove, burning brightly, and everything that could give egress or ingress to fresh air closed. Two adults and three young people living in the house, which was the north half of a sod-covered tilt facing away from the sun. The bunk of the father and mother was like a box on one wall, rendered additionally close by being covered in front by a curtain. Spitting was done freely on the floor. If an owner were discovered sending a family like this to sea in such a death-trap he would render himself liable to execration and punishment. If one-fiftieth part of our people were being drowned in the ocean, who are being just as surely drowned every day by the bacillis tuberculosis, the newspapers would scarcely find room for the clamor of all thoughtful people.

WORK OF A BOSTON CHURCH.

I suggest, Mr. Editor that the excellent example set in Boston by our American cousins, shou'd be imitated throughout the whole of Canada. I am quoting from the 'Parish Magazine' of Emmanuel Church, Boston. The heading of the article is 'Our Emmanuel Church tuberculosis class.' The substance of the article does not relate to the bacillis of strong drink, licentiousness, or any other of the ordinary enemies of man, to which one has been taught to suppose that parish magazines would confine their attention. The article commences: 'The success of the Emmanuel Church tuberculosis class has been truly remarkable. In January the average gain in weight of all who had been members three months or more was 19.4 pounds. None in this group has lost weight. One member has gained forty and a quarter pounds since joining the class in July.' Then follows much more in this line. The following observations are, however, worthy of specially extracting. The first is a remark, admittedly unusual, about parish classes. It is simply this, though it is full of meaning: 'There are more applications to join this class than we can accept.' The next is this: 'Mr. —— has offered, without any solicitation, to take one of our graduates at a time on his Connecticut farm. He will build a shack, furnish board, and if the visitor feels inclined, give him light work, and pay for it.

Is there not as much 'true religion and undefiled' in this work of Mr. ——, of Connecticut, as if he had picked up the member of the class naked and wounded on the road to Jericho? Will not the result on Mr. ——'s own life be probably much more far-reaching than if he had, say, doubled his contribution to some fund which demands only a few dollars, which he would scarcely miss, and which would not bring out his individual interest in his neighbor one iota? It will cost him very little in money, probably, and it brings him an opportunity for doing something for others which is a Godsend in more ways than one to any man. It would not be surprising to us if this class of the church were to develop a more real missionary spirit abroad, as well as at home, in its members than many meetings of the ordinary missionary type. Here is a rudimentary lesson.

I saw in company with Mr. Bryant the other day, a pale, worn, consumptive lad with a temperature of 103. He was lying in the house on an extemporized bed. The love of his parents was obvious in the extraordinary care they were exercising over the boy. The foe they dreaded most was cold and draught, so they had put on him the following clothing: One great coat, one ordinary coat, two woollen sweaters, four flannel shirts, one undershirt. His head, even, was enveloped in a cap. The labored breathing of the damaged lung was obviously not assisted by this useless additional burden.

A MATTER OF MONEY.

In an invaluable paper, the famous Dr. Koch has recently stated that the combating of tuberculosis is at the bottom a matter of money. He speaks in high praise of the orthodox professional sanatoria. But even more highly of what he calls the 'Care-houses.' These are dispensaries, not merely of drugs, but of those things which make it possible for those with others dependent on them to receive the attention that their cases require, if they are to recover. That is to say, the 'Care-houses' are on the lines of these little hospitals, which endeavor to provide reasonably warm clothing, nutritious food, and the requisites of life, not only to a patient, but to a family to enable the man they depend on to give time for treatment, and even further, to see that wise methods are adopted to prevent children in indigent families from falling a victim to tuberculosis from chronic want of the necessaries of life. He looks upon even an industrial effort, which, by giving employment, helps the children of the poor to get nourishing food as a factor in filling the gaps in the line of battle with tuberculosis.

On my last visit to St. Anthony, I was almost followed into the harbor by the mail boat 'Portia,' and was very glad, indeed, to welcome ashore the number of visitors that came to see us. The genial Captain Kane found time to come himself, and he is always a welcome guest wherever he goes. A difficulty presented itself with regard to the discharge of one of the patients here. I had received, two days before sailing, a young man in an unconscious state, from a passing schooner. It seemed obvious that the man must die, and I had obtained from the captain of the vessel permission to bury him, as the usual method of having to freight bodies home involves very considerable expense which the relations are often unwilling to reimburse, and which, personally, we consider unnecessary. The schooner had taken on all the man's personal belongings, including his clothes, on this understanding. This young fisherman was now just ready to be sent home, where he had a young wife waiting for him. The great puzzle with him was, how he had come to be at St. Anthony. Another problem was with a French-Canadian who could not speak a word of English, had no money, and wanted to get to Quebec. We were towing a large new barge, built at the mill, loaded with lumber, when we left for the north. But we were able to manoeuvre under the high cliffs of Cape Bauld, while we entrusted the convalescent Frenchman to the care of the kindly Canadian lightkeeper, who has promised to entertain him until the next relief steamer passes with provisions from Quebec. Being a French-Canadian himself, he could converse freely. Fortunately there are more ways than one of 'getting to Rome.'

We had quite a collection on board on our arrival at Battle. A fisherman from a Gloucester banker, fishing in the straits, and another young fisherman, landed from the mail boat for us to pick up. Where he had come from, we did not know. He himself was unconscious and could not tell us. I have heard he is better now, and this little mystery will be solved.

DR. GRIEVE JOINS STAFF.

Dr. Grieve, who has joined our staff from Edinburgh, brings us a fresh wind from the schools; having served for a whole year as house surgeon under one of the most active surgeons in Scotland. He has already erected at Battle Harbor an out-door open-air shelter for the treatment of all his patients likely to benefit by it, and from the number to be seen sunning themselves under it on the hospital balcony, it is obvious to any one that Battle hospital ranks open-air and sunshine as the nearest remedy to the elixir vitae.

'Before leaving Battle for the north, the captain of the "Stella B." came to see us. He had had a very tough experience in the Straits. During the night his vessel had run on the spur of an ice-berg, on which she lay for a quarter of an hour. When the spur eventually broke off, the vessel sank immediately, and with his crew, and his two daughters he took to the small boat. After rowing for hours towards the land they found they were only being driven farther off by the tide and wind, and to get out of the sea they ran off still further and took shelter under another mighty island of ice. Omnious creakings and groanings in the night warned the watchful captain just in time to allow the boat to back astern before the whole mass capsized, and once more they had to run for shelter to another berg. With only a few biscuits, and no spare clothing saved, they drifted still farther and farther from the land, until, after thirty-two hours at the oars, they were picked up by Mr. Bowring's whaling steamer, the SS. "Hawk," and carried to the hospitable house of his agent, Mr. Smith, at Cape Charles.

'The business carried on at Battle Harbor has largely increased of late years. And our good friend, Mr. Croucher, has just added two very large stores to the already large buildings. One, a large coal store with concrete bottom, is to contain some four hundred tons of coal, so that we hope Battle harbor will, in the future, better sustain its claim to be a port in this out-of-the-way world, where coal can always be obtained. Some five hundred tons is to be landed shortly from the steamer from Scotland. We have ourselves found great difficulty in obtaining coal for the mission steamer at any price whatever, and my heartiest thanks are due to Mr. Michael Parrell for some coal from St. Juliens, to Mr. Smith, of Cape Charles, for the loan of some coal when he was himself somewhat short, and to Mr. Grant, of Blanc Sablon, for some from the "Diana." A coaling station on this shore has become an absolute necessity, and it means no little thing to us to know that coal can always be obtained at Battle, nearly four hundred miles nearer than St. Johns.

ILLEGAL SALE OF LIQUOR.

The illicit sale of alcoholic liquor has not yet been entirely suppressed on this coast, but I am glad to know that the Government has sent down a trusty police officer to uphold the dignity of the law as far as possible. It is a poor fishery, and if for no other reason, the fishermen can ill afford to barter their fish for that which is not only no profit, but which is instead both dangerous and deleterious.

'I am holding court to try an offender to-night.

'It would have done your readers, Mr. Editor, good if they could have joined us yesterday, Sunday, at our gatherings. A Montreal friend, who had arrived the night before, asked me, on going ashore to service, if I had an organ to lead the singing. I had to confess that I had not, nor did I think that he would find that the average organ would lead a fisherman's congregation singing. One thing at least he had to confess afterwards, that the success was by no means dependent on the organ, and he only wished that his Montreal fellow-worshippers could have heard the swing of the hymns.

'The breezes of the Labrador coast in summer are a stimulant to the body. The navigation of its coast, and the wresting of a living from its waters give full play to the mind; and the hearty services of its fishermen are a tonic to the soul, which sends one refreshed after our gatherings to the everyday work of the week—determined to try and make life, even in our humble spheres, more worth while.

BACON.

(From the 'Indiana Farmer.')

Prof. Snyder, of the Minnesota station, gives us, in the following, why bacon has become so popular: In a reference to tests made he says it was cut in thin slices and baked or broiled in the oven until crisp and brown. All the fat which was cooked out was saved and eaten with the bread and other foods which made up the daily fare. On an average about ninety percent of the protein and 96 percent of the fat of the ration containing bacon were digested and about 88 percent of the energy was available. Calculated values for bacon alone showed over 90 percent protein and 96 percent digestible fat, figures which compared favorably with those which have been obtained for other animal foods.

Allowing five percent for waste, a pound of bacon will contain from 0.1 to 0.3 pound digestible protein and from 0.4 to 0.6 pound digestible fat, which is about two-thirds as much as found in butter.

'Lean bacon contains as much protein and about twice as much digestible fat as other meats,' says Prof. Snyder, 'making it at the same time and even at a higher price per pound a cheaper food than other meats. Bacon fat is easily digested, and when combined with other foods it appears to exert a favorable mechanical action upon digestion.'

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT'S SON.

Mr. 'Lulu' Harcourt made his maiden speech to-day. The circumstances were almost unique. For weeks we have been listening to a flood of oratory from men whose faces were never seen at Westminster before this year. They rushed in where 'Lulu' hesitated to tread. He was returned for the Rossendale Valley Division over two years ago, and sat in the House day after day, indolent, silent, and detached. It was not that he was indifferent to politics. He had, indeed, played some part behind the scenes, and was credited, rightly or wrongly, with having excited his distinguished father against Lord Rosebery. But he was in no hurry to talk. When somebody rallied him in the lobby on his parliamentary taciturnity he smiled lazily, and retorted that it was better that people should ask why a young member of the House didn't speak than why he did. When the late Administration went out the silence of 'Lulu' was still unbroken, yet he was taken into the new government and made First Commissioner of Works and Privy Councillor. In his official capacity he has answered questions in the House this session, and has ingratiated himself with members by his amiable introduction of small reforms, such as the reduction of the tariff in the parliamentary hairdressing department—a concession which won the heart of Mr. Patrick O'Brien.

But it was not until to-day that we had the pleasure of listening to 'Lulu's' maiden speech. It was a 'record' maiden speech. He made it standing at the table as a minister introducing a bill to abolish plural voting—in his words, a bill to 'impose a penalty on a parliamentary elector registered in more than one constituency who votes in any constituency except that selected for the purpose.'

It was an ideal speech, this maiden effort of 'Lulu's'—brief and bright and humorous. He is one of the tallest men in a House which boasts many tall men, and though turned forty he has a figure as slim as that of the vainest subaltern in the Guards. High aristocratic features, complete repose of manner, and a pleasant, well-modulated voice are also items in his physical equipment. The Prime Minister, pale and puckered and pensive during question time, looked quite proud of the young man who towered over him at the table. 'Lulu' had his speech carefully written out. This he made no attempt to conceal. But he pursued his way through the carefully indited pages with no little art—with so much art, in fact, that nobody resented the polished perfection of his phrases. 'Lulu' is that rare article, a Radical with a sense of humor and of proportion, and the Radical doctrines laid down by him in presenting his bill were embodied with such graces of speech that even the disapproving members of the Opposition found it in their hearts to be kind and gracious.—'Yorkshire Post' Parliamentary Correspondence.

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.

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Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

CREAT SPECIALISTS IN STOMACH CATARRH.

Though often they fail to give even temporary relief, Mr. W. Seymour, of Huntsville, Ont., cured himself with Ferrozone. 'My trouble,' he says, 'was chronic catarrh of the stomach. There was constant bad taste in my mouth, I was costive and usually nauseated before and after meals, I also had a gnawing sensation in the stomach. Ferrozone gave me great relief, and I also used Catarrhozone, which is good for catarrh. Although it took a number of boxes of Ferrozone, I got back my health and to-day am quite well.' For stomach catarrh, indigestion and kindred disorders nothing excels Ferrozone. In a thousand cases it has proved a wonderful success. Try it yourself, 50c per box, at all dealers.

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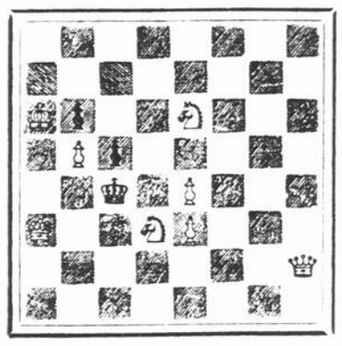
CHESS

Saturday, August 25, 1906.

PROBLEM NO. 1080.

First prize in the Munich two-mover Tournament.

BLACK FOUR PIECES.



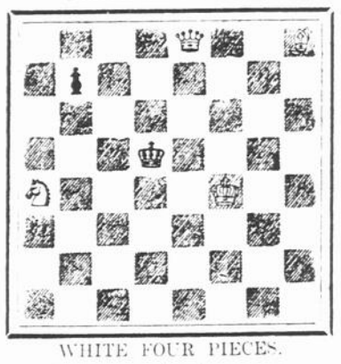
WHITE SEVEN PIECES.

White mates in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1081.

By Mr. W. A. Shinkman, Grand Rapids.

BLACK TWO PIECES.



WHITE FOUR PIECES.

White mates in three moves.

At the last moment Messrs. Burn, Rubenstein and Teichman decided to withdraw their names from the Nuremburg Congress, reasons not yet known; Maroczy also does not play. At the end of the sixth round Schlechter and Sividerski were leading with four each; Duras, Marshall and Wolff had 3 1-2 each; Speilmann and Leonhardt, 2 1-2 each; Tarrasch, 2; Janowski had not won a game.

The entries for the championship tournament at Shrewsbury include Messrs. H. E. Atkins, J. H. Blackburne, F. E. Hammond, F. J. Lee, R. P. Michell, Rev. W. Palmer, J. E. Parry, R. E. Lean, W. H Shoosmith, V. L. Wahltuch and G. E. Wainwright. Mr. Schories, who won the recent minor tournament at Ostend, and who resides at Sheffield, is not eligible, because, unlike Mr. Wahltuck, he failed to take precaution to get himself born on British soil.

UNITED STATES CHAMPIONSHIP.

The 'American Chess Bulletin' for August contains an advice from F. J. Marshall, as follows: 'Of course I now claim the championship, and if any one disputes my right to it I shall play him after one month's rest.'

In this connection it is fair to state that Marshall is the likely successor to Pillsbury when the defunct title shall once more be in the market; but until the said title shall have been rehabilitated and defined the rules to govern its acquisition and enjoyment established, his pretending to it will not have very general sanction or any official recognition. It should not be overlooked that two ex-champions are living, one of whom, Showalter, played Pillsbury a match, resulting in the latter's victory by 10 games to 8. This match being so barely decisive, it is clear that Marshall, or, indeed, any claimant has some stout resistance to combat ere he roost securely on that exalted perch.

The chess editor of the Pittsburg 'Despatch' desires to submit the following recommendation (to whomsoever they may concern) affecting the chess factor of the championship. It is in short a set of proposals or scheme for determining the champion and thereafter governing contests for its possession.

1.—CONTEST TO ESTABLISH TITLE.

Inasmuch as there is no single player who from his great capacity for chess can justly be acclaimed 'champion,' nor similarly any two players qualified, to the exclusion of all others, to dispute the title, it is recommmended that tournament play be adopted as the immediate and original basis of the test.

2.—AS TO PLACE.

The tournament should be held at the place of easiest access to the greatest number of contestants.

3.—DURATION.

The turnament should not be of prohibitive duration. The model of the British Chess Federation might be adopted to advantage, limiting the number of participants to 12, and of consequence occupying not above two weeks, which is the normal vacation period.

4.—ELIGIBILITY.

I recommend that only those players be deemed eligible who are citizens of the United States, and moreover of established residence therein. It is not desirable that the champion should be permanently off his beat and only return to the United States at intervals to preserve his rights.

5—EMBLEM AND PRIZES.

The emblem, if any, should not be a white elephant. A great silver trophy, requiring storage and insurance, is a disagreeable annex to any man's personal luggage. Emblems are generally donated; notwithstanding which a human being does not want to be made a beast of burden.

The ideal substitute for all emblems and prize money is a salary or royalty of, say, $1,000 a year, to be paid to the champion, and for such amount the levy per capita upon a truly representative national body would be infinitessimal. The poll tax on 12,000 members would be 50 cents a year.

6—SUBSEQUENT CONTESTS.

Once established, the title should be contested in set match of not more than five games up.

7—MAXIMUM STAKES.

Should be set at $500 a side. The winner of such a match to enjoy the championship royalty until beaten.

8—CHAMPION PRIVILEGE.

Being challenged, he should have the right to play for all or any part of the maximum stake. This leaves the champion free to play for honor, and his royalty, should he see fit, without additional stakes.

9—CONTROL OF TITLE.

The champion should be compelled to defend his title and royalty twice a year if duly challenged.

TWO OSTEND GAMES.

Opening, Queen's Gambit Declined.

White. Herr. Bernstein.	Black. Herr Marco.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 P—Q B 4
4 B P x P	4 K P x P
5 P x P	5 Kt—K B 3
6 B—K 3	6 Kt—R 3
7 Kt—R 4	7 B—Q 2
8 P—Q R 3	8 B—K 2
9 P—Q Kt 4	9 Kt—B 2
10 Kt—K B 3	10 Kt—K 5
11 B—Q4	11 Castles.
12 P—K 3	12 P—Q R 4
12 Kt—Kt 6	13 R—R 2
14 Kt x B	14 Q x Kt
15 P—B6	15 Q x P
	16 Resigns.

SICILIAN DEFENCE.

White. C. Schlechter.	Black. J. Mieses.
1 P K 4	1 P Q B 4
2 Kt K B 3	2 P K 3
3 Kt B 3	3 Kt Q B 3
4 P Q 4	4 P x P
5 Kt x P	5 Kt B 3
6 K Kt Kt 5	6 B Kt 5
7 P Q R 3 (a)	7 B x Kt ch
8 Kt x B	8 P Q 4
9 P x P	9 P x P
10 B Q 3	10 Q K 2 ch
11 Kt K 2	11 Kt K 4 (b)
12 Castles	12 Castles (c)
13 B K Kt 5	13 P K R 3
14 B R 4	14 R K sq
15 Kt B 3	15 P K Kt 4 (d)
16 B Kt 3	16 Q B 4
17 R K sq	17 B Kt 5
18 Q Q 2	18 Kt x B
19 Q x Kt	19 Q B 5
20 B K 5	20 Q x Q
21 P x Q	21 Kt Q 2
22 B Q 4	22 B K 3
23 Kt Kt 5 (e)	23 B Kt 5
24 Kt B 7	24 R x R ch
25 R x R	25 R Q sq
26 Kt x P	26 Kt B sq
27 Kt B 6 ch	27 K Kt 2
28 B B 3	28 B B 4 (f)
29 Kt Kt 4 ch	29 K R 2
30 Kt K 5	30 P B 3
31 Kt B 3	31 Kt K 3
32 P R 3	32 R x P
33 B x P	33 Kt Kt 2
34 Kt Q 4 (g)	34 Kt R 4 (h)
35 R K 7 ch	35 K Kt 3
36 B K 5	36 B K 5
37 P B 3	37 B Q 4
38 R Q 7	38 B B 3
39 R Q 6 ch	39 K B 2 (i)
40 R x P	Resigns

(a) In one of the Monte Carlo Tournaments against Blackburne, Schlechter continued 7. B B 4 P K 4; 8 B Kt 5, with the primary object of keeping the Q. P. weak. Schlechter, however, knows his opponents; Mieses would doubtless have replied, 7.....Kt x K P; leading to complications the probable outcome of which are recidedly problematical and too speculative for a player who is striving for a high prize in an important tournament.

(b) All this is not without point, Black being able to force the dangerously placed Bishop out of the fray whenever he chooses. But, somehow, Black's position does not look altogether right.

(c) It might have been better had he played the good old 'country move' of P K R 3 before Castles.

(d) More valiant than discreet. It will be seen later on that this rather reckless play causes no end of trouble.

(e) A very awkward move to answer, and, play as he will, Black must now suffer some damage.

(f) The defence, in this difficult position, was very cleverly managed, and the loss sustained was the least possible. Still, White has enough to win, and enough is as good as a feast in the hands of a first-class expert.

(g) If 34. R K 7, R Q 2; and if then White changes Rooks, winning would be difficult.

(h) Again meeting a dangerous situation with just the right move.

(i) If K R 2, then 40. Kt x B, R x R; 41. B x R, P x Kt; 42. K B 2, etc., winning easily.—From the 'Hereford Times.' Notes by Mr. L. Van Vliet.

MONTENEGRO TO HAVE A PARLIAMENT.

(From the London 'Globe.')

Prince Nicholas of Montenegro has just promulgated the decree under which the grand old race of fighting mountaineers will shortly go through, for the first time in their history, the experience of electing a parliament. The election takes place on Sept. 27, and the deputies will be elected for four years. Every captaincy, as the district are suggestively named, will return a member, as will each of the six towns of the principality. Every adult male of twenty-one is a voter, and every man of thirty paying about thirteen shillings a year in taxes is eligible. The following have also seats, ex-officio: The Orthodox Metropolitan, the Roman Catholic Primate, the Moslem Chief Multi, and members of the Privy Council of the High Court, of the Court of Accounts, and three generals of brigade, nominated by the ministry.

CALOMEL RUINS THE SYSTEM.

It should only be used under a doctor's orders. For mild physic take Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. No gripe or pain, but certain relief for headache, biliousness, constipation and torpid liver. Price 25c.

CAMP AGAMING.

Montreal Boys Have Jovial Times at Ideal Summer Resort.

RACY DESCRIPTION OF FREE LIFE IN THE LAURENTIANS.

Camp Agaming, on Lake Archambault, in the Laurentians, twenty-five miles from Ste. Agathe, is one of the many boys' summer camps that have been instituted during the past few years. They have varied from those of the junior department of the Young Men's Christian Associations to such highly organized camps as are used in the United States to combine summer pleasure with study and coaching.

For the past four summers Mr. C. B. Powter has conducted a boys' camp at Lac St. Joseph, near Ste. Agathe, but finding that the lake was becoming too thickly populated by summer residents, he decided to change the camp to its present situation, on the shore of one of the largest lakes in the Laurentians. Some thirty boys have been spending their summer there in the heart of the forest, learning the lessons of woodcraft, canoeing and sailing, and above all, the supreme lesson of self-control and self-dependence.

The boys live in five tents, six in each tent, under the charge of a leader, who is directly responsible to Mr. Powter for the conduct of his tent. Each Saturday a tent inspection is held, when marks are assigned for the condition of the tents, the boys' clothes and toilet articles. The tent winning the highest number of points on inspection is given a blue flag with a white 'A' on it, standing for Agaming, the camp's Indian name, which means 'on the shore.' Keen competition is aroused also for the flags which are given for the running, swimming and diving contests, which are held each Saturday, a blue for first, a red for second, and a white flag for third place. Each tent takes great pride in its string of flags which float from its fly to a grotesque totem pole. The conduct of the boys also counts in the inspection, the penalty of a 'lost swim' or a 'D.C.B.' (days confinement to barracks) taking off one to three marks from the tent's total for the week.

The camp is situated at the northwest end of the lake, on a bluff above a beautiful clean sandy beach, wide enough for races to be run off on its level stretch of half a mile. Near the shore stand the cook's shack (the backbone of the camp), the boat house, the dining tent, and Mr. Powter's shack, 'The Birches.' About twenty-five yards up the slope, in a beautiful grove of silver birches, the boys' tents are ranged in a row, with the tent of Mr. Powter's assistant, Mr. C. W. Davis, jr.

Camp activity begins at seven o'clock in the morning, except for those enthusiasts who have crawled out of warm blankets before sunrise to take a few speckled beauties out of the lake or neighboring streams. Breakfast is served at 7.15, after a plunge which assists camp life to create an appetite, and the genial 'chef' is kept in a bustle with his assistant to provide for the hungry boys, who have made a song for his benefit. They sing it to the tune of 'Tammany.' It runs like this:—

'Mr. Chef, Mr. Chef,
'Spite of trouble with the flies,
Don't he just make luscious pies,
Mr. Chef, Mr. Chef.
How we beckon for a second,
Mr. Chef.'

The morning is passed in sailing, canoeing, fishing, exploring, or at games of baseball and association football, and the afternoon is spent in much the same way. As there are three yachts and a dingey, seven canoes and two ancient boats, 'the Vercheres' (which the local wit christened 'fair shares,' on account of the rowing of them) each boy has plenty of opportunity to learn to row, paddle nad sail, and the crews of the yachts are so arranged that each boy may learn all about handling a sailboat. No boy may use a canoe who cannot swim (by actual test) one hundred yards. Two swims are allowed each day, at eleven and four o'clock, at which a patrol boat watches over the swimmers to prevent any accidents.

The camp motto is 'Each for all,' and all the camp discipline is designed and enforced to that end, and it is not long before the boys realize that rules were not made to be broken, but so that the camp might run more smoothly and happily. Seldom is the penalty of a lost swim or a D.C.B. necessary.

The tents and their leaders are as follows:—No. 1, leader, S. Forbes; boys, S. Dixon, J. Matthewson, H. Urquhart, C. Goldstein. No. 2, F. Heward, leader; boys, N. Forbes, M. Redpath, S. Matthewson, E. Boeckh, F. Bremner. No. 3, E. Cowles, leader; boys, L. Sawyer, J. Stirling, A. Scott, F. Shaw, A. Grafftey. No. 4, L. Fraser, leader; boys, G. Scott, F. Boschen, N. Freedman, A. Cushing, E. Cushing, R. Bremner. No. 5, K. Packard, leader; boys, H. Bignell, F. Whittall, K. Forbes, E. Duclos, D. Bremner. No. 6, Mr. Reith, of the High School; Mr. G. H. Hanna, jr., and Mr. Davis, second in charge of the camp.

The boys sleep two together, in bunks, upon splendid beds of balsam boughs, and all day their blankets are out airing in the sun and breeze.

'Tenderfoots' have to provide a share of fun for the old campers. A favorite trick is to yell at some greenhorn, 'Frank, Mr. Powter says you're to fill up the centre-board box on the yacht,' and Frank bails all the water out of the cockpit into the hole for the centre-board, and finding that does not do, even tries to fill it by dipping from the lake! Again, in a big wind the other morning, two boys were out sailing in a canoe, and when within thirty yards of shore in only two feet of water, the older sailor at the tiller shouted: 'Charlie, jump!' and the unsuspecting victim leaps overboard into the shallow water amid roars of laughter from shore.

In the evenings all the boys gather around a great camp fire on the beach and sing and tell stories about the big fish that snapped their cast, and about timber wolves they saw that day, and other equally ingenious yarns. Some of the gullible actually did believe that a hearse bullfrog was a great grey timber wolf—but even the most credulous, after awhile, begin to take these stories with a 'handful' of salt.

Perhaps the most interesting and instructive part of the life in camp is the overnight trip into the wilds, with its canoeing and portaging, its wonderfully cooked meals, and its utter lack of restraint from city clothes or conventionalities. Throughout the summer each tent in turn goes off on a trip of fishing and exploration. They take provisions for four meals, leave in canoes after breakfast one day and return by sundown on the following day. As Lake Archambault is the centre of many systems of waterways, the opportunities for exploration are numerous, and the boys are very keen upon these trips to discover new lakes and rivers. A tent fly is taken to keep blankets and food dry in case of rain, but if the evening is fine, the boys roll up in their blankets, and, like Indians, sleep by their fire under the stars.

Considerable ingenuity is evinced in the cooking which some enthusiast foists upon the others, but wilderness hunger makes short work of boiled tea and lumpy oatmeal, while the initiated can prepare such delicious treats as rice and porridge boiled together in clear coffee, and rice boiled with eating chocolate as a fine flavor, besides, trout fried with bacon forms a feast for the gods, and one easily obtainable. These trips are usually about a journey of fifteen miles each way, and they afford the greatest possible experience in bushwork and in canoeing and portaging.

Besides the overnight trips, there are general picnics of the whole camp for a day, up the lake or some of its many streams, but the great trip is the 'four-day outing,' and every boy hopes that he will become a good enough woodsman to be chosen, for only a picked few may go with that party, which is away far far from camp for three nights. Much new country is explored and there are chances of taking unheard-of great trout in obscure little lakes. There are old forest trails to be followed, there and there one finds a lumbermen's shanty, and again one comes upon a lean-to of birch bark, long deserted by its Indian owner. Long into the night the camp fire is the centre of a cosy gathering of story-tellers and jokers, and then up again, when the pearl grey dawn has scarce touched the mist on the lake for the early fishing. In camp lights are out at 9.15, but on a trip one is free to turn in when he pleases.

And so camp life passes away, with its trips, camp fires, sailing, swimming and canoeing, 'till all too soon it is time to strike tents and make for the city, sunbrowned as Indians, with a great store of superabundant health and strength gained from the good wholesome food and the clear cold wind, and with what a stock of stories and memories of a happy summer passed at Camp Agoming, in the heart of the Laurentians.



CAMPERS GETTING DINNER READY.

AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION.

(From the London 'Express.')

The American mind, it cannot be pointed out too often, is essentially different from the English in many of its ways of thought and must be judged by different standards. What we see in a great insurance exposure or a great meat canning scandal is the guilt of the trusts. What we sometimes fail to realize is the immense driving power of American public opinion—honest, manful opinion—which forces these exposures through to the bitter end for the sake of America's good name.

WHERE THE CHILDREN PLAY.

Some one has said that a place to play in is the birth-right of every child. But in the city, how many children there are who are deprived of this birth-right, through no fault of their own! The dusty pavement, storing up and reflecting the torrid summer heat, the narrow and dirty lane, these with their often very undesirable sights and sounds, are the only recreation grounds many children know, day after day, until for them good old-fashioned play has become almost a lost art.

It was the recognition of the value of play in its healthful effects both on the body and the developing character of the child, that has led to organized effort in many cities to provide supervised playgrounds for the children. In Montreal, as many friends of the work know, five such playgrounds are conducted each summer, by the ladies' committee of the Parks and Playgrounds Association.



LITTLE PEOPLE ENJOYING A COOL BATH AT THE DIKE.

Interested in seeing how the idea of supervised play was carried out in practice, one visited the different playgrounds recently, much to one's own pleasure and satisfaction. The Dike was the first visited. It is reached by the Wellington car to Ash avenue, then walking towards the river. As one reached the top of the embankment, along which several little figures were flitting, one came upon an unusual and extremely interesting scene. Below in the shallow reach of the river, some hundred or so children were disporting themselves like small creatures very much in their native element. Others who had had their bath, or who could not yet be furnished with the necessary toilet, played about in groups on the grass, rode the see-saw—a popular form of exercise, it seems, through successive generations—while others, in the shade of an awning, did designs on cardboard and other needle-work under the instruction of one of the teachers. The day had been very hot in town, but here, by the water, it was delightfully fresh and cool. The water is the great attraction at the Dike play-ground, and how the boys and girls were enjoying it, swimming, wading and sailing miniature yachts. A swimming-master is daily in attendance. Many of the girls, as well as the boys, were devoting their energies to making what progress they could through the water, some having reached the ambitious stage where they could take a few strokes swimming on their backs, while others still required the support of a pair of 'wings' inflated with air.

The bathing-suits were a study—from 'print' frocks to what one little fellow, who was anxious to go in the water, inquired after as 'tights,' diminutive garments fashioned by the kindly teacher in charge in her spare moments. The demand for 'tights' and other bathing toilets greatly exceeded the supply, and here one might mention that excellent use can be found at the Dike for all bathing-suits of which the owners do not wish the trouble of packing them away for another season. Besides, styles in bathing-suits change, but not at the Dike playground.

When the children have been long enough in the water, a bell is rung, and a number, as many as the dressing rooms will hold at a time, come reluctantly in, after which croquet, ball and other games are in order.

The Charlevoix grounds have not the advantage of the river, but some of the children go to the Dike for a bath before coming there to play. A pond in one corner of the ground, for the sailing of toy boats, etc., is one of the improvements which the committee has in mind for the future. A good many children were at play in the Charlevoix grounds. The littlest ones were obeying some inherent instinct by industriously working in the sand box, made moist and cool by sprinkling with the watering-pot. The big swing and the see-saw were in motion, each with a waiting list. Needle-work, wood-work, etc., occupied some of the girls, and under the awning some small boys were engaged in quiet games of dominoes, crokinole, etc., while others were at ball and other active games in the adjoining ground.

The ground at the Royal Arthur School seems the only play space in a closely settled district. By three o'clock the boys and girls, apparently from about two years old to ten or twelve, were gathering, and the appearance on the scene of 'Teacher' was hailed with shouts. Truth to tell, the teachers in charge have a sufficiently strenuous time of it, the children being of that class requiring to be kept constantly in a state of activity, or rather, needing to have their ceaseless activity directed into proper channels. So well have the teachers accomplished this, that this year the oversight of the policeman is dispensed with.

The first hour or so was devoted to street ground gave one a picture of occupied and contented child life. At one side some tiny girls were busy with their dolls, and doll-carriages, and another little group had set out a diminutive table with dishes to match. A large table was surrounded with children absorbed in stringing beads, the interest stimulated by the prize given daily to the one whose work was the best in design and execution. Others were intent on getting their spool-work mats finished before the end of the term, while a few were interested in books, games, etc. The monitor of the swings had the duty of seeing that there was no monopoly, and, indeed, the teachers in charge have wisely placed the responsibility of monitorship where ever possible. The Berthelet ground has the advantage of being shaded by trees, with room enough for races, ball, and other active games; also the sand garden, without which no play-ground would be at all complete.

Some of the ladies of the committee, who have remained in the city through the summer, keep in personal and regular touch with the teachers in charge, and one has only to visit the playgrounds to note that the work is one of true philanthropy. The attendance during seven weeks of the nine in which the play-grounds are opened this summer has been: Dike, 12,369; Charlevoix, 10,208; Royal Arthur, 8,436; the Berthelet, 4,695; Montealm, 3,545. The play-grounds close by the end of August. The committee have been much aided by contributions by means of the coin-cards and in other ways, and it is their hope that friends of the movement will continue to help them to the accomplishment of enlarged work along these lines.



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THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Leading members of Poona native society have memorialized the Bombay Government complaining of the prevalence of the custom of marrying young girls to Hindu gods. The temple authorities, in permitting the ceremony, are accessories to crime and punishable as such.—'Pioneer,' Allahabad.

The romance of missions has been illustrated in a singularly interesting fashion in Uganda. On his way to that distant spot of Africa twenty-one years ago Bishop Hannington was murdered by the chief Luba, at the command of King Mwanga. Recently the son of the bishop, the Rev. J. E. M. Hannington, baptized the son of his father's murderer.

The Rev. George Grenfell, an English Baptist missionary to Africa, who died at Basoko in the Congo Free State, July 1, besides his thirty years' efficient service in the mission field, had won fame as an explorer. He made a track survey of two thousand miles of previously unknown waterways of the Upper Congo system, and other important discoveries. He was awarded a gold medal by the Royal Geographical Society.

Recently two of the most eminent younger Japanese Christians visited India to testify to the work wrought in Japan by Christianity and to set forth the Indian imitation the Oriental conceptions of Christianity and civilization, which modern Japan holds. A return embassy of eminent Indian Christians to Japan is now planned, the men chosen are to act as delegates to the World's Christian Student Convention to be held at Tokio next year.

Among the systematic evangelistic efforts conducted in Chicago are the weekly meetings in the shops that are in charge of the students of the Moody Bible Institute. The same topic is presented in all the meetings of any one week, and it is carefully studied under the direction of the instructor at the Institute. Different students make a specialty of particular mission fields, and then are ready to respond when a missionary speaker is needed by a Sunday-school or Christian Endeavor Society. Training-classes, under the skilful leadership of Dr. James G. Gray, also fit persons to teach large Bible-classes. In these ways this effective school at the same time gives training to its pupils, and is ready to furnish valuable help to the churches.

Writing from Canton, China, the Rev. Andrew Beattie, Ph.D. speaks of his interesting work among the young men of that part of China. He says: 'I have an English school that has brought me in contact with scores of these young men. They are a fine clot of fellows and have splendid possibilities. I have had this year fifteen sons of officials in my school, and some from the best homes in the city. These homes are all open to the teacher. The English school is one way, but few missionaries have time to follow up this kind of work, and yet it would pay well. If a Young Men's Christian Association could be started it would have a wonderful influence. It seems to me that this is one of the grandest fields in the world for Young Men's Christian Association work. The young men would take to it. They are waiting for it. It is the kind of institution that can best meet their present needs. And now is the time. The influence of Japan is moving this way. The literature from Japan is not of the best kind, but it is very often the best that can be had. After a few more years of Japanese teaching these young men will be much more difficult to handle.'

A PENTECOSTAL EXPERIENCE.

(Rev. E. W. Burt, M.A., of Wei Hsien, in the 'Baptist Missionary Herald'.)

'Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears' have been given to all at some stage of their pilgrimage. All great emotions and profound experiences defy description, and so in rare moments of the soul's life there come events of which it seems profane to speak. The apostle gives us hints of such a spiritual crisis in his own life when he speaks of being caught up into paradise, and hearing unspeakable words, which it is not possible for a man to utter. And so, after much inward hesitation, the writer feels impelled to give a few bare, bald hints of what has occurred here in Wei Hsien under his own eyes, only premising that the half is not and cannot be told; but if the reader has known kindred experiences, he will have sympathetic insight to read between the lines and fill up the gaps, which no human pen can even attempt to do.

For some months there has been the sound of coming blessing to those who had ears to hear, but it is safe to say the outpouring of the Holy Ghost has far exceeded our halting faith and little prayers.

Recently a conference of three hundred and fifty Christian women was held for a fortnight in this place, when the whole round of a woman's duties in the home was freely discussed. At one meeting—to instance only one practical result—two hundred women rose and pledged themselves to unbind their feet and cease to bind their daughters' feet. The conference was of an intensely practical character. We men were not priviliged to be present, but it was evident that a great spiritual quickening was going on, and we felt the reflex influence.

Then a well-known missionary from the West of China passed through on his way to take part in the work of the Bible revision committee, now sitting at Chefoo. He told us of the great things God was doing in other colleges, and reminded us that Pentecost was no isolated event, occurring once for all along ago, but was an experience that could and would be repeated if we waited, as those early disciples did, with our heart on God.

Finally, there arrived a man who may be described as 'Special Commissioner to the Missionaries in Asia.' I never heard his name before, but he has evidently been greatly used in his own land; and now, at his own desire and his own cost, he has given up his pastorate in New York in order, during two years, to visit the principal mission fields connected with the American Presbyterians. First visiting Great Britain—and, by the way, seeing the young Welshman who has been so used of God, and receiving great help from that interview—he has already spent one year in visits to Turkey, Syria, Egypt, India, Ceylon, Siam, and, after spending some months in China, he proceeds to Corea, Japan, the Philippines, and Honolulu.

Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston is a man in the prime of life, but if one were pressed for the secret of his power, it would be asking an explanation of the inexplicable. Certainly, there is nothing extraordinary in what he says, and nothing fanatical or extravagant in his methods. His manner is quiet, manly, straightforward, and there was an entire absence of egotism in his addresses from first to last. As one brother remarked, all his incidents were drawn, not from what God had done through him, but through others. We must give up trying to explain the work of such men on purely natural grounds; any analysis of the success following Dr. Johnston's simple talks on such grounds would utterly break down. God has evidently endowed him with a special power possessed by few; but this appears to be nothing else than a fuller measure of the Holy Spirit.

He came on the Friday, and left on Tuesday at noon. He found many of us cold and dishearened; he left us new men—with fresh zeal for our daily tasks, a new spirit of love and forbearance for one another, and an overflowing joy and freedom in prayer such as many had never known, and others had lost for many a weary day.

Nor was this all, by any means. He came primarily to minister to our needs—and of course could not speak Chinese, and to our surprise, even through the non-conducting medium of an interpreter, a great impression was made on hundreds. On Saturday morning the hundred and thirty students in the college proper, the seventy in the preparatory class temporarily attached to it, the fifty boys and seventy girls in the two schools, all met in the church; and again on Sunday, at both morning and evening services, there were memorable gatherings.

One afternoon all the teachers were met in a body, and a most helpful address given them on the importance and glory of their work—counsel which will not soon be forgotten. On Monday separate addresses were given in the college, in the boys' and in the girls' schools; and on Tuesday, just before Dr. Johnston's departure, a final meeting was again held in the church. At these meetings many rose and declared that henceforth they would follow Christ; others confessed definite sins against fellow-students, and sought their forgiveness then and there; some with tears streaming down their faces, implored us to pray for them or their parents. And all was so quiet and subdued. There was absolutely nothing unseemly—nothing to which a sympathetic bystander could have taken exception.

Many short prayers were offered—and on two occasions prayer broke all over the church simultaneously—a whole people with bowed heads murmuring their souls' desires into the ears of the pitiful Saviour for some twenty minutes or so—till the reverent murmuring gradually subsided and ceased, and then the overcharged souls found relief in songs of joy.

On Monday the college boys spent from eight o'clock to twelve and from two to six, and the whole evening, in prayer. I was present most of the time, and till my dying day shall not forget the scene. Now and again one and another stole out, but only to come back again in a few minutes. At one particular part of the afternoon I remember that some fifty or more short, earnest prayers followed one another in rapid succession for nearly an hour. Some boys got up and said that though their original purpose in coming here was to get Western learning and so make money, now they wanted to give their lives to preaching Christ.

Well, the meetings had to close, and regular classes were resumed on Tuesday; but though a week has passed, I cannot describe the new tone that has come over the place. The bells ring for morning and evening prayers—one for the boys to take their seats, one five minutes later for the teachers to file in. This interval used to be spent in a hum of irreverent chatter and scuffling of feet; now there is a hush of expectation and silent prayer.

It is the same in class and in other things. The whole atmosphere is changed. During the week many boys have come to see their teachers about their souls, or their difficulties at home. Here is one case. A good student—himself a Christian—comes to see me. He is burdened and distressed—and why? Because last year when he went home he travelled five days with a stranger, and they became quite friendly, and yet he never once mentioned the name of Jesus, or let his fellow-traveller know that he was a Christian. Another is burdened because he has grown careless in prayer and Bible study; another feels his lips are always causing him to sin—and so on. Are not these the genuine fruits of the Spirit?

Among our Chinese teachers were two teaching the Chinese classics, but not themselves professing Christians. It is very hard for men of this class to take a stand openly. One said he was convinced intellectually of the truth of Christianity, but would wait for his mother's death before making confession. (His mother, not being a Christian, would expect a heathen burial, and this a Christian son could not give.) Well, we met every morning at six, and unitedly prayed that this man might yield himself wholly, without condition or excuse. Our prayer was heard when some scores rose at the last meeting one by one, here and there in different parts of the church, as we sang, 'Just as I am, without one plea!' I am told this teacher was the first to rise—in fact, he hardly waited for the appeal to be uttered.

On Wednesday, after our visitor had gone, some of the Baptist boys came to me and gave me the names of some who had not decided. Do what they would, they could not persuade them, said they with tears in their eyes. 'Well,' I said, 'don't worry them; just go on praying.' That night, at our ordinary week-night service, every one of those we had pleaded for rose and expressed his determination to confess Christ. And on Sunday, as I was trying to eat my lunch, in comes a boy in a great state of agitation, and says, 'Mushik' (that is, 'pastor'), 'is it too late for me to give in my name for baptism? I meant to do so when the others did, some weeks ago, but resisted the voice and shrank back.'

Now most of our seventy Baptist boys come from Christian homes and schools, but up till now only twelve have been church members. Not a few of them have been pleaded with by Mr. and Mrs. Coulter, and this faithful work in years gone by is now bearing fruit. They were prepared, and only wanted the spark and now that, too, has come, and I believe next term there will not be half-a-dozen of our boys who are not open baptized Christians.

But I must bring my narrative to a close. The writer himself has shared to the full in the blessing God has sent, and confidently expects fuller power in service in days to come. He is not an emotional Celt or an enthusiastic American, but just an ordinary, matter-of-fact Englishman, with the natural bias of his race against anything sensational or artificial. He looked forward to this man's visit without great expectation. He thought, in his poor human wisdom, 'how can this "globe-trotter," coming for a few days only to our midst, do any good? Can men who have borne the heat and burden of the day for long years learn of a minister from New York?' He thinks differently now.

Reader, your prayer for the deepening and permanence of this new life in the hearts of Chinese and foreigners is the earnest request of a humbled missionary.

'THE KESWICK WEEK.'

(M. Farningham, in the London 'Christian World.')

The convention is over, and four or five thousand people have left the shores of Derwentwater, to be taken to all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, to Switzerland and America, even to India and China, bearing with them the memory of a wonderful week, and a new uplift of thought and life. After the experiences of the week one can scarcely think of Keswick without its crowded tents, its streets filled with hatless young men and girls in light dresses, and everywhere the sound of singing. The residents must breathe more freely, and betake themselves to rest and sleep now that the hosts have departed. They were very glad to see them come. The convention pays the yearly rent of two-thirds of the homes in Keswick; the women say they could not live at all but for this great week, and they do not mind working day and night and doing almost without sleep and food while it lasts. The inrush was so great that there could not have been a room untenanted, the owner of which was willing to let it, and there were many who camped out besides.

The convention provides a fine opportunity for pleading the cause of the needy and oppressed, since the people who attend it are mostly persons of means, and a large proportion are men. Missions occupied the first place, and the finest meetings of all were those held on behalf of the Keswick Convention missionaries. There were very few collections, and none at all except for the support of these missionaries and the convention expenses. But the Barnardo and other homes were in evidence. Miss Perks made a plea on behalf of the Soldiers' Homes, in which she is interested. A meeting was held in the interests of Israel, when the massacre and spoliation of the Jews in Russia were considered. Rev. F. B. Meyer conducted a Christian Endeavor rally in the Congregational Church, as was only right, for there is no doubt that this society has greatly helped to swell the numbers of those who come to Keswick. The convention was to a very large extent composed of young people. This was one of the first things which impressed me, for I had not expected it. Of course the middle-aged were there in large numbers, and there were a few old folk. I saw one lady who had attended a quarter of a century of conventions, and was eighty-six or eighty-seven years of age, a brighter, happier person it was impossible to meet. But it was the young people who were most in evidence, who hurried into both big tents where the most interesting and important meetings were to be held, and who wiled away the time in singing.

A very pleasant feature of the Convention was the union of Anglican and Nonconformist ministers and people. It was usual for the convention meeting held in the evening to be addressed by one of each of these. A Communion service was held at St. John's Church for ministers of all denominations. The morning Bible readings were taken for the four days in the Eskin street tent by the Rev. Prebendary Webb-Peploe, and in the Skiddaw tent by Rev. G. Campbell Morgan. These lasted from ten to eleven. At 11.30 the women's meetings were held, which were conducted by Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Bannister, Mrs. Penn-Lewis, and Miss Nugent. At the same time a girls' meeting was held. Also at 11.30 there was a series of meetings for the restatement of 'Foundation Truths of Convention Teaching.'

We greatly enjoyed Dr. Campbell Morgan's Bible readings on Prayer. It might be thought that everything there was to say on 'the pattern Prayer' had been said already, but great freshness of thought and word characterized these addresses. Proof of the general interest in them was found in the fact that almost all the seats were occupied an hour before the time, and when the speaker rose every seat was filled as well as all standing places; and there was a rim of eager listeners encircling the tent on the outside. The number present must have been nearly 3,000.

At each of the four evening meetings Rev. F. B. Meyer was a speaker in one or other of the tents, and a clergyman of the Church of England followed or preceded him. Twice he was accompanied by Rev. Evan Hopkins. These two have stood together at the convention for many years, and Mr. Meyer is very much at home at such meetings. It was good to see him looking so well after the enormous strain of work which has lately been upon him. Of course, all the addresses were intensely evangelistic, and they were very impressive. No new doctrines were enunciated; they were old truths that were taught. There are many people in country villages, as well as in city churches, who will never see Lake Derwentwater or hear the sweet 'Hymns of Consecration and Faith' sunk under Skiddaw who are translating into beautiful lives the ideas that rule the Keswick Convention.

Dr. Morgan warned his hearers against 'the new selfishness,' which was so occupied in forgetting the spiritual best for itself as to forget that the Christian only lives for God as he lives for others. Several speakers uttered telling little hints in the same direction. 'A gasometer may contain gas enough to light a whole town if it be diffused, but it is a very unlovely object in itself.' 'The sweetness of Christ often appeals to me. He was never suspicious, nor censorious of anything but hypocrisy. One cannot imagine Him taking Peter, James and John apart by themselves in order that they might have a little quiet time in which to criticize the other eight.' 'After the convention held in Glasgow a man began to find fault with some of the speakers. "My holiness is in Christ," he said, and I replied, "Yes, but is it also in Glasgow?" Dr. Morgan said very emphatically, 'Christ wants men He can depend upon.' That is what we all want. Not a few persons who have heard of the grand times of last week are asking, Have those four or five thousand people gone home to practice what they believe? Will the men take up the problems of the unemployed, and the women attack the 'sweated industries' with the same faith and fervor? Will the servants in the homes and the employees in the factories be the better for the sacred lessons which their masters and mistresses have anew received from their Master? Oh, yes, that must be quite certain. I think no one came to Keswick in true humility desiring the Divine blessing, but has gone away instructed and strengthened as well as refreshed.

CALL TO PRAYER.

Issued by the World's Committee to the Young Men's Christian Associations of the World's Alliance:

Dear Friends,—As God blesses more abundantly our work, and as our organizations develop, we run the risk of placing our confidence in them and of seeking support elsewhere than in God alone. It is for this reason that we desire to bring before you as the subject for our week of prayer that of 'Prayer relationships.' God grant that the days set apart for united intercession may result in our giving more time to prayer both in our individual and corporate life.

How great would be the blessings accorded to our associations and to young men all over the world, if each Y. M. C. A. became a centre of fervent supplication throughout the coming year; if in each there was a group of young men baptized with the Spirit of prayer! What conquests we should make, and how many difficulties would thus be made plain before us!

God grant that it may be so, for the glory of his name and the furtherance of his Kingdom.

We remain, dear friends, your affectionately in our Lord.

THE WORLD'S COMMITTEE.

Subjects for prayer.—'Prayer relationships.' 'Pray without ceasing.' (Col. iv., 2.)

Sunday, Nov. 11.—Pray as children to a father. Jesus said: 'When ye pray, say: Our Father who art in heaven.' (Matt. vi., 9.) At the beginning of this solemn week of prayer, let us join in spirit with Christian young men throughout the whole world in the assurance of the Fatherhood of God, (Gal. iii., 26), and of the brotherhood which unites us to Jesus Christ, (Eph. iii., 14), and with each other, (Matt. xxiii., 8). Realize the right this position confers upon us to ask, and the responsibility it binds upon us to act. Let us consecrate ourselves for the mission which God has confided to us. Thanksgiving for the gift of Jesus Christ and for his work; for the blessings granted to the Y. M. C. A.'s. The World's Committee. — The National Committees.

Monday, Nov. 12.—Pray as worshippers of a Holy God. Jesus said:—'When ye pray, say: . . . Hallowed be thy name.' (Matt. vi., 9.) Think of the commands of God with regard to our personal holiness, (1. Peter i., 15; I. Thess. iv., 3);—the possibility he gives us of realizing it in Jesus Christ, (I. Cor. i., 30);—its necessity in view of the work to be carried on in the Y. M. C. A.'s and in the world. (Phil. ii., 15; I. Peter ii., 9). The fight against drunkenness and immorality. The spiritual condition of the members of our Y. M. C. A.'s, their sanctification and their consecration. Africa.

Tuesday, Nov. 13.—Pray as subjects of a great King. Jesus said: 'When ye pray, say: . . . . Thy Kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.' (Matt. vi., 9.) In presenting this request—look to Jesus Christ. (Heb. xii., 2), as the example of perfect obedience, (John iv., 34), and as the author and sources of our own obedience. (John xvii., 19), through whom alone this prayer can be answered. Extension of our work throughout the world, in Catholic countries, in weak countries, in heathen lands.—Town and country Y. M. C. A.'s. America.

Wednesday, Nov. 14.—Pray as redeemed ones, approaching the Lord who has purchased them. 'Having therefore, brethren, boldness to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus . . . let us draw near . . . .' (Heb. x., 19, 22.) Think of the price of the blood of Christ for our redemption. (1. Pet. i., 18, 19), the possibility it offers us of having clean consciences, (Heb. ix., 14), and of entering into the holiest, (Heb. x., 19), to receive answers to our supplications. (Rom. viii., 32.) Inner life of the Y. M. C. A.'s.—Bible classes.—Prayer meetings.—Personal intercession of members.—The maintenance of spiritual life in the Y. M. C. A.'s. Asia.

Thursday, Nov. 15.—Pray as servants of a Divine Master. 'Ye call me Master and Lord, and ye say well, for so I am.' (John xiii., 13.) Let us remember that we are only servants,—that God governs with his sovereign will,—that our plans, our actions, our thoughts, all ought to be submitted to him, and that the true way to serve him is to serve the brethren. Service rendered in the Y. M. C. A.'s. (Committees, secretaries, members, etc.), in the work at home and abroad; in individual and corporative activity. Australasia.

Friday, Nov. 16.—Pray as soldiers serving under a glorious commander.—'As captain of the host of the Lord am I now come. . . . And Joshua fell on his face to the earth, and did worship, and said unto him: What saith my Lord unto his servant?' (Josh. v., 14.) Fight like good soldiers of Jesus Christ, (II. Tim. iv., 3) and work for the conquest of the world. (Acts i., 8.) Countries and young men beyond Y. M. C. A. influence. Special categories of young men: Students, soldiers, sailors, waiters in hotels, etc. Young men in large cities. Europe.

Saturday, Nov. 17.—Pray as priests offering spiritual sacrifices.—'Ye are a chosen people, a royal priesthood . . . to offer spiritual sacrifices well pleasing to God through Jesus Christ.' (1 Pet. ii., 5, 9.) Offer to God the sacrifices of a broken spirit, (Ps. li., 19), of our bodies, (Rom. xii., 1), of praise, (Heb. xiii., 15); of liberality, with joy, (II. Cor. ix., 7; viii., 2.) Dwell in him and let him dwell in us. (John xv., 4, 7.) Our witness in the Y. M. C. A.'s; in the Church; in the world.—Brotherly love.—The churches. The different works amongst the young. The World's Alliance.

A HOME-MISSIONARY HERO.

It was during the latter part of the winter of 1903-4 that Miss Alice A. Blake, a mission teacher at Trementina, New Mexico, found herself in the midst of a scourge of diphtheria, writes John Willis Baer in 'The Christian Endeavor World.' 'The case was about as follows:

'One day there drove up in front of the chapel-schoolhouse a Mexican man with his wife and little child in a waggon. Miss Blake saw that these people were related to some of her children, and she excused them that they might go out and speak with their friends. They kissed and fondled the baby. That night the child came down with diphtheria.

'Seeing what the situation was, Miss Blake closed her school and began preparations for a siege. The child who kissed the baby soon came down with diphtheria, and the disease spread all over the community. She quaratined as best she could the entire plaza.

'After having cared for fifty-four cases, Miss Blake was stricken herself. She sent a boy to Las Vegas—forty miles—on horseback for some antitoxin, because she said she could not be spared yet from that community, as undoubtedly, the scourge would not run its course for some time.

'The boy returned the second day with the antitoxin, but Miss Blake, having improved somewhat during the time, had it used on other patients, she getting well without it. She continued her work in that community and the surrounding neighborhood until she had waited on seventy-six cases.

'She asked for a vacation, not that she might rest, but that she might go to to a hospital in Colorado Springs, Col., and take a course in training in nursing, in order that she might be better prepared to care for sick ones under similar circumstances.'

LABRADOR FUND.

Further contributions amounting to $2.35 have been received for the 'Witness' Labrador Fund:—

Mrs. H. Turnbull, Hamilton, Ont.	$2.00
Mrs. Macfarlane, Chatham, Ont..	.25
Geo. A. J. McDougall, Fairy Hill, Sask.	.10

HIS 'KIDDIES.'

A striking story was lately told on the platform by Evangeline Booth, commander of the Salvation Army in America. One night, while Miss Booth sat in her own room, in one of the worst parts of London, a poor woman ran in to tell of a friend near by who had just died.

'They say she died of cancer, but it ain't so,' said the woman. 'He's done it with his drink an' his fist! He's drunk now, too. The minute she died he come an' tuk the clothes off of the baby an' put 'em up the spout!'—the local slang for pawning them.

Miss Booth, following her visitor, went to a cellar, where she found the body of the mother, two children, too young to talk much, curled up together on the damp floor. She took them immediately to her own room, bathed and fed them and put them to bed.

Three nights afterwards came the father, still intoxicated. His amiable plan, as he announced it, was to wring Miss Booth's neck.

Miss Booth told him firmly that he could not have his babies, but that he might look at them if he wished. She then led him to her room, and showed him his babies, their hair combed, their faces rosy and clean, curled up in bed, dressed in little white 'nighties,' like two angels, or two ordinary happy little ones.

The man continued to be abusive for a time; then the words came more slowly.

Finally he stopped short, and then burst into tears—not maudlin tears of drunken men this time, but tears marking the shock of an awakening manhood.

'Are them my kiddies?' he asked, finally, in a subdued voice.

Miss Booth finished her story by the simple statement: 'He never drank again.—Troy (N.Y.) 'Express.

A MOTHER'S STORY.

She Tells How Dr. Williams Pink Pills Saved Her Daughter.

Anaemia is the doctor's name for bloodlessness. It is an ailment that affects almost every girl in her teens. Womanhood makes new demands upon her blood supply that she cannot meet. Month after month her strength, her very life, are being drained away. No food and no care can do her any good. No common medicine can save her. She needs new blood. New blood is the one thing—the only thing—that can make a healthy woman of her. Dr. Williams Pink Pills actually make new blood. That is why they never fail to cure anaemia. That is how they save from an early grave scores of young girls whose health and strength depend upon their blood supply. Mrs. Anson Clark, Arden, Ont., says:—'Dr. Williams Pink Pills have been a great blessing in my family, as two of my daughters have used them with marked success. When my oldest daughter was about seventeen she began to fail in health. Her blood seemed to have turned to water. She was troubled with headaches and dizziness; the least exertion would cause her heart to palpitate violently and she could not walk up stairs without stopping to rest. She doctored for upwards of a year, and the doctor said she did not have as much blood in her body as an ordinarily healthy person would have in one arm. The doctor's treatment did not do her a particle of good. She seemed slowly fading away. Then she became afflicted with salt rheum and her hands were almost raw. About this time a neighbor advised the use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills and she began taking them. After using the pills for a few weeks we could see an improvement, her appetite began to improve and a trace of color came to her cheeks. She continued taking the pills until she had used thirteen boxes when she was as well and strong as ever, every trace of both the anaemia and salt rheum had disappeared and she has since enjoyed the best of health. Later on my youngest daughter, aged fifteen, began to lose her health, but thanks to our experience with Dr. Williams Pink Pills we knew where to look for a cure, and after using four boxes of pills she was all right again. I have also used the pills myself for nervous troubles with complete success.'

Rich red blood is the secret of health—Dr. Williams Pink Pills is the secret of rich red blood. They actually make rich red blood, that is why they cure anaemia, headaches and backaches, indigestion, nervous prostration, heart palpitation, neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, St. Vitus Dance and the ailments that make the lives of so many young women and growing girls miserable. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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HODGSON, T. L., 718 St. Urbain street. E. 558.
LAMBERT, Z. A., cor. Sherbrooke & Park. E. 151.
MALONEY, D., cor. Sherbrooke and Mance. E. 2483.
MONTPETIT, T. & CO., 2587 Notre Dame. M. 194.
MUNRO, D. D. & CO., 2567 St. Catherine.
MUNRO BROS., 203 St. Antoine street. Up 2670.
OSTIGNY, L. N., 734 Sherbrooke street. Up 1196.
PAUL WALTER, 2355 St. Catherine St. Up 1237.
ROZON & FRERE, 118 Bleury street. M. 3209.
SCANLAN, JOHN 239 Bleury street Up 1307.
STRONG & STRONG, 902 Lagauchetiere M. 1822.
VANIER FRERES, 1029 St. James St. Up 2576.

HARDWARE—(Retail).

Amiot, Lecours & Lariviere, 593 St. Lawrence. E. 1615
DRYSDALE, D., 645 Craig street. M. 167.
Krasel, Paul R., 2693 and 2695 St. Catherine. Up 1452
Notre Dame Hardware Co., 1168 St. James. Up 1420
PHILBIN, M., 2266 St. Catherine. Up 1045.
SEVIGNY, R. N., 514 St. James street. M. 1624.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 6 St. Lawrence st. M. 1914.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS.

Desjardins, Chs. & Co., 1533-41 St. Cath. E. 1537.
DOIN, ARMAND, 1584 Notre Dame. M. 1146.
ROBERTSON & CO., 233 St. James st. M. 2207.
WELSH, A. A., 2252 St. Catherine st. Up 4308.

HOTELS.

HOTEL CARSLAKE, Geo. Carslake propr., 571 St. James street. M. 524.
RIENDEAU HOTEL, 58 & 60 Jacques Cartier Sq. Main 6130.
WELLAND HOTEL, 17-25 McGill College avenue. American and European plan. Tel. Up 1415.

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS.

BOLT, J. T., & CO., 2313 St. Catherine street.
JOHNSTON BROS., 2379 St. Catherine, Up 3143.
NORRIS, A. E., 955 St. Catherine W. Up 3073.

KINDLING WOOD.

MACDIARMID, J. C., cor. William & Guy. M. 452.

LADIES' COSTUMES.

LAFRANCE, P., 192 St. Lawrence street. M. 542.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENALLACK (THE) CO., 8, 10, 12 Latour. M. 3396-7

LADIES' HAIRDESSERS AND WIG MAKERS.

CHARLAND, MISS, 2130 St. Catherine street.
PONTON, JOS., 33 Notre Dame East. M. 2361.
PUNDE & BOEHM, 2365 St. Catherine. Up 3161.

LOCKS AND KEYS FITTED.

OHLING, JOHN, 312 St. James street.

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd., 85 to 95 Atwater avenue. M. 3457.

MACHINERY.

Canada Machinery Agency, 298 St. James. M. 2195.
MILLER, W. L. & CO., 18 St. Peter st. Tel. M. 5423.
YOUNG, ANDREW, 11 Busby Lane. M. 2544.

MANTLES, TILES AND GRATES.

Webster Bros. & Parkes, 1803 Notre Dame. M. 1312

MEAT MARKETS.

Westgate & Lewis, McGill Coll & Park ave. Up 2690 and 4058.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

BRENNAN BROS., 1907 St. Catherine st. E. 246.
REID, J. W. & CO., 2097 St. Catherine. Up 2465.
DE LORIMIER, S. A., 52 Notre Dame W. M. 1988.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

BEAUCHAMP, J. M., 1340a & 1344 St. Cath. E. 1923
EDY, O. 418 West Notre Dame. M. 2356
ETTENBERG, J. & CO., 2098 St. Cathrn. Up 2666
GALLERY, DAN., 2072 Notre Dame. M. 2230.
NELSON, G. P., 71 Bleury street.
OGULNIK, PAUL, 2254 St. Catherine st. Up 2634.
RUDOLPH, A., 19 St. Lawrence. E. 290.
TREMBLAY, WM., 2048 Notre Dame. M. 2836.
Tuddenham & Anderson, 344 St. James. M. 3979.
MAX USHER, 2298 St. Catherine st. Up 3056.
WALSH, W. H., 119 West Notre Dame. M. 2804.

OPTICIANS.

GRANT, PROF., 2172 St. Catherine st. Up 1332.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

WALL BROS., 39 Bleury street. M. 237.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DENNISON ENG. CO., 112 St. Frs. Xavier. M. 2214
DOUGALL, JOHN SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

ARLESS, G. C. & CO., 261 St. James st. M. 1414.
GORDON, P. J., 2327a St. Catherine st. M. 1429.
LAPRES & LAVERGNE, 360 St. Denis st. E. 1283.
RICE, A. I., 2261 St. Catherine street. M. 2472.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

BARRAT, GEO. & SON, 146 Peel street. Up 964.
HOGG, THE D. H. CO., 662 Craig street. M. 1953.
SMITH, R. F., 186 Notre Dame street. M. 1467.

PIANOS AND MUSIC.

SHAW, J. W., 2274-2278 St. Catherine st. Up 1414.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ARCHAMBAULT, ED., 1684-6 St. Cathrn. E. 1842.
FOISY FRERES, 1760 St. Catherine street. E. 1644.
Hurteau, J. A. & Co., Ltd., 1680 St. Cathrn. E. 1718
LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street. Up 1491.
LEACH PIANO CO., 2440 St. Catherine st. Up 998.
LINDSAY, C. W., Ltd., St. Catherine st. Up 2638.
NORDHEIMER PIANO AND MUSIC CO., Ltd. 2461 St. Catherine. Up 2664.
WILLIS & CO., 600 St. Catherine st. West. Pp 2686.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMERS.

EDLINGTON, CHARLES, 2311 St. Cathrn. M. 1080
WILLSON, G. W. & SON, 7 Phillips sq. Up 4225.
JOHNSON & COPPING, 2430 St. Cathrn. Up 2696.

Retail.

PRINTERS & STATIONERS.

Fortier, J., cor. St. Peter and Notre Dame. M. 414.
DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
McALLISTER, A. & CO., 93 St. Frs. Xav. M. 2757

RANGES AND STOVES.

Galarneau, A. & Co., 322 Mt. Royal. Mer. 2194.

ROOFERS.

CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 309 St. James st. M. 1774.
REED, G. W. & CO., 337 Crag st. West. M. 988.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

LEGALLEE BROS., 19 Bleury st. M. 2455.
Walker & Campbell, cor. N. Dame & McGill. M. 778

SADDLERS & HARNESS MAKERS.

BISSONNETTE, ERIC & CO., 450 St. James. M. 6078
LAMONTAGNE, H. & CO., Ltd., Phone Main, 413, 1902 Notre Damest., Balmoral Block.
MURPHY, D. & CO., 402 St. James. M. 2243.
ROBERTS, J. W., 336 St. James street. M. 1964.
AUGER, E. 300 St. Lawrence, Mer. 300.
BITHELL, G. W., 773 St. Lawrence. E. 379.

SANITARY PLUMBING & HEATING.

CONROY BROS., 228 Centre street. M. 3552.

SEED MERCHANTS.

EWING, WM. & CO., 146 McGill street. M. 184.

SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

Arlington Bicycle Co., 70 Beaver Hall Hill. Up 1474
COSTEN, T. & CO., 48 Notre Dame st. W. M. 2856.
SMYTH, JAMES M., 828 Dorchester st. Up 1249.

SORTING GOODS FOR HIRE.

SMYTH, JAMES M., 828 Dorchester. Up 1249.

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

TROY LAUNDRY CO., 8 to 12 Inspector. M. 3644.
Montreal Steam Laundry, 799-801 Craig st. M. 3600-01
TOILET LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 290 Guy st. Up 3480.

TRUNKS & TRAVELLING BAGS.

LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, Phone Main 413. Notre Dame, Balmoral Block.
McLeod, Hawthorne & Co., 1819 Notre Dame. M. 1226
Fournier J. E., 9 and 429 Notre Dame W. M. 2014.
Fournier, J. E., 9 and 429 Notre Dame W. M. 2014

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

Canadian Typewriter Co., 119 St. Fran. Xav. M. 3155

UNDERTAKERS.

ARMSTRONG, G., 72 and 74 Victoria sq. M. 219.
Seale & Son, cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester. Up 969 and 2671.
TEES & CO., 300 St. James street. M. 327.
WRAY, WM., 2436 St. Catherine street. Up 2667.
Wray, J. C. & Bro., 290 Mountain street. Up 2728, and 123 St. Dominique. E. 117.

WALL PAPER.

MURPHY & SON, 2452 St. Catherine st. Up 1337.

Manufacturers.

ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTURER.

MARTIN, C., 36 Craig street. E.

BENT AND ART GLASS.

GRIMSON, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine. M. 1925.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

Lang Mfg. Co., 230 St. Elizabeth. St. Henri Mt. 162
Montreal Biscuit Co., Brewster ave. M. 1333.
The Caledonia Biscuit Co., 182 Mountain. Up 1941.
LUTTRELL, JOS. & CO., 680 Albert street, Ste Cunegonde. M. 3909.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke st. M. 3647.

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

AIRD, JAMES M., 101 St. Urbain. Up 1025.
AULD, R. S., 557 St. Antoine st. Westm't, 13.
CUNNINGHAM, JOHN, 315 Elgin ave. Mount 1331
Graham Bros., 291 St. Antoine. Tel. Up 1133.
STRACHAN, A. & L., 75 Cadieux. E. 512.
STRACHAN JAMES, 246 City Hall ave. E. 71.
STUART & HERBERT, 611 Rivard street. E. 108.
WYLIE, W. J. S., 228 Bleury street. Up 1409.

CANDY MFRS.—(Wholsale).

Lang Mft'g Co., 230 St. Elizath, St. Henri. Mt. 163.
MARTINEAU, L. & CO., 225 Dorion st. E. 1663.

CARRIAGES & SLEIGHS.

BONHOMME, J., cr. Richmand & St. Jas. Up 1424.
JENNINGS, A. & CO., cor. Well. & Grey Nun. M. 654
LATIMER, R. & CO., 21 St. Antoine st. M. 1572.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

PECK, JOHN W. & CO., Ltd., 1855 St. Lawrence st Tel. East 4421, 4422, 4423.

COCOANUT.

WHITE MOSS BRAND, 623 Lagauchetiere st M 1784

EGG CASE FILLERS.

THE MILLER BROS. Co., Ltd., Dowd st. M 2099.

GINGER ALE MANUFACTURERS.

ALLAN, ROBERT, 620 Dorchester st. M. 1784.

MATTRESSMAKER.

TOWNSHEND, G. E., 380 St. James st. M. 3014.

PORK & BEEF PACKERS.

MONTREAL PACKING CO., Limited, Point St. Charles. Main 5380, 5381, 5382.

ROOFING, FELT AND PITCH.

LOCKERBY & McCOMB, 65 Shannon st. M. 1989.
McArthur, Alex. & Co., Ltd., 82 McGill. M. 208&1394

SAFE MANUFACTURERS.

OHLING, JOHN, 312 St. James street.

SASH & DOOR MANUFACTURERS.

Macfarlane, R. & Co., 469-431 Richmond. Up 2464.
Rutherford, Wm. & Sons Co., 85-95 Atwater M 5497

STEEL RANGE MANUFACTURERS.

PROWSE, GEO. R., 288 McGill st. M. 264.