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FOREIGN TRADE

INCREASE OF $13,000,000 OVER SAME PERIOD OF 1902.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—The foreign trade of Canada during July and August shows a growth of thirteen million dollars over the corresponding period of 1902. The increase in imports has been $9,890,192, and in exports of domestic produce $3,108,448. The return, which is one of interest and encouragement to business men, is as follows:

	1902.	1903.
Imports—		
Dutiable goods	$21,124,285	$30,490,146
Free	11,327,545	16,141,793
Coin and bullion	501,284	1,811,367
Total	$32,953,114	$42,843,306
Duty paid	5,626,140	6,720,777
Exports (Canadian produce):		
Minerals	$6,009,404	$7,184,115
Fish	1,658,588	1,686,158
Forest produce	8,478,376	8,034,548
Animals and their produce	14,056,621	13,883,444
Agricultural products	3,956,652	5,974,701
Manufactures	2,570,144	3,087,005
Miscellaneous	17,069	4,831
Total	$36,746,854	$39,855,302
Exports (foreign produce)	1,817,477	4,318,447

THRESHING FATALITY

MAN KILLED NEAR WATFORD—MELITA FARMER FATALLY INJURED.

Watford, Ont., Sept. 11.—A terrible accident occurred at a threshing on the farm of J. Beanstead, in Brooke Township to-day, when Walter C. Moore, a well-known farmer, met his death. Edward Boultby was cleaning the sieves of the separator when the handle of his fork caught in the fan of the blower and was driven with terrific force over his shoulder. One of the prongs struck Moore in the chin, penetrating his throat. The force of the blow broke his neck and death was instantaneous. He leaves a wife and three children.

Winnipeg, Sept. 12.—William Buckland, a Melita farmer, became entangled in a separator belt while threshing yesterday, and was whisked around the wheel, receiving fatal injuries.

PASSENGER STEAMERS

THE C. A. R. WILL INAUGURATE SERVICE BETWEEN DULUTH, CHICAGO AND DEPOT HARBOR.

Ottawa, Sept. 11.—Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, general manager of the C. A. R., states that the Canada Atlantic Transit Company will put on passenger steamers between Duluth, Chicago and Depot Harbor, and erect summer hotels. He thus confirms a rumor circulated in Chicago. The legislation affecting the C. A. R., which has been before the Dominion Parliament this session, gives the company for the first time powers to erect hotels and also enlarges its bonding facilities. As the grain line has been successfully operated, it is considered that the other branch of the service would be equally paying.

'We have difficulty in keeping people off our grain boats now,' said Mr. Chamberlin, this morning. 'At Chicago and other cities they come down to our docks and dump their trunks, under the impression that we operate passenger steamers. We will not take action in the matter immediately, but as soon as the financial arrangements are perfected and the road can get the money, the project will be seriously considered. There are some admirable spots on Georgian Bay and in the Algonquin Park for summer hotels.'

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE

LORD STRATHCONA CONSENTS TO BECOME PRESIDENT.

Toronto, Sept. 11.—Lord Strathcona has consented to become president of St. Andrew's College, and his appointment will be formally ratified by the board at its next meeting. As a donation to the college Lord Strathcona has subscribed $5,000 worth of stock in the company. Lord Strathcona has always had a lively interest in St. Andrew's, and his appointment is looked upon with much satisfaction by the friends of the college.

CANADIAN FINANCES

ENTRIES TO DATE SHOW A SURPLUS OF FIFTEEN AND A HALF MILLIONS.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—The books of the Finance Department are not yet finally balanced as regards the accounts for the fiscal year that closed with June. But as far as the entries to date show the revenue totals $66,400,358, and the expenditure $50,951,913. This would mean a surplus of fifteen and a half millions. But when everything is adjusted the balance will probably not run quite that much. It will be somewhere around fifteen millions, though.

The revenue for the two months of the new fiscal year to the end of August has been $11,520,992, against $9,758,947 last year, or a very material improvement. The expenditure is shown as $4,102,809, but this figure hardly represents the actual liabilities of the government, for within the last week the Auditor-General has withheld, through a difference with the Finance Minister, the credits to the departments from which their payments of accounts are made. Through an adjustment of the accounts between the Dominion and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the government is able to show a net decrease in the public debt of Canada amounting to $12,394,366. The net debt of the Dominion on July 1 was $259,134,723.

PRESBYTERIAN COMMITTEE

THE WILKIE CASE AGAIN UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Toronto, Sept. 11.—The commission appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which has been sitting since Wednesday on the Wilkie case, and the troubles in the Central India Mission, to-day handed out a report. They state that the elements of disturbance have been exaggerated and show existence of jealousies.

With regard to the Rev. J. Wilkie they decided that he cannot with advantage resume his former work in Central India. Without attempting to apportion blame they state that charges against senior missionaries of prejudicing junior missionaries against Mr. Wilkie are not supported; that no evidence of his addiction to drugs was given, and that his denial is accepted without reserve. The commission recommend that the foreign mission committee find Mr. Wilkie some suitable field in foreign mission work.

HONORED AT QUEBEC

OFFICERS OF THE 'TROUDE' AND 'TAGE' ENTERTAINED.

Quebec, Sept. 11.—Rear-Admiral Rivet and the officers of the French cruisers, the 'Tage' and 'Troude,' were tendered a farewell dinner at the Garrison Club, this evening. It was presided over by the Hon. Justice Langelier. About one hundred guests were present. Sir Archibald Douglas, vice-admiral, unable to attend, had sent to the secretary of the committee a letter saying that he regrets very much that he had made another appointment for to-night, when he received the invitation, saying he would have been much pleased to have assisted at the banquet in honor of his friend, Admiral Rivet.

ABUSED INMATES

DIRECTORS OF A WORKHOUSE IN SAXONY GET HEAVY SENTENCES.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—Paul Pertzitzsky and Ernst Wahl, directors of a workhouse at Saalhausen, a suburb of Dresden, and a policeman named Anton Bruch, have been sentenced to two years and six months, one year and six months, and six months imprisonment respectively, in connection with terrible abuses committed on the inmates of the institution. The inmates were compelled to climb on a hot stove and march at the double until they were exhausted. One witness testified that he was bitten by a dog which he believed was trained for this purpose. Another inmate who escaped from the workhouse and was brought back, gave vent to insults against the Emperor, which resulted in his getting a longer sentence in a regular prison.

TRINITY AND TORONTO

DR. LANGTRY AND OTHERS WILL APPLY TO THE COURTS FOR AN INJUNCTION.

Toronto, Sept. 12.—The rebuff given by the majority of the meeting of the alumni friends of Trinity University to the opponents of federation, instead of checking the ardor of their efforts to kill the movement, has acted as a fillip. They refuse to be downed, and will resort to the courts to prevent the consummation of the project. This was decided at a meeting held yesterday in the Synod office. It was well attended, and the Rev. Dr. Langtry presided. Those present were a unit in agreeing that application be made for an injunction to prevent the corporation of Trinity from carrying out the terms of Provost Macklem's resolution.

RENEWAL REFUSED

RESTAURANT KEEPER IN DRESDEN SOLD CHOCOLATES BEARING THE PORTRAIT OF THE CROWN PRINCESS.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—The keeper of the restaurant attached to the Royal Opera House at Dresden, which he has occupied for fifteen years, has been refused a renewal of his lease because he sold chocolates bearing pictures of the ex-Crown Princess Louise of Saxony (who eloped with the French tutor, Professor Giron) and her children.

SNOW IN MONTANA.

Red Lodge, Mont., Sept 12.—A heavy snowstorm swept over southern Montana last night. Considerable grain is still standing, and it is probably ruined. The storm covered a wide area. It is reported that two feet of snow fell near Pryot Mountain.

SIR THOMAS'S TUG SAILS.

New York, Sept. 12.—Sir Thomas Lipton's chartered ocean-going tug 'Cruiser' sailed to-day for Liverpool. The 'Cruiser' came over with the 'Shamrock III.' and the 'Erin.'

THE ADMIRALTY'S MEMORY.

GRAVES OF SAILORS BURIED IN MONTREAL FORTY YEARS AGO NOT FORGOTTEN.

The British Admiralty is a big concern, and has charge of ships, and dockyards, and other property in all parts of the world. It has a thorough system of organization, and it also has a good memory. At the time of His Majesty's (then Prince of Wales) visit to Montreal in 1860 a gun on one of the men-of-war forming His Royal Highness's escort exploded while firing a salute, killing several men. They were buried, a lot was purchased, and the usual fees paid by the Admiralty for the keeping of the lot in perpetuity.

Advantage was taken of the visit of Admiral Douglas and H. M. S. 'Retribution' to Montreal to have an inspection of the lot to ascertain if it was properly kept. Consequently, one of the admiral's flag officers and the captain of the 'Retribution' yesterday presented themselves at Mount Royal Cemetery, armed with a bundle containing the original deeds, contracts and certificates, as well as instructions from the Admiralty, and asked to see the lot. The request was at once complied with. The sailors' lot was found to be in exceptionally good order, the cemetery was admired, the officials thanked for the scrupulous observance of an old obligation, and a report will be made to the Admiralty accordingly.

The solicitude of the officers of His Majesty's navy for the graves of the dead of the service naturally caused the cemetery officers to comment upon the apparent carelessness of the army authorities for the graves of that service, as evidenced by the weed-grown military cemeteries on St. Helen's Island and Papineau avenue.

THE NEW CEMENT WORKS

TO BE PLACED ON THE LONGUE POINTE ROAD.

The 'Witness' of Sept. 3 noted that the new company, the Royal Canadian Cement Company, with a capital of six hundred thousand dollars, had secured property for their works to the extent of some three hundred acres. The property secured is at Longue Pointe, and the farms are those of Charles and Andrew Lenny and the Cleary farms, which run toward the river at Longue Pointe near the farm owned by the nuns of the Congregation. Mr. Fitzjames Browne puts the price at about seventy-five thousand dollars and says that there is every facility for the working of the company's plant on this lot of ground. There were offers made for other property in the vicinity, but the farms purchased are highly advantageous from the point of view the promoters of the new works take.

TO PAY OFF CHURCH DEBT

CANADIAN CONGREGATIONALISTS ORGANIZE FOR BIG EFFORT.

An effort will be made to clear all the Congregational churches in Canada of debt within the next two years. The amount required is estimated at $200,000 and a scheme has been proposed which, if loyally carried out, will open a new era of usefulness and prosperity for the Congregationalists in the Dominion.

Most of the money will be raised by subscription in response to a direct appeal. If the greater part of the required amount is raised in Canada the mother church in England will give ten percent of such sum, additional. This generous offer has been accepted with gratitude and is proving quite a stimulus to the carrying out of the scheme. The fund will be known as the jubilee fund.

The Jubilee Fund Committee met in Toronto yesterday. The members from Montreal who were present were the Rev. Hugh Pedley, Mr. Charles Gurd and Mr. Charles Cushing. The Rev. Frank J. Day, B.A., of Sherbrooke, also attended. There was also a full attendance of members from the western union. It was decided that the committee would undertake to raise the amount called for, and the following officials were appointed to take charge of the scheme:—Eastern division, chairman, the Rev. Hugh Pedley; secretary, the Rev. F. J. Day; treasurer, Mr. Chas. Gurd. Western division, chairman, Mr. Mr. J. C. Copp, Toronto; secretary, the Rev. J. K. Unsworth, of Hamilton; treasurer, Mr. H. Yeigh, of Brantford. The Canadian Congregational Missionary Society was named the depository of the general fund. It was decided to immediately issue a pamphlet, setting forth the objects of the effort and explaining the scheme by which success is expected to be achieved. It was also decided that a superintendent should shortly be appointed to attend to the details of the scheme.

While substantial results are looked for at as early a date as possible, two years will be allowed subscribers who require that time in which to do all they desire in aid of the movement. The scheme is part of an aggressive movement which the Church has outlined for Canada, particularly in the North-West.

PROF. GRANT ELECTED.

At the closing session of the Canadian Association of Opticians in Toronto, Prof. Samuel Grant, of Montreal, was elected president.

The other officers are:—E. A. Lewis, Toronto, first vice-president; W. H. Kearney, Renfrew, second vice-president; A. C. Skinner Sherbrooke, Que., third vice-president; W. C. Forbes, St. Thomas, Ont., fourth vice-president; Mr. Alex. Moffat, Brantford, secretary-treasurer; executive committee—W. G. Mabee, St. Catharines; Alexander Roy, Belleville; E. Culverhouse, Toronto; T. N. Brown, Toronto; H. L. Batting, Toronto, and F. E. Luke, Toronto; membership committee—E. Culverhouse, H. J. Gieger, W. L. Batting and F. E. Luke, all of Toronto.

H.M.S. 'RETRIBUTION.'

THE CREW WILL BE ENTERTAINED BY THE LOCAL MILITIA TO-NIGHT.

The sergeants of the local regiments will tender a complimentary smoking concert to the sailors of H.M.S. 'Retribution,' in the Prince of Wales Fusiliers' Armory this evening at 8 o'clock. This was decided upon at a special meeting convened last evening and the hope was expressed that there would be a large muster of the militia to do honor to the visitors. The invitation was conveyed to the ship this morning and was accepted by the crew.

About one-third of the sailors on H. M. S. 'Retribution' are Roman Catholics, and they will march in a body to St. Patrick's Church to-morrow morning, where they will attend high mass. To-morrow evening they will be the guests of the Catholic Club.

PASTOR RETURNING.

It is learned that the Rev. C. E. Bland, the newly appointed pastor of Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church, is expected to arrive in the city next week and to enter upon his pastoral duties by preaching next Sunday. Mr. Bland has spent a three months' vacation in Europe. The Rev. Prof. Elliott will preach at both services to-morrow and will resume his Bible class in the body of the church at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

SALE OF MILITARY STORES.

An auction sale of old military stores took place at St. Helen's island, yesterday. Nearly the whole was purchased by two Hebrew second-hand dealers, and the total price realized was $750.

CANADIANS RETURNING.

The 'Canada' says:—'About seven thousand persons, most of them our compatriots, have emigrated from the Eastern States to New Ontario and North Quebec within the last six months.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Miss Tudor Montizambert, Ottawa, is in the city, the uest of Miss Bond.

Miss Eadie is in Toronto on a visit to Mrs. W. P. Fraser.

Miss Fay Christie, Ottawa, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Lansing Lewis.

Mrs. W. C. Towers, who had been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Forsyth, Quebec, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Stearns and the Misses Stearns have returned to town from Murray Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Hague, Mountain street, have returned to town after spending the summer at Dorval.

Mr. Matthewson returned this morning from Little Metis. He enjoyed the summer very much and but for rheumatism in his knee is in very good health.

Miss Adrienne Labelle is going to Europe, to continue her musical studies under the direction of the Conservatory of Paris.

The marriage of Miss Clara Dickson, daughter of Mr. W. B. Dickson, Sherbroke street, to Mr. Henry Thompson will take place on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

Lady May Cook, Lady Sybl Tollemache, Mrs. E. B. Findlay and Dr. G. Landsborough Findlay, of England, are at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.

Miss Helen D. Kydd, of St. Lambert, is on a visit to Toronto, the guest of her cousin, Mrs. W. J. Clokey, 'Raheenavarren.'

Dr. A. G. Nicholls has left town for a short trip to Florida and the Southern States. He expects to be absent about ten days.

Mr. W. J. MacGowan, manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada, St. Sauveur, Que., has arrived in Lachine, the guest of his parents, Captain and Mrs. MacGowan.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, Sept. 14, are Mr. William Starke, Mr. Edwin Hanson, Mr. Mortimer B. Davis and Mr. George A. Greene.

Mrs. Lennox Mills will remain in the city next week, the guest of her mother, Mrs. Stanley Bagg, Sherbrooke street. Bishop Mills and Master Arthur return to Kingston on Monday.

Lieut.-Col. H. G. S. Dixon, Montreal, who had been visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Van Norman at 'The Cedars,' Lake Simcoe, is spending a few days in Toronto.

A wedding took place in Bethel Methodist Church, North Ely, on Wednesday, Sept. 9, when Miss Marguerite Victoria, daughter of Mr. Thomas Jamieson, was united in marriage to Mr. Timothy Adam, of Acton Vale. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. Roy, of Lawrenceville, assisted by the Rev. L. Massicotte, of Acton Vale.

Mrs. James Ross, Peel street, gave a tea yesterday for Commandant and Mrs. Lyons. The guests were received on the lawn, where tea was also served, the delightful weather helping to make the occasion very enjoyable. The tea-tables, which were decorated with bowls of asters, were attended by the Misses Lamb. Mr. Ross received with Mrs. Ross, who wore a handsome gown of old Canmore lace over cream taffeta silk. Some fifty guests were present, among them being Commandant and Mrs. Lyons, Sir Thomas and Lady Shaughnessy, Mr. and Mrs. H. Montagu Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Allan A. Mackenzie, Sir Melbourne and Lady Tait, Mrs. P. A. Peterson, Miss Peterson, Mrs. Sheldon Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Holland, Miss Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Strathy, Miss Strathy and others.

OBITUARY

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM H. HOPE.

Mr. William H. Hope, the well-known art dealer, 2285 St. Catherine street, died last evening at his residence, 66 York street, Westmount, after a brief illness. In the heart of the up-town district his place of business was a centre for art lovers who will miss his sympathetic interest and kindly advice.

The late Mr. Hope was born at Morton, Northumberland, England, on March 9, 1840, and had been in business in Montreal for over thirty years. He was married in this city in 1878 to Miss Mary Ellen Percy, who with two sons and four daughters, survive him. Mr. Hope was a member of St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, and was prominently connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon next, at half-past two, from 66 York street, Westmount.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—Mrs. Georgia S. Hatcher, of Washington, D.C., corresponding secretary of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and a prominent club woman, is dead at the residence of Mr. H. C. Bannard, in this city. She had been ill for more than a year. She was a former vice-president of the D. A. R., and filled the positions of historian and recorder as well.

SNAKES IN IRELAND

HAS A HOAX BEEN PLAYED UPON THE LONDON 'TIMES'?

London, Sept. 12.—The 'Times' prints, under the heading of 'Rattlesnakes in Ireland,' the following extraordinary letter: 'As a matter of record only I beg to state that I arrived from America on the 'Celtic' about ten days ago, landed at Queenstown, went to Cork, and at Blarney Castle I liberated fourteen fairly good-sized rattlesnakes, one with six and two with four rattles, and the balance quite young. Time will tell if St. Patrick is a myth or not. Yours for science, 'C. R. WARWICK.'

The 'Times,' commenting on the letter, says if there is any truth in the writer's claim 'to have committed a dastardly act' the local authorities will doubtless give their attention to the matter.

EVIDENTLY A HOAX.

London, Sept. 12.—The Associated Press is informed that no one of the name of Warwick is staying or has been staying at the Midland Hotel, Manchester. Judging from this it would appear that the London 'Times' has been hoaxed in publishing the letter to-day which announced the liberation of fourteen rattlesnakes in the alleged interests of science at Blarney Castle, near Cork.

BIG DAYS AT QUEEN'S.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 12.—Three memorable days at Queen's University will be Oct. 14, 15 and 16, for which all arrangements have been made. The first is the Medical College jubilee. It was expected that Dr. Fowler would be a central figure, as he was at its inauguration, but death has intervened. The Hon. Dr. Sullivan, with the college since 1856, will be the chief man. On Thanksgiving Day all visitors and college authorities will be the city's guests in the forenoon, with a steamboat outing. In the afternoon Principal Gordon will be installed and a civic banquet will occur at night. On Oct. 16 the students will have a big time, with games and speeches and at night there will be a brilliant 'at home' in the new arts building.

There will be delegates present from colleges and universities all over Canada and the United States. The universities in England, Scotland and Ireland have appointed graduates on this side of the Atlantic to represent them.

THE ACTUARIES

AN ABLE BODY OF GENTLEMEN, WHO COMBINE BUSINESS WITH PLEASURE.

The insurance actuary is a wonderful being, who can make figures fluid—make them pliable, make them mean what he wills they shall mean. He can tell to a nicety insurance values; he can find the balance of one cent in the most complicated account; he can offer an infinite partinence and a genius—for it must be genius—for mathematics, which will be equal to the most complex problems which insurance presents from day to day. At the same time, the actuary is a human being, and he needs relaxation, and this he gives himself when he holds a great international convention. He is not selfish. He does not believe in leaving his wife and family at home while he has all the good things. Accordingly, when he starts for the annual convention he comes with his family, and he means, and all connected with the affair mean, to have a 'real good time.'

The actuaries from all over this continent are now with us. They came last night, hundreds of them, with their wives, their lady friends, and made a pleasant irruption. They are stopping at the Windsor Hotel. They will certainly do some serious work, but on such a golden day as this the thing to do was manifestly to see Montreal, and particularly to see our mountain; accordingly, the local committee, of which Mr. Macaulay is the moving spirit, made all the arrangements, and a very pleasant forenoon was the result.

THE GREAT STORM.

The Royal Yacht With the Queen on Board had to Run for Refuge

THE CAPTAIN OF THE DOVER LIFEBOAT CRUSHED TO DEATH.

London, Sept. 11.—The British royal yacht 'Victoria and Albert,' on which Queen Alexandra is travelling to Copenhagen, was due to arrive there yesterday. She was caught in the great storm, however, and was compelled to seek refuge at Bruensbuettel, at the mouth of the Elbe, where she is still held. The captain of the Dover lifeboat was crushed to death this morning while assisting in launching the boat.

Several bodies have been washed ashore at Portsmouth from small boats that have been lost in the gale.

While the details of the havoc are necessarily incomplete, the reports coming in from all parts of the United Kingdom show that the devastation was general, and it is feared that the loss of life is much greater than was at first supposed. Lloyds' already report over fifty serious casualties to shipping. A great number of minor craft is believed to have been lost, and the bodies washing ashore continue to swell the terrible list of fatalities.

Despatches from France and Germany indicate that widespread damage has been caused by the storm on sea and land. Telephone communication between London and Paris has not yet been restored, and there is much delay in telegraphic despatches owing to the damage to the Continental land lines. Telephonic and telegraphic communication in England is badly demoralized.

A VESSEL WRECKED.

Gothenburg, Sweden, Sept. 11.—The Norwegian three-master 'Thetislundegaard' was wrecked near Falkenberg during the heavy storm which swept over north-western Europe yesterday, and all her crew, with the exception of nine men were lost. A number of other vessels went ashore.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

CONSERVATIVES OF ROSSLAND NOMINATE EX-MAYOR GOODEVE.

Rossland, B.C., Sept. 12.—Ex-Mayor Arthur S. Goodeve was nominated here last night to contest the Rossland city electoral division in the Conservative interests at the provincial elections. Charles M. Race, editor of the 'Miner,' was present at the nomination but withdrew his name. The Liberals will nominate Mr. J. A. Macdonald, barrister, on Monday night.

LABOR FAMINE

GREAT SCARCITY OF MEN IN THE BOUNDARY DISTRICT.

Rossland, B.C., Sept. 12.—There is a labor famine in this portion of the Boundary district. Labor is urgently needed on various road improvements, but no men are offering. In regard to mining, the situation is even worse. The Granby Company announces that it needs one hundred miners at Phoenix and thirty laborers for the smelter at this place. There are no idle men in the Boundary district to-day.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEE INJURED.

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 12.—Thomas W. Hudson, 36 Hannah street, an employee of the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway, was seriously injured at the Aberdeen avenue yards last night. He was engaged in shunting cars, and fell from the top of a freight car. He was brought to the Hunter street station and was removed from there to St. Joseph's Hospital. He was badly injured about the spine, a portion of his body being paralyzed, and it is feared he will not recover.

TO ASSIST ARCHBISHOP MACHRAY.

Winnipeg, Sept. 12.—A coadjutor bishop will be appointed by the Anglicans to assist Archbishop Machray.

PREHISTORIC CASTLE FOUND.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—A prehistoric castle which is believed to have existed four hundred years before Christ has been brought to light near Cassel.

THE WATERWORKS MEN.

The members of the New England Waterworks' Association were yesterday shown the beauties of Montreal. They started from the St. Lawrence Hall at nine o'clock and did the mountain. In the afternoon they went to Lachine where they shot the rapids. They were well pleased with their excursions.

GRATEFUL SAILORS.

Before leaving Montreal, the non-commissioned officers of the 'Troude' sent a letter to the 'Union Nationale Francaise' tendering their thanks for the royal reception given them in Montreal.

SHOWERS

Toronto, Sept. 12.—Victoria, 66, 48; Kamloops, 56, 46; Barkerville, 44, 30; Calgary, 42, 30; Edmonton, 44, 30; Prince Albert, 42, 32; Qu'Appelle, 48, 34; Winnipeg, 54, 36; Port Arthur, 54, 46; Parry Sound, 76, 50; Toronto, 72, 54; Ottawa, 72, 50; Montreal, 72, 56; Quebec, 70, 50; Halifax, 70, 56.

South-easterly winds, fair to-day, showers to-night and on Sunday.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension 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 verse) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

MOODIE.—At 254 St. Luke street, city, on Sept. 4, 1903, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Moodie, a son.

PERRY.—At 428 Claremont avenue, Westmount, on Sept. 6, 1903, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Perry.

WARREN — At the Methodist parsonage, Lennoxville, Que., on Sept. 10, 1903, a son to the Rev. H. E. and Mrs. Warren.

MARRIED.

BRENTON—GOODWILL.—On Sept. 9, 1903, Evelyn Edna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Brenton, Toronto, to the Rev. Thos. Wm. Goodwill, B.A., of Linden Place, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by the Rev. Dr. Milligan, assisted by the Rev. A. E. Camp, B.A.

COTTON — BODY — On Sept. 9, 1903, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. H. E. Warren, M.A., B.D., Dora May, daughter of Mr. Alfred Body, Capelton, Que., to Mr. Frederick Cotton, of Sherbrooke, Que.

DUNLOP — WITCHALL — At St. Anne's Church, Toronto, on Sept. 9, 1903, by the Rev. Lawrence Skey, Maud, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Witchall, to William Winter Dunlop, of Toronto.

GAUTREY — ROSS — At St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Sherbrooke, on Sept. 2, 1903, by the Rev. Wm. Shearer, M.A., John N. Gautrey, of Glen Iver, to C. Albertha Ross of Sherbrooke.

HARTRICK — KEIR — At the residence of the bride's parents, Martintown, Glengarry, by the Rev. H. McKellar, on Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1903, Mr. John Hartrick, of Montreal, to Miss Janet Keir, of Martintown.

HUTCHISON — SCHNEIDER. — In St. James Church, Hudson Heights, P.Q., on Sept. 9, 1903, by the Rev. H. Bancroft, Amelia M. (Millie), younger daughter of T. H. Schneider, of Montreal, to George N. Hutchison, of Ottawa.

HUTCHESON — VANDEVEER. — At St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Worcester, Mass., on Sept. 9, 1903, by the Rev. Henry Washburn, Mrs. Frances E. Vanderveer to Archibald Hutcheson, of Toronto.

KER — LUND — On Sept. 9, 1903, at the residence of the bride's parents, 542 Church street, Toronto, by the Rev. Jas. Henderson, D.D., Allen Ker to Lillie (Lulu) Maude Lund, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Lund.

M'DONALD—HARCOURT. — W. D. McDonald, assistant post-master of North Bay, Ont., to Miss Elizabeth Maude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Harcourt, at Arthur, Ont., on Sept. 9, 1903, in the R. C. Church, by the Rev. Father Dougherty.

PERRY — PRESLEY — On Sept. 9, 1903, at the residence of the bride's father, Lennoxville, Que., by the Rev. H. E. Warren, M.A., B.D., Alice Maud, only daughter of Mr. E. Melville Presley, to Mr. John Archibald Perry, of Fort William, Ont.

Fort William and Ottawa papers please copy.

STONE — ANDERSON — At the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. Ed. Sherman, Cardinal, on Sept. 8, 1903, by the Rev. George Stafford, Mr. Wm. C. Stone, son of F. P. Stone, Esq., to Miss Pearl L. Anderson, daughter of Mrs. Eva Anderson, all of Iroquois.

VINCENT — KLIPPA — At the home of the bride's father Mr. John Klippa, of Westmeath, Ont., on Sept. 1, 1903, by the Rev. W. Knox, of Beachburg, Mr. Ralph Vincent, of Prescott, Ont., to Miss Emma Klippa.

DIED.

AUSTEEN — At Gananoque, Ont., on Sept. 8, 1903, the Rev. Henry Austeen.

GALLIGAN.—Suddenly, on Aug. 24, 1903, Edward Moorhead Galligan, in his 73rd year, at Willow Lakes, Clark Co., S. Dakota, younger son of the late Dr. John Galligan, Clones, Co. Monaghan, Ireland.

HOPE.—At Westmount, on Sept. 11, 1903, William H. Hope, aged 63 years.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 66 York street, Westmount, on Monday, 14th inst., at 2.30 p.m.

JERSEY — At the General Hospital, Montreal, Sept. 10, 1903, Martha, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lerocque, Lancaster, Ont., and dearly beloved wife of F. L. Jersey, aged 31 years.

Funeral on Saturday at Mansonville, Que.

Cornwall, Ont., papers please copy.

KING — At Carris, Richmond, Que., on Sept. 9, 1903, Margaret P. Walkinshaw, wife of T. A. King, in her fifty-first year.

Funeral will take place from her late residence on Friday, 11th inst., at 1.30 p.m.

KYLE.—At Frewsburg, N.Y., on Sunday, Sept. 6, 1903, Charles Alexander Kyle, druggist, youngest son of the late Mr. Robert Kyle, of Montreal.

ROWAN — On July 20, 1903, at his residence, on Nelson street, Kincardine, Ont., Captain Duncan Rowan, in his 81st year.

SPRINGER.—At Toronto, on Sept. 10, 1903, Elizabeth Katharine McDonald, relict of the late William Springer, M.D., of Ingersoll, and second daughter of the late John McDonald.

WOLLAND—At 254 Dufferin ave., Montreal, to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin J. Wolland, a daughter. Both mother and child are doing well.

Bristol (England) papers please copy.

IN MEMORIAM.

SEATH — Robert Seath, born Cupar-Fife, Scotland, 6th October, 1820, died Montreal, Canada, 11th September, 1893. Interred in Mount Royal Cemetery. 'Forever with the Lord.'

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 6.

TEES & CO.
The Funeral Directors and Embalmers,
300 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.
Always Open.

THE S. CARSLEY Co. LIMITED.

THE AUTUMN MILLINERY

Queen Fashion an arbitrary ruler? Nay, madame, one cannot sustain that opinion, in the presence of the brilliant exposition of Autumn modes in Millinery now in progress at The Big Store. Many ideas are presented in the selection—there's a mode to become your particular style. It is most advantageous to make selections in the early days of the season—now is the most favorable time. Plan to see the exhibit on Monday.

FINE ASSORTMENT OF SILKS.

Sales are quickly made because we present superior values in the very silks that are in greatest demand.

BLACK TAFFETA SILKS, per yard, 45c, 50c, 59c, 70c, 90c, $1.15, $1.25 and $1.55.

BLACK TAFFETA SILKS, 36 inches wide, per yard, 90c, $1.05, $1.15 and $1.20.

BLACK SATIN, per yard.. .. .. 55c, 65c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.15.
BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, per yard.... ..59c, 62c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.
BLACK MERVEILLEUX, per yard.... .. ..57c, 75c and $1.20.
BLACK ALEXANDRIA, per yard.. .... ..75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.65.
COLORED WASHING SILK, per yard.. .. ..25c.
COLORED TAFFETA SILK, per yard.. .. .. 59c, 70c and 90c.
COLORED SATINS, per yard.. .. ..58c and $1.10.
COLORED ALEXANDRIA SILK, per yd.... .. ..$1.00.
COLORED FANCY STRIPED SILK, per yard.. .. ..$1.00, $1.45 and $2.05.

LADIES' NECKWEAR.
45c to 83c values for 29c.

120 only, fancy Collars, in 15 different styles, made of white Muslin, Pique, Matte Cloth and Linen, trimmed with lace embroidery and pearl buttons, in the latest Jabot mode. Usually sold at 45c to 85c. Purchased at a figure that enables us to accept.. .. .. 29c

TABLE LINEN FOR 35c yd.

Heavy quality double damask finish Table Linen, all pure linen, with more than average wear to it, 60 in. wide, 4 different patterns to select from. Special price on Monday, per yard.. .. .. 35c

ROLLER TOWELLING
For 5c Yard.

Glass Roller Towelling, all pure linen, with red border, 18 in. wide. Monday, special at per yard... 5c

PRESERVING JARS ARE BECOMING SCARCE.

This fact has influenced many to increase prices. Monday we will sell the
1 PINT SIZE, at per doz.. .. 58c
1 QUART SIZE, at per doz.. 68c
½ GALLON SIZE at, per doz. 88c

MISCELLANEOUS LIST FROM BASEMENT DEPTS.

Best Chimneys..	$ .06
20 Candle Power Gas Mantles	.12
Hand Lamps, complete..	.15
Crystal Water Glasses..	.03
Handy Gas Stoves (1 burner)	.14
Jam Jar Fillers..	.05
Bread Boxes..	.47
Perfection Office Gas Heater	2.50

CONFECTIONERY.

The best quality of assorted Cream Candies and Chocolate Drops, put up in an attractive box, Monday, for per lb.. .. .. 34c

THE S. CARSLEY Co. LIMITED
1765 to 1788 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., MONTREAL.

CARPETS!

See our immense variety of Fall effects in Medium and High-Class Carpets, Curtains, Rugs, Mattings, Beds and Bedding, and special inducements in every department for Fall Business. Mail orders promptly executed.

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

Buy Your
ELECTRIC FIXTURE & SHADE
FROM
THE CRESCENT ELECTRIC CO.
2503 St. Catherine St.
Tel. Up 971.

HARRISON'S
Home-Made
Bread and Cake
is Made in the Cleanest Bakery in the City.
TRY IT
MODEL BAKERY,
319 Prince Albert Ave.
OFFICE—342 Victoria Avenue, Westmount

COTTON COMPANY OFFICERS.

The directors of the Montreal Cotton Company met yesterday and elected Mr. Hamilton Gault and Mr. H. Markland Molson directors. Mr. Charles Garth was chosen president, to succeed the late Mr. A. F. Gault. Mr. S. H. Ewing was elected vice-president. Resolutions of sympathy were offered on the death of Mr. Samuel Finley.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Montreal Licensed Victuallers' Association yesterday afternoon, Mr. L. A. Wilson tendered his resignation as president, in order that he might accept the presidency of the Federation of Licensed Wine and Liquor Dealers of the Province of Quebec. His resignation was accepted, and the position thus rendered vacant was offered to Mr. A. Blondin, the vice-president. Mr. Blondin asked for a week's delay in which to decide whether he would accept or not.

LIQUOR SELLERS FINED.

Toronto, Sept. 11.—Ten persons were fined in the Police Court to-day for selling liquor at the Dominion Exhibition. The fines range from $20 to $100.

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Patent Solicitors, Canada Life Building, furnish the following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians in the following countries. Any further information may be readily obtained from them direct:

Canadian Patents—M. Cote, furnaces, grates; F. Cords, cattle guards; C. P. Cox, locomotive driving mechanism; J. Cryderman, vehicle body raisers; W. Rath, smut mills; T. M. Ramsay, adjustable or removable drivers' seat; J. L. Taylor, combined scoop and weighing apparatus; A. Rawson Leitch and T. A. Drummond, automatic weighing apparatus; J. E. W. Currier, purses; P. J. Smyth, display apparatus; J. E. Fortin, thermostatic alarms; C. L. Bustin and J. White, couch exhibitors; F. H. Stuart, fare boxes.

American Patents—W. W. Baer, typewriter carriage operating mechanism; P. Dansereau, axle nut; A. R. Leitch and T. A. Drummond, automatic weighing apparatus; W. A. Milne, composite peat block; W. S. Pubsley, wire fence machine; C. E. Stevenson and R. Watson, hoisting apparatus; E. T. Wilkes, saw mill log turner; E. F. Wilson, game apparatus; B. O. Beland, peg-strip leather joint.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Interesting Millinery Exhibit.—An exhibition of Fall Millinery is always an occasion of interest to ladies. One under the auspices of The S. Carsley Co., Limited, is now in progress and is attracting the ladies from all sections of the city to this enterprising establishment in large numbers. The exhibit is one of surpassing beauty, the variety of truly excellent styles winning more than the usual degree of interest. This firm goes direct to the designers for its collection, preferring to be in a position to vouch for the correctness of every feature that is accorded position within its stocks.

Advertisements.

Corns, Warts, Bunions,

removed for all time and without pain, by applying Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. Contains no acids, never burns, always cures, promptly and effectually. Use only 'Putnam's.'

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

READ THIS

IT WILL INTEREST YOU.

We cleared out the balance of a manufacturer's stock of Ladies' Waterproofs at an unheard of bargain and on Monday morning at 8 o'clock we offer them to the public in three lots.



Lot One 120
Ladies' Rubber Waterproofs, saoque back as out, and worth $5.50. Monday morning price,
$1.45.
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.

Lot Two 135
Ladies' Rubber Waterproofs, saoque back as out, and worth $6.50, Monday morning price,
$1.65.
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.

Lot Three 220
Ladies' Rubber Waterproofs, saoque back as out, and extra quality, and worth from $7.50 to $9.00, Monday morning price
$1.95.
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.

These are certainly the biggest bargains ever offered by any firm in Canada. We bought them at an immense bargain and have just marked them a slight advance on cost so as to clear them out on Monday, if possible. However, the sale will last until they are all sold. The assortment is immense, therefore, can suit all sizes from 32 to 40 inch bust measure.

Sale Starts at 8 O'clock, Sharp.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
2341 and 2343 St. Catherine St., Cor. Metcalfe St.
Terms Cash. Telephone Up 2720

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1903.

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS.

A DISAPPOINTING WEEK.

'Witness' Office,
Saturday Morning, Sept. 12.

The week has been a decidely unsatisfactory one in stocks. It began well, after the holiday, with higher prices and more business doing, but when the opening spurt died out, it sagged back to its former condition of weakness and dulness. Total sales were only about 8,000 shares, and no stock reached the two-thousand mark. The most active stocks were Dominion Iron and Coal, Iron selling as much as 3 points above last week's highest, while Coal slumped off to 12 points below last week's worst. The only cause to which these movements can be attributed is that insiders consider that they are warranted by the conditions of the agreement between the companies, which is still held back from the public.

The only events of the week directly affecting the local stock market were the expected approval by the Montreal Street Railway shareholders of the issue of $1,000,000 new stock, making the capital $7,000,000, and the announcement that the Richelieu & Ontario steamer 'Carolina,' aground in the Saguenay, is a wreck. The first being favorable, had no effect whatever on the market, while the second exactly fitted the pessimistic humor of traders, and R. & O. stock went down to 77—a ridiculous price for a good six percent stock of a company that has a very good year, considering that the loss will not be taken from this year's earnings, but from a special fund.

The following table shows the fluctuations for the week:—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sales.
C.P.R.	124½	124¾	123⅛	123½	935
Dom. Iron	13	15	13	13½	1,850
do., pref.	38	41	35	35	595
Dom. Coal	84	84	71	73	1,230
do., pref.	117½	112½	112½	112¼	5
Power	80	80	77¼	77¾	1,077
Twins	94¼	95	92¼	92¼	400
M.S.R.	245¾	245	240	240	705
Tor. St.	100	100	99¾	99¾	263
Toledo	22½	22½	21½	21½	125
Detroit	69	69¾	69	69¼	155
Richelieu	81½	82	77	78	519
Bell Tel	157	157	157	157	1
Scotia	89	89	88	88	125
Mont. Tel	161½	161½	161½	161½	11
Com. Cable	150½	150½	150½	150½	125
Banks—					
Montreal	250¾	250¾	250¼	250¼	42
Quebec	119	119	119	119	2
do., rights	..	..	..	..	....
Union	133½	133½	133½	133½	16
Commerce	160	160	159	159	66
Merchants	156	156	156	156	14
Molsons, new	198	198	198	198	33
Molsons	201	201	200	200	20
Hochelaga	130	130	130	130	16
Bonds—					
Dom. Iron	70	70	66½	67½	25,000
Scotia	109	109	109	109	2,500
Winnipeg	108	108	108	108	1,000

COMMERCIAL.

FRUITS AND NUTS.

The Department of Agriculture has received letters from two firms in Paris, France, making enquiries as to the apple crop in Canada, and the steamship service between Canada and France; also asking for the names of some of the leading exporters of apples with whom business connections might be made. The exports of apples from Montreal last week were 10,942 barrels and 2,037 boxes.

Reports from the Nova Scotia fruit belt indicate that the apple crop of Nova Scotia this year will be the largest and of the best quality which this province ever produced. Gravenstein, King's ribston and Bishop pippins are particularly good this season. A peculiarity of this season's crop is the very large yield of young trees. The weather has been very favorable for maturing and coloring the fruit, and the early varieties will be in condition for ten days' earlier than usual. Prices are running low. There will be over half a million bushels for export.

Apples here are quoted at $1.50 to $2 a barrel.

There have been large arrivals of fruit in the city this week, and much of it was sold at extremely low prices, as it would not keep. Prices at present are about as follows: Canadian peaches, 30c to 40c a basket; pears, 30c to 40c; plums, 18c to 22c; greengages, 20c; grapes, 20c to 30c. California fruits: Peaches, $1.20 to $1.50 a box; plums, $1 a crate; pears, $2.50 a box. Oranges, $3.75; lemons, $3 to $3.35; bananas, $1.50 to $2; watermelons, 25c to 30c each; muskmelons, $3 a dozen; pineapples, 24 in a crate, $5.

Dried fruits are steady to firm. We quote: Offstalk raisins, 6½c; layers, 7c; currants, 4½c to 5c; figs, 10c to 12c in 10 lb. boxes, and Smyrna figs in bags, 5c; dates, 4½c to 5c. Dried apples have gone up to 6½c a pound. The market for nuts has an advancing tendency. New Grenoble walnuts, 12c; Taragona almonds, 13c; filberts, 9c; Brazils, 13c; new Pecans, 13c to 16c; peanuts, roasted, 7½c to 11c.

GROCERIES.

Sugar is steady at, $4.20 for granulated, and $3.50 to $3.80 as to quality for yellows, per 100 lbs., at the factory, in barrels; 5c less in bags. Barbadoes molasses has gone up 2c, and is now quoted at 40c a gallon in puncheons. Glucose is also up, and is now quoted at $3 per 100 pounds in barrels. Syrups are steady at 2¾c to 3c per pound in kegs.

Tea is firm, medium grade black Chinas particularly having gone up a cent or so. Coffee is also strong, Santos being up ½c.

Spices, especially those used for pickling, are firm and in large demand.

The salmon pack in British Columbia this year is only about half last year's, and that was an off year. Consequently prices are going up, and likely to go higher. At present prices are quoted as high as $1.70 a dozen, for sockeye in high tins. Canadian sardines are also very firm, at $3.75 per case of quarter-oils. Herrings are quoted at $1.45 a dozen; herrings, in tomato sauce, $1.50; lobsters, $3.45 to $3.50. Salt mackerel and cod are also quite firm.

Prices for new canned vegetables have not been issued yet, but as the season has not been a favorable one, they will probably be high.

'DAN'L QUORM.'

EXTRACTS FROM THE REV. MARK GUY PEARSE'S NOTED BOOK.

Some tit-bits from 'Dan'l Quorm,' by the Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, who is to lecture in St. James Church, on behalf of the Old Brewery Mission, on Sept. 23:—

'Wives be like pilchards: when they be good they be very middlin'; but when they be bad, they be bad, sure 'nough.'

'I've heard tell about a man who preached from these words: "There appeared a great wonder in heaven—a woman." But he ought to have gone on and finished it, "a woman clothed with the sun, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars." Now seemin' to me the wonder was that anyone dressed so shinin' an' glitterin' ever got to heaven, and it will be a wonder if some folks manage to get there with their heads all covered over with feathers and flowers and all the rest of it.'

'Possessed of the devil was a misfortune and to be pitied, but possessed of ourselves is a curse and a misery that ben't much above it.'

'I know faults are thick when the love is thin; and standin' water 'll breed plenty o' nasty things without anybody goin' nigh it. The old mill-wheel 'll creek and grumble when the river is low, but you can't wonder that folks don't like meetin's if there be nothin' for 'em when they do come; neither meat nor drink, nor fire, nor a nice hearty welcome.'

'There's hundreds of young converts start fair enough, but they founder a'most before they're out of the harbor, because they don't study the sailin' orders and stick to the compass. They don't 'bide by the word. They come in with the tide and go out with the tide, for they don't heave out the anchor and hold on to the sure promise of the Word.'

MANY VISITORS AT CHATEAU.

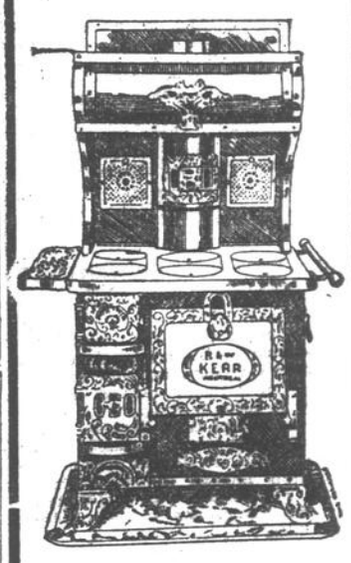
The Chateau de Ramezay, where so many relics of Canadian history are stored, is becoming more and more popular among tourists. Since April 14, no less than 11,100 persons have registered there, from most of the states in the union and many of the countries of Europe, besides all parts of Canada. Even South Africa and Australia are to be found on the register book. Those in charge of the museum calculate that hardly one person in seven registers, so that between seventy and eighty thousand people must have been through the museum this summer. Strangers evidently realize that the Chateau is one of the sights of the city.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

The Lord Bishop of Ontario will be the preacher in Christ Church Cathedral on Sunday, at the 11 a.m. service.

R. & W. Kerr
2226-2230 St. Catherine Street.

STEEL PLATE RANGES



Made of finest Cold Rolled Polished Steel Plate, Heavily Nickelled Trimmings, Enamelled Oven Door Panel, Asbestos Lined Flues. In every way superior in workmanship, finish and quality.

RANGES $31.50 Up

R. & W. KERR
ST. CATHERINE STREET
Near University,
MONTREAL.

New Scale

BERLIN PIANOS

Messrs. Layton Bros. have chosen several of the finest samples of these celebrated instruments exhibited at the Toronto Exposition. Each Piano a masterpiece. Beautifully figured veneers. You should see them before deciding to buy.

LAYTON BROS.,

144 PEEL STREET.

N.B.—Open Saturday Evenings

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

A BOOK OF OUTINGS.

A novelty in the form of pleasant pastime that is at the moment occupying the summer girl but lately returned from her seashore or mountain outing, is the 'trip-book,' and many of the summer girls of the past season are now making them. They consist of short reminiscences of different summer outings, illustrated by unmounted photographs or pen and ink sketches. Or, if the summer girl has taken one long trip during the summer or remained at one particular resort, the trip-book is made up of short accounts of her most memorable days during these times. She has jotted down, either mentally or on paper, the particular things she wished to remember and is now elaborating them and arranging them in book form.

Both the pages and the cover of the trip-book may be made of Bristol paper. Gray is a good color to use. Each page should be illustrated either with an unmounted photograph of the place written about or a pen and ink sketch of something suggestive of the day. The writing matter need only be a short description of the place or just a few lines relating to some little incident pertaining to that particular day. Anything, in fact, which will recall pleasant memories of that summer day's outing. The date should be clearly written in one corner of the page, and a flower which may, perhaps, mean much to the owner, may decorate another part of the page.

The cover of the trip-book may be ornamented in various ways. Just a plain binding of sage green satin ribbon, with the words 'Memories of Summer Days' printed on the cover in green letters and outlined with bronze, looks artistic. Another simple and yet effective decoration may be obtained by a sealing-wax stamp when it shows the impress of an old Roman coin. This may be stamped on the cover proper or upon a band of satin ribbon which crosses the cover diagonally. A large monogram well executed is always an effective cover decoration. —Ex.

WHEN IDEALS CHANGE.

There are two times in a woman's life, according to Dorothy Dix, when she will marry anybody who is about handy. This is when she is seventeen and twenty-seven, but between these ages she picks and chooses, and if she commits matrimony it is a case of meeting her ideal or of outside influence.

If a young girl doesn't marry the first man who asks her it is because her guardian angel is attending strictly to business and wards off the danger. To a girl the thought that she has inspired affection in a man's heart is so unutterably flattering, and she feels so grateful to him for singling her out from the balance of her sex, that she easily persuades herself she is in love. Besides, she has not yet learned that love is seldom a fatal complaint with men, and it makes her shudder to think of breaking a heart and wrecking a life. Consequently she is apt to say 'yes' only too often to find out, if she marries, that love's young dream is a nightmare.

By the time she is nineteen it is no longer any man. It is some man. She has begun to have an ideal. He must be tall, and dark, and passionate looking, with a mysterious past. Preferably his faith should have been shaken in his kind and he should take desperate and pessimistic views of life. Until he met her his heart was ashes, but her purity and innocence restore his tottering belief in humanity, and turn existence once more into an Eden. It is at this time that a girl is attacked with acute missionary fever, and is liable to marry a drunkard to reform him.

At twenty her ideal has changed. It is more practical and less romantic. She cuts out the looks, and the hard luck story, and adores strength and earnestness and a lofty way of looking at things. She becomes a hero worshipper and burns incense before social settlement workers, and discovers unappreciated geniuses. This is the time when the curate has his chance, and when, unless she has somebody to save her life, a girl is apt to marry a poet or elope with her music teacher.

Twenty-two is a time of comparative safety. She has begun to enjoy herself and achieve a certain philosophy. She still looks forward to matrimony as the reward of the blest, but she is in no hurry to enter into it. She is having too good a time as it is, and she hesitates to exchange the violets and sweets of many admirers for the bread and butter of a husband. This is the time when a girl uses her head as well as her heart when she selects a life partner. At twenty-seven all the danger signals ought to be set. At that stage a woman gets into a panic, Dorothy Dix says, though a good many people of the present day won't agree with her. She sees that all of the girls who were her contemporaries are married, and perceives suddenly that she has been pushed aside by the younger set. Old maidenhood is staring her in the face and her nerves desert her. She plunges wildly and takes the first thing that offers. This is the time when a woman is almost sure to make a foolish match. She marries the old beau who has been hanging on for years, or the widower, with seven small children, and spends the balance of her life wondering what made her do it.

At thirty-five she has passed safely over the panic period, she begins to perceive that spinsterhood has much to recommend it. She has grown a little cynical about love from having seen so much of it that gave out under the first stress of matrimony, and if she marries she is pretty sure to have an eye upon an establishment.

At forty the old maid is hopelessly addicted to her latch key and her own pocket book, and her matrimonial chances are small. Some few widows who have acquired the habit of having a master, and are lost without one, marry after that, but the spinster rarely does. When she does, however, she throws judgment and reason to the winds and marries to please her fancy.

DAILY TABLE HINT.

Apple Cream.—Peel, core and slice a pound and a half of good cooking apples. Put them in a lined saucepan with half a gill of water, two tablespoonfuls of castor sugar, and the grated rind of one lemon. Stew till quite tender, then rub through a wire sieve, and beat well with an egg whisk. Whip half a pint of cream till quite stiff, stir the apples into it, heap up on a glass dish, and sprinkle with chopped almonds.

WOMEN MARRY LATER

AGES AT WHICH MEN AND WOMEN MARRY.

Mr. Long, in a printed reply to a question in the British House of Commons, states that the mean ages at which men and women have married in recent years are:

	Men.	Women.
1867-70 (four years)	28.0	25.7
1871-5	27.9	25.7
1876-80	27.9	25.7
1881-5	28.0	25.7
1886-90	28.2	26.0
1891-5	28.4	26.2
1896-1900	28.4	26.2

'I understand from the Registrar-General,' Mr. Long added, 'that in the years 1867 to 1870 more than thirty percent of the people married did not state their ages, but that there has been a gradual improvement in the statement of ages, until in 1900 only about one and a quarter percent did not state their ages.

'For these and other reasons, however, comparisons between the average ages at marriage in the earlier years with those in the later years cannot be regarded as altogether trustworthy.'

A STORY OF BANGOR CATHEDRAL.

The death of the Dean of Bangor, who was looking forward to the reopening of the choir of the cathedral on Sept. 3, after its re-decoration at the expense of Lord Penrhyn, recalls a good story at the restoration of the cathedral under Dean Vincent. The Dean was one of those who helped the late Mr. Henry Hoare, the banker, in his work for the revival of convocation. Mr. Hoare often stayed at Bangor. He used always to attend the early morning service, and one day complained to the Dean of the coldness of the cathedral and its ruinous condition.

'Why do you not take steps to restore it?' said the banker.

'What am I to do?' said the Dean.

'Go and see Lord Penrhyn (the late), and tell him that I have not an acre of property in the diocese, and will give £1,000.'

Mr. Hoare went to Carnarvon for the day, and at dinner asked his host how he had got on.

'Why, wonderfully,' was the reply. 'Lord Penrhyn was surprised I had not asked him before, and gave me £5,000 to go on with.'

After that Lord Penrhyn gave immense sums to the cathedral.—'Westminster Gazette.'

REFORMS FROM NOVELS

THE GOOD THAT HAS FOLLOWED MANY WORKS OF FICTION.

The 'novel with a purpose' is rarely met with in modern fiction, for, strangely enough, there exists nowadays a popular prejudice against such works, yet some of our greatest reformers have been novelists who have effected reforms by their books. The chief of them was, of course, Charles Reade, and it is a striking fact that his four most successful novels were written solely with the idea of educating the people into a proper frame of mind as to four 'crying shames'; and in each case he was successful to a remarkable degree.

It will readily be understood that any wide-sweeping reform needs the support of popular opinion; and 'It is Never too Late to Mend' not only suggested the reforms of which our prison system was in need, but educated the people to appreciate how immediate and essential was the need.

In 'Hard Cash,' probably the most dramatic novel ever written, the author-reformer attacked another very grave state of things; it struck a terrific blow at private lunatic asylums, which at that time were not only to a great extent free from state control, but were often used as private prisons for perfectly sane people. 'Hard Cash' drew public attention to the way in which some of these places were conducted, and demonstrated two truths which alarmed every one because they menaced every one—that not only could a sane person be incarcerated in an asylum, but, once there, stood small chance of ever being able to prove his sanity.

The abuses of trade unionism were attacked by Charles Reade in 'Put Yourself in His Place,' in writing which the author drew largely upon actual occurrences. Trade unionism was at the time of the publication of this novel simply a system of tyrannical selfishness and narrow-mindedness, which threatened to ruin British commerce. The book was written in such way that it appealed to every man and woman who could read. Employers and employed read it, and were convinced of the justice of the arguments, so entertainingly advanced and so skilfully cloaked that there was nothing canting in the book.

'Foul Play' was less than any of the other three books mentioned a novel with a purpose. Its chief aim was to entertain. But, incidentally, it aimed a blow at ship scuttling for the purposes of robbing Lloyd's—a species of crime very common and profitable about the time this work was first published. It led to some important reforms in ship broking, which practically put an end to an alarming state of affairs, up to that time either unknown or unappreciated.

A world-renowned case of reform by fiction was the effect of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' It was this famous story which started the great anti-slavery movement by the Northern States of America against the Southern States, which had the consequence of some millions of slaves being freed. Mrs. Stowe little dreamed, however, that her work would provoke such a terrific conflict, or she would have consigned it to the fire, rather than to the printers' hands; indeed, she scarcely thought that it would have more than a slight moral effect. But no work of fiction ever had such a widespreading influence as 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'

Dickens and Thackeray both also effected important reforms by their novels. The latter was instrumental in putting an end to public executions by demonstrating in one of his best drawn characters their brutalizing influence over morbid-minded people.

By 'Oliver Twist' Dickens did much to promote reforms in the administration of workhouses. He evidenced the many weak points of the poor laws as they then stood, and, stirred up public feeling against the state of things which condemned the poor to very much the same sort of life that the convicted criminal led.

'Nicholas Nickleby,' too, had considerable effect in reforming many private schools by suggesting to parents the greater care they should exercise in selecting schools for their sons. And 'Martin Chuzzlewit' was very effective in checking reckless emigration.—'Tit-Bits.'

NATIVE INDIAN FOLLY.

As an instance of the almost incredible folly of the average native of India, the following anecdote would be hard to beat. Two Englishmen one day came upon a young man, who was one of their best workmen, writhing in agony from cholera, the result of eating an over-ripe melon. With great difficulty they saved him, and having kept him by them for three days, sent him away cured. The next day they heard that he was dead. His first act on leaving them had been to go straight home and finish the melon. It is stories of this description that make one realize the enormous difficulties that have to be overcome by the rulers of India.—London 'Globe.'

SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

And Tired, Fretted Mothers

Find Comfort in Cuticura Soap and Ointment

When All Other Remedies and Physicians Fail.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies and rest for tired, worried mothers in warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, purest of emollient skin cures, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infants and children, as well as adults, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in acne and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy have made them the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Tortures," etc.

CEDARS OF LEBANON

ONLY ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED OF THEM STILL LIVE.

'There are only about four hundred of the Cedars of Lebanon left,' says Lewis Gaston Leary in 'Scribner's.' 'High up on the rocky slopes, Hadrian sculptured his imperial anathema against all who should cut these sacred trees. The Maronite peasants almost worship them, and call them the "Cedars of the Lord"; and a recent governor of the Lebanon has surrounded them by a great wall, so that the young shoots may not be injured by roving animals. Yet, century by century, their number grows less.

'But if the cedars are few in number, these few are of royal blood. They are not the largest of trees, though some of the trunks measure over forty feet around. Their beauty lies in the wide-spreading limbs, which often cover a circle two or three hundred feet in circumference. Some are tall and symmetrical, with beautiful horizontal branches; others are gnarled and knotted, with inviting seats in the great forks, and charming beds on the thick foliage of the swinging boughs.

'The wood has a sweet odor, is very hard, and seldom decays. The vitality of the cedar is remarkable. A dead tree is never seen, except where lightning or the axe has been at work. Often a great bough of one tree has grown into a neighbor, and the two are so bound together that it is impossible to say which is the parent trunk. Perhaps the unusual strength and vitality of the cedars are due to their slow growth. When a little sprout, hardly waist-high, is said to be ten or fifteen or twenty years old, one cannot help asking, "What must be the age of the great patriarchs of the grove?" It is hard to tell exactly. By the aid of a microscope I have counted more than seven hundred rings on a bough only thirty inches in diameter. Those who have studied the matter more deeply think that some of these trees must be more than a thousand years old. Indeed, there is nothing wildly improbable in the thought that perhaps the Guardian, for instance, may have been a young tree when Hiram began cutting for the temple at Jerusalem.'

THE RUSSIAN SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The recent circular of the Minister of Public Instruction, M. Sanger, on the decay of discipline in intermediate schools and a portion of the primary schools in the cities cannot be considered as other than a confession of the weakness of the police theory of popular education which has been so stubbornly followed in Russia during the last half-century, not to speak of earlier times. The Minister is well aware that the evil results of imposing police duties upon the school teachers are nothing new. One of his first acts as Minister was to order the discontinuance of the secret conduct records which used to accompany the gymnasium scholars to the universities and other higher educational institutions, and which rendered many an unhappy youth a political suspect almost from his infancy. This testified to the Minister's benevolent disposition and sound judgment, since it is universally admitted in Russia that these secret records erected an impassable barrier between pupils and teachers. The abandonment of the secret record was, however, only one step, and the Minister does not seem to have decided upon a second. His late circular seeks to maintain the police system and to make it more efficient. At the same time, it urges the teachers to acquire and exercise a wholesome moral influence upon their charges. As a matter of fact, it is well understood that the scholars hate their teachers, despise their legalized instruction, and regard forbidden literature as alone worth study merely because it is forbidden.

All this is so well understood that teachers who attempt to cultivate friendly relations with their scholars are regarded with suspicion by both the police and school authorities. This is amply proved by scores of secret circulars which have been sent out from the Ministry of Public Instruction during M. Sanger's own term of office. It is not intended to convey the impression that M. Sanger is insincere. He justly enjoys public sympathy and esteem to an unusual degree. His circular, however, shows that he has undertaken the impossible.

The Minister complains that entire classes often combine in disobeying their superiors. Instances of insolence and rudeness are common. Teachers have been personally assaulted, and many scholars in senior forms are engaged in secret propaganda against the government. Instead of admitting that it is the police system of education which engenders hatred and contempt of all authority, the Minister blames the teachers for taking no heed to the conduct of scholars in the streets and in public places. Scholars, he says, not only smoke in the streets and leave off portions of their school uniform, but fail to salute the representatives of the Ministry or even the Governor-General. It is no doubt true that in the larger cities the teachers have accustomed themselves to a laxer supervision of scholars out of school than is customary in the smaller provincial towns.

A Russian in a certain well-authenticated instance had some difficulty in procuring a clean moral 'bill of health' when he desired to enter a university. When pressed the gymnasium director said:

'You are a Socialist.'

'How do you know I am a Socialist?'

'Why at fifteen years of age you were seen in the streets with Herbert Spencer's Sociology (sic) under your arm.' In the provincial towns the scholars of upper forms are subjected to domiciliary visitations, accompanied by the seizure of books held to be unsuitable for their age, and must secure written permission from the head master before daring to visit a comrade. In the former Lithuanian provinces, now forming the general government of Vilna, school children are punished for talking Polish in public with their parents. But it is useless to multiply details. Russian literature abounds in evidences that the average scholar regards the school as little more than a prison and the teacher as little better than a gaoler and a spy.—London 'Times' Correspondence.

COLONIAL HOUSE

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

MEN'S AND BOYS' BATH ROBES

IMPORTED TURKISH BATH ROBES, made from Crash Material, Fancy Stripes and Checks, in the Latest Colors, 56, 60 and 62 inches long, **$3.50, $4.00, $5.00,** less 5 p.c. for cash.

MEN'S FINE EIDERDOWN BATH ROBES or LOUNGING ROBES, made with Collar and Girdle, in Fancy Stripes, size 36 to 44 in., **$6.00,** less 5 p.c. for cash.

BOYS' BATH ROBES, from 6 to 16 years, **$2.75** each, less 5 p.c.

BOYS' DRESSING GOWNS, Camel's Hair Cloth, Cord, Trimming and Girdle, sizes 6 to 16 years, **$5.00** to **$7.00,** less 5 p.c. for cash.

MANTLE CLOTH DEPT.

Rainproof Cloth.

Made in the Choicest Shades of Oxford and Cambridge, Grey, Olive, Navy Blue and Black, light in weight, 56 inches, at **$1.75** yd.

NEW ZEBELINE CLOAKINGS, Black Ground and White Hair Stripes, 54 in. wide, **$1.60** yd.

CAMEL'S HAIR CLOAKINGS, Navy Blue, Royal Blue, Light Brown, Seal Brown, Dark Grey, 54 in. wide, **$2.00** yd.

ALL WOOL BLACK and WHITE TWEED for Early Fall Jackets, 56 in. wide, **$1.25** yd.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

NEW FALL CATALOGUE NOW READY, AND SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

Henry Morgan & Co.,

MONTREAL.

NOTICE.

The Long Distance Lines of this Company have been extended to the following points, with which direct communication can now be had:

St. Anicet, Q. St. Esprit, Q.
St. Bruno, Q. St. Roch L'Achigan, Q
St. Hubert, Q. St. Marie Salomee, Q.

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA.

A STRANGE MAN.

The following from Mr. Augustus Hare's 'Story of My Life' will interest many readers. When Mr. Hare was staying at Highclere, in November, 1873, Mr. Herman Merivale related the following story:—

'A captain was crossing to America in his ship, with very few sailors on board. One day one of them came up to him on deck, and said that there was a strange man in the cabin, that he could not see the man's face, but that he was sitting with his back to the door at the table writing. The captain said it was impossible there could be any one in his cabin, and desired the sailor to go and look again. When he came up, he said the man had gone, but on the table was the paper on which he had written, with the ink still wet, the words, "Steer due south." The captain said that as he was not pressed for time he would act on the mysterious warning. He steered due south, and met with a ship which had been long disabled, and whose crew were in the last extremity. The captain of the disabled ship said that one of his men was a very strange character. He had himself picked him up from a deserted ship, and since then he had fallen into a cataleptic trance in which, when he recovered, he declared that he had been in another ship, begging its captain to come to their assistance. When the man who had been sent to the cabin saw the cataleptic sailor, he recognized him at once as the man he had seen writing.'

Advertisements.

Deaf as a Door Nail.

Not an uncommon expression, but quite true of many people whose hearing can be perfectly restored by inhaling Catarrhozone. It quickly relieves and cures all kinds of Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, and diseases of the respiratory organs. Don't give up hope till you have tested Catarrhozone. It has restored lost hearing to thousands, and can do the same for you. Catarrhozone is a vegetable antiseptic, pleasant and convenient to use, absolutely certain to quickly benefit and ultimately cure. Two months' treatment, $1.00. Small size, 25c, at druggists, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

MIGNON, BLAUSTEIN & CO.

LADIES' TAILORS.

FASHIONABLE LADIES' TAILORING.

In Opening OUR FALL SEASON, we respectfully invite our Patrons and Ladies in general to VISIT OUR ESTABLISHMENT and examine a few exclusive Samples of HIGH-CLASS ARTISTIC GARMENTS, of our own make as well as the NEWEST MATERIALS, thus obviating the necessity for Ladies in search of Sartorial appearance to go abroad to be perfectly fitted.

We guarantee the **Best Grade of Workmanship,** give the most recent lines in the art to each garment, thus assuring a **flawless fit** at the **most reasonable prices.**

The most important factor at the present day in social progress is **CORRECT DRESS.** We cordially invite those seeking social attention to permit us to dress them and enjoy thereby completest satisfaction.

Phone 1114 up. MIGNON, BLAUSTEIN & CO., 2460 St. Catherine st.

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO.
1903. NOTICE! 1903.
CHANGE OF TIME.
LACHINE RAPIDS.
Str. SOVEREIGN.
On 9th (Sept.) instant, and until further notice, steamer will leave Lachine Wharf about 4.40 p.m. for Montreal. Passengers take 3.55 p.m. G.T.R. train for Lachine.
S. W. SHEPHERD, Managing Director
September 1, 1903.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
DOMINION SQUARE.
SATURDAY, 8 p.m.
YOUNG MEN'S MEETING.
DR. J. R. COX, former Secretary of the McGill College Association, will speak.
SUNDAY, 4 p.m.
YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS.
Studies in the Life of Joshua.
Leader, D. A. BUDGE, Secretary.
A HEARTY INVITATION TO MEN.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

Rev. HUGH PEDLEY
Will preach in
EMMANUEL CHURCH
(Cor. St. Catherine and Stanley Sts.)
On SUNDAY, September 13th,
at both services.
Subject of Evening Sermon:
'Freedom of Thought and Freedom of Soul.'
ALL WELCOME.

MEN'S OWN,
CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET,
SUNDAY, 13th Sept. 3 p.m.
Speaker—REV. HUGH PEDLEY.
Soloist—MR. A. TRUMAN CLIBBON.
All members and friends who are back from the country are cordially invited to attend.

Westmount Baptist Church,
Corner of Western and Olivier Avenues.
—THE PASTOR—
REV. FRANK S. WESTON,
Will preach at both services.

Stanley St. Presbyterian Church,
Near the Windsor.
11 a.m. Subject—"The Spirit's Threefold Conviction."
7 p.m. Subject—"The Great Law of Life."
Seats Free. Strangers Welcome.
Rev. F. M. DEWEY, M.A., Pastor.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH,
QUARTERLY SERVICES.
Morning Service—
Rev. CHARLES A. SYKES, B.D.,
Evening Service—
Rev. J. W. GRAHAM, B.A.
The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.
A Special Quarterly Offering will be received.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.
—THE PASTOR—
Rev. J. A. GORDON, M.A.,
Will preach at both services.
Special seats reserved for students, who will be made welcome.
FRIENDS AND STRANGERS WELCOME.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

ANNUAL DRIVE
—OF THE—
MOUNT ROYAL AVE. METH. E. L. of C. E
To LACHINE,
On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 14,
Wagons leave corner of Mount Royal Avenue and Sherbrooke street, at 8 o'clock sharp.
TICKETS, 25c.
A GOOD TIME PROMISED TO ALL. COME!

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
QUARTERLY MEETING
The Regular Quarterly Meeting of the Society will be held in St. Andrew's Home, on TUESDAY EVENING, 15th September, at 8 o'clock.
A large attendance of the members is requested.
W. C. McALLISTER, Hon.-Sec.

Y. W. C. A.
SCHOOL OF COOKERY,
896 Dorchester St.,
Will Re-open September 15th.
Pupils wishing to enter classes are requested to make immediate application to the Principal, Miss DOW. Until the opening of the regular work on Oct. 1st, appointments can be made for private lessons at such hours as may suit the convenience of the pupils.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

Art Association,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
THE AUTUMN SKETCHING CLASS
(In Oils)
Under the Direction of EDMOND DYONNET, R.C.A., will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 16th September, inst.
Instruction on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday in each week, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
For particulars, apply to the Secretary
J. B. ABBOTT.

Weekly Calendar.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

REV.
MARK GUY PEARSE,
OF LONDON, ENGLAND,
Will deliver a Lecture in
Douglas Church,
SUNDAY, Sept. 20, at 3.15 p.m.
Under the auspices of the
OUG LAS YOUNG MEN'S BROTHERHOOD.
Come and enjoy a treat.
Bring a friend with you.

"The Guards are Coming!"
The Finest Band belonging to the oldest Regiment in the Army.
By gracious permission of His Majesty, King Edward VII.
BAND OF H. M.
COLDSTREAM GUARDS
FORTY-SIX SPLENDID MUSICIANS.
Bandmaster—J. Mackenzie Rogan.
THE ARENA
AFTERNOON & EVENING, Sept. 26, 28.
Sale of Seats opens at Star's Uptown Office, SEPT. 18th.
Prices—$1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c.
Matinee—Children, 25c.
Boxes—(to Chairs, 4 Concerts, $25.00.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3.00; Weekly Witness, $1.00, with reduction to clubs. Northern Messenger, thirty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy. Post paid in each case to Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain and the United States.

For other postal union countries, excepting Great Britain, add for postage, $3.50 for Daily Witness; $1.00 for Weekly Witness; 50c for Northern Messenger.

World Wide one dollar, including postage for Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and foreign countries.

The last edition of the Daily Witness is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4.00 per annum.

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

F.M. 6 | L.Q. 14 | SEPTEMBER | N.M. 20 | F.Q. 28

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The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1903.

All the discussion that is going on in Great Britain about disappointed and disgruntled immigrants in Canada may be traced to two causes—too much coddling and the schemes of private agencies to make money out of those intending to emigrate. The best immigrants that ever came to this country—the men and women who, with their descendants, made it what it is—came here paying their own way, and determined to win homes and independence by their exertions. But now we have agencies to coax people to come to Canada. Alluring pictures of the country are displayed and abundant literature is distributed broadcast setting forth its advantages for home-seekers. We even help the immigrants with money to pay their passage out. We give land and, in some cases, seed grain, cattle and implements to enable them to start in life. All these inducements are good in their way and have helped greatly in the settlement of our western lands. But they seem to have given rise to the notion in the Old Country that anyone who consents to emigrate to Canada thereby establishes a claim on its government and, when he arrives at his destination, if he does not find roast pigs with knives and forks stuck in them running about crying, 'Come, eat me,' he writes home to friends and newspapers decrying the country and complaining of deception and ill-usage. A few such persons can make a great deal of noise and may succeed in deterring others from emigrating. But a thing that they must learn, and that people in Great Britain and Ireland should know, is that this Dominion is no place for men who are not self-reliant, willing to work and ready to lay hold of whatever opportunities offer in a land where only those who work hard can hope to succeed. We have a welcome for everybody on the same conditions that we and our fathers were welcomed, that they go to work with hands and brains. There is room for all, work for all, but where everyone is over-busy at his own job, no one has time to look up easy jobs for others who have hands of their own, in a free field under an industrial system that has no favor to bestow save on the intelligent, active, sober and industrious.

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS.

It would be far pleasanter to hear of the city acquiring properties in the crowded parts of the city than of its selling them off to raise money for its miserable needs. A tax of a cent or two each on street car tickets would go a long way to supply those needs and would be a very partial amend for the far too profitable franchise which the Prefontaine group made over ten years ago to the street car company. Instead of adopting legitimate means to better that bargain, however, we have aldermen today willing to make it far worse. Anticipating any need for such action, they want to hand over the city for half a century to come to the same bondage. While thus ravaging the city's resources they rob the poor man of his necessary recreation grounds to scrape together a little money to meet necessary expenses. Every inhabitant of Westmount has a large garden of his own, and every boy there can invite his fellows to his own playground. The Westmount Park fulfills for all in that suburb both of these functions. A happier sight than Westmount Park in the cool of the evening when the ladies and gentlemen and the little children are enjoying the garden and the boys the playground could hardly be presented to mortal eye. Why has not Griffintown just such a park? Do the people there not need it quite as much as the Westmount people? Do they not need it ten times more? Why have they not got just such a park, only twice as big? Cost! of course it would cost a great deal, but as buildings grow closer and taller it will cost more and more. As buildings grow closer and taller it will be needed more and more. The same is to be said of Point St. Charles, where a block well placed for a square is being offered for sale in building lots by the poverty stricken city, so that the region may be more closely built up than ever. The part of Point St. Charles beyond the track—a track which should never have been allowed on the level to cut so valuable a part of the city in two—is a splendid possibility in the park way, but who is going to secure it to the people? The same is true of Ste. Cunegonde and St. Henri. There was just the place for a paradise which would have been on the confines of four municipalities, and which is an absolute necessity to three of them. But those municipalities have watched it being encroached upon and their last chance of having a playground and a garden for their people wiped out with apparent satisfaction at the growth of population and enterprise implied. There is, and so far as appears will be, no public place worthy of the name of park or garden or playground underneath the hill which divides our city lengthwise, excluding the many from the comforts enjoyed by the few. The failure to supply such recreation within five minutes of every home in the city is a cruel wrong done to the people who have not the means to nail up their doors and windows and go and spend the summer in the country or abroad.

THE ARMY.

To those who remember the outcry for army reform which followed the revelations of unpreparedness, incapacity and general inefficiency of the British military system during the Crimean war, the present uproar has an old, familiar and comparatively faint sound. That war came on after forty years of peace. When the war commenced 'Punch' represented John Bull as searching through a garret for his old regimentals. A veteran of Waterloo was in command of the British troops in the Crimea, and everything in connection with the expedition was equally antiquated. The commissariat, never well organized, was so tied up with red tape that the soldiers actually perished for want of food and clothing while ships laden with both were lying in the harbor of Balaclava. The pluck and endurance of the soldiers alone saved the nation from disaster and humiliation. Never was such a disclosure made of War Office incapacity. The penalty was a frightful death-roll, due mostly to hardships, which put half the nation in mourning and roused all classes to a state bordering on fury against the men and the system responsible for it. Then, as now, there was a casting about to find a man with ability and courage to face the situation and reform the system. Lord Herbert of Lea undertook the task. With much labor and in the face of an insensate opposition on the part of the privileged classes, to whom army positions were supposed to belong, regardless of capacity or application to duty, he succeeded in sweeping away many abuses. He reformed the hospital service on plans that have since been perfected. He reorganized the commissariat, by forming the military train, afterwards changed into the Army Service Corps. He increased the pay and allowances and greatly improved the rations of the soldiers. He introduced barrack reading and recreation rooms. He made regulations that compelled officers to take some interest in the lives of the men. From the higher ranks of the service he removed a host of barnacles, greatly simplified the red tape system, and, as far as he was able, put an end to back-stairs' influence. Altogether he performed a magnificent work in army reform. Unfortunately he had no successors possessed of like ability and courage, and the Boer war found the service as the Crimean war found it, with the barnacles in control and the back-stairs, largely frequented by ladies, the only sure way to promotion. Considering the nature of British political institutions and of British social conditions, it is difficult to see how this falling back into the old ruts of a bad system could have been avoided. Family influence counts largely in politics. Ministers must yield to it, often in spite of their better judgment, but more often as a matter of course in matters where social caste is accustomed to supremacy. Favoritism runs through the whole military system, like the yellow strand in naval cordage, betraying the pull wherever it is put to the test. Possibly the present demand for reform may bring about a change like that wrought by Lord Herbert of Lea, but the main source of British military weakness in organization will never be removed while positions are given not as the result of acquirement and achievement, but as the result of political pull.

A LABOR FORECAST.

In view of Labor Day that brilliant paper the 'Presse' gave us the creed of labor, as stated by an apparent authority, who signed 'Labeur.' Although labor thinks the existing condition of things entirely bad, it is not pessimistic, inasmuch as it has remedies—possibly not very clearly defined in every mind—for the ills from which it suffers. From this statement we gather that one of the axioms that lie at the base of labor's thoughts and actions is that the present distribution of the proceeds of labor is utterly inequitable. This assertion is to the writer too obvious to waste a word in proving, and important enough to recur to repeatedly. Another axiom would seem to be that those who do not work with their hands are parasites on labor of which to be rid would secure labor its due, 'Get rid of the parasites,' he says, 'and every one will receive the full value of what he produces. The organized workingmen want no more, but no less. Is this unreasonable? No one would dare to say so.' It is clear that if these two propositions are true no harm can come of agitating even for a revolution. Little harm can ever come of doing right; and so long as right is not done we must look for ceaseless ferment and distressing antagonisms. On the other hand, it is clear that, true or not, neither peace nor good will is possible so long as these doctrines are the creed of those who claim a sort of exclusive right to be called workingmen. Whether these propositions are essentially true or essentially false is obviously a matter of infinite importance to the community. Especially is it important to the man who lives by a creed that it should be a true one. It is important that the force which, as the writer quoted says is soon to be the greatest in the universe, should steer by the pole of eternal truth, as moving on false lines could only waste itself on a destructive career.

The first of these axioms is that the present methods of dividing the fruits of labor are totally degraded. 'Things will be right,' we are assured, 'when each gets the full value of what he produces.' It is certainly true that there is a great deal of oppression and despotism in dealing with wage earners; but the view that the wage earners, taken as a class, do not get the full value of what they produce seems to call for proof. To begin with, some way would need to be found of determining their value. Is it the price paid by consumers, or the price obtained by the factory, or the latter, less the cost of materials and other expenses and profits, which last are sometimes plus and sometimes minus? Of course, the less expense between the maker and the consumer the better for both. Much is lost in this way, especially in the machinery of selling, the price to the purchaser being often two or three times that got by the factory. There are transportation and rent, there are waste and damage in cutting up and keeping in stock, there is the cost of bringing the commodity before the attention of the customer and helping him to make up his mind that he wants it. 'Jim Dumps' and his kindred are expensive items. The most obvious way to deal with this unconscionable waste would be combination for production and direct sale.

That this direct method of eliminating 'parasites' is not the line of operation commonly followed is probably due to the fact that the advantage of it would fall to the consumer rather than to the producer. Those who think it could be turned to the advantage of the craftsman often find factories, tools and organization beyond their reach. These need not despair, however, as the capital, which is the initial lack, has, generally, where found, resulted in its beginnings from small savings well husbanded; and what labor has done before it can do again. It may be, however, that something else besides labor and thrift has gone into the development of our present enterprises, namely, organizing capacity. If only a few possess this commodity they will, at all times and under all systems so long as these are not systems of slavery, sell it at their own price, and no power other than a despotism can force them to do otherwise. What sort of a despotism could either force the laborer to do his best or his fair share for an equal reward, or could force the man of capacity to exercise his special powers without the glittering though often deluding hope of rewards proportioned to their value to mankind? It is this hope of fortune that makes inventors and that prompts all commercial enterprises. Under the present system the organizer of industry sometimes gets a very unusual return, more often little or nothing. There is nothing more full of hazard than his relation to his reward. One man gets great fortune, another risks and loses all. Ninety percent of enterprises come to grief and prove losses to the men who undertake them. The only people who get anything out of such are the workers, who, come wet day, come dry day, get their wages. In the case of the enterprises that fail, are the workman's wages his fair share or are they more than his fair share? They cannot well be less, as nobody else gets anything but loss.

We confess that we know and can think of no other standard of valuation for the product of a man's labor than what his work will fetch in a competitive market. Certainly, this is the law which has hitherto ruled, and it is seldom very greatly departed from. The very principle of competition requires that some people should be seeking and planning to make it more and some to make it less. It has thus been at times temporarily affected by a combination of employers to pay less than market price, but though their men may not be able to leave them for other employment, the pressure into that particular employment is immediately reduced, and it does not take long to make it necessary to pay for labor the whole of what that sort of labor is worth as measured by the amount people are willing to do that work for. In like manner wages are sometimes kept too high, and that for extended periods, by combinations of those in it to keep other people out of it, or, what serves the same purpose, to enforce a minimum wage which the less capable cannot earn. It is generally found, however, that wages persist in going up or going down in proportion to the supply of possible competition, however carefully that competition may be fenced out. It has come to be recognized that in every case things tend persistently towards this equilibrium. There are, of course, hardships and vicissitudes in wage earning just as there are in organizing enterprise; but it is very hard so to manage things that, taking things as a whole, either organization or labor will get much more or less than its share. It can only be done by cornering on one side or the other, and it is where cornering comes in on either side that unfairness begins.

The methods by which the writer from whom we quote would mend matters do not appear to be of the sort that would brace the weak into strength, which is really the only way of doing him good. One is by a system of government pensions on which men of a certain age could be retired. When dealing with people as a whole it is a mistake to think that money got out of government is all gain. The government must get from the people all it pays out and, according to our way of doing it, the burden falls on the poor far out of proportion to the rich. A system of old age pensions that would be entirely or mostly the result of a man's own efforts and savings would be wholesome in the extreme and we wish our actuaries, at present in the city, could evolve some system of labor pensions that would enable ordinary businesses to adopt such a system. There is a danger, however, the moment the privilege ceases to be contingent on effort. The proposed old-age pension would be largely a mode of taxing labor to support men who, though they are no longer what they were, would still be far happier earning their own support. There is no condition more perilous to life than severance from the activities in which one has spent one's active days. It is in like manner proposed that all men, whatever their capacity, should be assured a living by government. We do not see it explained what, under such happy circumstances, is to make the lazy man work. Already we are told that the unionist resents being bid to hurry and declares that he no longer has to hurry. Why should he not equally take the ground that he no longer has to work. A minimum day's work seems to be as much a principle with some unions as a minimum wage.

The article before us makes repeated use of the phrase, the bottom of the social ladder. The writer demands 'justice' for those who are there, by which he seems to mean that they should be by law rendered far more free from care than those who rise above that lowest rung can possibly be. He does not recall the fact that in Canada it is within the reach of every one to occupy whatever level on the ladder he is fit for, and that most people are much lower than they might be, if they took advantage of all the opportunities of culture within their reach. But then what would there be to tempt any one to mount the ladder when the most comfortable place was at the bottom? Our complainant speaks truly when he says that the law of the country is full of unfair advantages to privileged classes, though he has not specified any of these. Here certainly is scope for the majority, as the law in Canada is supposed to be just what the majority make it. The complaint is made that the laws are such that, though the workingman has a vote, he cannot be represented by those of his own class. This is a difficulty which all of us have to face who are not lawyers. It is natural that the work of legislation and the craft of politics should come more in the lawyer's way than in that of others. The lawyer, however, instinctively urges the cause of his clients. All the electorate has to do is to make its mandate plain. We should much rather see parliament more truly representative of all classes, including the labor leaders in force; but whether the interests of labor would be more effectively championed then than now can only be shown by trying the experiment.

HOW A MAMMOTH DIED

DESCRIPTION OF A MOUNTED ANIMAL IN THE ST. PETERSBURG MUSEUM.

An account is given in 'Nature' of the mammoth which has been mounted for exhibition in the Zoological Museum at St. Petersburg. The animal, a young male of rather small size, was found buried under the Siberian tundra, and was photographed at various stages in the excavation. Dr. Otto Herz, leader of an expedition organized by the St. Petersburg Imperial Academy, took the photographs, and some of these have been presented by Dr. Salensky, director of the Zoological Museum, to the British Museum; two of them are reproduced in the article in 'Nature.' According to the general report published by Dr. Herz, he began to excavate the specimen from the front. In this manner he soon discovered the two fore limbs spread widely apart, and sharply bent at the wrist. Proceeding backward on the left side he unexpectedly met with the hind foot almost at once, and it gradually became evident that the hind limbs were completely turned forward beneath the body. Dr. Herz then removed the skull, and found the well-preserved tongue hanging out of the mandible. He also noticed that the mouth was filled with grass, which had been cropped but not chewed and swallowed. Further examination of the carcass showed that the cavity of the chest was filled with clotted blood. It is, therefore, natural to conclude that the animal was entrapped by falling into a hole, and suddenly died from the bursting of a blood vessel near the heart while making an effort to extricate itself. As shown by the recent researches of Dr. Tolmatschow, the ice surrounding the carcass was not that of a lake or river, but evidently formed from snow. It is thus quite likely that the mammoth was quietly browsing on grassland which formed the thin covering of a glacier, and fell into a crevasse which was obscured by the loose earth.

AN ENGLISH BISHOP'S CONFESSIONS.

Some of the English bishops, with all their dignity, are not above indulging at times in harmless pleasantry. The Bishop of Norwich, for example, has been making some interesting confessions at a parochial gathering. 'If any ladies here,' he said, 'want a lesson in simple cookery—how to make flapjacks or cook bacon—let them come to me, and I will teach them. It has been said of a certain king that he was fit to be a king because he had blacked his own boots, and according to that reasoning, I am more fit to be a bishop than any one here, because I have cobbled my own boots, and mended my own breeches.' The Bishop made these confessions in the course of a lively speech, in which he maintained that happiness was an internal joy depending upon internal feeling. Some one in the hall suggested that income might have something to do with the matter. The Bishop declared in reply that he had lived as poor a life as any of his hearers. When a missionary he had known what it was to sleep upon the ground for months at a stretch without even a blanket to lie upon.—New York 'Observer.'

THE DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE.

An exhaustive report has been issued by the Worcester (England) County Council upon the bacterial treatment of sewage by different methods. The conclusion arrived at is that the best method for the treatment of domestic sewage is a closed septic tank with bacterial beds filled with coke, which was found to be better than coal, brick or stone, two bacterial beds being provided to be used alternately to avoid ponding.

Since the formation of the German empire its population has increased 17,500,000. On July 1, 1903, it was estimated at 58,549,000—an increase of 1.46 percent in a year.

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLISH.

Mrs. Rix, living with her son in St. Peter's street, Norwich, was 101 years of age last month. Her mother lived to the age of 103.

Major-General Sir Leslie Rundle unveiled at Worthing an obelisk to the memory of the twenty-six residents who lost their lives in the South African war.

Leeds Corporation Tramway Committee have decided to give all drivers who avoid accidents a bonus of a halfpenny per hour in addition to their wages, payable quarterly.

After spending several hours on the golf links at Hastings Commander Chas. Gregory Gardiner dropped dead when mounting his bicycle. He retired from the navy in 1893.

The first mention made of the use of coal as a fuel is in the records of the Abbey of Peterborough, in the year 805 A.D., where is found an entry for twelve cartloads of 'fossil fuel.'

A visitor named Churchill was riding along the esplanade, Scarborough, when his horse bolted and leaped over a bank thirty feet deep. Singularly enough both rider and horse escaped serious injury.

A woman was remanded in London recently, charged with stealing a box containing £115, the savings of an aged London flower-seller, which the latter had been in the habit of keeping under her bed.

The report of the Postmaster-General for the year ending March 31, 1903, shows that the Post-office made a net profit of £4,186,872 during the year. There were 2,579,500,000 letters delivered and 488,900,000 postcards.

A distressing accident occurred at Filey, near Scarborough, a huge mass of cliff weighing about four tons, falling on the beach and crushing to death the six-year-old son of Mr. Fred Dixon, a civil engineer, of Harrogate.

A remarkable variety of the common swift, having a white throat, a white band across the breast, and white feathers on the back, has been recently killed near Evesham. It fell a victim to an angler's artificial fly.

Mr. John Hill, of Derby, a retired bookseller, who recently celebrated his hundredth birthday by distributing a hundred and fifty pounds among local charitable institutions, died on Tuesday. He claimed to be the oldest Oddfellow in the world.

Downhills Park, twenty-six acres in extent, has been opened at Tottenham as a public recreation ground. It was acquired at a cost of £31,150, and adjoins an estate on which the L. C. C. intends to build dwellings for forty thousand persons.

A Kentish farmer has adopted a novel and, he says, a most effectual method of putting a stop to the depredations caused in his orchard by the birds. He has had a number of cats stuffed, and fixed them in various life-like attitudes among the branches of his trees.

At Sherborne recently Sergeant-Major Beatty, 1st Royal Dragoon Guards, drill instructor of B squadron, Dorset Yeomanry, was found shot through his head. A rifle in a vise, with a cleaning rod and other apparatus near by, showed that he had been engaged in rifle cleaning.

The Motor Cars Bill passed its third reading in the Commons. Amendments fixing the age limit for drivers at seventeen, and providing penalties of disqualification were adopted. A speed limit of twenty miles an hour, without imprisonment as a possible penalty, was agreed to.

Two Malayan bears have arrived in the Zoo. They were sent by Lord Crawford, who has been making a tour round the world, largely undertaken for natural history purposes. These small and smooth and rather agile little bears become in captivity much tamer than most other bears.

Owing to the great increase of traffic proposals are being made for the removal of the costers from High street, Whitechapel, and Middlesex street. When the new northern approach to Tower Bridge is completed Middlesex street (Petticoat lane) will become the direct route from north to south.

Passive resisters made a big demonstration in Birmingham when eleven members of the association, including the president and a member of the late School Board, were summoned for refusing payment of rates. The deputy stipendiary made an order for the payment of the full amount of the rate in each case. These are the first cases of the kind in Birmingham.

The surveyor to the Dorking Rural District Council recently reported that a builder about whose work he had to complain had sent him a communication on the matter, and enclosed in a separate envelope was a five-pound note. A motion in favor of prosecution was lost at a meeting of the council, one member remarking that the enclosure might have been a mistake.

An English exchange says: 'Indignation has been expressed at Hastings at the sentence passed last Tuesday of one month' hard labor upon a lad for kissing a girl of fourteen at a fete on Bank Holiday. Mr. Freeman Thomas yesterday telegraphed to the boy's father that he had communicated with the Home Secretary, who was at once sending down to make enquiries into the case.'

The German hop-growers who have been visiting the English hop districts have paid a gratifying tribute to the methods employed by their British rivals. 'We have come to the conclusion,' remarked one of them, 'that hop-growing in England is carried on in a more scientific manner than in Bavaria, which is our great hop district. We have been particularly impressed by the English method of treating the soil and dealing with the weeds which affect the hops, and we shall carry away with us many useful suggestions.'

Lord Salisbury was at the head of the state for a longer period than any other man of our time. Next to Lord Salisbury's record in this respect—namely, 5,001 days—comes that of Mr. Gladstone, with a total period of service of 4,498 days, Lord Palmerston following with a total of 3,434 days, and Lord Beaconsfield standing fourth with 2,528 days. Lord Melbourne's total period of office amounted to 2,492 days, Lord John Russell's 2,303, Sir Robert Peel's 1,876, Lord Derby's 1,382, Lord Aberdeen's 774 and Lord Rosebery's 486.

Miss Ellen L. Pasche, Wandsworth, London, a late student at the University College, Bangor, where she gained the B. Sc. degree, met with a terrible death last month by falling from the Marquis of Anglesey's Monument, a pillar about a hundred feet high. Miss Pasche, who had been staying at Bangor with her invalid mother and her brother, left home about half-past nine in the morning, and, taking a cab, drove over Menai Suspension Bridge towards the monument. Hearing that she had done so, her brother followed, and arrived at the foot of the column in time to see her hanging by her hands to the top ledge. Next moment, to his horror she fell, and was killed on the spot.

As a set off to the many stories which are told to the disadvantage of the General post-office, the following story, which is vouched for by the London correspondent of the 'Sheffield Telegraph,' is certainly in its favor: A gentleman had written and asked a friend to meet him by the fountain in Piccadilly Circus. After he had waited half-an-hour 'by the fountain,' a telegraph messenger came up and said, 'Are you Mr. —, sir?' at the same time handing the gentleman the familiar buff envelope bearing the address '— by the fountain. Piccadilly.' 'How did you know the telegram was for me,' asked the surprised recipient. 'Well, sir, I have stood here for about ten minutes, and you looked as if you was waiting for somebody, so I thought I would see if you were the gentleman.' The boy was duly rewarded for such enterprise. It was a chance shot on the part of the sender, who seemed to have faith in the department.

SCOTCH.

Innerwick District was the first to commence harvest.

Bread has gone up to sixpence a loaf at Edinburgh and Leith.

The Earl of Aberdeen is to preside at the free trade demonstration at Glasgow, on Oct. 13.

The Rev. W. A. Dunnett, assistant in Tolbooth Church, has been appointed assistant and successor to the Rev. Dr. Gray, Dalkeith.

A distressing affair is reported from Brightlingsea, Essex, where nine men have lost their lives, through the sinking of an overloaded ferry boat, seven of the victims being Leith men who left that port ten days ago as firemen on the new 1,600-ton steam turbine yacht 'Lorena,' built by Messrs. Ramage & Ferguson, and owned by Mr. Amasi Lorenzo Barber, of New York.

The eldest son of Lord Kinross (Lord President of the Court of Session) was married on Aug. 18 to a daughter of Mr. Johnstone-Douglas, Comlongan Castle.

A company, with a capital of £5,000 has been formed here for the utilization of all fish offal and non-curable fish from which fish oil, fish guano, etc., can be manufactured.

The King has authorized the issue of a medal to the officers and men of the Edinburgh and Glasgow police forces who were actually on duty on the occasion of his recent visit.

Six hundred pounds is the price wanted by a London firm of second-hand booksellers for a complete set of Scott's novels, all first editions, in the original boards, and uncut.

The King, says 'Truth,' is expected to arrive at Balmoral for a stay of four weeks on Saturday, Sept. 12, and the Braemar gathering, which usually takes place during the first week in September, is to be postponed until about Sept. 16, in order that His Majesty may be present. It is probable that the King will spend the last week in September at Mar Lodge where the Duke and Duchess of Fife arrived late on Tuesday evening from Duff House, and they will reside there until the end of October. The annual deer drive in Mar Forest will take place during the King's stay at Mar Lodge, and the Prince of Wales will be one of the shooting party.

The parish minister and kirk session of Alloa have, through their law agent, Mr. J. B. McIntosh, W.S., Edinburgh, intimated to the Parish Council that in future they intend to claim the whole of the poaching fines recovered in the parish, which have, since the passing of the Poor Law Act of 1845 been paid to the parochial authorities, and administered by them in behoof of the legal poor of the parish. The Parish Council contend that the act of 1845 superseded the statutory provision of 1832, and as a consequence that poaching fines formed part of the revenues of the parochial authorities for poor-law purposes. Mr. McIntosh suggested a friendly reference to the Sheriff, but the Parish Council have declined to acquiesce in the suggestion, and litigation is now likely to follow.

IRISH.

It is feared that the flax crop this year will barely come up to a moderate average.

The general condition of the linen trade is not too brisk at present, but good orders are expected from America in a few weeks' time.

Fire broke out in the picturesque railway station at Buncrana, County Donegal, on the Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway, and within two hours the entire building, consisting of waiting-rooms, station master's residence, ticket office, and station master's office, besides refreshment bar and diningroom, were destroyed, only the walls being left standing. The fire was caused by the carelessness of the servant girl on the premises in upsetting an oil lamp in the room above the bar.

Lord Dillon, writing to the 'Westminster Gazette' recently, asks whether any of its readers can tell him anything about a man-of-war bearing the title of 'The Kingdom of Ireland,' for, as he says, 'I found in Munich in the museum a model, some seven or eight feet long, of a ship bearing on the stern, 'The Kingdom of Ireland.' She was pierced for 102 guns, and on the port side of her stern were the letters H. C. B.; on the starboard side 1780. The flag at the foretop bore a crowned harp. I can find no mention of this ship. Why not name a new man-of-war by this title, in commemoration of the Royal visit?"

Much regret was felt in Carrick-on-Shannon, says the 'Irish Times,' when it was reported that Dr. Richard B. Threlfall, M.D., bled to death from having the main artery of one of his legs severed. It appears that the doctor left his bed to have a drink of water from a decanter when he slipped and fell to the floor, the decanter breaking under him in many pieces, and thus he received the fatal cut. Medical aid was at once summoned, and four doctors were immediately at the side of their popular colleague. However, all their efforts to stop the flow of blood were futile, and the injured man bled to death.

A correspondent of the 'Irish Times,' says an exceptionally severe storm of wind and rain burst over Bandon and the surrounding districts on Sunday evening, Aug. 22, and continued for the greater part of the night. Great damage was done to the crops, and the Bandon river rose over five feet. The barley and oats which had not been reaped suffered very severly, the stalks being broken and the grain battered into the ground. It is also feared that the hay will be much deteriorated, and farmers agree in saying that the present is the most unfavorable harvest they have had for many years.

At Navan Petty Sessions, before Mr. Lloyd, R.M., and Captain O'Reilly, Mr. James Vaughy, of Woodview, Gibstown, described as a gentleman farmer, and his coachman, Patrick Togher, were prosecuted by Constable Scully for cruelly illtreating a mare at Navan, on July 1. It appeared that Mr. Vaughy drove his mare to Bellewstown races, a distance of fifteen miles Irish each way, on each day of the meeting. On the second, when returning through Navan, the animal fell down in the shafts through exhaustion, and was then cruelly beaten on the stomach and side of the head by the coachman with the butt-end of his whip, the constable being a witness of the occurrence. The mare died on the day following, and the bench sentenced both defendants to a week's hard labor. Notice of appeal was given by Mr. W. D. Sullivan, solicitor, who appeared for the defence.

During Her Majesty's stay in Dublin she was pleased to command specimens of the various kinds of embroidery executed by the Royal Irish School of Art Needlework to be submitted to her at the Viceregal Lodge, and from these she made several purchases, notably some books beautifully bound in embroidered covers. The Sonnets of Shakespeare were enclosed in parchment, covers decorated with one of Kate Greenaway's dainty maidens plucking a rose, the whole carried out in most delicate stitching and coloring. A volume of Christine Rossetti's poems boasted a resplendent peacock in the finest embroidery on the cover, the title being carried out in effective gold work. Her Majesty also ordered a gown to be worked for her in the exquisite embroidery and sequin work identified with the school, which now rivals the best continental needlework productions.

The King's recent visit to Connemara was the first paid by an English Sovereign to the ancient Kingdom of Connaught. No English King was west of the Shannon before, says the 'Westminster Gazette.' On his journey to Galway City the King was not far distant from the resting place of the last Monarch of Ireland, King Roderic O'Conor, who died in retirement at the monastery of Cong, in 1198. There were Kings of Connaught of the ruling Irish race of O'Conor down to the fifteenth century, and in Elizabeth's reign The O'Conor was known as 'Prince of the Plains of Connaught.' The O'Conor Don is the living representative of the O'Conor Kings. When King Edward was born there was living an O'Conor who had been solemnly invited to name a day for his coronation on the Hill of Carnfree in Roscommon as King of Connaught. He was Mr. Matthew O'Conor, grand uncle of the present O'Conor Don, and the invitation to become a contemporary monarch to young Queen Victoria within her own dominions was extended by a great public meeting. There was disappointment when Mr. O'Conor refused to become the King. He died in 1844.

A pretty story illustrative of the change of feeling which has come over the Irish peasant towards the King, since the recent royal visit, has not yet appeared in print (says a correspondent of the 'Pall Mall Gazette'). Two London journalists, on their way from Dublin to Cork, accosted a shaggy, farmer-looking native at a Queen's County Station with the words: 'Well, Pat, what do you think of the King of England now?' 'King of England, is it?' replied the Irishman; and there stole over his face an inimitable expression of drollery as he went on in a stage whisper: 'Sure, avic, ye'll want a Viceroy over there, I'm thinkin'. Himself an' herself are not goin' back to yez at all!' Another quaint anecdote of the same epoch-making trip comes from Galway. An old dame in that 'City of the Tribes,' who had spoken with the King, was questioned as to what she thought of His Majesty. She delivered herself of a long and enthusiastic eulogy, to the effect that 'Edward the First of Ireland' was 'a grand man entirely,' closing with the remark that she had 'only one thrifling fault to find with him.' And what was this fault? 'Och, sure, they kept the poor man so long in the Phaynix Park beyant that they have him talkin' with a sthrong Dublin accent!'

A rather interesting incident, in which the Viceregal party played a prominent part, occurred recently at Tinnecarra, outside Boyle. Her Excellency the Countess of Dudley and some other ladies were returning from a motor drive when they came across a donkey jobber, who was driving about fifty donkeys from the fair of Tobercurry. Amongst the drove was a diminutive foal, about a fortnight old, the smallness of which attracted the attention of Her Excellency. She ordered the chauffeur to pull up, and called over the jobber and asked him the price of the foal. Having been informed of the figure Her Excellency agreed to it at once, but the seller also suggested that the foal could hardly exist without its dam, and the latter was also included in the bargain, and the jobber was paid a remunerative figure for the two donkeys. Her Excellency subsequently arrived in Boyle and directed that the two donkeys be handed over to Constable McDonagh, who was on town duty, with a request that he should be careful about the young animal, which she said, seemed tired after its long journey, and have them conveyed to Rockingham by cart. Constable McDonagh carried out Her Excellency's instructions. The incident created much interest in the town, having been witnessed by a large crowd of people.

MOROCCO'S INDEPENDENCE IN PERIL.

Unless some unexpected change is wrought in the fortunes of Abdul Aziz he is destined to see the loss of his country's independence. The danger is imminent, and arises not from the revolt of the tribes, but from the financial needs of the Shereefian government. The empire is being pawned. For two years no taxes have been collected, except at the ports, and the cost of carrying on the war against the pretender has been met by loans. Great Britain, France and Spain are creditors to the amount of £300,000 each, and France is about to make a further advance of 20,000,000 francs. The security for this support is the customs dues—the only sure revenue of the Sultan. This generosity on the part of the Powers is not disinterested, and though cloaked with the pretence of maintaining the status quo, can have but one effect—to place Morocco at the mercy of the highest bidder. France is resolved not to be outstripped in this race for control of the Barbary ports, and sets no limit to her offers of assistance. Seeing that the customs are valued at only £200,000 a year, another loan or two will give France the control of the ports.

Such a recognition of the ascendancy of the republic would have important political consequences. To the people of England it may matter little whether or not they have a share in the agricultural and commercial possibilities of Morocco. But we have a military interest that is vital. The Power that holds Gibraltar and requires free access by sea to the East cannot allow the ports of the Sultan to pass into the hands of any European State. Gibraltar is largely dependent on the Moorish markets for supplies, and the range of hills from Cape Spartel to Ceuta is capable of being fortified in a manner that would threaten our access to the Mediterranean. To keep the Straits open is even more essential to the security of the British Empire than the unobstructed passage of the Suez Canal.—Correspondence London 'Standard.'

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SHIPPING NEWS

CANADA ARRIVES AT BOSTON.

The Dominion line SS. Canada, Captain Jones, with passengers from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday afternoon and er leaves Boston this afternoon with a landed her passengers all well. The steamlarge number of passengers, who are taking advantage of the special round trip between Boston and Montreal, returning to Boston by train. The Canada is due to arrive at Montreal next Wednesday.

SS. KENSINGTON SAILS.

The Dominion line SS. Kensington, Captain J. A. Broomhead, sailed from Montreal early this morning, with a general cargo and 29 saloon passengers for Liverpool. Following is a list of the steamer's passengers: Dr. L. C. Bachand, Mrs. Bachand, Sherbrooke; Miss Anna Cooper, Saginaw; Mr. A. R. Coates, London, England; Mr. Commetant, Mrs. Commetant and infant, Miss Commetant, Miss Marcelle Commetant, Miss Jeane Commetant, Anticosti; Mr. H. C. Garrott, Mrs. Garrott, Duluth; Councillor G. H. Hogg, North Shields; Miss Margaret Holihan, Saginaw; Mr. W. Kay, Mr. E. B. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Kennedy, London, England; Mr. Lockhart, Mr. W. J. Langley, Miss Langley, Miss R. Langley, Montreal; Mr. James Miller, Trinidad, Port of Spain; Mr. C. H. Robertshaw, Manchester; Mr. Watson Swaine, Mrs. Swaine and infant, Miss Swaine, Toronto; Mr. R. Wraith, Wakefield.

NOTES.

The Allan line SS. Hibernian sailed from London on Thursday afternoon with a general cargo for Montreal.

The Allan line SS. Bavarian, Captain Angus Macnicol, with 190 first, 256 second and 680 third class passengers, sailed from Moville at 1.50 p.m., yesterday for Quebec and Montreal.

The Thomson line SS. Hurona sailed from Newcastle yesterday morning with a general cargo for Montreal.

The Allan line SS. City of Bombay, from Halifax for Glasgow, via Philadelphia and St. John, N.B., arrived at Glasgow on Thursday afternoon.

The Head line SS Bray Head, from Montreal, with a cargo of lumber for the Imperial Government, arrived at Devonport yesterday morning.

The Head line SS. Malin Head, with a general cargo from Montreal, arrived at Dublin yesterday and reported all well.

The Head line SS. Torr Head, with a general cargo from Montreal arrived at Dublin yesterday afternoon.

The Intercolonial Coal Company's SS. Farmand, with a cargo of coal from Pictou is due in port to-morrow.

The Allan line SS. Pretorian, Captain J. M. Johnston, with passengers and general cargo from Liverpool, is due to arrive in port to-morrow.

The Allan line SS. Montevidean, Captain B. Henry, with general cargo, from London, arrived at Montreal last evening, and docked at the Allan wharf.

The Manchester line SS. Manchester Engineer, Captain J. Acraman, with a general cargo from Manchester, arrived at Montreal yesterday evening and docked at Jacques Cartier pier.

The Thomson line SS. Jacona, Captain W. Lindsay, will sail to-morrow morning from Montreal with a general cargo for Leith.

The SS. Drot, Captain H. Hansen, will sail from Montreal to-morrow morning, with a cargo of lumber for Dundee.

The Leyland line SS. Alexandrian, Capt. G. Bruce, sailed from Montreal early this morning with general cargo for Antwerp.

The Thomson line SS. Fremona, Captain L. Mudie, sailed from Montreal early this morning with a general cargo and cattle for London.

The Intercolonial Coal Company's SS. Bratsberg, Captain N. Bjouness, sailed from Montreal early this morning in ballast for Pictou.

The Head line SS. Bengore Head, Capt. F. Eyers, will sail from Montreal to-morrow morning with general cargo for Dublin. The vessel will call at Quebec to complete her cargo.

The SS. Fashoda, Captain J. Gray, will sail with a cargo of deals from Montreal to-morrow morning consigned by Messrs. McLean, Kennedy & Co., for Glasgow. The steamer will call at Three Rivers to complete her cargo.

New York, Sept. 12, — Arrived 28. New York from Southampton; Celtic from Liverpool.

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

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

COMMERCIAL.

CHEESE BOARDS.

Ottawa, Sept. 11.—For the first time in the history of the Ottawa cheese board the board adjourned to-day without a sale being recorded, although there were 1,585 cheese boarded, 1,245 white and 340 colored, and 10⅞c was offered for both. The trouble was that 11c was paid on the Brockville board on Thursday, and the salesmen thought they should get the same, if not, then they would hold their cheese for a week, hoping for a stronger market.

Farnham, Sept. 11.—Twelve factories offered 775 white and 196 colored cheese and 25 boxes of butter. Butter unsold, an offer of 19¼c being refused. Sales of cheese as follows: Ayer, 65 colored at 10 11-16c, 96 white at 10⅝c; Fowler, 128 white at 10⅝c; Hodgson, 131 colored at 10 11-16c; 597 unsold.

Perth, Sept. 11.—On the market to-day, there were 1,935 boxes of white cheese and 400 colored of August make all sold. Ruling price, 11c. The buyers present were: Bissell, Webster, Ferguson and Howe.

Kemptville, Sept. 11.—Offerings, 1,260 colored; 1,160 sold at 11c. Howe, Bissell, Ferguson and Webster buyers present.

South Finch, Sept. 11.—Offerings, 2,557, on and off board. Price offered, 10⅞c. None sold on board, factorymen looking for more. Buyers present: Ault, Fraser, Pruner, Keenan, Weir and Logan.

Kingston, Sept. 11.—After the cheese board meeting here to-day nearly all the goods registered, totalling about 1,000 boxes were sold at 11.

Napanee, Sept. 11.—At the cheese board this afternoon 1,625 boxes of cheese were boarded; 965 white and 660 colored. All sold at 11c. Buyers present: Thompson, Alexander, Van Luven, Cleall, McKinnin and Bissell.

HARDWARE.

English manufacturers of tin and tinplates have withdrawn quotations on account of a strike in the Welsh tin mines, and unless the strike is settled soon, prices will probably be higher.

There is a good demand for all lines of hardware, particularly guns and ammunition, and all prices are firm.

Turpentine has gone up rapidly to 85c a gallon, but does not seem likely to go much higher. There is a weaker feeling in linseed oil. Quotations are unchanged at 54c a gallon for boiled and 51c for raw, but it is said that better terms can be obtained in some cases.

Window cord has gone up to 26c to 30c a pound according to quality. Cotton rope has also gone up to 15½c and 16c a pound.

There is more business doing in scrap at unchanged prices. We quote: Heavy copper, 9c per lb.; light or cast copper, 8c to 8½c; heavy red brass, 9c; heavy yellow brass, 8c; light brass, 4c; lead and zinc, 2c to 2½c; wrought iron, No. 1, $14 to $15 per ton; No. 2 and iron pipes, $8; cast iron and machine scrap, $15 to $16; stove plates, $12; country rags, 50c to 60c per 100 lbs.; old rubbers, 5½c to 6c per lb.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Sept. 12.—Wheat, 75½c for No. 2 red and white east or middle. Goose, 71c for No. 2 east. Spring, 73c for No. 1, and 72c for No. 2 east. Manitoba, 98c for No. 1 hard, 97c for No. 1 northern, and 94c for No. 2 northern, Georgian Bay.

Flour—Manitoba, $4.55 for Hungarian; $4.25 for second patents, $4.15 for strong bakers, bags, Toronto.

Mill Feed—$17 to $17.50 for cars of shorts and $13 to $13.50 for bran in bulk, east or middle. Manitoba, $19 for cars of shorts, and $17 for bran, Toronto.

Barley—45 for No. 2, or cut No. 2, 43½c for No. 3 extra, and 41c for feed in carlots, east or middle.

Rye—50c for No. 2 east or middle.

Corn—58½c for No. 3 mixed, 59½c for No. 3 yellow, and 60c for No. 2 yellow, car lots, on track, Toronto.

Oats—31½c for No. 1 white, 30¾c for No. 2 white, middle freights; No. 2 white, 30c east, and 29½c to 30c, high, north and west.

Oatmeal—$3.75 for cars of bags, $3.90 for barrels, Toronto.

Peas—64c for No. 2 east, 62c north and west, 63c middle.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

Business in grain freights from this port is now very dull; the old crop is out and the new crop is not here yet. We quote as follows:

	Grain. Sept.	Oct.	Flour.
Liverpool	1s	1s 3d	10s
London	1s 6d	1s 6d	9s 9d
Glasgow	1s	1s 1½d	7s 6d
Avonmouth	1s 3d	1s 4½d	.....
Manchester	1s	1s 3d	.....
Antwerp	.....	1s 6d	.....
Leith	1s 6d	2s	11s 3d
Dublin	2s	2s 6d	12s 6d
Belfast	1s 9d	2s 3d	13s 6d
Rotterdam	1s 9d	.....	.....
Aberdeen	.....	.....	15s
Cardiff	.....	.....	10s

	Cheese.	Butter. Cold. St.	Hams. etc.
Liverpool	22s 6d	27s 6d	12s 4½d
London	25s	30s 45s	15s
Glasgow	26s 6d	31s 6d 46s 6d	15s 9d
Leith	25s	30s	15s
Aberdeen	25s	30s	17s 6d
Cardiff	25s	30s	15s
Bristol	27s 6d	32s 6d 47s 6d	15s

CLASSES ARE FREE.

At a meeting of the Council of Arts and Manufactures Committee yesterday, it was resolved that the free drawing and industrial classes should open on Oct. 13 at 7.30 p.m. Any one who wishes to join will be enrolled at the Monument National after paying the deposit fee of one dollar. This money will be returned at the close of the session to those who have not been absent more than four times. The classes should be largely attended by artisans and apprentices who are ambitious to better themselves.

CONCERT AT ST. GILES.

The concert given last evening under the auspices of the Young Men's League of St. Giles Church was a very enjoyable affair, and was well attended. Mr. D. Donoghue presided, and explained the object of the recently organized association. The following persons took part in the excellent programme which was presented: Miss M. Clarke, Miss S. Wylde, Miss M. Miller, Miss Nowell, Miss L. Frutier, Messrs. Carson, A. B. Davis, E. Holland, A. Hughes, McQueston and the Miller brothers. Miss V. Bouchard acted as accompanist

THE LATE MR. FINLEY.

Following is a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Quarterly Official Board of the Dominion Square Methodist Church, Montreal, Sept. 4, 1903: It was unanimously resolved that we hereby place on record our deep sense of loss in the death of our esteemed brother, Samuel Finley. By his consistent life and high commercial integrity, he held the confidence of the entire community, but we especially remember with satisfaction his devotion to the interests of religion and charity. All the leading benevolent institutions of the city benefited from his generosity while the Methodist Church, both in its local and connexional interests, will feel the loss of his most liberal support. Under all circumstances, without ostentation and without sectarian narrowness, he ever loyally showed he was a Christian and a Methodist. Through a long term of years he gave the best service of his life and his most generous support to all the interests of the Dominion Square Church.

We assure his stricken wife and family that in their deep distress they have our most cordial and prayerful sympathy.

That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the family of thed eceased and to the press.

WANTED HER RIGHTS.

She was English and aggressive, and took her stand upon her rights—her strict legal rights. She came up from Quebec, and there had been delay, by which she missed certain western connections. She appeared before the officials of the C. P. R. this morning and demanded reparation. She was offered certain solutions. She scornfully refused all concessions. She said she wanted justice—strict justice—neither more nor less. She wanted to know who operated this railway, and whether it was operated in the interest of the public or in the interest of officialdom. She was told she could have her ticket extended, could have certain parlor car privileges, and the like. She refused all favors She was accustomed to the exercise of her rights. That was what they stood for in England. She simply wanted to know why that train was late, why she missed valuable connections.

The officials took off their hats; they adopted a soft tone of voice; they almost literally got down on their knees to her; but she was not to be placated. She had a grievance, and she aired it with such determination that the officials said afterwards that they suffered porgatorial torments.

DOMINION IRON AND STEEL AND COAL STATEMENT.

There is every likelihood that this much-looked-for document will be in the hands of the shareholders by Monday, as the finishing touches were being made to it this forenoon in the law offices of Messrs. Hall, Cross, Brown & Sharp. Mr. Plummer thought the statement would be rather late for the earlier afternoon press. 'The street' will, however, have it in hand on Monday, and the brokers will have something tangible to go upon in their discussions, which have been somewhat of the plunging order during the week. One point they seem to have a firm conviction of —that the coal company's dividend will suffer some reduction.

MR. R. A. B. HART DEAD.

Mr. R. A. Baldwin Hart, real estate agent, and manager of the estate of the late Theodore Hart, died at his residence 768 Sherbrooke street, last evening. He was about fifty-six years of age. He wa samong the best-known among society young men a few years ago, and was as widely known in business circles at that time.

UNWHOLESOME FRUIT.

The food inspectors, as this is the season when typhoid fever is most prevalent, and as unwholesome fruit is supposed to be a frequent cause of the disease, have been keeping a close eye on the fruit exposed for sale in the cheap fruit stores of the city, and have made a number of seizures of bad fruit. This morning they seized ten baskets of over-ripe and half rotten bananas in cheap fruit stores on St. Catherine street east.

VISITING CANADA.

Major Mallet, of Washington, one of the most distinguished Canadians in the United States, has just arirved in Montreal. He will visit the principal cities of the province, as well as Ottawa, in pursuit of historical information for the completion of a book which he is writing.

ODDFELLOWS IN SESSION.

The members of Mount Royal Lodge, Canadian Order of Odfellows, held their regular monthly meeting last night in the Gough Hall. It was decided to hold a grand rally of the order in October, when some of the grand lodge officers will be present.

GOT A DIPLOMA.

Mr. R. W. Blair, of Hemmingford, Que., was in the city to-day, on his return from Toronto, where he has been attending the Canadian Embalmers' Association, of which he was a successful candidate for a diploma.

MR. GOLDEN WILL SPEAK.

Mr. Stanley Golden, of Madras, India, will speak at the Young Men's Christian Association this evening. He will also be at the meeting on Sunday afternoon at four o'clock. He is secretary of the Association in that city.

DR. BARCLAY'S RETURN.

The Rev. Dr. Barclay and family reached home early this morning, and Dr. Barclay's friends are rejoiced to find him in splendid health. He enjoyed the voyage, and expects to preach in St. Paul's Church to-morrow forenoon.

SALVATION ARMY REVIVAL.

The revival campaign, conducted by Lieut.-Col. Pugmire and Captain De Bow, at the Salvation Army barracks, St. Alexander street, continues to increase in interest, and already a number have signified their intention of living different lives. It is expected that this week end's gatherings will be especially attractive. This evening there will be a special song service, and tomorrow at 11 a.m., and 3 and 7.30 p.m., the services will be in charge of the evangelists. Both officers are sweet Gospel singers, and the colonel's addresses are usually marked with much power and eloquence. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend these meetings.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

The Right Reverend Dr. Mills, Bishop of Ontario will preach in St. Stephen's Church to-morrow evening.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH.

Since the beginning of August, St. Matthew's Church, Point St. Charles, has been closed for renovation, the congregation meanwhile worshipping in the Lecture Hall. Special reopening services are to be held to-morrow, when the pastor, the Rev. Ewen A. Mackenzie, B.A., B.D., will preach sermons appropriate to the occasion.

PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, Solicitor of Patents and Expert, Temple Building, reports the following United States patents granted to Canadians last week:

738,150, pez strip leather joint, B. O. Beland; 738,273, typewriter carriage operating mechanism, W. W. Baer; 738,336, automatic weighing apparatus, A. R. Leitch; 738,356, wire fence machine, W. S. Pugsley; 738,385 sawmill log turner, F. F. Wilkes; 738,417, axle nut, P. Dansereau; 738,561, composite peat block, W. A. Milne; 738,586, game apparatus, Ed. F. Wilson; 738,705, hoisting apparatus, C. E. Stevenson.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

GENERAL.

SPEAKERS OF THE SENATE.

Blue Nose.— Please give a list of the Speakers of the Senate since Confederation and the dates of their appointment? Ans. —The Hon. Joseph E. Cauchon, Nov. 6, 1867; the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Feb. 21, 1873; the Hon. David Christie, Jan. 10, 1874; the Hon. R. D. Wilmot, Nov. 8, 1878; the Hon. A. E. Botsford, Feb. 16, 1880; Sir D. L. Macpherson, Feb. 10, 1883; the Hon. Wm. Miller, Oct. 17, 1883; the Hon. J. B. Plumb, April 4, 1887; the Hon. G. W. Allan, March 17, 1888; the Hon. (now Sir) Alex. Lacoste, April 25, 1891; the Hon. J. J. Ross, Sept. 14, 1891; Sir C. A. P. Pelletier, July, 1896. The present Speaker is the Hon. L. G. Power, of Halifax.

'LASCA.'

College Girl.—Please give me the poem, 'Lasca,' or, if you cannot spare space, please tell me where I can find it. Ans.—'Lasca' is in 'Best Selections,' No. 12, published by the Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

REMOVING RUST.

Laundress.—Please give simple method for taking iron rust out of white handkerchiefs. Ans.—Wet the spot with lemon juice, then rub on salt, and put in the sun to bleach. Or, place salts of lemon over the spot, and pour boiling water through.

LITTLE BOY BLUE.

E.B.W., St. Mary's, Ont.—Here is the poem you ask for, by Eugene Field:

The little toy dog is covered with dust,
But sturdy and staunch he stands;
And the little toy soldier is red with rust,
And his musket moulds in his hands.
Time was when the little toy dog was new,
And the soldier was passing fair;
And that was the time when our Little Boy Blue
Kissed them and put them there.

'Now, don't you go till I come,' he said,
'And don't you make any noise!'
So, toddling off to his trundle-bed,
He dreamt of his pretty toys.
And, as he was dreaming, an angel song
Awakened our Little Boy Blue—
Oh! the years are many, the years are long,
But the little toy friends are true.

Ay, faithful to Little Boy Blue they stand,
Each in the same old place,
Awaiting the touch of a little hand,
The smile of a little face;
And they wonder, as waiting the long years through,
In the dust of that little chair,
What has become of our Little Boy Blue
Since he kissed them and put them there.

UMBRELLAS.

Antiquarian.—In what country were umbrellas first used, and when? What is the name derived from? Ans.—The umbrella (Latin, 'umbra,' a shade), was in use in Egypt, Nineveh and other places in the East at a very early period, as is evidenced by remains of ancient sculptures. In India, China, and other Eastern countries, its use was for a long time significant of royalty. In Greece and Rome umbrellas were regularly used by women, but its use by men was considered effeminate. Although the use of the umbrella was not unknown in England as a rain protector, in the seventeenth century, it was not common till much later. In the reign of Queen Anne, women in London had begun to carry umbrellas on rainy days. Gay speaks of good housewives treading through the wet, 'defended by the umbrella's oily shed.' In the eighteenth century a 'common' umbrella was kept in many coffee-houses, and reference is made to 'parochial' umbrellas for the use of the clergymen at funerals. Jonas Hanway is credited with having been the first person of the male sex to carry an umbrella regularly in the streets of London. He was hooted by hackney coachmen, and his strange covering was pelted by street urchins, but he persisted in thus protecting his head, up till his death in 1786, when others had begun to follow his example. Nevertheless, it was for a good while after considered effeminate to carry an umbrella.

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

RULE OF THE ROAD.

Driver.—1. Please cite the law governing the passing of conveyances on highways both meeting face to face and passing from the rear to the front column, passing a number of teams. 2. If procession is going slow and one wishes to go quicker can they pass without challenging if road is wide enough? Ans.—1. We know of no provision of law governing the subject, but the law would recognize the custom of the locality. We understand that the custom in this province is to pass to the right when meeting and to the left when going past a team. 2. Yes.

TOWNSHIP COUNCIL'S POWERS.

J.B.C. asks if the local councils in a township have power to levy by direct taxation. Ans.—Under art. 490 of the Municipal Code a sufficient sum yearly to provide for permanent roads. We are of the opinion that they have the power—as the township in question is in one of the counties governed by art. 1080 M.C., the restriction mentioned in art. 500 as regards the approval of the ratepayers liable could not apply.

ENCROACHMENT.

T.J.—I forward you a sketch of my (B) property adjoining my neighbor A. A calls for a stone wall between our properties. I consent, but A says I must not build a wall from G to H, because it would destroy his right of way. Can I build the wall from F to H? A's right of way does not indicate any particular width. Ans.—You cannot build the wall in such a way as would encroach upon A's right of way as it has been understood and used in the past.

LOST NOTE.

A Subscriber.—I paid a note at the bank and had it returned to me stamped paid; it was an endorsed note. Since, I have lost it. Could any one make a fraudulent use of it, and would I be responsible on account of my signature 2. If after it leaves my possession any one makes fraudulent changes in a promissory note and it changes hands is the maker responsible? Ans.—1. The stamp 'paid' would be a sufficient notice to subsequent holders to prevent them recovering. 2. The maker of a note is not responsible for its subsequent fraudulent alteration.

ONTARIO.

A VERBAL LEASE.

Old Subscriber, Ont.—A rents a lot to B; B fails to take it, and about May 24, A begs C to take it as he wanted it before B, and as A did not know what to do with it himself. C agrees to take it and keep the weeds down. Three days after C wrote A that he could not work it, and asked to be relieved. A did not answer, but recently ordered C to cut the weeds. C offered to cut weeds if A would not ask him for the rent. A says he will have both. 1. Can A collect rent? 2. Can he force C to cut the weeds? C never touched the place, and the agreement was verbal. Ans.—1 and 2. It would seem that A is in a position to compel C to carry out his agreement, or, at least, to get from him compensation for any loss or damage sustained by reason of his failure to do so. It does not matter that the agreement was verbal if the tenancy was intended to begin at once, and was not to extend beyond a term of three years from the time of making the agreement.

A WIDOW'S RIGHTS.

C.C.N.S.—A purchased from B nearly 40 years ago a piece of land for the sum of $20, one-half the purchase money being paid at time of transfer. A held peaceable possession until his death nearly ten years ago, and it has since been held in same manner by his widow and adopted child. The land was a wilderness when A bought it, and he cleared and left it under good cultivation at his decease. 1. Can B come in and dispossess A's widow on plea that balance of bargain money was never paid over by A? 2. Can she hold the property by right of peaceable possession for so many years? 3. Can she will it to her adopted child without danger of it being protested against? 4. Will such will stand law? Ans.—1. No. 2. Yes, as against B at any rate. 3 and 4. What her interest in the property is would depend upon the date of her marriage, the time of her husband's death, whether he died intestate or not, etc., but whatever it may be, she can safely dispose of it by will in any way that she pleases.

PAYING OFF A MORTGAGE.

W.H.J., Ont.—Can a mortgage drawn up for ten years be paid off in five years, whether so stated in the mortgage or not, by giving six months' notice in writing to holder of said mortgage, who does not want the money, and says he will go to law about it? Ans.—When by a mortgage any principal money is not made payable until a time more than five years after the date of the mortgage, then at any time after the expiration of such five years any person entitled to redeem may tender the principal money with interest to date, and for three months in advance, and no further interest is then chargeable. No notice is necessary.

REAL ESTATE OF LUNATIC

Subscriber, Manitoba.—Married woman has some property in town; it consists of three lots and a small house. Husband made her a present of it six years ago. She is now in an insane asylum. There are no children. In case she does not recover what steps will husband have to take to legally become the owner of the property? It cost about four hundred dollars, and husband, who is a working man, paid for it out of his earnings. Ans.—This is a matter in which a local solicitor should be consulted.

VENDOR AND PURCHASER.

G.P., Ont.—1. In the sale of a farm what constitutes a fixture? 2. Would a sweep horse-power, screwed to timbers, embedded in ground, outside the barn, be a fixture? 3. A family of four think of going to California. Two are young and healthy. Two are well up in years, and not fit for active work. The older go with the younger couple, who intend settling in California. How would the alien law affect this family, or would it affect them at all? Ans.—That depends largely upon the circumstances of the particular case, but it appears to be a general rule that personal chattels attached or affixed to the freehold are, as between vendor and vendee of real estate, fixtures, and are, unless expressly included in the conveyance, and so pass to the purchaser. 2. We think so. 3. We think it would not affect them at all.

TAX EXEMPTIONS.

Protestant.—Is there any difference, so far as the Province of Ontario is concerned, in the exemptions from taxation, of church property, as applied to the Roman Catholic or Protestant Churches? By church property I mean not only churches, but houses of residence for ministers or priests and other taxable property. Some say that the Roman Catholic Church enjoys privileges in exemption of its property not enjoyed by the Protestant Church. If there is any difference what is it? Ans.—There is no such difference or distinction made, as suggested. The clause of the Assessment Act, which exempts from liability to taxation 'every place of worship, and land used in connection therewith,' applies alike to all, Roman Catholic as well as Protestant.

RIPARIAN OWNER—NAVIGABLE STREAM.

P.V., Ont.—1. Has the proprietor of a lot facing the St. Lawrence river in Ontario the right to extend his line fence into the water to prevent cattle and boys trespassing on the beach, and committing a nuisance? The lot is on the corner of a public lane used for watering cattle. 2. Has any one the right to remove drift wood, etc., stranded on proprietor's beach? Ans. —1. He has probably no right to extend the fence out into the water, but may carry it up to the water's edge. 2. No.

MEDICAL.

GRANULAR LIDS.

'A Subscriber' is a woman fifty-six years of age, and otherwise healthy. Since last Christmas has been troubled with her eyes. They are not painful, but get dry and red. When they are very dry they smart. In the morning they feel as though the lids were dry and sticking to the eye, and there is sometimes a little matter on the lashes. They at times are better than at others. Reading at night appears to be what troubles them most. Ans.—The trouble is called granular lids, and is due to an inflammation of the edge of the eyelid. It may be that you need glasses, for eye-strain sometimes brings on the condition. If your sight is not good you should get glasses at once. For the lids, bathe frequently during the day with warm water containing as much boracic acid as it will dissolve. At night apply vaseline to keep the lids from sticking. Once a day you can touch the sore edge of the lids with a solution of sulphate of zinc, about two grains to the ounce is strong enough.

MIGRAINE.

X.Y.Z. is twenty-five years old. Has been troubled for the last four or five years with headaches coming on every month. They are preceded by a feeling of langour and restlessness for twenty-four hours. Then a sharp pain comes on over the left eye, and grows worse until vomiting sets in. About two or three tablespoonfuls of clear yellow fluid comes up, and the pain at once ceases. Has been taking warm mustard and water as an ematic. Ans.—From your description it is extremely probable that you are suffering from what is called migraine, homicrania, or 'sick headache.' The causes of this trouble are very numerous. Perhaps the most important are dyspeptic conditions, and torpidity of the bowels. In other cases they appear to be purely nervous, occurring in those of a neurotic temperament. Defective vision, or catarrh of the middle ear are also important causes. You had better have your eyes tested to see whether you are straining them. This may happen even if you think you see quite well. It generally shows itself, however, by the eyes getting tired after short use. If your teeth are defective get them attended to, also. Unless you can discover the cause the condition will likely prove obstinate. If not due to eye-strain you may be benefited by taking a dose of opening medicine and a warm bath a day or two before the expected attack. Also try a dose of fifteen grains of bromide, or a dose of bromo-quinine night and morning for three days before the attack. The best way to cut short the attack is to take an emetic when you feel the pain coming on. Mustard is as good as you can take. Taken occasionally it will not harm the stomach. Sometimes a sleep, if you can get it, will cut short an attack.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

From the Toronto 'Globe.'—Mr. P. C. Larkin left on Tuesday on a visit to the branches of the 'Salada' Tea Company, in Buffalo, New York city and Pittsburg. He intends continuing on south through Virginia and Florida, visiting many wholesale handlers of 'Salada' in the Southern States

BIRTHS.

CORNER.—At St. Lambert, on Sept. 8, 1903, to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Corner, a daughter.

HART.—On Sept. 11, 1903, at 85 Tupper street, the wife of Alan J. Hart, of a son.

Financial.

EDWD. T. TAYLOR & SON
Insurance Brokers & Agents
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PATENTS Bridges Drains
Railways, Water-Works, Land Surveying.
BEAUDRY & BROWN,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
107 St. James St., MONTREAL.

J. HEBRON MORSE,
Organist and Musical Director First Baptist Church,
Instructor Pianoforte, Organ, Voice Culture, and Theory of Music. Pupils prepared for College. Diplomas.
Address 67 BERTHELET ST., Corner Union Avenue.

WANTED, A COMPANION, WITH SOME experience of nursing, for an elderly lady in Kingston, Ont. Apply, with references, to 1144 Sherbrooke street, Montreal.

WANTED, GIRLS TO LABEL PROPRIETARY medicines. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LIMITED, 356 St. Antoine street.

WANTED, A GOOD COOK; MUST HAVE good references. Apply to MISS. HILL, 2434 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family; no laundry. Apply morning or evening, 162 Mance street.

WANTED, SMART BOY, WITH SOME experience, as assistant shipping clerk. Apply THOMAS ROBERTSON & CO., LIMITED, 642 Craig street.

WANTED, YOUNG GIRL FOR OFFICE work; must be good writer; bring written application. Apply at 1744 Notre Dame street.

WANTED, YOUNG MAN WITH EXPERIence at books; must be well recommended and good penman; bring written application. Apply at 1744 Notre Dame st.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT; NO washing or up-stairs work. Apply 413 Metcalfe avenue.

AN EXPERIENCED HOUSE AND TABLE-maid wanted for family of three; must have satisfactory references. Apply 4240 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, LADY AGENTS FOR THE Indentification and Protective Company of Canada, Limited. Apply to G. I. GODDARD, Manager, Temple Building, Montreal.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, MAID FOR invalid lady, good needlewoman, able to read aloud and travel; references required. Address C. 209, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, CAPABLE SALESMAN AND canvasser, on Machinery and supplies; only first-class man need apply. JOHN WILCOCK, 25 Common street.

WANTED.— AN ELDERLY LADY AND daughter, desire position to take charge of professional gentleman's house and office, widower's or bachelor's apartments; excellent housekeepers; highest references. Address L. 2178, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A CAPABLE GENERAL SERvant for family of two. Apply, with references, to 44 St. Matthew street, between 12 and 2 p.m., or after 7 in the evening.

WANTED, IN A VERY SMALL HOUSEhold (one gentleman) an active, intelligent woman, to assist the housekeeper, cooking, washing, etc.; wages liberal. Apply to the Housekeeper at 887 Sherbrooke street.

WANTED, BY THE SCHOOL COMMISsioners of Westmount, a Lady Teacher for the Elementary Department; must hold a McGill Model or Academy Diploma, and be able to teach and converse in French. Applications, with testimonials enclosed, will be received up to noon on Tuesday, 15th instant, by E. W. T. RADDON, Secretary-Treasurer, P.O. Box 315, Westmount.

WANTED, YOUNG LADY, FOR MANUfacturer's Office; must be quick and correct at figures, and write a good hand. Apply to P.O. Box 2410.

WANTED, JUNIOR CLERK, FOR MANUfacturer's office; must be good penman, and quick and correct at figures. Apply P.O. Box 2410.

WANTED, A SCHOOL BOY TO CARRY A route of the 'Witness' for a couple of hours in the afternoon after school hours. Good wages. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT who can do plain cooking; also, a housemaid; an attractive place; good wages. Apply to MRS. CUSHING, 51 Overdale avenue.

WANTED, GOOD JOINERS, NONE but first-class men. Also, a good chance for a young man with his own tools, as improver; steady work. JACKSON & CO., Hibernia street.

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

WANTED, Girl to do Cooking and a little general housework; should have either experience or taste for cooking; family small, keep also maid and furnaceman; no washing; good wages. Apply at once, MRS. JENKINS, 4150 Sherbrooke street, near Greene avenue cars.

WANTED, OFFICE BOY. APPLY TO HO...ASON, OUGHTRED & PLACE, 30 St. John street.

WANTED, AN OFFICE BOY. Apply with references to P.O. Box 693, Montreal.

WANTED, GOOD PLAIN COOK (Protestant preferred). Apply, with references, 910 Sherbrooke street.

WANTED, MAN WITH GENERAL KNOWledge of dry goods and hardware, for canvassing; must not be afraid of work; one preferred with thousand dollars to take part interest in business. Apply, stating experience, salary and capital, L. 923, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, ACCOUNTANT AND GENERAL Manager, requiring some knowledge of dry goods and hardware; man with one to five thousand to take interest in business; must state experience, salary and capital. Address M. 180, 'Witness' Office.

YOUNG LADY, FOR BRANCH OFFICE. Apply, by letter, up to Sept. 14th, to R. PARKER & CO., Dyers and Cleaners, 1958 Notre Dame street, or 2410 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

WANTED, STRONG BOY FOR CARPENter Shop. D. H. SCOTT, 2560 St. Catherine street.

WANTED—TEACHERS FOR LADYSMITH and Thorne Centre, delightful locality, close to church, stores and post-office. Write to S. M. Logan, Thorne Centre, stating experience and salary expected.

WANTED, MILLER FOR HUNGARIAN Rollers; 50 barrel mill; must be temperate. RIGAUD FLOUR MILLS, Rigaud, Que.

WANTED, STRONG MIDDLE-AGED WOman as cook. Apply 294 Drummond street.

Property.

FOR SALE, WITH PROMPT Occupation, 348 Wood avenue, Westmount; eleven rooms, bathroom and two w.c.'s, front and back stairs; exceptionally bright; well planned, convenient house. Fine outlook. Apply on the premises, or telephone 'Westmount 7.' Reasonable terms.

Business Chances.

CANADIAN PATENT ON SMALL Hardware Novelty for sale. Immense sales in the United States. Retails for 15c. F. REISSMANN, West Point, N.Y.

Houses Wanted.

WANTED, BETWEEN 15TH AND 20TH inst., for family of two, small house and stable room for two horses and waggon, in suburbs. G. E. HOERNER, Lachine.

WANT ADS.

FOR THE 'WITNESS,'

may be left with

WM. DRYSDALE & Co., Booksellers and Stationers 2375 St. Catherine Street.

Or with E. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 601 Wellington street, West of Bonsecours.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant. Situation Wanted. Pupils Wanted. Rooms to Let. Articles Found. Secondhand Articles Wanted or For Sale. — 20 WORDS FOR 10 CENTS. 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 25 CENTS. 1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Personals. Agents Wanted. — 25 WORDS FOR 50 CENTS.

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.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, POSITION AS LADY'S COMpanion, nursery governess, or to assist with house work, by a young lady; Protestant; good needlewoman. Address, M.K., 370, 'Witness' Office.

Rooms to Let.

SMALL, COMFORTABLE ROOM, WITH board, for gentleman of quiet habits; English family, central. 21 St. Edward st., near Jesuit Church.

TO LET, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED Room, gas and hot water; private family. 206 Prince Arthur street.

ST. LAMBERT, RIVER FRONT, Furnished rooms, family of two; suitable for gentlemen; $1.25 weekly. For particulars, write M.D., St. Lambert P.O.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, AT MONTCALM, P.Q., RUSSIAN Wolf Hound, Sable and White, answers to the name of 'Wanda.' Reward for information. MRS. JACOMB, Rawdon, P.Q.

LOST, ABOUT 8 A.M., SHERBROOKE, Union avenue, or St. Catherine street, Lady's Gold Watch, initials 'F.E.L.' Reward 251 St. James street., Lawrence Co.

LOST, WHITE ENGLISH SETTER DOG, black spot on back. Finder rewarded. MISS CODNER, 242 Guy street.

To Let.

TO LET, THAT LOWER TENEMENT, No. 19 Dorchester street, containing four rooms, basement and cellar, w.c., etc., newly papered, tinted and painted throughout; very large yard; immediate possession to a desirable tenant. Rent, $9 per month. Apply to No. 14 Dorchester street, or Telephone East 419.

STORE TO LET, WITH HEAT, CENtral, windows front and back, on St. Peter street, between 'Witness' Office and Merchants' Bank Building. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

OFFICES TO LET, ST. PETER STREET, between Merchants Bank and 'Witness' Office. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

TO LET, UPPER AND LOWER TENEments, 8 rooms each, 430 and 432 St. Dominique street, just above Prince Arthur. Rent, $25 and $20 per month. Contain furnaces, ranges, gas stoves, electric fixtures, set tubs, closets and every modern convenience. Have been newly painted and repaired. Must be seen to be appreciated.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, COLLIE PUPS, WELL BRED, $2.00 each. Apply to THOMAS MOLL, 2103 Notre Dame street.

FOR SALE, 4 USED ORGANS, AT Lowest prices. Warren, 2 sets of reeds. Estey, 8 stops. Bell, 10 stops. Dominion, 7 stops. Prices, $25, $48, $65 and $70 respectively. Each one a bargain. Call or write now for first choice. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street.

CASHMERE STOCKINGS — LADIES' and Children's Black Cashmere and Ribbed, all sizes and prices; Men's Socks in variety. Big value all round. CLARK'S, Room One, 210 St. James street.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, Kindling $2.00; Cut Maple, $3.00; Tamarac Blocks, $2.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75, cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, No. 3 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William street. Bell Telephone Main 452.

WHITE WOOL SHAWLS, HONEYCOMB and Fancy Stitch, large and fluffy, for evening wear, baby wrap or carriage, 90c to $3.00. CLARK'S, Room One, 210 St. James street.

FOR SALE, ON CREDIT OR FOR CASH, Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloth, etc., to suit every taste, at prices defying all competition. PRINCE CO., 53 St. Lawrence st.

HOODS, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S, in Wool, Wool and Silk, All-Silk; colors White, Pink, Blue, Scarlet, etc.; large assortment; prices low. CLARK'S, Room One, 210 St. James street.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS—I AM BREAKing up a collection of 10,000 varieties and can sell any stamps at half of Scott's latest catalogue prices except unused current stamps. Orders promptly filled. 150 Peel street.

Books.

'THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN Italy,' by Alexander Robertson, D.D. MORGAN & SCOTT, Publishers, London, England.

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.)

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION (Colored)—Preaching at 8 p.m. All welcome. Rev. Robert Brown, pastor.

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.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening at 7 o'clock. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Lagauchetiere and Plessis streets. The Rev. E. W. Crane, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and pastor's Bible-class at 2.45 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Bible study, Wednesday, at 8 o'clock. A welcome awaits you.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Berri and Mount Royal ave. Rev. W. S. Lennon, B.A., B.D., 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 at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at three p.m. Monday, E. L. of C. E. at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST Church, corner St Charles Borromee street. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The Rev. Prof. Elliott will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'Contentment.' Evening subject: 'Striking Back.' Bible-class at 3 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. Prof. Elliott. Everyone cordially welcome.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH.—Divine services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Monday, E. L. of C.E., at 8. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8. Friday, Junior Endeavor Society at 4.15 p.m. Rev. W. Goold Henderson, pastor.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount ave. and Mance street, Montreal Annex. Sunday, Sept. 13, 1903. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday-school and pastor's Bible-class. 8 p.m., Wednesday, prayer meeting. Rev. J. W. Davidson, B.A., B.D., pastor.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St Catherine street, centre. The Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., and the Rev. Charles A Sykes, B.D., pastors. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning Sunday-school at 9.45. Afternoon Sunday-school at 3 o'clock. Desrivieres street Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Epworth League on Monday evening. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Society classes on Sunday at 10 a.m.

ST. HENRI METHODIST CHURCH, cor. St. Antoine street and Metcalfe avenue. Pastor, the Rev. James Lawson. Sunday services—Preaching 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 Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. A cordial welcome at all the services.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. Rev. Thomas Griffin, M.A., Ph.D., pastor. The pastor will preach to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 7. Communion at close of morning service. Sunday-school at 3 o'clock. Douglas Brotherhood at 3 o'clock—special call. Public service Wednesday evening at 8. Pew steward will be in the church on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets. The Rev. George S. Reynolds, pastor. Class-meeting and Junior Endeavor at 10 a.m. Preaching services Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Young People's Society of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 Strangers cordially invited to all of the above services.

Point St. Charles Churches.

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

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Liverpool streets. The Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor. Residence, 7 Rushbrooke street. Sunday, Sept. 13, 1903. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., the pastor preaching. Strangers cordially welcomed.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH — Class meetings at 9.30 and 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Junior E. L. of C. E. at 4.15 p.m. Senior E. L. of C. E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Everybody welcomed to the above services. Rev. D. Winter, 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.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Presbyterian. Corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, B.A., B.D., pastor. Special re-opening services conducted by the pastor. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Preacher, the Rev. W. R. Harvey. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Girls' Company will meet on Wednesday evening at 7.15. Boys' Brigade on Monday at 7.15. Senior Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8. Prayer and praise meeting on Wednesday at 8. Literary and Debating Society on Thursday at 8. Junior C.E. on Friday at 4.30.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

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

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—The pastor, the Rev. John Mackay, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Drummond and Dorchester sts. Rev. Prof. Ross, D.D., minister in charge.

CALVIN CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner Notre Dame and Seigneurs sts. Sunday, Sept. 13, 1903. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount, cor. Stanton street. The Rev. G. F. Johnson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

MELVILLE CHURCH, Westmount Park. The Rev. T. W. Winfield will conduct the services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH (Presbyterian) Atwater avenue, near St. Antoine street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. C. E. Society on Monday evening. Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, 369 Clarke Avenue, Westmount.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets —Rev. Jas. Fleck, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Sabbath school for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street. The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st.—Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m.; Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Sewing class on Friday at 3 p.m.

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

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

STANLEY STREET CHURCH, near the Windsor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject: 'The Spirit's Threefold Conviction.' Evening subject: 'The Great Law of Life.' 3 p.m.—Sabbath-school 3.15 p.m.—Chinese School. Monday, 8 p.m., C. E. S., in parlor. Wednesday, 8 p.m., meeting for prayer. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. Rev. F. M. Dewey, pastor.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH —(Presbyterian) —St. Catherine street.—The Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject of evening discourse: 'Reading sermons versus speaking them,' 2 Cor. x., 10. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Bible reading on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

INSPECTOR STREET CHAPEL, (Presbyterian)— Services on Sunday, Sept. 13, 1903, 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.

CHALMERS CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence streets. Public worship and sermon at 11 o'clock in the morning, and 7 o'clock in the evening. Chinese Sunday-school, at 9.45 a.m. English Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Devotional meeting Wednesday at 8 p.m. Sittings allocated at end of each service. Strangers invited and made welcome. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

TAYLOR CHURCH (Presbyterian), cor. Papineau ave. and Logan st. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. At 11 a.m. the pastor will preach the twenty-second sermon in the series on the Parables, 'The Growth of the Seed,' and at 7 p.m. the subject will be 'The Lost Sheep.' Sunday-school and pastor's Bible class for young men at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor Society on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

Congregational Churches.

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BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational) cor. Clarke and Western aves., Westmount. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor the Rev. William Munroe, will preach at both services. Strangers cordially welcomed.

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Amherst Park and Belanger sts. Rev. J. R. Lewis, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. All are welcome.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services. Evening subject: 'Freedom of thought, and Freedom of Soul.' All welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational) — Guy street, above St. Antoine. Pastor, the Rev. E. H. Tippett. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'Is one Religion as good as another?' Evening subject: 'The Kingdom of Heaven,' John's threat, but Christ's promise.' Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—corner of Mance and Milton streets—Rev. H. G. Rice, B.A., B.D., pastor. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Prayer service on Wednesday evening at 8. The pastor will preach at both services. Evening theme: 'The Two Sauls.' Strangers always welcome.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

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CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Outremont avenue. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH (Church of England)—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the rector. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Rev. H. Jekill, B.A., rector.

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION, No. 236 St. Antoine street. Sunday school at 9.30 a.m. Bible class at 3.15. Service at 7 p.m. Seats free. E. T. Cocker, lay reader, in charge.

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Anglicane), Chatham street—The Rev. H. E. Benoit, rector. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Seats free and unappropriated. Strangers are welcome.

ST. THOMAS MISSION, No. 309 Delorimier avenue, near Ontario street. 3 p.m., Sunday school. W. W. L. Chipman, superintendent. 7 p.m., evening service. J. J. Bullick, Lay Reader. Rev. Canon Renaud, rector.

ANGLICAN CHURCH MISSION, Amherst Park and St. Denis Boulevard, corner of St. Zotique and Labelle streets, in connection with the Montreal Diocesan Theological College. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Student lay reader, Mr. J. C. Seaman.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, corner St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Seats free. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock,. Preacher the Rev. M. Day Baldwin. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock being special induction of rector. Preacher, His Lordship Bishop Carmichael.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Vinet streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector; Rev. J. S. Ereaux, assistant. Sunday, Sept. 13, 1903. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, the Rev. Canon Dixon.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, Notre Dame st., east.—Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity. Morning service at 11 a.m. Preacher, the Rev. J. W. Martin (the newly-appointed incumbent of Boscobel, P.Q.). Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Canon Renaud.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, corner of Champlain and Dorchester streets. All seats free. Rector, the Rev. W. W. Craig, M.A. Holy Communion, first Sunday at 11 o'clock; third Sunday at 7 o'clock; all other Sundays at 8.30 a.m.; morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Preacher at both services, the rector.

TRINITY CHURCH, corner of St. Denis street and Viger square. The Rev. Charles G. Rollit, rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, the Archbishop of Montreal. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, the rector. 3 p.m., Sunday-school and Bible-class. Strangers welcome at all services.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Weredale Park, Dorchester street and Atwater ave. Celebration of Holy Communion at 8 and 10 o'clock. Morning at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the very Rev. Dean Evans. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the Lord Bishop of Ontario. The Very Rev. Dean Evans, D.D., D.C.L.; Rev. E. I. Rexford, M.A.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL — The Venerable Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal: Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. H. T. S. Boyle, M.A., assistant. 10 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Lord Bishop of Ontario. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher Mr. Boyle. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Sunday-school and Bible-classes in Synod Hall at 3 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Rt. Rev. Jas. Carmichael, D.D., Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, rector.

Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.

11.05—Morning prayer. Preacher, Bishop Carmichael.

3.00 o'clock—Sunday-school and Ladies' Bible-class for men and young men.

7.05—Evening prayer. Preacher the Rev. George Wolfe Shinn, D.D., rector of Grace Church, Newton, Mass., U.S.A.

Wednesday, evening service at 8 p.m.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE, corner Bishop and St. Catherine streets. Rev. Canon Ellegood, D.C.L., M.A., rector. Rev. H. A. Brooke, M.A., assistant. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Matins, 11 a.m. The Sunday-school will be re-opened at 3 p.m. Evening, 7 p.m. Morning preacher, Rev. H. A. Brooke. Evening preacher, the rector. Strangers welcome and shown to seats at all services.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of St. Urbain and Prince Arthur streets. The Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., Rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Subject: 'Does the Believer come into Judgment?' All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

Avis de Culte Public.

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

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. 102 Mance street.

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

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

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 10 heures. Reunion de prieres le mercredi à 8 heures. Edouard de Gruchy, rue 269 Delisle, et M. Sadler, 403a rue St. Antoine, pasteurs.

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 classe biblique à 3 p.m. Calvin E. Amaron, D.D., pasteur, 227 rue St. Charles Borromee.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Baptist Churches.

THE BAPTIST TABERNACLE, No. 1006 St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.

NORTH BAPTIST MISSION—Rev. J. H. Earl. Subjects: Sunday, 7 p.m.—'The Master's Call.' Thursday, 8 p.m.—'Abstinence from Evil, or Fasting and Feasting.'

BERRI STREET BAPTIST MISSION, 708 Berri street, two doors below Duluth ave.—Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service of song, 6.45 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. John W. Ede, superintendent.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., will preach at both services. Special seats reserved for students. Friends and strangers welcome.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH—Services, conducted by the pastor, the Rev. J. L. Gilmour, will be held in the school room of the new building, on Sunday, Sept. 13, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

WEST END MISSION in connection with Olivet Baptist Church. Services will be held in the new hall, upstairs, entrance, 96 Fulford street. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.30. Preaching service at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Afternoon Sunday school at 3 p.m. All are cordially invited.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Western and Oliver avenues. — The pastor, the Rev. Frank S. Weston, will preach at both services. B.Y.P.U, service on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcome. Seats free.

Undenominational Churches.

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

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

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

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Sept. 13, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. J. R. Webb.

HENRY J. DART'S MISSION, 110 Delorimier avenue. Bible class at 3 p.m. Sunday evening service at 7 o'clock. Seats free. All are welcome.

THE EVANGELISTIC HALL, 2434 St. Catherine street. — Christians meet on Lord's Day morning at 11 a.m. for breaking of bread, and 7 p.m., for Bible study.

RAILWAY MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R. M. C. A. Hall, corner of Wellington and Richmond (Subway), every Sunday at 4 p.m. Lively talks by railway men. All railway men with their families and friends cordially invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL.—Dominion square—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 3 p.m. Bible-classes, Sunday at 9.45 a.m., 3 p.m., and 6.15 p.m. Men's meeting Sunday, 4 p.m.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 386 Dorchester street—Union prayer meeting, open to ladies, every Thursday morning from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members every Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters, second and fourth Thursday's of every month at 6 p.m. Service and Bible-reading every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. All young women are cordially invited to each and all of these services.

SALVATION ARMY—Public service will be held in the S. A. Temple, 24 Alexander street, on Sundays at 7 and 11 a.m.; and at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 p.m. Children's meeting on Sunday at 10 a.m., and Saturday at 3 p.m. A holiness meeting is conducted on Friday nights, and the 'Band of Love' meets in the Temple on Wednesday night. Staff-Capt. D. C. Moore in command. At Point St. Charles, cor. Wellington and Bourgeois streets, public meetings are held on Sunday at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also each week night, except Tuesday and Friday, at 8. Capt. Thos. Bloss, in command. Gospel services in French at No. 477 St. Lawrence street, Sunday at 3 and 8 p.m., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights at 8 o'clock. Ensign N. Cabrit in charge.

A WARNING—AND ITS SEQUEL.

(Gourlay W. Todd, in the London 'Spectator.')

My brother went into the death trap at the Colenso river with the Irish Brigade under Fitzroy Hart. He was a captain in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—he is so no longer. One bright moonlit night in December, 1899, my wife, her mother and myself were sitting in the drawing room talking of the South African war, when suddenly and unexpectedly a gun shot in the immediate vicinity was heard, and simultaneously something fell in the room. Before we were aware of what had actually fallen, my respected mother-in-law, who is Highland, instinctively exclaimed: 'Charley's photo!' On rising to look, sure enough I found that my brother's photo had fallen out of its frame, and was lying face downward on the floor. On the next day we heard of the appalling disaster at Colenso. These absolutely true facts should surely convert the most skeptical of premonitory warnings, yet the explanation might possibly slightly shake their new found faith. My next door neighbor was having a pot shot at a rabbit in his garden, the photo frame was old and of the cheap foreign 'dump' order, and my rheumatic but unscarred brother is now in the Army Pay Department.

GERMANY'S WAR ABROAD.

It is not generally known that Germany has intact the indemnity which was paid by France after the great war of 1870. In the Juliustrum of Spandau this enormous sum in gold amounting to £6,000,000 in value, lies hidden in great boxes. The little town, fifteen miles outside Berlin, is most heavily garrisoned, and there are several giant arsenals and ammunition stores, so that any scheme to lay hold of the sum of money would be doomed to defeat at the outset. The idea in hoarding up this vast sum is original. It is that there may be money ready at any moment to provide for one week's operations in the way of mobilization.—London 'Tit-Bits.'

FISH, FLESH AND FOWL.

SUMMER HOMES
AMIDST THE LAURENTIANS,
1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL,
on Montfort Division Great Northern Ry., of Canada, 1½ hour from Montreal.
H. B. HUGGEN, Agt. Board of Trade, Montreal. GUY TOMBS, G.P.A. Quebec.

RIVER, LAKE AND MOUNTAIN.

Tool-makers Wanted,
Steady work for first-class men.
—Apply to—
DOMINION CARTRIDGE CO., Ltd.
4 HOSPITAL ST., Montreal.

MANSFIELD ST., Near Dorchester.
FOR SALE.
Stone Front Residence, with stable and coach house.
House contains nine rooms, heated by hot water, and is in good order.
The J. CRADOCK SIMPSON
REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,
MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
We are instructed by the estate late J. H. Blumenthal to offer the following properties FOR SALE:
1. MANSFIELD STREET— Stone front double tenement house of two dwellings, each containing eight rooms, heated by hot water. Well rented and in perfect condition.
2. MANSFIELD STREET— Stone front residence, 11 rooms, hot water heating, stationary wash tubs. Sheds and stable. Well rented. Price $14,000.
THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON
REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,
SECOND FLOOR MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING.

ELM AVENUE, WESTMOUNT
FOR SALE.
Stone front residence, with two story extensions; frontage 25 feet; 6 bedrooms on second floor; modern in every way; immediate possession.
Price—$7,500.
The J. CRADOCK SIMPSON
REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,
SECOND FLOOR MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING.

DOUBLE MODERN HOUSE
FOR SALE or TO LET,
formerly the property of Cardinal Vaughan et al., latterly the property of L. J. A. Desaute, Esq.,
HEAD OF MONTEE DU ZOUAVE,
near the corner of Sherbrooke and St. Denis.
A rare chance to acquire a homestead. A very comfortable property, with 22,000 feet of land. House is well built, almost new, and bright, has a good view over the city and facing St. Denis street; contains drawing-room, library, dining-room and ten bedrooms, conservatory, with plenty of ground for garden after disposing of three or four lots, which could be sold without impairing surroundings of the house. It is heated by Daisy furnace and has modern open plumbing, cement basement.
The House is well appointed, convenient, and may be acquired on easy terms, or rented.
A Luxurious Place for a Small Outlay
JAMES WALLACE, Agent, 672 Craig.

FOR SALE, CHEAP
That centrally situated property, 776 and 778 Craig St., at present occupied by the Timmis Noble Co.
Size of lot, 60 x 90 ft., with lane in rear and entrance on St. James street. Apply to
The TIMMIS NOBLE CO

We Loan Money at the Lowest Rates in The City
$ on household furniture, pianos, organs, horses and carriages, without publicity or removing the goods. We loan in sums from $10 to $1,000 from 1 to 12 months. We give liberal discount, if paid before due. Your dealings with us strictly private, as we know you would wish. By courteous treatment and Fair, Honest Dealing, we are gaining new customers every day. You should be among them. Call and investigate. We will be pleased to talk the matter over with you, or telephone us Bell 2361 Main, and we will send one of our agents to see you.
MONTREAL LOAN & BROKERAGE CO
Room 206, New York Life Building, Cor. St. James St., and Place d'Armes Sq.
CHAS. E. CAMPBELL, Mgr.

GROWTH OF NAILS.

The growth of nails is more rapid in children than in adults, and slowest in the aged. It goes on more rapidly in summer than in winter, so that the same nail that is renewed in 132 days in winter requires only 116 in summer. The increase of the nails on the right hand is more rapid than on the left; it also differs for the different fingers, and in order corresponding with the length of the finger. It is most rapid for the middle finger, nearly equal for the two either side of this, slower for the little finger, and slowest for the thumb.—New York 'Herald.'

AT THE SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMERSTOWN

The following are among those who have been registered at Mr. W. J. Holdsworths, Stoneycroft Farm, Summerstown, Ont., during the summer months:—Mr. Herman Briegel, Calgary; Mr. Edgar Murphy, Montreal; Mr. George Simpson, Westmount; Mr. John W. Craig, Westmount; Mr. Joe Byrne, Mrs. E. C. Wilkinson, Master Victor Wilkinson Miss A. G. Tabb, Miss F. S. Tabb, Miss Grace Woodward, Miss W. E. D. Watkins, Mr. Edwin F. Pryce, Mr. James King, Montreal; Mr. Wm. R. Adams, St. Henri; Mr. Alfred Moreland, Mrs. Alfred Moreland, Miss B. Moreland, Miss G. Moreland, Miss R. Wardill, Montreal; Mrs. P. J. Horan, Texas, U. S.A.; Mr. Wm. Cubbin, Mrs. Wm. Cubbin, Winnipeg; Miss Eunice Almon, Utica; Mr. Herbert McDonald, Winnipeg; Mr. James D. Gardner, New York; Mrs. E. Scott, Miss Lena Briegel, Miss Louise Rodger, Miss Sadie Burritt, Miss Ida Millard, Mr. Wm. Balfour, Miss Isabell Wood, Mr. Frank Kavanagh, Montreal; Mr. John King; Mr. P. P. Moore, Victoria, B.C.; Miss Yvonne E. Saulter, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Robt. C. Scott and daughter, Montreal; Mr. Angus Laura, Cornwall.

MUSKOKA

Recent arrivals at the Royal Muskoka Hotel: E. H. Robinson, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Postlewait, Toronto; H. Morne, Cobourg; A. O. Gosham and wife, Louisville, Ky.; C. Mercer and wife, Chicago; Herbert P. Heming and wife, Hamilton; Mrs. Guy Wiliams, Friendship, N.Y.; Mr. Guy Wiliams, Friendship, N.Y.; Mrs. L. Kellogg, Chicago; Miss Bilden, Chicago; Mrs. Julia Finkle, Chicago; M. Ferbel, Hillston, O.; Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Tennton, Hillston, O.; M. M. Graham, New York; L. J. Warham, New York; David Gerber, New York; C. M. Kruse, Oleon, N.Y.; Miss A. Kruse, Oleon, N. Y.; H. W. Wheeler, Ann Arbor; W. J. Gawke and family, Detroit; O. W. Melky and wife, Detroit; Dr. Robert McGregor, Saginaw, Mich.; Mrs. Jos. Wildman, Saginaw, Mich.; Miss J. Wildman, Saginaw, Mich.; Mrs. G. H. Moore, Evanston, Ill.; Mrs. E. H. Gillup, Evanston, Ill.; J. W. O'Flynn, Madoc, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lyman, Kewomee, Ill.; Master Lyman, Kewomee, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. C. Ballantine, Scranton, Pa.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Registered guests at Mount Pleasant House, Bretton Woods, New Hampshire: William A. Dixon and wife, Covington, La.; G. A. Knowles and wife, Lawrence; W. T. Howe and wife, New York; Sidney Thaxter, Landon Thaxter, Portland; C. S. Gregg, Cambridge; H. S. Abbott, Lynn; Mrs. William H. Gile, Miss Helen Gile, H. E. Steere and wife, Boston; Miss A. K. Hasty, Portland; Mr. A. Linscott and wife, Miss Mary Kelley, Henry C. Metcalf, Boston; Mrs. M. T. Gunther and son, Miss Grace Gunther, Chicago; Miss Florence Neff, New York; Mrs. John Winans, Jamesville; Miss Marie McKenna, New York; Fred. Brown, Boston; Mrs. Thaxter, Portland; Mrs. C. F. Ramsey, the Misses Ramsey, Cambridge; Mrs. F. T. Glade, the Misses Henderson, Philadelphia; C. F. Cole, wife and child, Fall River; F. T. Vose and wife, the Misses Vose, Boston; F. A. Gaskell and wife, Worcester; T. Salisbury Woolsey, Washington; R. C. Hawley, Amherst; Thomas Connell and wife, Boston; J. A. Wood, Portsmouth; J. H. Hans, San Francisco; Holmers Whitmore, Dayton; L. J. Valents, Boston; Dr. L. Pinkerton, Ormond; Mr. A. A. Wilson and wife, Miss Wilson, A. Wilson, Montreal; the Misses Jones, New York; Dr. C. Clarke, Mrs. A. B. Beal, Lynn; R. E. Blakeslie, Brookline; E. Beneche and wife, Miss Elsa Beneche, Miss Antoinette Beneche, Miss Julia Beneche, Miss Helen Beneche, Mrs. Sarles, Miss Sarles, T. Goebel and wife, the Misses Goebel, New York; Mrs. H. M. Hill, Miss Hill, Boston; A. E. Smith and wife, W. Smith and wife, Mrs. I. C. Young, Brookline; Mrs. S. V. Westgate, Mrs. J. A. Westgate, Melrose; Paul Pinkerton, New York; W. Yuile and wife, J. W. Yuile, Montreal; W. K. Barton, New York; the Rev. E. B. Bruen and wife, the Misses Bruen, Philadelphia; D. McWilliam and wife, Dwight; C. P. Rowland, New York; C. H. Richardson, Clinton; C. H. Matthews and wife, C. H. Matthews, jr., W. P. Matthews, Philadelphia; Mr. M. H. Quigley, Miss Quigley, Brookline; Mrs. A. Kearney, New York; Mrs. S. J. Graham, the Misses Graham, Paterson; J. H. Bartholomew, Amonia; J. T. Wood and wife, J. T. Wood, Treston; I. C. Young, Brookline; W. F. Waters and wife, H. H. Nickerson and wife, Boston; R. B. Wiggin, Boston; C. O. Hill, Belmont; W. J. Moat and wife, C. P. Moat, Portsmouth; Mrs. C. Brown, Mrs. J. Edmunds, Mrs. Edmunds, Boston.

LAKE ST. JOHN

Recent arrivals at the Roberval, Lake St. John:—Geo. T. Langervacher, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Washburn, W. Washburn, S. Rosenthal, J. Lobe, E. B. Harris, Geo. Appenheimer, Miss Flora, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Connell, Dr. and Mrs. Younghead, Mr. and Mrs. R. Schmitte, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Green, Miss T. J. Leonard, Miss M. F. Delaney, Dr. R. C. Rotherang, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Connell, R. H. Lorenz, E. Dautauer, J. Christie, P. H. McManus and wife, New York; A. B. McLeod, D. M. Murphy, Miss Eva M. Bath, A. G. Whitcomb, F. S. Watson, H. D. Walden, Boston, Mass.; J. M. McNaughton, Mrs. M. McNaughton, Alex. Hardy and wife, N. Barneau, J. Bain, G. T. Hughes, J. G. Scott, G. Lemoine, E. Baudet, A. G. Gaumond, Frank Carrel, Quebec; C. A. Munrich, W. A. Cote, Edwin Hanson, E. A. Lilly, W. A. Coates, L. J. Sears and wife, Art. F. Gault, Montreal; Frank N. Manner, Philadelphia; the Rev. E. F. Smith, Harrisburg, Pa.; R. H. Vallentine, George Letham, Scotland; N. S. M. Dayton, Wm. T. Stafford, Buffalo, N.Y.; R. S. P. Smith, J. E. Dubuc, J. D. Guay, Chicoutimi; Mrs. L. Meyer, Cincinnati; W. H. Tilton, E. S. Uhl, New Haven; R. S. Parker and wife, F. P. Loggie, Loggieville, N.B.; Jno. Hibbert, Wm. F. Beardshaw, H. P. Marsh and wife, Mrs. W. Ward, Henry H. Bedford, Sheffield, England; Captain and Mrs. Carstairs, Joseph Walpin, M.P.; C. Herbert Husey, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Alsterson, Mr. and Mrs. Strathan, Mr. and Mrs. Carleton, Miss Carleton, London, England; Mr. and Mrs. W. Sanderson, Kimberley; E. Lilenfield, Pretoria; J. Miller and wife, Edwin Tripp, Trinidad; Ivan Bichett, Dublin; J. H. Hoah, North Shields; W. Goodwell, George S. Heath, Barrow-in-Furness; George J. McKay, Kandall, England; W. K. Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Furst, Lock Haven, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Pelton, Miss Pelton, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Miss Cuher, Miss J. McMurnick, Mimico; Geo. Alburger, Miss Alburger, Germantown, Philadelphia; Miss E. Prine, Miss E. Seton, Hunthington, N. Y.; Miss A. Aldredge, Westerley; Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Brown, Miss E. Schultz, J. M. D. Schultz, Brooklyn, N.Y.

BOLTON SPRINGS

Among the recent arrivals at the Bolton Springs House are:—Mr. L. Kelsey, Boston; Miss M. Robinson, Boston; Miss K. Robinson, Boston; Miss A. M. Robinson, Cambridge; J. C. Holland, Rock Island; Miss Blanchard, Miss Brown, North Adams; Mrs. F. W. C. Myers, Mrs. C. J. Carter, Miss Williamson, Mr. Magill Tait, Montreal; Miss Natcliff, Derby, England; Mrs. O. G. Lafevre, Spokane, Wash.; Miss Gladys Lafevre, Spokane, Wash.; the Rev. G. F. Arms, Concepcion, Chili; T. D. Caswell, Knowlton; Mrs. D. J. Caswell, Knowlton.

LONGUEUIL

Mr. J. H. S. McClure left last evening for a holiday trip through the Eastern States. He purposes also visiting New York before returning.

Mr. C. P. Colville is in Campbellford, Ont., attending the wedding of his sister.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Simpkin returned from Old Orchard Beach on Tuesday last.

The semi-annual meeting of the Longueuil Boating Club will be held in the club house this evening at 8.15, for the reception of the secretary's and the treasurer's reports, and the transaction of other business. A good attendance is hoped for.

Mr. H. A. Moat, of Montreal, who made such a hit at the cricket club concert here recently, will render vocal solos during the offertory and at the close of the service at St. Mark's Church, tomorrow evening.

The annual bazaar of the B. C. H. will be held in the club house on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, Sept. 16. The ladies have planned to make this the most successful bazaar yet held, and it remains with the friends of the boat club to have the desires of the organization realized. An admission fee of five cents will be charged to adults this year.

Mr. A. B. Wood left for Cornwall yesterday morning to meet some eighty members of the International Society of Actuaries (recently in session in New York) who are to spend a few days in Montreal, the guests of the local Canadian and British Life Assurance companies.

The Longueuil friends of Mr. E. W. Duke offer their congratulations to him on the occasion of his marriage to Miss Cuthbert, which took place on Thursday morning, Sept. 10.

A domino surprise party was held at the residence of Mrs. R. A. Elliott, Quinn avenue, on Wednesday evening. A very enjoyable time was had, dancing being the chief attraction.

Mrs. William Jarvis, Quinn avenue, gave a very enjoyable afternoon on Wednesday to a number of children and their mothers.

The Longueuil Cricket Club administered a very pronounced beating to the McGill eleven last Saturday afternoon on the McGill grounds, in the regular league match played on that date. The features of the game were the splendid bowling of Captain Herrod and the batting of Mr. Marsland, of the Longueuil team.

The Longueuil Boating Club regatta, held last Saturday, was an unqualified success, and was enjoyed by a very fair audience. The different events, mostly of local interest, were well contested.

Mr. Maurice Hastie, of the Dominion Express Company, who spent the summer in Longueuil, left a few days ago to occupy a very important position with his company in Vancouver, B.C.

The Misses E. Hodge and R. Stephens were guests of Miss Hannah from Saturday to Monday last.

A very amusing game of cricket was played here on Labor Day between members of the Longueuil Cricket Club and an aggregation of clown cricketers, also residents of Longueuil. The costumes were ludicrous in the extreme, and the antics of their wearers provoked hearty laughter from those who watched the game, if the sport could be called such.

Advertisements.

The Anaemic Young Girl,
Perhaps she is sixteen. Suddenly she seems to lose strength, her beauty fades because her strength fails, her eyes lose their lustre. How her spirit droops! It alarms you, but all this may be corrected quickly. Get her Ferrozone, it is a nerve tonic, it aids the stomach to do its work. Appetite? She'll eat anything and digest it, too. Ferrozone is an absolute specific for the anaemia of young people. Ask your druggist for it.

RICHMOND NOTES.

Richmond, Que., Sept. 11.—The Orford Mountain Railway trestle at Kingsbury took fire from a passing engine on Wednesday, and through scarcity of water it was only with great difficulty the flames were got under control before serious damage was done.

A fatality occurred to Mr. John E. Adams, farmer, Craig's Road, who went out to his pasture to apply liniment to a colt's foot. The colt was tied to the fence by a head-stall. The animal backed up on Mr. Adams and kicked him on the head, knocking him to the ground. The injured man lay there for a time unconscious, and when found was assisted to the house. On their suggestion that a doctor be sent for he seemed to treat the matter lightly as not requiring medical help. In a little time, however, he sickened, when a doctor was immediately sent for, but before the messenger had gone far Mr. Adams was dead. He leaves a wife and four children to lament his untimely demise.

Mrs. T. A. King, of Lower Windsor, who has been suffering from consumption for a long time, succumbed on Wednesday. She was very patient under her affliction, and had been severely tried by the loss of a daughter by the same dread disease a short time ago. Of exemplary Christian character, she died peacefully. She leaves a husband and family to mourn their loss. Her funeral took place to-day, when the services were conducted by the Rev. C. A. Tanner, of Windsor Mills, her pastor.

MR. MURCHISON'S LAW BUSINESS.

The late Mr. R. L. Murchison's law business has been transferred to Mr. W. Patterson, M.A., LL.B., of this city, formerly principal of the Royal Arthur School, a graduate of McGill University in arts and law, and of Laval in law. Mr. Patterson was a member of the law firm of Jacobs, Lyon, Patterson & Garneau, but since May 1 he has practiced alone. Prior to his death Mr. Murchison advised that his business be made over to Mr. W. H. Burroughs and Mr. W. Patterson, whom, along with Mr. D. R. Murphy, he had already appointed his executors. On Mr. Burrough's return from New York the executors arranged that Mr. Patterson should take over Mr. Murchison's business—Mr. Burroughs cooperating therein in the interests of the deceased lawyer's family.

Advertisements.

A NEW TREATMENT FOR CANCER
A Constitutional Remedy Which has Superseded Operations.
The old methods of treating cancer by means of the knife or by pastes and plasters, while cruel and painful in the extreme, by no means affected a cure, as they only removed the surface indications of the disease and did not reach the cancer germs in the blood.
The new constitutional treatment does away with the pain and danger of operations, and while pleasant to take and harmless to the most delicate system, it is most prompt and effectual in destroying every cancer germ and clearing away every trace of cancer poison from the system. Send two stamps to STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont., for full particulars.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.
Preserving Fruit
Now is the time to get your Fruit Cheap.
WALTER PAUL
is receiving hundreds of baskets every day of the finest
CRAWFORD PEACHES,
PLUMS of all kinds,
BARTLETT PEARS,
CRAB APPLES,
BLUEBERRIES, Etc., Etc.,
all of the best quality and at very low prices
AT WALTER PAUL'S
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT,
Corner Metcalfe and St. Catherine Sts.

Professional.
R. A. DUNTON & H. BABY,
NOTARIES, Etc.,
GUARDIAN BUILDING, 160 St. James St.
FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT,
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Advertisements.

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.

Oh Say! Try MALT BREAKFAST FOOD. It's Delicious All Grocers.

Montreal Water Works.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the City Clerk, and deposited in the Office of the said City Clerk, City Hall, endorsed, "Tender for Coal," will be received until 12 o'clock noon on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, for the supply and delivery of the following:

For about 3,000 tons of soft Steam Coal for the Low Level Pumping Station, Point St. Charles.

For 400 tons of Soft Steam Coal for the High Level Pumping Station, McTavish street.

Specifications and forms of tender, together with all information, may be received at the office of the Superintendent of Water Works, City Hall.

No tender will be accepted unless submitted on the said form.

Said tenders will be opened by the City Clerk in the presence of the interested parties at the first meeting of the Water Committee after the reception thereof.

The Water Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

(By order),
L. O. DAVID, City Clerk.

Office of the City Clerk,
City Hall,
Montreal, Sept. 11th, 1903.

SEWERS.

ROAD DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to construct sewers in the undermentioned streets, namely:

NICOLET STREET, from Ontario street to Nolan street.

NOLAN STREET, from Nicolet street to Fabre street.

MOREAU STREET, from Hochelaga st. to Nolan street.

Proprietors wishing connections must notify the City Surveyor at once, as after sewers are completed, permit must be taken out and sum deposited to cover estimated cost of such connections. Claims for existing sewers in said streets must by filed with City Surveyor within two months after the completion of the new sewer. Any information with regard to sewers to be built will be given at the office of the City Surveyor, the whole in accordance with By-Law No. 298 concerning sewers.

(By order),
JOHN R. BARLOW,
City Surveyor.

City Surveyor's Office,
City Hall.
Montreal, 11th Sept., 1903.

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

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Corrected to SEPT. 1, 1903.

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station
For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 8.00 a.m. daily except Sunday, 7.30 p.m. daily
For Valleyfield and intermediate points, 9.25 a.m. except Sat. and Sunday, 1.35 p.m. Saturday only, 5.10 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Arrive as follows:
From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.00 a.m. daily, 10.10 p.m. daily except Sunday
From Valleyfield and intermediate points, 8.30 a.m. daily except Sunday, 4.25 p.m. Saturday only, 3.40 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:
Corrected to SEPT. 9th, 1903.
For Toronto, Hamilton, †9.30 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.30, †9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday, 8.00 p.m. daily.
For Boston, etc., †9.00 a.m., 8.00 p.m. daily.
For Sherbrooke, †8.30 a.m., †4.30 p.m. Sherbrooke, St. John, N.B. and Halifax, N.S., 7.25 p.m. Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., †9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., and 8.00 p.m. daily.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, 5.15 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays) Saturdays, 1.30 p.m.
For Chicago, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, Buffalo †9.30 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.
For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 10.10 p.m. daily.
For Ottawa, †8.45 a.m., 9.40 a.m. daily, (z) 11.40 a.m., †4.00 p.m., 10.10 p.m. daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.40 a.m. daily, (z) 11.40 a.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:
From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.15 a.m. daily, 8.05 a.m. (except Monday), †11.55 a.m. and †7.45 p.m., †9.10 p.m.
From Boston, 8.15 a.m. daily, and †9.10 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.05 a.m. except Monday, †11.30 a.m. and †7.05 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., 8.05 a.m. daily except Monday.
From Toronto and West, 7.35 a.m. daily, and †7.15 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie and Ottawa, 8.00 a.m. daily.
From Vancouver 6.30 p.m. daily, (y) 5.05 p.m.
From Ottawa, 8 a.m. daily, †11.45 a.m., (y) 5.05 p.m., 6.30 p.m. daily, †7.00 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:
For Quebec, †8.30 a.m., †2.30 p.m., 11 p.m. daily.
For Joliette and St. Gabriel, †8.30 a.m., †5.0 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.20 a.m., 5.45 p.m.
For St Eustache, †4.30 p.m.
For St. Jerome, †9 a.m. (1.46 p.m. Sat. only) †5.30 p.m. 6.35 p.m., except Saturdays and Sundays
For St. Agathe, †9 a.m., 1.25 p.m. Saturday 5.15 p.m. Friday; †5.30 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations †8.20 a.m., †9a.m., †4.30 p.m., †5.30 p.m., †5.45 p.m. (6.35 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday) 1.45 p.m. Sat.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:
From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m. daily, †2.10 p.m. and †6.55 p.m., Ottawa †12.35 p.m., †10.15 p.m. St. Jerome, †8.30 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †7.05 p.m. St. Lin †8.30 a.m., St. Eustache, †9.20 a.m., †7.05 p.m., Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, †8.50 a.m. and †6.20 p.m.
† Week days. (z) Sundays. Wednesdays and Fridays. (y) Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
WM. F. EGG,
City Pass. Agent, 129 St. James street
Telephone, Main, 3732.
Telephone, Main 3733.

G.T.R. Trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:
Corrected to SEPT. 1st, 1903.
7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.
7.15 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Pt., New York via D. & H.
7.40 a.m.—Brockville-Kingston, Toronto, Valleyfield.
8.00 a.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke, Portland.
8.05 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Waterloo.
8.40 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and O. A. & P. S. Ry.
9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo.
9.01 a.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.
10.15 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
2.25 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct. (1.35 p.m. Sat. only.)
4.10 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield.
4.15 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Island Pond and Quebec.
4.20 p.m.—Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Hemmingford.
4.45 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
5.00 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Granby, Waterloo.
5.15 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate stations.
5.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Que., Sou. Ry. points.
6.00 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville and St. Cesaire.
6.20 p.m.—St. Albans.
6.30 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
7.00 p.m.—Ottawa via C. A. R.
8.00 p.m.—Toronto.
8.00 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Portland.
8.10 p.m.—New York via D. and H.
8.40 p.m.—Boston, Springfield and New York, via C. V. R.
10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station:
7.00 a.m.—Toronto.
7.20 a.m.—Portland and Quebec.
7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston and C.V.R.
7.15 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
7.30 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.
7.40 a.m.—St. Cesaire and Marieville.
8.35 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe and Q. Sou. Ry. points.
8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington, Hemmingford.
8.52 a.m.—Waterloo, Farnham and C.V.R. points.
9.05 a.m.—Rouse's Point.
9.30 a.m.—Brockville.
11.20 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
1.00 p.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
1.00 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, White River Jct.
3.15 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
4.30 p.m.—Massena Springs.
6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto.
6.30 p.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
6.35 p.m.—Waterloo, Farnham, Chambly.
6.50 p.m.—Quebec, Portland.
7.05 p.m.—Toronto.
8.20 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
8.10 p.m.—Boston via C.V.R.
9.35 p.m.—Ottawa via C. A. R.
9.50 p.m.—New York via D. and H.
10.15 p.m.—New York and Boston, via C.V.R.

Suburban Train Service.
For Lachine—5.00 a.m., 6.25, 7.40, 8.40, 9.30 daily, 12.10, 1.30 daily, 2.15 Sat. only, 3.55, 5.15, 5.45, 6.00, 9.00, daily, 11.25 p.m. For Lachine wharf 6.35, 8.00 a.m., 12.10, noon, 1.35 Sat. only, 5.00, 6.20 p.m.
For Ste. Anne's and Vaudreuil—6.25 a.m., 7.40 a.m., 8.40 a.m., 9.30 daily, 1.30 p.m., 2.15 Sat. only, 4.10, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 daily, 10.30. (Vaudreuil only), 11.25 p.m. except Sun.
For Dorval—5.00, 6.25, 7.30, 7.40, 8.40, 9.30 a.m., 12.10 noon, 1.30 daily, 2.15 Sat. only, 3.55, 4.10, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 8.00, 9.00, 11.25 p.m., except Sun.
For St. Paul—5.40, 6.20, 8.40 a.m., 12.15, 5.17, 6.21 p.m.
For Pt. Lambert—5.45, 7.00, 7.05, 7.20, 8.00, 8.05, 9.01, 10.15, 12.10, 1.35, 1.45, 4.15, 4.20, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 6.00, 6.20, 6.30, 8.35, 8.00, 8.10, 8.40 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Fri. only.
City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James St., (W. H. Clancy, Agent), and Bonaventure station.

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Depot as follows:
For St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Campbellton, Moncton St. John, Truro, Sydney and Halifax, noon daily, except Saturday.
For St. Hyacinthe, Murray Bay, Cap a L'Aigle Ste. Rosalie, Levis (Quebec), Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Little Metis, Bic, 7.40 a.m. daily, except Sunday.
For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec, Riviere du Loup and intermediate stations, 11.45 p.m. daily except Sunday.
For St. Lambert, Beloeil, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Nicolet and intermediate stations, 4.40 p.m. daily except Sunday.
For St. Hyacinthe, Murray Bay, Cap a L'Aigle, Ste. Rosalie, Levis (Quebec), Riviere du Loup, St. Flavie and Little Metis, (daily except Sunday) at 7.45 p.m.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Depot as follows:
From Little Metis, St. Flavie, Riviere du Loup, Murray Bay, Cap a L'Aigle, Levis, (Quebec) and St. Hyacinthe (daily except Sunday at 7.00 a.m.
From Halifax, Sydney, Truro, St. John, Moncton, Campbellton, Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, daily except Monday at 6.00 p.m.
From Little Metis, Bic, Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, Murray Bay, Cap a L'Aigle Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations at 10.00 p.m. daily except Sunday.
From Nicolet, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe Beloeil, St. Lambert and intermediate stations ate 10.30 a.m. daily except Sunday.
J. W. BRYSON,
City Pass. Agent, 143 St. James St
Telephone Main 615.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.
ALEXANDER LINDSAY,
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH.
23 and 25 St. Maurice Street
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Quick Service, Good Work and Low Prices.

'WITNESS' DIRECTORY OF



ROSLYN COLLEGE,
FOR GIRLS.
425 MOUNT PLEASANT AVE.,
Westmount.

The School will be reopened on TUESDAY, 15th September, when a Preparatory Class will be formed. Prospectus on application.

J. PORTEOUS ARNOLD, F.E.I.S., Principal.

ASHBURY COLLEGE,
ARGYLE AVE., OTTAWA, ONT.

Twenty Boarders. Fifty Day Boys Received.

Headmaster—Rev. Geo. P. Woollcombe, B. A., Oxford, with staff of five graduates.

Boys prepared for Royal Military College and Universities.

Eleven Boys have entered R. M. C. during past five years.

Preparatory Department for little boys.

School will Reopen Sept. 9th.

or Prospectus, apply to the Headmaster.

WOODSIDE SEMINARY,
(The Misses Shanks' School)
471 Argyle Ave., Westmount.

Will re-open on THURSDAY, 10th Sept. Pupils prepared for the University School Examination when desired.

Preparatory Class for Boys and Girls taught after Kindergarten methods.

After FRIDAY, Sept. 4th, the MISSES SHANKS will be at home to receive visitors on school business.

ST. MONICA'S,
(Formerly Rolleston House)
RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
170 Bloor St. W., Toronto.
Re-Opens THURSDAY, September 10th

Thorough course in English, Languages, Music, Art, Elocution, Domestic Science and Physical Culture.

Prepares for University and Departmental Examinations, Kindergarten and Primary Departments.

Teachers thoroughly qualified and of highest academic standing. Specialists in the various departments.

A Home School. Extensive and beautiful grounds. For Prospectus apply to

Miss PHILLPOTTS, Lady Principal

DEMILL LADIES' COLLEGE
29th YEAR. Begins Sept. 8th, 1903.
and Conservatory of Music and Art.

A staff largely of Specialists. A thorough and extensive course given. A remarkably healthy location. The only College in Canada that rejects day pupils to give special superior social advantages to those boarding. Noted educationalists commend most highly Demill Ladies' College as a safe Christian home for girls. Parents make a note of these facts. Terms reasonable. Send for calendar to Rev. A. B. DEMILL, President, St. Catharines, Ont. (Mention this paper.)



ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE
and Ontario Conservatory of Music and Art, Whitby, Ont.

Ideal home life in a beautiful castle, modelled after one of the palatial homes of English aristocracy.

The latest and best equipment in every department, backed up by the *largest and strongest staff of specialists* to be found in any similar college in Canada. Sufficiently near the city to enjoy its advantages in concerts, etc., and yet away from its distractions, in an atmosphere and environment *most conducive to mental, moral and physical stamina.* Send for new illustrated calendar to

Rev. J. J. HARE, Ph.D., Principal.

OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE.
Unsurpassed in Situation. Superior Teachers, Careful Supervision.

Reopens Sept. 8th.

For Academic Course, Music (Canadian Conservatory), Art, Elocution Domestic Science, Stenography, Type Writing, Art Needlework, Physical Culture, &c., see Calendar.

Parents desiring a first class residential school for their daughters should send for our calendar.

Address—Mrs. ANNA ROSS, Lady Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE,
LENNOXVILLE, P. Q.,
FACULTIES OF ARTS AND DIVINITY.

Michaelmas term opens Saturday, September 12th, 1903. Matriculation Tuesday, Sept. 15th. Lectures begin Thursday, Sept. 17th.

For Calendars and information apply to the Principal or the Registrar.

EVENING SCHOOL.
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
Dominion Square

Arithmetic	Accountancy	Penmanship
English	Shorthand	French
Bookkeeping	Typewriting	German
Commercial Law	Mechanical and Architectural Drawing	
Algebra and Geometry	Physics	Chemistry
Electricity	Advertising	Municipal Government

6 MONTHS TERM. OPENING OCTOBER 1st,
Write, Call, or Telephone Up 985. Enrolments may be made now.

CRICHTON SCHOOL
1170 SHERBROOKE ST., MONTREAL.
School Residence: 705 Pine Avenue.

RECTOR:
REV. J. WILLIAMSON, B. A. [Oxon]

Primary School, for Boys of 8 to 11.
Secondary School, for Boys of 11 to 18.
McGill Matriculation Class.

Thorough preparation for the Universities, Royal Military College, Kingston, and for business.

Small classes with individual attention.

The buildings are new, with a hall for physical training, and a large play-ground.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT

At the school residence, 705 Pine Avenue, there is unsurpassed accommodation for 10 resident-pupils.

School reopens, Thursday, Sept. 10. Classes resume, Monday, Sept. 14 at 9 o'clock.

Prospectus on application [by letter, until Sept. 1st.]

MISS GRAHAM'S PHONOGRAPHIC AND BUSINESS INSTITUTE,
2 Victoria St., Cor. St. Catherine St.

We Give Young Men and Women a Thorough Practical Business Education.

Day & Evening Classes. — Speed Classes. Subjects, Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, Bookkeeping (the Leveque Universal System) and French. Pupils may enter at any time. Positions guaranteed graduates.

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Head Master:
MR. T. RIDLER-DAVIES, B.A.
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Assisted by a full staff of Masters.

Boys are prepared for the Kingston R. M. C., University or Commercial life.

Preparatory Class for young boys.

Gymnasium. Field for Games.

For Prospectus, containing References, List of Recent Successes, etc., apply 69 University Street.

The School will Re-open on Sept. 15th, at 10 o'clock.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE
Founded 1829.
Deer Park, Toronto.

Principal—HENRY W. AUDEN, M.A. (Cantab), late Sixth Form Master of Fettes College, Edinburgh.

The College re-opens for the Autumn Term on WEDNESDAY, September 9th, 1903.

The regular staff comprises 14 graduates of English and Canadian Universities, with additional special instructors.

50 acres of grounds and complete equipment. Separate Infirmary Building for cases of illness. Resident physician and trained nurse.

The NEW PREPARATORY SCHOOL BUILDING for Boys between the ages of 9 and 13, erected and equipped with the most modern improvements at a cost of over $50,000, is now open.

During AUGUST a Master will be at the College from 2.30 to 5 o'clock p.m. on THURSDAYS, to enter pupils and give information.

Examinations for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS will be held on SATURDAY, September 12th.

The College Calendar with particulars as to Terms and Fees can be had on application to the Bursar, Upper Canada College, Deer Park, Toronto.

International Business College
Place d'Armes, Montreal.
Known throughout Canada as the most reliable BUSINESS COLLEGE, AND SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, AND TELEGRAPHY, INSTITUTION.
Individual instruction. Prospectus Mailed Free.
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MOUNT ROYAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
Y.M.C.A. Building, Montreal.
TERM OPENS SEPT. 7th, 1903.
A High Grade Refined Business Institution for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Do not select a school before you see our New Prospectus—A card will bring it—Principa t schoolrooms from 3 to 5 p.m. daily.
A. W. YOUNG, Principal.

TRAFALGAR INSTITUTE
(Affiliated to McGill University)
83 Simpson street,
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For the Higher Education of Young Women, With Preparatory Department for Girls under thirteen years.

PRESIDENT—Rev. Jas. Barclay, D.D.
VICE-PRESIDENT—Prof. William Peterson, C.M.G., M.A., L.L.D.
PRINCIPAL—Miss Grace Fairley, M.A. Edinburgh.

The Institute will re-open TUESDAY, 15th September, at noon.

Entrance examinations will be held at the School on Saturday, 12th September, at 10 o'clock a.m.

For Prospectus, etc., apply to the Principal, or to A. F. RIDDELL, Secretary. Merchants Bank Building, 205 St. James st.

The School for Young Ladies
916 SHERBROOKE STREET,
Conducted by
MISS SYMMERS AND MISS SMITH,

Will re-open on TUESDAY, 15th September. Pupils who desire it are prepared for the University School Examinations and for Matriculation.

After MONDAY, 7th September, Miss SYMMERS and Miss SMITH will be at home to receive visitors on school business. Prospectus on Application.

STANSTEAD COLLEGE
RE-OPENS ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, at 3 o'clock p.m

COURSES OF STUDY:

1—The College is affiliated with McGill University in the first two years of the B.A. course
2—All the Academic Grades are taught. Special attention given to the preparation of students for matriculation into Arts, Medicin and Science
3—Elocution and Physical Culture.

Annexed to Stanstead College and under its immediate supervision are:

1—The Eastern Townships College of Music
2—The Bugbee Commercial College.
3—A Model School for Elementary Pupils

For Calendar and further information, address, Rev. Principal C. R. FLANDERS, B.A., D.D., Stanstead, Que.

MONTREAL SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION,
2278 St. Catherine Street.
Principal, Mrs. BELLE ROSE EMSLIE
Session Opens 15th SEPT.

ELOCUTION,
VOICE and PHYSICAL CULTURE.
PANTOMIME.
PULPIT and PLATFORM ORATORY.
DRAMATIC ART.

For Prospectus apply
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COMPTON, P.Q.

A Delightfully Situated School For Girls,

in the healthiest part of the Eastern Townships, and of easy access. Entire Teaching Staff from England. Exceptional advantages for Music, Voice Cultivation, Languages, Art, etc. Out-door games a special feature. For prospectus, address,

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Lady Principal.

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OUTREMONT,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, 8th September.
SAMUEL GRAY, Sec.-Treas.

MISS BARKER,
4138 Dorchester Street,

Will re-open her School for Young Ladies and Children on THURSDAY, SEPT. 10th. Preparatory Class for Boys.

SENIOR LEAVING

TEACHERS can improve their positions and increase their salaries by passing this examination. We have expert tutors, graduates of British and Canadian universities, who prepare students in this work by mail.

Write for particulars.

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The Church School for Girls in the Diocese of Montreal.

PRESIDENT:—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF MONTREAL.

Reopens on TUESDAY, September 15th, 1903. A full staff of accomplished teachers. Music under direction of Miss Kemp, Leipzig Conservatorium. Pupils receive sound educational training with the influences of a well-regulated Christian home. Terms, $173.00. For Calendars and further information apply to the LADY PRINCIPAL, Dunham, Que.

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2426 St. Catherine St.
J. P STEPHEN, Principal.

Do you REALLY know the true nature and value of right elocutionary study? Do you kow what we do? how? with whom?

10th year begins September 15th. Office open on and after Sept. 1st.

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VICTORIA SQUARE.

Office now open. Studies will be resumed Sept. 1st. The Commercial Course is thorough, complete, and practical. The Shorthand Course includes Typewriting, Correspondence, Grammar, and office work.

Write, call or telephone (Main 2890) for Prospectus. Address

J. D. DAVIS, Principal.

THE HARMON
Residential and Day School for Young Ladies,
INCORPORATED 1892.)
171 MacLAREN ST., OTTAWA, ONT.
REOPENS WED., SEPT. 16th.
Affiliated with "Canadian Conservatory of Music," Mr. H. Puddicombe, Director.
Staff includes 16 well qualified Masters and Governesses.
For Calendar address
Miss A. M. HARMON, Principal.

Music and Art.

—THE—
WESTMOUNT BRANCH
—OF—
THE MONTREAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

Will Open in VICTORIA HALL BUILDING, Westmount, TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1903. All branches of Instrumental and Vocal Music will be taught.

For Prospectus and terms apply at

THE MONTREAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
938 and 940 Dorchester St.,
Between 5 and 6 p.m. daily.
Herr C. E. SEIFERT, Musical Director.
Mason & Risch Pianos used exclusively.

JOHN B. NORTON,
F. A. G. O., A. R. C. O., Lic. Mus.

Fellow of the American Guild of Organists, New York. Associate of the Royal College of Organists, London, Eng., Licentiate in Music.

ORGANIST AND MUSICAL DIRECTOR OF CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Lessons in PIANOFORTE and ORGAN PLAYING, VOCAL CULTURE and the THEORY OF MUSIC.

A "Special System" taught for children from 6 to 10 years of age.

Pupils prepared for examinations. At home daily (to arrange about lessons) from 3 to 5 and 8 to 9 p.m.

63 BISHOP STREET.

W. RAPHAEL'S ART CLASSES
For Drawing and Painting
WILL OPEN ON THE SIXTH OF OCTOBER

For particulars apply at his Studio,
Alexandra Rooms, 2204 St. Catherine St.

Konigsberg Piano School
Pupils are prepared and examined for the following institutions: Leschetizky, Vienna. Conservatoriums—Leipsig, Vienna, Berlin.

PROFESSOR VON KONIGSBERG
(PUPIL OF LISZT)
Studio—2367 St. Catherine Street,
MONTREAL.

Advertisements.

WEDDING PRESENTS.
High-class Works of Art Artistically Framed with our new American Mouldings, for Wedding Presents, are always acceptable. Our sales have been good this summer for Wedding Gifts. We expect to help to make many more Brides happy before the month is out. Call on
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2255 St. Catherine St., near Victoria.

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PALATIAL STUDIO,
Removed from 2192 Notre Dame St.
To 100 METCALF ST., cor. of St. Catherine
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BADGER SHAVING BRUSHES,
VELVET & BONNET WHISKS,
ENGLISH HANDLE CLOTH BRUSHES.
ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS,
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Carpet Sweepers Repaired. Tel. M. 2740.

SPECIAL LINE SPONGES
For Boat or Carriage,
10c Each, 3 for 25 cts.
Cases of Mathematical Instruments.
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Country Orders Promptly Filled.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

THE PRIZE SHOT IN ACTION.

'Ah! here's an enemy at last coming over the ridge to the right front. Wish he'd turned up sooner; light not anything like so good as it was an hour ago. Still, may as well have a try at him. About eleven hundred yards I should fancy—must be quite three feet of left wind at this distance. Bother! I haven't painted my white line.'

(Produces miniature box of water-colors from haversack and proceeds to paint line).

'Hullo—he's come a good bit nearer! Must alter sight to 950.'

(Adjusts backsight with vernier.)

'H'm!—not sure if I shouldn't do better with a white spot on foresight.'

(Paints spot).

'Confound him!—where's he got to now? Why, he's down among the rocks! Must alter sight to 800—now where on earth have I put my vernier?'

(Finds vernier and alters sight).

'Hang the fellow, why can't he keep still! He's got to within 600, and coming for me, I do believe. Better not allow so much windage at this range. Think I'll put in another line.'

(Paints fresh line and readjusts sight).

'Now, where are my orthoptics? I'm sure I had them half an hour ago.'

(Turns out pockets and haversack, hunts in surrounding scrub, and at length finds orthoptics in lining of hat).

'Hul-lo! Why the beggar's close here!'

(Hastily lowers leaf of back sight, and takes a snap shot, forgetting that he has not yet loaded. Enemy, who is unarmed, rushes in, knocks P.S. on the head with a stone, and collars rifle and ammunition).—'Punch.'

They came as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen Sold by all stationers.
Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., Edinburgh.

UNCOVERING THEIR PAST.

'All right,' says the rich father, after the count had stated his terms, 'I'll let Sadie marry you and agree to turn over to you one million dollars. Now, let's get it fixed up properly. Suppose we say one thousand down and the balance at two dollars a week.'

Here Sadie bursts into tears and leaves the room.

'Now, ma,' says the rich father to his wife, 'what on earth's the matter with that girl?'

'Well, I don't blame her at all, pa. It seems as if you never could keep from betraying the fact that we are of plebeian origin.'

'What have I done now?' asks pa.

'Why, you talk as if you were buying the count from an instalment house.'—'Judge.'

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap, a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

OSTEOLOGY SIMPLIFIED.

Some years ago two little fellows of seven and eight years heard older people speaking of skeletons. The seven-year-old boy listened intently to the conversation, when the elder boy, with an air of superior knowledge, said abruptly:

'You don't know what a skeleton is, and I do.'

'So do I!' replied the younger. 'I do know. I know for certain, I do!'

'Well, now, what is it?'

'It's bones with the people off!'—Lipin.

Said an indignant mother to her young son: 'Why did you strike little Elsie, you naughty boy.

Dick, indignant in his turn, exclaimed, 'What did she want to cheat for, then?'

'How did she cheat?' asked mamma, more mildly.

'Why,' exclaimed Dick, 'we were playing at Adam and Eve, and she had the apple to tempt me with, and she never tempted me, but went and ate it up herself.'

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'Your father did not object to our marriage as much as I had expected.'

'Oh, poor papa has given up the idea of being too particular.'—Brooklyn 'Life.'

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The QUEEN'S HAIR HELPER is a preparation that restores hair to its natural color and beauty; arrests falling out, removes dandruff and cures baldness. It is not a dye. It stimulates and invigorates the roots, producing a rapid growth, full of life and health. The clear part makes a superior dressing, equal to any 50c or $1 preparation. Only 25c a bottle. For sale by all Druggists, or at
A. D. MANN'S,
Corner Mountain and St. Antoine sts.

LACROSSE SEASON.

The Present Summer a Favorable One for N.A.L.U.

UNFORTUNATELY FOR THE GAME THE RULES HAVE NOT BEEN RESPECTED.

A crisis has been reached in the history of the national game. The action of the Cornwall Lacrosse Club in playing John White against the Capitals, and the violation of the rules by the Torontos in placing C.L.A. players on the field in an N.A.L.U. games have brought to a head the dissatisfaction that has been long a cause of annoyance and worry. No matter to which senior league lacrosse lovers are bound, none will for a moment dispute that the championship of the N.A.L.U. has been for the past twenty-five years recognized as the championship of Canada, and, therefore, of the world. The action of the Cornwalls, who went down to defeat at the hands of the then newly organized Capitals over ten years ago in first defying the N.A.L.U. will come as a painful surprise to all lovers of the game. Up to that time Cornwall reigned supreme in the lacrosse world and Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal were forced to bow to the superior prowess of the Factory Town representatives. No whisper of unfair methods had then soiled the national game if the deal by which Montreal allowed Cornwall to become the champions in 1887 be excepted. In that compact, however, the Cornwalls were not concerned—it merely affected the Montreal team, and such men as Brady, Patterson, McNaughton, Flannigan, Maloney and others. The Shamrocks were at that time, as they are to-day, the pioneers in the game that has made the country famous in athletics, and the action of certain Montreal players in no way affected the standing of the Shamrocks in the estimation of the public.

That the M.A.A.A. did not promptly expel all concerned in that deal is neither here nor there—the situation to-day is only a result of the methods that have obtained in the N.A.L.U. for the past decade. So to-day followers of lacrosse are brought face to face with the fact that a team long and honorably associated with the national game—a team that up to the present has struggled manfully against odds that have been at times overwhelming—has at last resorted to methods that indicate that it has fallen away from the high standard won and maintained by years of honest and manly endeavor.

It matters not much in this situation, which team wins the championship, but it surely must be a source of regret that the honest love of amateur sport has ceased to appeal to certain sections of the public, and that this decadence has been first apparent in a quarter hitherto regarded by all devotees of the game as the locality where fair and upright methods were regarded as primary requisites. The Toronto club has not of late years made much progress as far as the winning of championships is concerned, but the Queen City management has been gradually building up a team of fast and scientific lacrosse players. That they, too, have stooped to the plane of playing non-members must cause alarm among those who still maintain that amateur lacrosse is the sole salvation of the game. When Mr. Foran introduced his semi-professional scheme, the idea put forward in his paper was designed to check altogether or in great measure to control the introduction of the methods that threaten at present the future of the game in this section of the country. Mr. Foran recently brought forward a plan by which the veiled professionalism of the national game might be placed on a fair basis. It only remains to see whether the solons who regulate lacrosse in the N.A.L.U. are yet convinced of the wisdom of his idea. Whether or not they adopt the plan promulgated by the Ottawa man the fact remains that either this or some other and perhaps more drastic measure must soon be introduced to rescue lacrosse from a calamity that each day becomes more threatening.

The lacrosse season for 1903, just drawing to a close, has been a unique one in the history of Canada's national game. At the opening of the season things looked bright for a record year. The various clubs had worked hard to place strong teams in the field; the N.A.L.U. executive at their annual meeting laid down stringent laws as regards itinerant lacrosse player, who apparently looked more anxiously after financial reimbursement rather than for athletic glory; 'jumping' players were threatened with banishment and exile so far as their connection with the N.A.L.U. was concerned, and many other 'rules and regulations' looking to the protection and advancement of lacrosse were carefully engrafted into the constitution. But in spite of all this certain clubs have deliberately ignored the work of the executive and of its presiding officer, and the result has had anything but a beneficial effect on the game—in fact, in some cases it has almost caused the disorganization of some of the clubs. The Toronto team, for instance, opened the season by putting a team in the field composed of eligible players, equal to any bunch in the league. Through the mere lack of good generalship this team has gradually dwindled till it has almost reached the bottom rung of the league ladder, and the climax was reached on Labor Day, in their scheduled match with Cornwall (also a transgressor in so far as playing 'outlawed men' is concerned) when Toronto played with no less than eight ineligibles in their line-up. More stringent measures will certainly have to be used if the integrity of the Union is to be preserved.

In so far as the standing and condition of the other clubs constituting the N.A.L.U. is concerned, the Montreal team has shown the most remarkable improvement of any. On May 30 they played the champion Shamrocks and were defeated by eight goals to nil. Since that time they have, under the training of Barney Dunphy, the ex-Shamrock coach, been able to defeat every team in the league, and certainly merited a victory over the Shamrocks in their match on Saturday last, when the final score stood 4 to 3 against them. The present M.A.A.A. team, if held together next season, under Mr. Dunphy, should carry off the championship of 1904, as wholesale retirements of veterans are expected in every other team in the league at the close of the present season.

Previous to Aug. 29 the Shamrocks carried everything before them. The 'boys in green' were conceded the championship and interest reached its lowest ebb. With the unexpected defeat of the champions by the Capitals, however, lacrosse has received a new lease of life. The struggle for second place has developed into a battle for first place, and it remains for this afternoon's match to decide whether the Shamrocks have again won the championship or whether there will be a final saw-off with the Capitals on neutral grounds for championship honors and incidentally the possession of the much-coveted Minto cup.

The M.A.A.A. managers showed poor judgment regarding their protest against Cornwall playing John White in not following up this move with some definite effort to have the letter and spirit of the law adhered to. The Montreals won the match and consequently dropped the protest. This would naturally lead to the supposition that they wished solely to protect themselves, while the welfare of the N.A.L.U. was left entirely out of their consideration. When a club enters a protest they should be compelled to have their grievance sifted to the bottom, regardless as to the outcome of the match particularly involved. Had this been done in the past a vast amount of unpleasantness and unnecessary discussion would have been avoided.

The many rumors from outside sources to the effect that the Nationals would drop out of the Senior League next year are absolutely without foundation. It is true that the club has had a good offer for their Maisonneuve grounds, but if these should be sold the directors intend to secure a suitable campus nearer the city—in fact, the officials have already under consideration a suitable site in the west end of the city. Both the finances of the association and the team itself are in good shape, and the prospects are bright for a successful season next year.

The action of the N.A.L.U. executive in awarding the protested Cornwall-Capital match to the latter team was a foregone conclusion, as any other ruling would have made a burlesque of the whole business. This will propably have a salutary effect on the future actions of team committees inclined to ignore the rules in this regard.

The season, viewed from a general standpoint, has not been quite as successful or enthusiastic as that of last year. This has been caused to some extent, by the breaking into the regular league playing season of the Minto cup matches. It would be better for all concerned to have these games played at the close of the various league matches. Another reason for evident lack of interest was the great superiority shown by the Shamrocks during the early and middle portions of the season over any and all of the other N.A.L.U. teams. Fortunately, the situation has been saved to some extent by the rapid improvement of the Montreals and Capitals, hence the interest in this afternoon's match equals anything experienced during the past few years. The Shamrocks are the favorites, but the Senators have always proved themselves a stiff problem. Thousands will witness the great struggle.

S.A.A.A. DIRECTORS FEAR

IF THE SHAMROCKS ARE DEFEATED THIS AFTERNOON IT MAY SERIOUSLY AFFECT THEIR TRIP WEST.

The S.A.A.A. directors are not any too sanguine of the outcome of the match to be played this afternoon between the Shamrock and Capital lacrosse teams on the grounds of the former club, from the fact that should the champions suffer a reverse at the hands of the Senators it will have the effect of possibly disarranging the trip of the Shamrock team to British Columbia, planned for the latter part of this month.

Should the Capitals win it will place these two teams on an equal footing for senior lacrosse honors, and as it is already known the Ottawa people will refuse to play one match to decide the championship, but insist on home and home series.

This, of course, will necessitate delay, and it will thus prevent the Shamrocks from leaving as per arrangements with the New Westminster Lacrosse Club officials.

Mr. Harry Trihey, president of the S.A.A.A., said last evening as regards this matter that nothing definite would be known until after the match this afternoon, but should the Shamrocks win, they will leave for the West not later than Sept. 19 next in order to carry out their engagements as previously arranged.

SHAMROCKS TO DINE

MEMBERS OF THE CHAMPION TEAM WILL BE HONORED THIS EVENING.

The directors of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association will entertain the Shamrock lacrosse players to a banquet this evening. The event will take place whether or not the champions win their match against the Capitals, to be played on the S.A.A.A. grounds this afternoon.

The dinner is for the players only, and is simply one of the many little 'treats' that the directors have given the members of the team during the present season.

A.A.U. CHAMPIONSHIP

Molson Won Broad Jump and Took Third in Half Mile.

OTHER MONTREALERS DID WELL—TRACK WAS IN BAD SHAPE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 12.—The senior championships of the A.A.U. took place yesterday before an audience of 20,000 people. The weather was favorable, but the track was in bad shape, and there were no records broken. Most of the competitions were close and exciting. The events of the day were the one hundred and two-twenty yards sprints, Hahn, of this place beating out Walsh, of New York, in both events. Both will attend the Canadian championships next week, and should have a fast race on a good cinder track. The Montrealers did well yesterday. Molson captured the broad jump, and took third in the half mile. Morrow took second in the quarter, and Gomery won third in the mile.

THE TORONTO POLO TOURNAMENT.

The following gentlemen will leave for Toronto to-morrow night, and will represent the Montreal Polo Club at the tournament: Dr. Mignault, Mr. Simard, Mr. Beaudoin, and Major Meighen. The ponies will also be shipped to-morrow night.

LOOKING FOR NEW GROUNDS

National Amateur Athletic Association Forging Ahead.

OFFICIALS DESIRE TO ACQUIRE PROPERTY IN WEST END—WILL SHOW A SURPLUS.

The National Amateur Athletic Association is ambitious. The directors are at the present time seriously considering the advisability of securing new grounds. The present situation of the N.A.A.A. oval and club house on Ontario street east, is not considered the ideal spot for a lacrosse grounds. Although the matter has been kept a secret for reasons better known to those interested, it is learned to-day that during the past week certain officials of the National Association have inspected a most desirable location in the western part of the city with the intention of purchase should circumstances prove favorable in the near future for such a deal to be successfully carried through. In fact, the directors have visited several available sites, but it is said that the West End property is the one favored.

It is proposed, although nothing as yet has been decided upon in this particular respect, to dispose of the present National lacrosse grounds in Maisonneuve, to parties who are desirous of purchasing the property for building purposes, and for which a good price has been offered.

The National officials are not in any great hurry to dispose of the present site until it is definitely ascertained whether or not is is possible to acquire new grounds, and if so, it is quite likely the N.A.A.A. people will make a move in the very near future, as they are anxious to arrive at a settled opinion as to how to move in such an important matter.

The National officers and members are ambitious, and they now fully realize that in order to make progress and keep up with the times in the athletic world, they must take up the burdens of war and seek new conquests, hence their advance towards the West End.

The gentlemen interested in this latest move feel that if successfully carried out, it will prove a decided advantage to the Association.

Then there is another point that will go a long way in assisting the directors in their work in this particular instance, and that is the fact that the National Lacrosse Club, at its next annual meeting will show a good surplus, a feature that is indeed deserving of congratulations.

The lacrosse club financially was never in better condition, and now that the management has got together a formidable aggregation of young and promising players, it is the intention to retain the team by encouragement along the line of advancement, and in this particular respect new grounds, situated in a popular and residential portion of the city is the first step towards formulating a great future for the National Amateur Athletic Association.

The directors of the Association ridicule the reports published from time to time to the effect that the National Lacrosse Club contemplates resigning from the National Amateur Lacrosse League on account of supporting a losing team; indeed, it is exactly the contrary, for at the present time the National Club members and players were never more enthusiastic for the game of lacrosse, and to resign from membership in the N.A.L.U. is the last thing thought of by the National people.

The team will start out next spring bright and early, and it is the intention of the management to keep the players together as much as possible during the coming winter season.

It is expected that a meeting of the National Association will be held shortly, when the question of acquiring new club grounds will be discussed and finally decided upon.

Mr. A. Meunier, the energetic president of the N.A.A.A., is alive to the best interests of the Association, and with an able and enthusiastic board of directors the question now before the members will no doubt receive prompt but careful consideration before being finally settled.

GOLF

THE DIXIE TOURNAMENT.

Mr. C. R. Murray, the Westmount pro., was the winner of the open tournament, played yesterday over the Royal Montreal Golf Club's course at Dixie. Murray tied with Mr. Peter Hendrie at 81 for the 18 holes. An additional twelve holes was then played, Murray doing them in 49 and Hendrie in 55.

The tournament was a decided success, a field of twenty starting. A large gallery followed the players. The match between Mr. J. P. Taylor and Murray attracted a large following. This match was well fought out. Mr. Taylor displayed steadiness, and playing in good form throughout, and his total of 82 showed consistent play.

Cunningham, of Beaconsfield, made a score of 82, third and fourth prizes being divided between Mr. Taylor and the Beaconsfield player.

J. A. Black, Royal Montreal, with 88, won the fifth prize, Mr. Southam being just behind with 89.

An interesting competitor was Mr. A. Murray, a brother of the Westmount pro. He is a little chap in knickers, but well up in all the points of the game. He played with all the unconcern of a veteran. He was paired with the Rev. Mr. Dobson, and turned in a card of 90.

THE LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP.

The ladies' championship will be played for next week over the Royal Montreal Golf Club's course at Dixie. Miss Thompson, the champion, has arrived here from St. John, and will defend her title.

The programme for the meet follows:

Monday, 2 p.m.—Open handicap and qualifying round for the ladies' championship—First, second and third prizes, and prize for best gross score. Entrance fee, $2. Open to all amateurs who are members of a club belonging to the association, and who have resided, or been domiciled in Canada for a period of six months previous to Sept. 12, 1903. One round of 18 holes, medal play, handicaps limited to 18 strokes. Ties to be decided as the committee may order. The sixteen players making the best gross scores will be drawn against each other for the ladies' championship. Ties to be decided by the first additional hole won.

Tuesday—Ladies' championship of Canada; first prize, the Association gold medal; second prize, the Association silver medal. Each game shall consist of one round of 18 holes, match play. Ties to be decided by the first additional hole won.

2.30 p.m.—Championship; first round.

Wednesday, 10.30 a.m.—Driving competition. Firs tand second prizes. Entrance fee, 50c.

2.30 p.m.—Championship, second round.

Thursday, 10.30 a.m.—Approaching and putting competition. First and second prizes. Entrance fee, 50c.

2.30 p.m.—Championship; semi-finals.

Friday, 10.30 a.m.—Championship finals. In the event of the finals for the championship being between a Quebec and an Ontario player the match will be played at 2.30 p.m.

2 p.m.—Interprovincial match, Quebec vs. Ontario. Each team shall consist of not less than ten players.

Entries for the open handicap and ladies' championship must be made by club secretaries on forms provided for the purpose by the undersigned, and will be received by him or his representative at the Royal Montreal Golf Club, Dixie, up to 6 p.m., on Sept. 12. Entries must in all cases state club handicaps, and be accompanied by fees. Entries for other competitions may be made on the day of the competition.

The rules of play will be the rules of golf, as approved by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrew's, except as modified by the local rules of the Royal Montreal Golf Club.

Competitors in the open handicap may play over the course on Monday, Sept. 14, up till 1 p.m., after which hour new holes will be made.

Mr. T. A. Chisholm, secretary-treasurer R.C.G.A., Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

OUTREMONT GOLF CLUB.

The most interesting event of the fall fixtures at the Outremont Golf Club this season will be the competition for the handsome gold medal donated by Mr. Recorder Weir.

The qualifying round will be played today, and the whole competition will be conducted on the handicap basis. The contrasts between all the playing members will doubtless be very interesting.

VICTORIA GOLF CLUB.

Play for the President's prize, handicap, will begin this afternoon at the Victoria Golf Country Club. The drawings will take place after the arrival of the 1.35 p.m. train from the city.

FOOTBALL

THE BRITANNIA CLUB.

The Britannia Football Club will hold a practice at 3.30 o'clock this afternoon on the baseball grounds, and all members and those intending to be players are requested to be on hand as a full turnoutis needed. Practices will be held every Monday, Wednesday and Thursday following, and sleeping quarters may be had on the grounds.

CRICKET

THE MONTREAL TEAM.

The match between Montreal and McGill will be played on the M.A.A.A. grounds this afternoon, play to start sharp at 2 o'clock.

The following will play for Montreal: —P. Barton, G. E. Moberly, W. O'Farrell, E. Grundy, R. L. Vickery, T. R. Davis, G. Ferrabee, G. P. Shortreid, E. C. Smith, D. S. Gough.

BASEBALL

Toronto, Sept. 12.—Bunt hits by White and Bruce, and Fuller's triple gave three runs and the game to Toronto in the fourth inning yesterday. Pappalau pitched better ball for Montreal than Mills did for Toronto, as the latter was wild. Score:

TORONTO.

	a.b.	r.	h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Weidensaul, cf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Kuhns, ss	4	0	0	5	0	0
White, lf	3	1	2	5	0	0
Bruce, rf	4	1	2	3	0	0
Massey, 1b	3	0	0	5	1	0
Fuller, c	4	1	1	5	1	1
Carr, 3b	2	1	1	0	0	0
Mills, p	2	0	0	0	4	0
Miller, 2b	3	0	1	2	3	0
Totals	28	4	7	27	9	1

MONTREAL.

	a.b.	r.	h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Hurst, cf	2	0	1	1	0	0
Kellackey, 1b	3	0	0	7	0	0
Hemming, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Connaughton, ss	4	0	0	1	2	0
Sheehan, 2b	3	0	1	4	3	0
Schroeder, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	0
Brodie, lf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Brennan, c	3	1	0	5	0	1
Pappalau, p	3	0	1	3	3	0
Totals	29	1	5	24	8	1

Score by innings—
Toronto .. .. 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 x—4
Montreal .. .. 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Summary—Earned runs, Toronto, 2; three base hits, Fuller; sacrifice hits, Massey, Mills, Hurst, Brodie; stolen bases, Bruce, Carr, Miller; double plays, Connaughton to Brennan; first base on balls, off Mills, 3; off Pappalau, 3; hit by pitched balls, Sheehan; struck out, by Mills, 2; by Pappalau, 4; left on bases, Toronto, 1; Montreal, 7; time, 1.30; umpire, Kelly; attendance, 1,500.

OTHER EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

Jersey City, N.J., Sept. 12.—Baltimore was unable to hold Jersey City in its break for victory, and the home team, by well-timed batting and the sharpest of fielding, kept in front. Twice the score was a tie, but the Jersey Citys clinched the victory in the seventh inning, with two runs from Bean's bunt, Halligan's forced hit, Cassidy's two bagger, a stolen base and McCormick's fly to right, all of which netted two runs and the game. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City .. .. 0 2 0 0 1 1 2 1 x—7	11	1	
Baltimore .. .. .. 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—4	9	3	

Batteries—Pfanmiller and Dillon; Adkins, and Ahearn. Umpire, Brown. Attendance, 3,500.

Newark, N.J., Sept. 12.—The Newarks tied up the game with Rochester yesterday in the ninth inning, and, as neither team scored in the tenth, the game was called. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Newark .. .. .. 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 0—4	11	2	
Rocherter .. .. .. 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—4	14	2	

Batteries—Moriarity, Pardee and Spiesman; Becker and Steelman. Umpire, Cauliflower. Attendance, 300.

Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 12.—Buffalo gave a brilliant and a reverse exhibition yesterday, winning the first game against Providence, and losing the second, an eight inning contest, which followed, by a score of 9 to 3. In the second game, Laroy, the Indian, relieved Hooker, in the fourth. Providence, however, had a lead hard to overcome, and Amole beat his former clubmates. McAllister, formerly of the Detroit American league, played second base for Buffalo. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
First game—			
Buffalo .. .. 1 0 2 2 1 0 0 0 x—6	8	0	
Providence.... .. .. 2 0 0 5 1 0 0 0—9	9	3	

Batteries—Ferry and Gibson; McPartlin, and Duggan.

Second game— R. H. E.
Buffalo .. .. 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0—3 6 3
Providence .. .. 3 0 0 4 1 0 0 0—8 9 3
Called end eighth; darkness.
Batteries—Laroy, Hooker and Gibson; Amole and Duggan. Umpire, Swartwood. Attendance, 3,342.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per-cent.
Jersey City	84	31	.730
Buffalo	70	37	.654
Toronto	70	43	.619
Baltimore	64	46	.582
Newark	67	53	.558
Providence	37	80	.316
Montreal	32	83	.278
Rochester	32	83	.278

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

At Chicago— R. H. E.
Chicago .. .. 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2 8 3
Brooklyn .. .. .. 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 6 0
Batteries—Currie and Kling; Schmidt and Jacklitsch. Umpire, Moran. Attendance, 1,750.

At Pittsburg—
Pittsburg .. .. .. 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2 8 2
Philadelphia .. .. 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 5—7 11 1
Batteries—Thompson and Smith; Mitchell and Zimmer. Umpire, O'Day. Attendance, 1,170.

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.

At Cleveland—First game— R. H. E.
Cleveland .. .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 1
Detroit .. .. 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3 9 0
Batteries—Glendon and Bemis; Mullin and McGuire.
Second game—
Cleveland .. .. 1 1 0 0 4 x—6 6 2
Detroit .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 2
(Called; darkness).
Batteries—Killian and Abbott; Skopec and Buelow. Umpire, Schoydan. Attendance, 5,494.

At St. Louis—
St. Louis .. .. .. 0 0 0 2 0 3 1 0 x—6 10 0
Chicago .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 5 3
Batteries—Sievers and Sugden; White and Sullivan. Umpire O'Loughlin. Attendance, 800.

At Boston—
Boston .. .. 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 x—2 8 3
Washington .. .. 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 5 0
Batteries—Gibson and Stahl; Dunkle and Kittredge. Umpire, Hassett. Attendance, 3,484.

At New York—
New York .. .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0—4 11 1
Philadelphia .. .. 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 4—7 12 1
Batteries—Tannehill, Chesbro and Beville; Plank and Schreck. Umpire, Connolly. Attendance, 2,839.

WAGGON DRIVE TO LACHINE.

The annual drive of the Mount Royal Avenue Methodist E. L. of C. E. will be held on Monday evening next, Sept. 14, to Lachine. Full arrangements have been made to ensure a pleasant outing. Large waggons will leave the corner of Berri street and Mount Royal avenue at eight o'clock sharp, returning at 10.30.

A NOTABLE ARRIVAL

Mr. Muser, of London, England, who arrived this week, is now in charge of our Ladies' Hairdressing Parlors. It takes an expert to do perfect work, and Mr. Muser is the expert we have long been looking for. He has received Diplomas and Gold and Silver Medals from various cities of Switzerland, France and England, and was a sub-director of the Great French School of Hairdressing, La Societe du Progres de la Coiffure, where he had previously studied for years. On leaving for Canada he was presented with the Maltese Cross by this Societe. He was also a Professor of the International College of London.

Mr. Muser is thoroughly familiar with all the latest styles in hairdressing, including the wonderful Marcel ware in all its modifications and he has made a special study of the art of suiting the coiffure to the expression of the face.

COME IN—YOU WILL BE DELIGHTED.

J. PALMER & SON,
1743 to 1747 Notre Dame Street,
Montreal.

Get Allan's
BELFAST SODA WATER
It is the best. It is made with Pure Bicarbonate of Soda, and is the only Genuine Soda Water made in Montreal—TRY IT.
ROBERT ALLAN, Aerated Water Manufacturer,
PHONE MAIN 1784. 620 Dorchester Street

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JOHNSON & COOPPING
Have every thing in the line to suit the most exacting
We do regilding as well as it can be done, and as cheaply. Telephone up 2696 and we will give you an estimate for your work. Our address is
2430 ST. CATHERINE STREET, corner Stanley Street

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PRIZE WINNING BREAD of every kind
Whole Wheat, Home-Made, Boston Brown, Breakfast Food, Bread, Etc

All kinds of Confectionery and Candies. High quality. Low price. Fresh daily. Only best materials used. Tel. Mount 13, or send card. R. S. AULD, 557 St. Antoine, Cor. Atwater Ave

Mr. W. W. HARRIES,
Tutor and Coach.
Students judiciously coached for examinations. Backward and delicate pupils carefully taught. Lessons at pupil's residence. Terms moderate. Address 23 McGill College Ave. Tel Uptown 2745

Advertisements.

Sure Cure for Sea Sickness, Nausea

Maladies of this type yield instantly to Polson's Nerviline, and if you suffer periodically from these complaints, just keep Nerviline at hand. A few drops in sweetened water gives instant relief, and in the course of half an hour the cure is complete. A large 25c bottle of Nerviline in the house will save doctor bills, and a vast amount of suffering every year.

Advertisements.

RADWAY'S PILLS

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Regulate the liver and digestive organs. The safest and best medicine in the world for the

CURE

of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

DYSPEPSIA

Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Biliousness, will be avoided, as the food that is eaten contributes its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

RADWAY & CO., 7 St. Helen st., Montreal

CUT RATES AT Harte's Drug Store,

2450 ST. CATHERINE STREET,

(Corner Drummond.)

Abbey's Salt, large	$1.00 size, for 75c
Enos's Fruit Salt	$1.00 size, for 75c
Peruna	$1.50 size, for 98c
Fellow's Syrup	$1.00 size, for 75c
Scott's Emulsion, large	$1.00 size, for 65c
Hood's Sarsaparilla	$1.00 size, for 65c
Ayer's Hair Vigor	50c size, for 35c
Williams' Pink Pills	25c size, for 15c
Carter's Pills	50c size, for 33c
Dodds' Kidney Pills	50c size, for 39c
Stuart's Tablets	35c size for 25c
Castoria	$1.25 size, for 85c
Mariana Wine	25c size, for 18c
Dyer's Jelly Cucumber	25c size, for 18c.
Stearns' Wafers	$1.00 size, for 75c
Pinkham's Vegetable Comp	$1.00 size, for 65c
Paine's Celery Compound	$1.00 size, for 75c
Warner's Safe Cure	60c size, for 39c

It would be impossible to enumerate everything, but you can buy from us all Patent Medicines, Rubber Goods, Sundries, Perfumes, etc., at greatly reduced prices. The above prices are for CASH ONLY.

Prescriptions.

In prescription work we consistently adhere to the principle that only the purest and best drugs and medicines should be used. We never depart from that standard. There's no telling when you'll need prompt, reliable prescription service. Bear us in mind.

We make a reasonable charge for CAREFUL and ACCURATE COMPOUNDING.

Goods sent to all parts of the city and to Westmount. Night bell and speaking tube. Also night telephone in clerk's room over store.

When you have a prescription, telephone us, and we will send for it, dispense it, and return it promptly.

'Yellowstone National Park"

Is the name of a convenient, 112 page, flexible covered, fully illustrated book describing Yellowstone Park. The park is treated from all points of view and the book, while not primarily a guide book, answers excellently for one, as the Geysers, Canons, Hot Springs Wild Animals etc. are all described.

Send Chas. S. Fee of the Northern Pacific, St. Paul, Minn., twenty-five cents and he will send you a copy.

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785 CRAIG STREET.

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

UNION OF MUNICIPALITIES

CANADIAN CIVIC RULERS WILL CONVENE AT OTTAWA.

The third annual convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities will be held in Ottawa, on Sept. 16, 17 and 18. The headquarters and committee rooms will be at the Russell House. The sessions, coming on the best days of the Central Canada Exhibition, a large representation of the membership of the Union is looked for.

The programme includes meetings of the executive on Tuesday and the morning of Wednesday, Sept. 16. An informal reception will be tendered the delegates by Mayor Cook, on Wednesday morning, and an address of welcome will be delivered by His Worship in the afternoon. Mr. Howland, ex-Mayor of Toronto, and president of the Union, will reply. The president's annual address and the report of the hon. secretary-treasurer will also be presented. Following is a partial list of the subjects proposed for discussion:—

The Canadian Municipal Movement.
Means of municipal protection against injurious legislation.
The declaration, 'for the general advantage of Canada.'
Provincial rights.
Need of a general telephone act.
The present telephone situation.
Electric and other railways along highways.
Town improvements and embellishment,—The Ottawa improvements.
Good roads, address by Mr. A. W. Campbell, Commissioner of Highways, Ontario.
The civic aspect of tuberculosis protection, address by Dr. Richer, of Montreal.
Length of terms of municipal office.
Amendments to constitution of Union.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS

PROGRAMME FOR ANNUAL MEETING, TORONTO, SEPT. 16, 17 AND 18.

Arrangements have been completed for the thirty-second annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which will be held in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on Sept. 16, 17 and 18. The programme announced is as follows:

Wed. Sept. 16, Section Day—Meetings held in the King Edward Hotel—10.00 a.m., Agricultural implement section, Room E.; woollen section, Room F.; engine and boiler section, Room G.

12.00 noon— Hat section, Room E.; waggon section, Room F.; cement section, Room G.

2.30 p.m.—Cotton section, Room E.; stove section, Room F.; box and box shooks section, Room G.

4.00 p.m.—Gold and silver section, Room E.; carriage section, Room F.; manufacturing grocers, Room G.

Wed., Sept. 16, 8 p.m.—Reception to members of the Association and their friends in the Ontario Legislative Building, Queen's Park, tendered by the members of the Toronto Branch; addresses of welcome, by His Worship the Mayor of Toronto, the Hon. the Premier of Ontario, the Chairman of the Toronto Branch; music and refreshments.

Thurs., Sept. 17—First business session, held in the Banquet Hall.

9.30 a.m.—Opening exercises, the President's annual address, by Mr. Cyrus A. Birge; minutes of last meeting; appointments of Resolutions Committee; reports of the treasurer and the secretary.

2.30 p.m.—Reports of Reception and Membership Committee, Railway and Transportation Committee, Commercial and Intelligence Committee, Industrial Canada Committee and the Executive Council re membership fee.

8.00 p.m.—Theatre party (under the auspices of the Toronto Branch), DeWolf Hopper in 'Mr. Pickwick,' at the Princess Theatre.

Friday, Sept. 18, 9.30 a.m.—Report of Parliamentary Committee, Tariff Committee, Special Committee re Labor Problems, Resolutions Committee; election of officers; next place of meeting.

3.30 p.m.—Complimentary drive, tendered to the delegates and their friends by the city of Toronto.

8.00 p.m.—The annual banquet of the association, in the King Edward Hotel; reception immediatetely before in the Banquet Hall.

Two special cars will convey the Montreal and Quebec delegates from this city to Toronto for the convention.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS BAND

ORGANIZATION WILL APPEAR HERE TWO WEEKS FROM TO-DAY.

The pulse quickens and the heart beats in the breast of every Britisher as he hears the inspiring music of a military band, and when it happens that he is listening to the finest band in the whole British service, and the band that has inspired through centuries of glory, the oldest regiment in the King's army it may be considered an oportunity of a lifetime. For many years efforts have been made to secure a visit to Canada of a crack regimental band, but it was not until this year that the consent of the Imperial authorities could be obtained, and as a result the finest band in the British service belonging to the oldest regiment in the English army, the famous Coldstream Guards, sailed from England on Aug. 27, arriving here last Saturday. The band will be the full regimental strength, numbering 46 splendid musicians, under the leadership of Mr. J. Mackenize Rogan, who is the bandmaster not merely of the Coldstream Guards, but of the Brigade of Guards.

Arrangements have been made for a visit of the band to this city on Sept. 26 and 28, afternoon and evening, and they will appear at the Arena. The sale of seats will begin on Sept. 18.

Advertisements.

Don't wait to break down before you begin to build up.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

forestalls the wear and tear on your liver and kidneys.

At all Druggists. Price, 35c. and 60c.

P.Q.R.A. MATCHES

LATE RETURNS IN THE EXTRA SERIES

The following returns in the extra series in the Provincial rifle matches are furnished by the secretary, Major W. Godbee Brown, for publication, the prizes for which as well as all other unpaid prizes will be paid by the secretary at the Armory of the 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers at 8 o'clock on Thursday, Sept. 17. Prizes for out-of-town prize-winners will be mailed after that date.

EXTRA SERIES, 500 YARDS.

$12—Sergt G. W. Sharpe, 2nd R.C.A.	50
$10—Sergt. J. Y. Clarke, 1st P.W.F.	48
$7—B.-Sgt. J. J. Broadhurst, 5th R.S.	48
$6—Pte. J. Drysdale, 3rd V.R.C.	47
$5—S.-Sgt. T. Gaudin, 1st P.W.F.	47
$4 each—	
Lieut. B. E. Converse, 7th Hussars	25
Capt. J. C. Mason, 83rd Regt.	25
Sergt. B. A. Bethune, 5th R.S.	24
Major H. Jekill, 11th Regt.	24
Lieut. N. A. Millette, 85th Regt.	24
Sergt. H. L. Wilson, 3rd V.R.C.	24
Sergt. Drysdale, 1st P.W.F.	24
Major R. J. Spearing, 53rd Regt.	24
Lieut. E. A. Cleveland, 53rd Regt.	24
Pte. G. Copping, 3rd V.R.C.	24
Pte. W. Mastin, 1st P.W.F.	24
Sergt. W. F. Stevens, 1st P.W.F.	24

The following five being ties absolute the three last prizes of $4 each are divided amongst them. Score 4, 4, 5, 5, 5.

$2.40 each—	
Piper J. Clark, 5th R.S.	23
Sergt. W. S. Creegan, R.C.G.A.	23
Pte. E. J. Foote, 1st P.W.F.	23
Pte. F. Rodick, 1st P.W.F.	23
Sergt. W. Sadler, 8th R.R.	23

500 YARDS, EXTRA SERIES, TYROS.

$5—Sgt. W. A. Dixon, R.C.G.A.	46
$4—Col.-Sgt. F. S. Coolican, 6th R.R.	46
$3—Sergt. R. Lyndon, R.C.G.A.	44
$2 each—	
Pte. G. Moinan, 79th Regt.	23
Pte. R. S. Shaw, 79th Regt.	23
Capt. A. J. Seale, 79th Regt.	23
$1.50 each—	
Capt. C. Fournier, 9th Regt.	22
Trp. B. Greenway, 6th Hussars	23
$1 each—	
Pte. H. E. Wright, 79th Regt.	22
Sergt. N. Finlayson, 2nd R.C.A.	22
Major J. E. Peltier, 65th Regt.	22
C.-Sergt. A. M. Dewar, 3rd V.R.C.	22

Last 22—5, 5, 5, 2, 4.

EXTRA SERIES, 600 YARDS.

$12—C.-Sergt. D. Bethune	46
$10—S.-Sergt. J. Broadhurst, 5th R.S.	46
$7—Gr. A. Richard, 6th Regt. R.C.A.	45
$6—C.-Sgt. W. H. Davidson, 1st P.W.F.	45
$5—Sergt. J. Y. Clarke, 1st P.W.F.	45
$4 each —	
Pte. E. J. Foote, 1st P.W.F.	24
Capt. N. R. Moffatt, 79th Regt.	24
Capt. W. H. Davidson, 8th R.R.	23
Pte. G. Moinan, 79th Regt.	24
Pte. W. Mills, 3rd V.R.C.	23
S.-Sergt. T. Gaudin, 1st P.W.F.	23
Major H. Jekill, 11th Regt.	23
Pte. J. Drysdale, 3rd V.R.C.	23
Surg.-Lieut. S. H. Martin, 79th Regt.	23
Sergt. W. Creegan, R.C.G.A.	23
Sergt. A. W. Hay, Q.O.C.H.	22
Pte. C. Morrice, 1st P.W.F.	23
Sergt. W. Drysdale, 1st P.W.F.	23
Pte. J. Brown, 8th R.R.	23
Capt. E. A. Cleveland, 54th Regt.	24

Last score—5, 4, 3, 5, 5.

EXTRA SERIES, 600 YARDS, TYRO.

$5—C.-Sergt. A. G. Gardner, 53rd Regt.	44
$3 each—	
Capt. F. M. McNaughton, 8th R.R.	42
C.-Sergt. H. L. Wilson, 3rd V.R.C.	42
$2 each—	
Capt. J. G. Ross, 5th R.S.	23
Sergt. M. Dolphin, 53rd Regt.	22
C.-Sergt. J. Connell, 53rd Regt.	22
$1 each—	
Sergt. N. Finlayson, 2nd R.C.A.	22
Lieut.-Col. F. S. Mackay, 65th Regt.	21
C.-Sergt. F. S. Coolican, 8th R.R.	21
Capt. A. C. Hanson, 7th Hussars	21
Sergt. H. L. Jordan, 3rd V.R.C.	21
Lieut. L. Price Q.O.C.H.	20

Last score—4, 4, 3, 5, 4.

EXTRA SERIES, 800 YARDS.

	Score.
$12—S.-Sgt. J. Broadhurst, 5th R.S.	46
10—S.-Sgt. T. Gaudin, 1st P.W.F.	46
7.00—Sgt. A. Thompson, 3rd V.R.C.	48
6.00—Corp. W. Fraser, 2nd R.C.A.	45
5.00—Sgt. W. Drysdale, 1st P.W.F.	45
$4.00 each—	
Mr. H. A. Gourlay, R.M.	24
Capt. J. C. Mason, 83rd Rgt.	23
Sgt. T. H. Bird, 5th R.S.	23
Major C. L. Macadam, V.R.A.	23
Pte. S. Matheson, 79th Rgt.	23
Sgt. J. W. Marks, 1st P.W.F.	23
Sgt. W. Sander, 8th R.R.	23
Pte. J. Brown, 8th R.R.	23
Pte. G. Copping, 3rd V.R.C.	22
Sgt. W. Creeggan, R.C.G.A.	22
Sgt. G. W. Sharpe, 2nd R.C.A.	23
Pte. J. Drysdale, 3rd V.R.C.	23
Pte. J. Currie, 5th R.S.	23
Sgt. C. Desaulniers, 65th Rgt.	22
Pte. W. Mastin, 1st P.W.F.	22

Last score, 5, 3, 5, 5, 4.

EXTRA SERIES, 800 YARDS, TYROS.

	Score.
$5.00—Color-Sgt. A. G. Gardner, 53rd Rgt.	43
4.00—Capt. F. M. McNaughton, 8th	42
3.00—Mr. H. Beattie, S.R.A.	41
$2.00 each—	
Sgt. G. L. Fuller, 79th Rgt	23
S.-Sgt. F. Fyfe, 1st P.W.F.	23
Sgt. H. Blair, Q.C.O.H.	23
Sgt. H. Lyndon, R.C.G.A.	23
$1.00 each—	
Capt. A. G. Hanson, 7th Hussars	23
Gr. R. Belleau, 6th R.C.A.	21
Capt. J. B. Matte, 9th Regt	21
Lt.-Col. F. S. Mackay, 65th Regt	21
Color-Sgt. H. L. Wilson, 3rd V.R.C.	20

Last score, 5, 5, 5, 0, 5.

EXTRA SERIES, 900 YARDS.

	Score.
$12.00—S.-Sgt. T. Gaudin, 1st P.W.F.	48
10.00—Pte. J. Drysdale, 3rd V.R.C.	47
7.00—Sgt. W. Sadler, 8th R.R.	46
6.00—Lt. B. E. Converse, 7th Hussars.	46
5.00—Sgt. W. Drysdale, 1st P.W.F.	46
$4.00 each—	
Major R. J. Spearing, 53rd Rgt	23
Corp. W. A. Fraser, 2nd R.C.A.	23
Sgt. J. Y. Clarke, 1st P.W.F.	23
Sgt. G. W. Sharpe, 2nd R.C.A.	23
Sgt. J. W. Marks, 1st P.W.F.	23
Color-Sgt. W. H. Davidson, 1st. P.W.F.	21
B.-Sgt. J. Broadhurst, 5th R.S.	21
Surg.-Lt. S. H. Martin, 79th Rgt.	21
Sgt. H. Hudson, R.C.G.A.	20
Mr. J. K. Lanigan, V.R.A.	19
Corp. W. Fraser, 2nd R.C.A.	19
Major C. L. MacAdam, V.R.A.	19
Pte. C. Morrice, 1st P.W.F.	19
Pte. G. Copping, 3rd V.R.C.	19
Gr. A. Verreault, 6th R.C.A.	19

Last score, 3, 5, 3, 3, 5.

EXTRA SERIES, 900 YARDS, TYROS.

	Score.
$5.00—Sgt. N. Finlayson, 2nd R.C.A.	29
4.00—Lt.-Col. F. S. Mackay, 65th Rgt.	25
3.00—Mr. M. Hastings, R.M.	23
$2.00 each—	
Color-Sgt A. G. Gardner, 53rd Rgt.	19
Pte. J. E. Macfarlane, 79th Rgt.	18
Sgt. W. Langlois, 65th Rgt	15
Capt. A. J. Seale, 79th Rgt	15
$1.00 each—	
Pte. R. F. Shaw, 79th Rgt.	15
Pte. S. R. Cairns, 3rd V.R.C.	14
Sgt. W. A. Dixon, R.C.G.A.	14
Color-Sgt. H. L. Wilson, 3rd V.R.C.	14
Color-Sgt. A. M. Dowar, 3rd V.R.C.	14

Last score, 4, 5, 3, 0, 2.

EXTRA SERIES, AGGREGATE.

	Score.
$10.00—Sgt. W. Drysdale, 1st P.W.F.	24 22 23 24—93
5.00—Pte. J. Drysdale, 3rd V.R.C.	24 23 22 24—93

TYRO EXTRA SERIES, AGGREGATE.

	Score.
$10.00—Color-Sgt. A. G. Gardner, 53rd	19 24 22 19—84
5.00—Pte. R. F. Shaw, 79th	23 19 20 15—77

AN ENCOURAGING REPORT

MATRON OF INDUSTRIAL HOME ISSUES MONTHLY STATEMENT.

Staff Captain Ellery, matron of the Salvation Army Rescue Home, 243 St. Antoine street, has issued the following statement of the work and finances of that institution for the month of August:—Twenty-two women and twenty-three children were cared for in the Home during the month. Several of the former were placed in situations and their places were taken by new comers. The total income of the Home was $173.83 and consisted of donations amounting to $53.23; subscriptions, $55.30; proceeds of work, $20.70; value of food donated, $13.75; board paid, $24.25; grant, $5; gift of love, $1.60. The expenditure amounted to $173.32, the receipts enabling the matron to pay up the water rates, a large grocery bill and fuel, bread and milk accounts of considerable size. The matron, while thanking a generous public for their practical sympathy, desires to state that there still remain liabilities against the Home amounting to $247.93. Contributions towards the liquidation of this obligation will be thankfully received by the staff captain.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH

NEW RECTOR TO BE INDUCTED TO-MORROW EVENING.

The induction of the Rev. M. Day Baldwin, M.A., into the rectorate of the Parish of All Saints will be held on Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock, in All Saints Church, at the corner of St. Denis street and Marie Anne street. His Lordship the Bishop Coadjutor of Montreal, the Rev. James Carmichael, D.D., will preach and act in place of the Archbishop. Special musical service will be conducted by Mr. Jos. Lucas. Mr. Baldwin has been rector at Trinity Church, Beauharnois, for the last three years.

THE LATE CAPTAIN ANTHONY.

In a lengthy account of the funeral of the late Captain Francis Anthony, whose death at the age of a hundred and three, was recently announced in the 'Witness,' the Bloomington (Ill.) 'Pantograph' says: The body was buried by the side of his wife. The six of his grandchildren acting as pall-bearers were Frank Blair, of Chicago; John, Bert and Low Anthony, of Bloomington, and Frank Freeman, of Heyworth, and Ralph Anthony.

Five of his children were present, Mrs. Blair and Miss Anthony not being able to get there. Eleven grandchildren and one great-grandchild were also present.

The history of this remarkable man has been widely published. He was the oldest man in the State of Illinois. No man who has ever lived, unless it be some one who may now be older, has ever witnessed the world make such strides, and he showed his true greatness by always keeping in touch and sympathy with real progress. Even in extreme age he was intensely interested in the affairs of the leading nations, and kept well informed on the great current topics.

He retained possession of his remarkable mental powers to the end. Mr. Anthony represented a sturdy, stalwart type of character of the olden days, all too rare at present. His friends counted it an honor to claim his friendship, and his memory will keep a lasting fragrance in McLean County.

AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUTH.

The Somalis have one bad point, according to Mr. Herbert Vivian. They have a tendency to regard murder as a fine art. 'One of the braves,' writes Mr. Vivian in his book on Abyssinia, 'was pointed out to me with pride by the Pilgrim, who remarked, "He kill plenty men." The brave saw he was being noticed, and came up to show himself off. He looked very young, and wore a very self-conscious smile as he exhibited a horse's tail which was attached to his shield as the trophy of a murder. He also drew my attention to three brass bands on his spear. "Three men he killed," the Pilgrim explained cheerfully. "How did he kill them? In battle?" "No, no. He kill them any way he can." I noticed that one of the brass bands was double the thickness of the others, so I asked why. "He kill that man, very big man, sah'b." I asked how many more men this precocious youngster intended to kill. The question seemed to arouse a good deal of interest, and there was a buzz of expectation before he replied. His face gleamed with pleasure and conceit like that of a cricketer going over his batting averages. At last the answer was transmitted. "He hope at least twenty, thirty, sah'b. As many he can."'

TRANSPARENCY OF FLESH.

Dr. J. W. Kime, in an article contributed to 'The Scientific American,' gives details of some experiments that show that sunlight will penetrate in a comparatively short time through a considerable thickness of flesh. He bound together a small negative and a gelatino-bromide plate of the ordinary kind (that is, not specially sensitized for color), and put the combination between the teeth and the cheek of the subject, taking suitable precautions that no light should enter the mouth. The cheek was then exposed to direct sunshine in February for forty seconds, and in every case it proved that the image was developable. Reproductions of the results of five experiments are shown, each with a different person. One man had a thick, short black beard, and this lessened the exposure effect somewhat. Another was a negro, with a thick, dark cheek; here the diminution in the light transmitted was still more marked. No steps were taken to interfere with the circulation of the blood, and Dr. Kime considers that his experiments show that it is not necessary, as has been stated, to compress the parts to free them from blood as far as possible when light is used as a surgical agent. Dr. Kime also states that his experiments show why red light is valuable in the treatment of smallpox. 'They prove that no chemical light of any consequence reaches the patient' when red curtains are fixed over the windows, etc., and so irritation is prevented and subsequent disfigurement lessened. But, as the photographic plates used were not sensitive to red light, the soundness of this deduction from the experimental results may be doubted.'

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Never Knew The Luxury of a Mother's Breast.—Mr. H. Lovelock, Bellevue Ave., Toronto, Ont., for the benefit of infants who cannot be nursed at the breast, writes as follows: 'I desire to substantiate what is said about Lactated Food. Our little baby is one year old, and if ever a child looked the picture of health and contentment, our dear little pet girl does; and she owes it all to your Lactated Food. She has never known the luxury of a mother's breast. For the first three weeks of her existence we were at a loss to know what to give her, as she could keep nothing on her stomach. A kind friend suggested your Food, and from that time to the present, we have constantly used it, and desire to thank you for your life-giving food. I cannot speak too highly of it.' At all drug stores.

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A SERIOUS REFLECTION

British Official Circles Indignant Over Recent Reuter Despatches.

THEY CONTAINED UNWARRANTABLE INSINUATIONS AGAINST THE ALASKA COMMISSION.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 11.—Regarding Reuter's information supplied from well informed Canadian sources, British official circles are indignant that such statements should be made, particularly so on the eve of the opening of the Alaskan arbitration proceedings. It is held that not even the intense feeling aroused in the Dominion on the question can justify such groundless accusations. They are an unwarrantable reflection, said one official, on the integrity of Lord Alverstone, because they insinuate he has received or will receive instructions to find for the United States no matter what opinion he might hold after hearing all the arguments. It is certain that Reuter's well informed Canadian source is not a member of the commission or an official at present in London representing Canada, as they, as well as British official circles, are indignant at such statements.

THE WEALTH OF CANADA.

Sir Robert Giffin, reading a paper before the British Association on the wealth of the Empire and how it should be used, gave Canada's aggregate income at two hundred and seventy million pounds. Australasia two hundred and ten million; Canada's capital or wealth, one billion three hundred million; Australasia, one billion one hundred million.

THOSE ENGLISH CLOTHES.

It is reported here that the United States customs official at Montreal stated that his department will get indictments against a number of British woollen manufacturers and clothing dealers for smuggling clothing through Canada. The London Chamber of Commerce denies knowledge of the cases of smuggling firms and the woollen exporters also profess ignorance of the matter.

CANADIAN STOCKS.

The 'Daily Express,' under the heading of market gossip, suggests that the stock exchange should have a section devoted to Canadian descriptions of all sorts.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

Discussing a contribution to the Victoria Memorial, an Australian parliamentary labor leader remarked: 'Why build a useless heap of brick and stone.' The remark was greeted with loud cheers.

A WOMAN'S PAPER.

The 'Daily Mail' announces a new paper, the 'Daily Mirror,' to be devoted to women.

STEAMSHIP CHANGES.

A Liverpool report says the White Star, Dominion and American lines will shortly cease to exist as distinct organizations. The business of the two latter will be taken over by the White Star.

THE MAFIA AGAIN

A FORMER ITALIAN SECRET SERVICE OFFICER SHOT DEAD IN NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 11.—Arcanelo Rainio, a former officer in the Italian army, and later connected with the Secret Service in Italy, was shot dead to-day in a hallway adjoining a saloon here. It is suspected that the two members of the Mafia committed the murder. Rainio came to this country three years ago. While in Italy he had been instrumental in the conviction of a number of dangerous characters. It was said that he fled from Italy to save his life. He went to live in Philadelphia, and came to this city now and then.

While on one of his visits he made the acquaintance of Teresa Glanzao, a beautiful young woman, who is spoken of as the 'Belle of Little Italy,' and who lives over the saloon. Rainio visited the girl to-day. About an hour later two shots were heard and two men were seen running from the house. Rainio was found dead in the hallway, having been shot through the back of the head. The girl, who raised an alarm that men were robbing her apartment just before the shots were fired, disappeared immediately afterwards. An Italian was arrested to-night on suspicion.

A COLORED RIFLEMAN

HE HAD THE BEST INDIVIDUAL SCORE IN MATCH AT SEA GIRT YESTERDAY.

Seagirt, N. J., Sept. 11.—The infantry rifle team of the United States army this afternoon captured the Dryden trophy, by scoring a total of 995 out of a possible 1,200.

The best individual shooting among the members of the winning team was done by Q. M. S. Hawkins, who is a colored man.

The winning team received a cash prize of $150, and will hold the beautiful trophy for one year. The district of Columbia team received second place, $100.

HUGH MANN KILLED

MR. D. D. MANN'S BROTHER CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 11.—Word was received to-night in the city that Mr. Hugh Mann, brother of Mr. D. D. Mann, vice-president of the Canadian Northern Railway, was accidentally killed while superintending the operation of his track laying machine just beyond Erwood. The massive machine went out of order, and while endeavoring to set it to rights he lost his footing and was crushed so badly that death resulted.

The facts are meagre, as the accident happened a long way from any telegraph communication, but it is gathered from the brief despatch that Mr. Mann was taken to the railway hospital at Erwood, where he died.

For years Mr. Mann has been perfecting this mechanism, which was of his own invention, and frequently during this time he had narrow escapes from death. The machine is a cumbersome affair, and the inventor had hopes that when completed it would lay two miles of track a day, and at the same time would save a great amount of manual labor.

It is believed that the accident occurred at Greenwood, which is about twenty miles west of Erwood and on the line that is ultimately to bring Prince Albert into direct communication with Winnipeg. At this point the railway passes through a deep cutting and crosses the Greenwood river.

LORD KITCHENER

LORD ROSEBERY SUGGESTS THAT HE BE GIVEN CHARGE OF THE WAR OFFICE.

London, Sept. 12.—A long letter from Lord Rosebery, commenting on the report of the commission sent to investigate the conduct of the war in South Africa, is printed in Saturday morning's papers. He urges that the control of the War Office be temporarily entrusted to Lord Kitchener, with the fullest authority to reorganize it and change the present system.

COUNT LAMSDORF

RUSSIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS MAY RESIGN.

Copenhagen, Sept. 11.—The correspondent of the Associated Press learns from a reliable source, well informed in regard to Russian affairs, that Count Lamsdorf's resignation as Minister of Foreign Affairs is expected before long and that he will be succeeded by M. A. P. D'Lsvolsky, now Russian Minister here. M. D'Lsvolsky was recently transferred here from the Russian mission at Tokio.

GRAIN STANDARDS

ACTION OF ONTARIO DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE CENSURED.

Toronto, Sept. 11.—The grain men of the Board of Trade are after Mr. Parmalee, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce. Mr. Parmalee, the grain men say, has ventured to set himself up as one who knows something about grain, and under the influence of this delusion has delayed action, which they say is most urgent.

The following resolution, passed at a meeting of the grain men to-day, indicates the temper of the meeting:

'Whereas, the sale of Ontario grain for export is being seriously interfered with, and in fact rendered almost impossible on account of exporters being unable to forward to their customers in the United Kingdom and on the Continent standard samples representing the various grades of grain of this season's crop; and whereas, the handling of it locally is also rendered extremely difficult, on account of the inability of country shippers to tell what grain they are buying from farmers.

'We do resolve that, in the opinion of the grain section of the Toronto Board of Trade, the Department of Trade and Commerce should be severely censured for their neglect in not having yet arranged for the fixing of these standards, and further that the letter of the deputy minister to the secretary of the board, under daet of Sept. 6, shows inexcusable ignorance of the requirements of the trade on his part.'

The letter of the deputy minister referred to in the resolution was in answer to the request of the grain men that the standards be fixed at once, as grain was beginning to move. The letter was not to be seen, and it is understood that in it Mr. Parmalee said that there was time enough yet. The grain men claim that they have suffered in this way for years.

AN ESCORT

THE HOME SQUADRON WILL ACT AS SUCH ON ITS AMERICAN VISIT.

London, Sept. 11.—It is stated authoritatively at the Plymouth Navy Yard that the morning after the home fleet has completed its cruise, which begins on Oct. 18, the squadron commanded by Admiral H. K. Wilson will cross the North Atlantic as an escort. The person to be escorted is not given, but it is undoubtedly the Prince of Wales.

RAILWAY COMMISSION

MR. D. McPHERSON RECOMMENDED TO REPRESENT FARMERS.

Ottawa, Sept. 11.—At the cheese board here to-day Messrs. W. H. Dwyer and J. McGregor introduced a resolution favoring the appointment of Mr. D. M. McPherson, the cheese man of Lancaster, as representative of the farmers on the new railway commission. The resolution recited the qualifications of Mr. McPherson, stating that he is a practical man of long experience in handling and shipping farm products, has acquaintance with the transportation problem, and his honorable business record. It was carried unanimously, and a copy will be sent to the minister.

CALLED TO BROCKVILLE.

Brockville, Ont., Sept. 11.—The congregation of the First Baptist Church, Brockville, has extended a unanimous call to the Rev. E. H. Emmett, of Elkhart, Ind., who preached on Sunday last. The pulpit has been vacated only two weeks, the late pastor, the Rev. G. C. Syeamore, going to Hamilton. Mr. Emmett is a Canadian, and a graduate of McMaster Hall, Toronto.

ALBANIAN MASSACRES

These Wild Half Civilized Troops are Putting the Country to Fire and Sword

A MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS AT CONSTANTINOPLE IS NOW DREADED.

Sofia, Sept. 11.—The revolutionary headquarters here has received from Burgas news of fearful atrocities committed by the Turkish and Albanian soldiers in the vilayet of Adrianople. A squadron of Turkish cavalry, which has been operating near the Bulgarian frontier, has intercepted and slaughtered sixty fugitives attempting to cross into Bulgaria. The whole district of Losengrad is filled with Albanian troops, who are burning villages and massacring the inhabitants. They have killed over 100 persons. Eighty families fleeing from various villages towards the frontier have been literally cut to pieces.

A large body of infantry and cavalry, with three mountain batteries, attacked an insurgent band in the mountains above Vasiliko, and lost twenty killed and many wounded.

A MASSACRE FEARED.

Paris, Sept. 11.—Reports received by the Foreign Office here from Constantinople say there is renewed agitation among the Mussulmans within the city, and fears are expressed of a possible Mussulman attack on the Christian population. This agitation followed the appearance in the Turkish papers of accounts of the Bulgarians dynamiting trains and blowing up the steamboat 'Vaskapu.'

The official report says the Mussulmans are eager to avenge the outrages and states that the feeling is so intense that if the Bulgarians commit further destruction the Mussulmans are likely to take redress by attacking the Christian population.

ACTION OF THE POWERS.

London, Sept. 12.—The powers are evidently still exerting pressure both at Constantinople and Sofia, but meantime an increasingly terrible tale of atrocities committed in Macedonia shows that the situation is daily becoming aggravated. The news that a French squadron is going to the Levant is also considered ominous and this step by the French Government will probably be followed by similar action on the part of the other powers.

The Turkish embassy in London, in its denial issued daily, of Turkish atrocities, to-day declares it to be 'absolutely false that Ottoman troops are burning villages, the truth being that it is the Bulgarians who, at the approach of troops,, use explosives to burn the villages before leaving them, and then accuse the Turkish troops of such abominable deeds.'

The same communication says that there were only eight persons killed and fifteen wounded in the affair at Beirut, and that many fugitives to the Lebanon are returning to their homes.

A BRITISH DEMAND.

Leicester, England, Sept. 11.—At to-day's session of the Trades Union Congress, a resolution condemning the Turkish outrages, and demanding action on the part of the British Government, was passed.

WILL NOT COME

GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS DECLINES INVITATION TO MEET IN CANADA.

Ottawa, Sept. 11.—The International Geological Congress, which has just concluded its triennial session in Vienna, has not accepted the invitation to hold its meeting in 1906 in the Canadian capital, but will go to Mexico. The Department of the Interior was advised to-day to the foregoing effect. The Mexican Government was the first to send an invitation and also to make a liberal appropriation for the entertainment of the delegates and for the enabling them to make a study of the geological features of the country. It is understood that the United States Government also offered inducements to the delegates in the way of cheap ocean rates and land transportation in the United States, and facilities for studying the features of the country.

POSTAL FRAUDS

SIX MEN INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Mr. Beach, United States District Attorney, to-day announced that the six persons named in the seven indictments returned by the Grand Jury last Tuesday are:—Geo. W. Beavers, former chief of the division of salaries and allowances, Post-office Department; August W. Machin, former general superintendent of the free delivery system, Post-office Department; James W. Erwin, former post-office inspector, with headquarters in San Francisco; George H. Huntington and Isaac S. McGiehan, both of New York city, owners of the Columbia Supply Company, of that city, and Eugene D. Scheble, of Toledo, Ohio, a dentist, and interested in the firm of Maybury and Ellis, of Detroit, Mich., letter box manufacturers.

Beavers, Machen and Erwin are named jointly in one indictment for conspiracy to defraud the United States. Another indictment is against McGiehan, Huntington and Machen, for conspiracy to defraud the United States, and still another is against the same three for conspiracy to commit bribery, both under section 5,440, revised statutes; Scheble and Machen are indicted jointly for conspiracy against the United States and again for conspiracy to commit bribery. Another indictment is against McGiehan and Huntington for bribery, and the last is against Machen singly for accepting bribes under section 5,501, revised statutes.

George W. Beavers, the former head of the Department of Salaries and Allowances in the Post-office Department, was arraigned before Mr. Hitchcock, United States Commissioner, in the Federal Building, to-day, on a bench warrant, issued in Washington, charging him with conspiracy to defraud the government. Beavers furnished a bond of $5,000 for his appearance on Sept. 25.

THE STERN CASE.

Toronto, Sept. 11.—Leopold J. Stern, wanted in Washington, must stay in Toronto jail until Monday, Sept. 21. On that day his case will again come before Judge Winchester. This afternoon Walter S. Mayer, United States Post-office Inspector, who is here, swore out an extradition warrant before Judge Winchester, charging Stern with obtaining $1,455 from the United States government by fraudulent means. This represents what it is alleged Stern received more than he should have, for the letter carriers' shoulder straps he supplied to the United States government.

Mr. T. C. Robinette, counsel for Stern, made an application for bail, which Judge Winchester refused, on the ground that the extradition act did not give him power to grant bail. His Honor remanded Stern until Sept. 21.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

THE DEMONTIGNY STREET EXPROPRIATIONS—PROPOSED TO MAKE TEST CASE OF FLOOD DAMAGE CLAIM.

The Finance Committee sat yesterday afternoon, Ald. Laporte in the chair, and found, after the long vacation, a large amount of business to transact, much of it of a routine character, necessary to be passed upon in advance of the regular monthly meeting of the City Council on Monday.

There was much other business, but most of it had to be left over until future meetings.

Quite an hour was spent listening to a deputation of proprietors of Demontigny street, who have protested against the excessive cost of expropriation for the widening of the street from Parthenais street east. The actual value of the land expropriated was only $3,000, yet the costs would amount to as much more.

It was decided to have an investigation made to ascertain if a more satisfactory system could not be devised.

There was a difference of opinion among the members over a report of the Claims Committee, recommending that a claim be made by Blaiklock Brothers for $1,175 for damage done to stock by flooding of cellars in the spring be paid. Ald. Ekers explained that in some similar cases the city had been compelled to pay these damages by the courts, and the sub-committee had recommended the payment of many other accounts, the reports being invariably adopted.

Ald. Carter argued strongly in favor of making a test case, as he considered that there was contributory negligence on the part of the owners in these cases. The city did its best to prevent these floods, while the merchants were now content to allow their goods to lie in low cellars looking to the city for damages where a few years ago they would have removed the goods above the danger line.

It was decided after considerable discussion, to consult the City Attorneys.

The request of the Fire Committee for the sum of $4,000, for extra foundation works for the new Central Fire Station, was deferred.

The settlement of the account of Bastien and Valiquette, for $18,000 was recommended. This includes deposit money and claims against the city.

A LARGE ENTERPRISE

TEN ACRES OF GROUND TO BE COVERED WITH RADIATOR WORKS AT LACHINE.

Recently the Toronto Radiator Company bought ten acres of land from Mayor Decarrie, of Lachine, for the purpose of erecting thereon a large radiator plant. The firm went before the council and asked for exemption for twenty years, agreeing to employ from the start over one hundred hands, which number would be increased to two or three hundred after the first few months.

The council agreed to the terms, the firm has gone to work, and already the solid stone foundations have been laid of an immense concern which will be one of the features of Lachine. The land is a portion of the Decarrie farm, which used to be better known as the Allan farm, and a good price was realized, as real estate is advancing in Lachine, which is well situated for manufacturing purposes, having the railway and the canal close at hand.

COULD NOT SEE THE JOKE.

Only one case was tried at yesterday's session of the Court of King's Bench, Hubert Roberts, accused of stealing $50 from Alphonse Daignault, proprietor of the Oak Hall Restaurant, on Aug. 24 last. Roberts did not deny taking money belonging to Mr. Daignault, but said the sum was but $40. His defence was that the money was taken from the bar of the restaurant simply for a joke, to score Daignault, with whom the accused claimed to be on intimate terms. The jury, however, could not see where the joke came in, so they returned a verdict of guilty of theft.

ARENA TOURNAMENT

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS GAVE A CREDITABLE EXHIBITION OF HORSEMANSHIP.

The exhibition of naval and military tactics was repeated last evening at the Arena, and was thoroughly enjoyed by the large audience. The programme was substantially the same as that of the first evening, though several interesting items were new, such as the wrestling on horseback by the Montreal South African Veterans' Association. Those who took part in the latter event were Color-Sergt. Roberts, 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers, and Privates Roberts, C. Neill and Lamoureux, of the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles. The Field Battery was represented by Sergt. Rowland, Sergt. Temple, Farrier-Sergt. Bacon and Gunner Nivin. The splendid horsemanship of the South African veterans was very much admired, and would have charmed the heart of a circus ring-master. Another change in the programme was the Loyd-Lindsay competition by the Highland Cadets, instead of the gun wheel race by members of H. M. S. 'Retribution.' This proved very interesting, and well deserved the hearty applause it received. In the tug-of-war between the Montreal fire brigade and the Montreal South African Veterans' Association, the firemen had the best of it, and won three straight pulls.

SUMMER IS OVER

PEOPLE ARE RETURNING FROM EUROPE, THE SEASHORE, AND THE MOUNTAINS.

There is no mistaking the fact that the summer season is over. The people are returning in droves from the seashore, from Europe, from the mountains and the woods. The theatres have nearly all reopened, the various places of education have taken down their bars, there is more life on the streets—and, more potent sign than any, the sere and yellow is already showing in the parks and breathing spaces.

The season, despite its unseasonable weather, has been a profitable one—not unprecedentedly profitable, of course, but still the transportation companies, the hotel people, the concessiannaires at the different resorts and the army of those who directly or indirectly benefit from the presence of visitors who are liberally inclined, have but little to complain of, except that the temperature was far below the normal, a condition which, strange to say, did not very seriously militate against the material success of the season.

We are now in the season of afternoon teas, theatre parties and the metropolitan gayety. Nearly all the incoming trains are crowded and the steamers from Europe are carrying their full quota of passengers.

STRIKE TO GO ON

MASTER ROOFERS ARE PLEASED WITH THE SITUATION AND SANGUINE OF THE RESULT.

At a meeting held last night at the office of Messrs. Lessard and Harris, St. Elizabeth street, the master roofers voted to continue the strike. Reports showed that fifty small shops had acceded to the strikers' demands, and that twenty-five other shops employing three times as many men had refused to listen to those demands.

Altogether, the master plumbers expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied. They will meet again next Friday night.

PUBLIC PARK FOR LACHINE.

The question of obtaining a public park for Lachine has been discussed of late not merely by the town authorities, but by the Grand Trunk and Montreal Street Railway interests. The town authorities are willing to do their share in the matter, but consider that other interests, which would be beneficially affected, should take a considerable part in the matter. There is plenty of land on the lake front, close to the Lake View Hotel, which, it is thought, would be very suitable for the purpose, and which, nicely laid out, would be a boon to the thousands who, in the summer time, come from the city and from the United States for the purpose of shooting the rapids in the afternoon. Nothing will be done this season, but it is understood that formal steps will be taken by the council to make the improvement mentioned for next year.

In the meantime, the wharf, which is in part owned by the Federal Government, is in a disgraceful state of neglect. Passengers coming down the river by the line boats have to be transferred (when the boats are late) in total darkness, as, although the town itself is well lighted by electricity, there is not even an oil lamp on the wharf, and the passengers are only saved from drowning or having their limbs broken on the rotting timbers, by the aid of hand lamps carried by the officials of the boats.

THE LATE MR. CROSS.

At the regular monthly meeting of St. Patrick's Society, held last evening, Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty presided. The following motion was passed unanimously: 'That this society has learned with profound regret of the death of Mr. Samuel Cross, whose services to this society, both as a member and for a long period of years secretary thereof, were invaluable, and earned for him the gratitude, as his many qualities had won for him the friendship and esteem of its members.

'That the secretary be instructed to convey to the members of the family of the late Mr. Cross the foregoing resolution, joining with it the expression of the society's sincere sympathy in their great bereavement.'

MUCH INTERESTED

IS LORD STRATHCONA IN THE MOVEMENT FOR MORE AMPLE POPULAR TECHNICAL EDUCATION?

The Montreal Technical Institute sent a committee, composed of Messrs. David Morrice, sr., William McMaster, George E. Drummond, the Hon. J. D. Rolland and E. H. Cooper, to wait upon Lord Strathcona yesterday and get his views as to the steps that should be taken towards affording more ample technical education in England and Canada. His Lordship is deeply interested in the matter, and expressed his strong sympathy with the movement now on foot in London.

'CANADA GAZETTE.'

Thursday October 15 Officially Proclaimed Thanksgiving Day.

CLOSE SEASON FOR SALMON—PROMOTIONS AND APOINTMENTS—LORD STRATHCONA UNABLE TO ACCEPT OTTAWA'S INVITATION.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—To-day's 'Canada Gazette' contains the formal proclamation naming Thursday, Oct. 15, as Thanksgiving Day throughout the Dominion.

An order has passed declaring it illegal to catch salmon by rod and line in Cape Breton between Sept. 15 and June 1 following.

Walter Rowan, of Ottawa, is promoted to a chief clerkship and superintendency of the money order branch of the Post-office Department, vice George P. Bennett, superannuated, and George Wells of Simcoe, has been appointed county court judge of Welland, vice Judge Fitzgerald, resigned.

Lord Strathcona has wired the Mayor from Montreal that he will not be able to accept the invitation to assist at the opening of the Central Canada Fair here on Monday next.

PARKS TO BLAME

THE CHARTER OF HIS UNION HAS BEEN ANNULLED.

New York, Sept. 11.—Mr. Frank Buchanan, President of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers', to-night announced that he had annulled the charter of local No. 2, of the Housesmiths and Bridgemens' Union, the organization of which Sam Parks is the virtual head, and has suspended the local union. He gave as the reasons for such action the facts that the agreement between the International organization and the Employers' Association had been broken. The attempt of the local to involve other locals; false statements alleged to have been made against international officers and the assumption of control of strikers by the business agent instead of by the executive board.

MR. CARNEGIE DENIES.

London, Sept. 11.—Mr. Carnegie, replying to an enquiry concerning the report that he intended to purchase the battlefield of Bannockburn, in order to keep it from being cut up into building lots, has telegraphed that the story is absurd. He added that he had no use for battlefields.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

COLONEL TISDALE'S MOTION TO GIVE BRANTFORD A WHOLE MEMBER VOTED DOWN.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—The House of Commons yesterday passed a number more of the Ontario features of the Redistribution Bill. On Monday the government will bring on its transcontinental railway Bill again. Mr. Borden is to be back in his seat and the agreement is that the measure shall pass within the week.

REDISTRIBUTION.

Lieut.-Colonel Tisdale moved to give the city of Brantford a member by itself. The government proposition is to include West Brantford and Oakland township along with the city so as to bring population of the proposed district nearly up to the unit of the representation. If Colonel Tisdale's wish prevailed the rural division in Brant would have a larger population than the city constituency.

Mr. Heyd protested that the Colonel's amendment would be a gross injustice and the Minister of Customs considered that Brantford was unwarranted in seeking a member all to itself when its population was only 16,615.

The amendment was supported by several gentlemen on the Conservative side of the Chamber, but was voted down by twenty votes to thirty-nine.

The government proposition then carried. The clauses in the bill defining the representation of Frontenac, Halton, Leeds, and Russell passed without any discussion of interest.

Lieut.-Colonel Tisdale made a long argument in favor of continuing to Norfolk County its present representation of two members. Even the Conservative members on the Redistribution Committee could not ask this to be done because its population of 29,000 is only four thousand more than enough to entitle it to one seat in the House. However, the Colonel pounded away all alone at the government, charging that the result of the present changes would be to give the Liberal party a majority in the House upon a minority of the total vote in the whole province. This was the essence of gerrymander. He moved that the counties of Norfolk, Haldimand, Welland, Lincoln and Wentworth with an aggregate population of 139,339 are entitled to six members rather than the five which the bill proposes to give them. This was ruled out of order, but Norfolk County stands for further consideration.

The Minister of Customs made a vigorous onslaught on the Conservative redistribution of 1882, and said that if his party perpetrated such a measure he would leave its ranks.

Mr. Cochrane—'Not on your life.'

Mr. Henderson, of Halton, characterized the present bill as the meanest gerrymander on record.

Mr. Monk moved to leave the township of Clara, Head and Maria, in Renfrew, instead of adding them to Nipissing, to which they do not properly belong.

Mr. Mackie, of Renfrew, answered that the arrangement was one which was acceptable to those concerned, and wrought no injustice to any one. The amendment was lost, and the ministerial proposition sustained. The clauses in the bill relative to Muskoka, Parry Sound, Thunder Bay and Rainy River, Brockville, Kingston, Ottawa, Algoma and Manitoulin, all passed before the House adjourned before eleven.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 20

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1903.

LITTLE COLONY OF IRONSIDES.

Their Walk and Conversation the Same For Centuries,

WOMEN OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS DRESS JUST AS THEIR GRANDMOTHERS DRESSED IN CROMWELL'S TIME.

(New York 'Sun.')

'What splendid-looking men!' exclaimed an American tourist, as he watched half a dozen sailors unloading turtles from a small schooner anchored in the harbor of Kingston, Jamaica. Not one of them was less than six feet tall, and two were giants. Well built, tanned by the tropical sun, brawny, handsome, frank of countenance, and agile as cats, they looked the ideal sailor.

'Don't you know who they are?' said a Jamaican friend to the tourist. 'They are Cayman Islanders. No wonder you admire them. I suppose that, physically and morally, they are about the finest race of men in the world.'

The Caymanians, tucked away and isolated from the rest of the world on tiny islands in the Caribbean Sea, between Jamaica and Cuba, have succeeded in establishing that ideal commonwealth of which philosophers and statesmen have dreamed. Crime, immorality and disease are unknown among them; they have just as much civilization as is good for them, and no more; and they hold fast to primitive ideas of duty and religion, and practice the old-fashioned virtues.

The Cayman Islands are three in number—Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac. On the first over a thousand people dwell, and they have even a couple of small towns, called Georgetown and Bodden Town. On the second there are about a hundred residents, and on the third, a barren rock jutting sharply out of the placid surface of the Caribbean, only a couple of families dwell.

Unlike the other islands of the West Indies, they are inhabited mainly by white people. There are no negroes in the smaller Caymans, and only a small minority of them in Grand Cayman, and these are recent arrivals. The original settlers were some of Cromwell's Ironsides, and the manners and virtues of that stern breed of men survive in their descendants to this day.

When Cromwell had England and Europe under his heel, he sent out an expedition which captured Jamaica from the Spaniards. Some of the men in that expedition were veterans of Naseby and Marston Moor, and they were naturally advanced to the highest offices in the new colony. But when Charles II. came to his own again these men found the times out of joint. They were deprived of their offices and harshly treated by the Royalist authorities.

Unwilling to 'bow the knee to Baal,' they sold their possessions, bought a ship and sailed away to colonize the Caymans and live as they pleased, unhindered by kings or governors. They were another shipload of Pilgrim Fathers.

The Caymans were desert islands, occasionally used by buccaneers for refitting and provisioning their ships. The Ironsides made short work of these gentry, and had the islands to themselves. They established a patriarchal form of government, tilled the ground, built houses and villages, and sailed the neighboring seas in ships of their own construction. They hoisted the British flag, but practically they were an independent people.

Their descendants to-day are nominally subject to the Governor of Jamaica, but they make their own laws and govern themselves through elected overseers and vestrymen. All the other colonies in the West Indies are autocratically ruled by officials sent out from England, but the Caymanians are as independent as the Canadians or the Australians.

Just as they have kept the old English methods of government, so they have kept the old English customs and manners. The women dress like the Puritan maids of Oliver Cromwell's time. That is because they never see a foreign woman or a fashion paper. Daughters have dressed like their mothers for generations. They have had no other way, and even if they had, a new-fangled idea would have been frowned upon as a snare of the evil one.

The spirit of Smite-Them-Hip-and-Thigh Tompkins and his fellows still pervades the little commonwealth, but it has its advantages. On the other West Indian Islands, from half to two-thirds of the children are born out of wedlock, and half the population steals the other half's crop. On the Caymans, the morals are of the best, and neither theft nor any other crime is practiced. There is not a single policeman in the archipelago, and no need for one.

'What would you people do to one of your number if he or she went wrong?' a patriarchial Cayman Islander was once asked.

'Verily,' he replied, in the slow, grave archaic speech of his people, 'the thought hath never been present with me. In my life of more than threescore years the Lord hath preserved us from that calamity. I know not what we would do. But such an one could not live among us thereafter.'

'Do ships often call here and bring you news of the outside world?' he was asked.

'No,' he replied. 'Once in three or four years a British warship comes hither, bringing the Governor of Jamaica on a tour of inspection. In my life I have seen but three others.

'There was a British steamer many years ago which came here for supplies, being out of her course and overdue. Soon afterward a timber schooner, going to Jamaica, was blown hither by a hurricane. The third was an American steam yacht, a few years ago. The owner was rich and great in his own country, so they told me, but he liked our simple ways, and stayed among us for many months.'

But if the Caymanians do not get many visitors, they do a lot of visiting themselves. One of their principal industries is shipbuilding, in which they are experts. Their schooners are the staunchest and swiftest in the Caribbean Sea, and there are no hardier or more fearless sailors than they. Shippers in all the ports of the West Indies and the Spanish Main are eager to give them charters.

They usually work for themselves, however, catching turtles on the Central American coast. They are the turtle fishers-in-chief to the world. The green turtle soup esteemed by the Aldermen of London and by the patrons of the best restaurants in all the cities of the United States is placed upon the table through the energy and daring of these simple, plain-living Caymanians. Themselves the least luxurious of people, they provide the world with one of its greatest luxuries.

Turtle fishing is no easy task. Squalls and hurricanes are frequent in the Caribbean, and many a Cayman sailor has perished with his schooner, or lingered miserably in an open boat under the blazing tropical sky, until he died of hunger and thirst. Innumerable coral reefs and sandbars add to the dangers of navigation, especially along the Nicaraguan coast, where the turtles are caught as they bask upon the beach.

The Nicaraguans are another peril. They strongly object to the Caymanians catching turtles on their territory and try to mete out to them the punishment awarded to seal poachers in Siberian waters. The Nicaraguan and British governments are always nagging at one another on the subject, and at the present moment they are engaged in a more than usually bitter controversy over it.

But the Caymanians can generally take good care of themselves. Seldom a month passes without their having a fight on the beach with Nicaraguan officials and soldiers. Nine times out of ten the Caymanians win the battle and carry off their turtles in triumph to their schooner, leaving half a dozen Nicaraguans stunned and senseless on the sand.

The Nicaraguan government does not want to have any Caymanians killed in these affrays, lest the British government should take serious offence, and the soldiers do not, therefore, use their rifles. They try to arrest the Caymanians, whose oars and boat stretchers are more than a match for clubbed guns.

Lately the Nicaraguans have given up their attempts to suppress the fishery, and now they are trying to collect a tax on each turtle caught. But the Caymanians send the tax collectors limping home with bruised shins and broken heads.

After the turtles have been fought for and won, they are taken to Jamaica by the schooners, and sold to merchants there, who ship them in ocean liners to New York, Boston, Philadelphia and London.

With the money obtained by the sale of the turtles, the Caymanians buy flour, rice, cloth, pork and other supplies for their families and neighbors at home. Until a few years ago they never used money, but transacted all their business by barter. The growth of their turtle fishery compelled them to adopt a currency. Cayman postage stamps have only been used for a year or two, and they are much prized by collectors. The mails—a new institution—are carried at irregular intervals by the turtle schooners.

A VISIT TO THE GERMAN EMPRESS.

(New York 'Tribune.')

In the Hohenzollern Museum, in Berlin, is a picture which represents Queen Louise visiting Pestalozzi's school, after the signing of the treaty of Tilsit, which cost Prussia half her territory, and saying: 'We must teach the people. What we need is better education to make a new race of men.'

Sixty-three years passed, and Napoleon III. went down before Prussia and United Germany. 'A new race of men' had come upon the scene. German philosophers said it was Pestalozzi who did it. The defeated French said it was the German schoolmaster. But some remembered Queen Louise, and back of the German schoolmaster, back of Pestalozzi, they found the source of German triumphs in the wise, farseeing woman who perceived her country's need in its hour of misfortune, and used her influence to establish the system of education which has made Germany great.

'What Napoleon was to the opening of the nineteenth century, the peril of the nations, alcohol is to the morning of the twentieth,' says Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, who represented the United States at the recent anti-alcohol congress in Bremen, 'and upon the throne of Germany there has arisen a second Louise to deliver her country from its dominion. I mean Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Victoria.'

Mrs. Hunt's knowledge of the Empress Victoria's interest in temperance is not second-hand, but was obtained from Her Majesty's own lips. She was staying in Berlin at the close of the congress, and had had a good many conferences with persons in high places in reference to the subject of which she makes a specialty—scientific temperance instruction — when she one day received a telegram from the marble palace at Potsdam saying that 'Her Majesty the Empress of Germany graciously wished to receive' herself and Fraulein Ottilie Hoffman, president of the German Woman's Abstinence Association. The telegram also stated that a royal carriage would be in waiting at the railway station in Potsdam at a specified hour the next day to convey the visitors to the palace, the favorite summer residence of the German royal family.

The interview which followed led Mrs. Hunt to enroll the German Empress as one of the most enthusiastic friends of temperance, and as little is known of Her Imperial Majesty, as compared with her indefatigable husband, a peculiar interest attaches to the conference. It is much to be regretted, therefore, that Mrs. Hunt is not at liberty to report the many gracious sayings of the Empress. She asked through the proper channels how much she was at liberty to say about the interview to her countrymen, who would be much interested to hear about it, and received the following reply:

'Her Majesty the Empress is, as a rule, very much against any publication of her sayings or doings, but as Her Majesty is much interested in your work she will graciously consent to make an exception in your case, to the extent of allowing you to publish the fact of the interview and her pleasure in hearing of your experience with regard to this important work. Her Majesty has every sympathy with this movement, and wishes it all success, and I have pleasure in assuring you that Her Majesty was very pleased to make your acquaintance.'

In speaking of the royal interview, therefore, Mrs. Hunt has rather more to say of what she said to the Empress than of what the Empress said to her. Regarding Her Majesty's personality, she says:

'The mother of six sons and a daughter, the Empress is a tall, slender, beautiful woman, with a youthful face under a crown of light hair. Advancing to meet us with the most gracious of smiles and with extended hand, she welcomed us with entire sympathy and absence of formality. The interview lasted for over an hour, and the Empress talked with quick intelligence, showing remarkable familarity with the history of her country and of the world, and a statesmanlike comprehension of the forces that go to make a people great.

'In response to her questions I told the Empress the story of the origin and progress of the movement which put temperance education laws upon the statute books of our national Congress and every one of our forty-five states, and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with its representatives in every town, village and city of the land, of our struggles for graded textbooks on this subject, of what they teach, of the interest and good work of our public school teachers, and finally of the results to individuals, to industry and to the nation of this instruction. With these results it was evident that Her Majesty was not unfamiliar.

'As the interview was about to close, I ventured to recall to Her Majesty the picture of Queen Louise and Pestalozzi, and to say:

'"To another great woman on the throne of Germany has come the opportunity to extend a fostering hand to a system of education that will free the Germany of the future from the tyranny of alcohol, which enslaves both the soul and body of its victims. On this opportunity, please allow me to congratulate Your Majesty and the great country over which your husband, His Majesty the Emperor, reigns."

'To all of my remarks the Empress responded with great sympathy. After the close of the interview refreshments were served in another room, and the royal carriage took us to the station.'

SOUNDS YOU CAN'T HEAR

MANY ANIMALS HAVE SHARPER SENSES THAN MAN.

'Most people suppose a mole to be dumb, but it is not,' says the Chicago 'Record-Herald.' 'A mole can give a sound so shrill that it hasn't any effect on the human ear at all, and another sound so low and soft that no human being can hear it. Yet a weasel can hear both these sounds as plainly as you can the report of a gun, and a sound registering machine, the phonautograph, will show them both, with scores of other sounds you are deaf to.

'The usual note of the mole is a low purr, which it uses a good deal while at work underground, and it can also shout at the top of its voice, if hurt or alarmed; but though it shouted and purred in your ear you wouldn't hear it. The sound register, however, with its delicate pencil that marks the volume of sound on a paper, gives the quality of both sounds.

'A weasel, too, which is one of the mole's enemies, can hear these sounds through a couple of inches of earth, and often catches the mole when he throws up his hillocks of earth. The common field mouse, too, has a purr that is altogether beyond you, though you can hear him squeak plainly enough if he is hurt. A death's head moth, too, can squeak, but that is done by rubbing his wings together, and is not a voice at all.

'But the champion of all creatures for good hearing, and one that can hear a sound that is over a hundred degrees beyond our own limit, is the common thrush, and you may often amuse yourself by watching him at it. He can hear a lobworm moving underground, locate him by the noise and haul him out.

'Often you may see a thrush stand perfectly still on your lawn, cock his ear and listen intently, then make a couple of steps and haul out a fat lobworm. Even the starling, which is about the size of a thrush cannot do this, but he knows the thrush can, and, being a disreputable person with no common honesty, he follows the young thrushes about on their worm hunts, and steals the worms from them as soon as they are caught.

'As for the smells you can't smell, they are more numerous than those you can, and if you want an example, go on your knees in a field where there are partridges and see if you can smell them six or seven yards away—or even a freshly dead one an inch from your nose.

'They have no scent to you. But if you own a pointer dog you may watch him canter across a field at full speed, and suddenly stop as if shot, tail outstretched and body rigid, nose in the air, all because he caught the scent of a covey of birds some yards away wafted to him by the wind. He—and most other dogs—can smell a lark as far as a partridge.

'But if you choose you can make yourself smell 50 percent better by wetting your finger and drawing it under your nose. With damp nostrils—like the dog—you will detect scents that did not reach you before.

'Coming to the feelings you cannot feel, perhaps it is as well they are so numerous. You can feel a gnat settle on your skin, but not a lake midge, nor fifty of them, and you cannot even feel their bite—though they stick a quiverful of saws and files into you—till the irritation begins.

'But watch one of these midges light on a horse's flank—though they do not weigh 1-50,000 of a dram—and you will see the horse give his whole skin a twist, round about where the midge is, and try to shake it off. Even though he has a shaggy coat, he can feel that midge alight.

'Besides these limits to your everyday senses, however, there are several senses which you haven't got at all, but which plenty of other creatures have. One is the sense of weather. You cannot tell by any sense—except newspaper reports—what the weather will be the day after to-morrow, but animals can, for they carry natural barometers in their brains. When a frost, for instance, has lasted a week or two, and all the meadows are bound up, you will find insect feeding birds that have gone to the mudbanks of estuaries moving back in flocks to the fields thirty hours before the first sign of a thaw.'

PENNY-IN-THE-SLOT TRAM CARS.

Southport has produced a novelty in the way of trams. The last penny-in-the-slot invention is a tram car, which will commence shortly to run a regular service between Southport and Birkdale (Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway) station. It is named a 'one-man' car because it can be worked by the driver unassisted. Passengers enter by the front platform and place a penny in the slot, when the driver lifts up a brass bar and allows the person to pass through. This action temporarily cuts off the electric current and stops the car, which is reversible. The demi-car is the first of its kind that has been produced in this or any other country. It carries half the load at half the cost of an ordinary car. One man is able to fulfil the duties of both driver and conductor with perfectly safety to the public. By an ingenious arrangement of the electrical gear the car can be controlled and stopped without the application of the brake. There is accommodation for fourteen passengers in the body of the car, while six seats are provided for smokers—three at each end. The cost of working is estimated at 2 1-4d. per mile, which will show a profit with only four passengers.—'St. James's Gazette.'

When sugar prices are low, German farmers can hereafter utilize their crops more profitably by drying the beets for use as cattle feed. Experiments have shown this method to be feasible, and the dried beets can be easily stored.

Advertisements

NERVOUS, DYSPEPTIC WOMEN

Made Well and Strong by Pe-ru-na.

Diseased Nerves are Directly Traceable to Poor Digestion.—
Poor Digestion is Directly Traceable to Catarrh.



MISS NETTIE NIEMANN, White Mound, Wis., writes:—

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

"I have been afflicted since childhood with a most unpleasant catarrh of the head. Nothing I did seemed to cure me and when I caught a cold my troubles increased. While visiting a friend I learned the real value of Peruna. I had often heard it praised, but never paid serious attention to it. My friend, however, had been cured of catarrh by Peruna and I decided to use it faithfully and await results. I am glad to say that my greatest expectations were realized and I was surprised to find how readily I was cured and how speedily. Within a month all the catarrh was out of my system and I have not been troubled a particle since. I do recommend Peruna for catarrh."—Miss Nettie Niemann.

Catarrh of the head is liable to spread to other organs. It is the direct cause of many severe stomach derangements. Catarrh of the stomach and nervousness go hand in hand.

Nervousness is a vague term which covers all of those ailments which result from a bloodless condition of the nerve centres. Systemic catarrh is very frequently the cause of this condition. Every mucous membrane in the body is slightly deranged by systemic catarrh. This leads to a complete demoralization of the digestive and assimilative organs, and a bloodless condition of the nerve centres ensue. Nervousness is the result; fretfulness, irritability, worry, complaining—all of these mental conditions result from starved nerve centres.

The only cure is to remove the catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane.

Peruna is the remedy that will do this.

Peruna is not a nervine nor a quieting medicine. Peruna cures just the condition—catarrh.

Peruna cures catarrh of the internal organs, and the nervousness disappears.

The more nervines one takes for nervousness the more nervous he is. There is always a cause for nervousness. This cause should be discovered and remedied. Nervines are unnecessary. Peruna has cured more cases of nervousness than any other medicine in existence, simply because it cures the conditions upon which nervousness depends.

"Since Early Womanhood I Was Fretful, Nervous and Irritable—Pe-ru-na Made Me Well."

Miss Hattie Grace, 254 West Forty-sixth street, N.Y., writes:

"Peruna has changed me from a fretful, irritable, nervous woman into a healthy and a happy one. Nothing seems to worry and fret me any more. Since early womanhood I suffered with bearing-down pains and nervousness. I was thin and worried, but Peruna restored me. Those who knew me before cannot understand the change, but I can sum it up in the blessed word, Peruna."—Hattie Grace.

A Letter From a U. S. Senator's Wife.

Mrs. Verona E. Roach, wife of the late Senator Roach, of North Dakota, writes from Larimore, N.D.:

'I can cheerfully recommend your excellent remedy, Peruna. Indeed I know of no other remedy as good as yours. It is a grand tonic.'—Verona E. Roach.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

The Fur Exhibit at NELSON'S

Is worthy of a Visit whether you intend purchasing your Furs now or later. *No Trouble to Show Goods.*

NELSON'S, 1864 Notre Dame st. 2288 St. Catherine st.

LITERARY REVIEW.

A RIVAL TO ANTHRACITE.

Last winter's shortness of coal showed the disadvantage of depending for fuel on a single commodity whose output could be artificially controlled. This view has led to the inclusion in the Report of the Bureau of Mines' (Ontario) of an extensive monograph on 'Peat fuel: its use and manufacture,' by W. E. H. Carter. Mr. Carter speaks of the disappearance of the forests which formerly were the source of fuel supply, and says: 'One result of the change has been to place the people of Ontario in a position of absolute and abject dependence on the coal barons—or coal miners, it matters little which—of a foreign state.' The rural population, however, still use wood very largely. 'If another fuel could be added to the list, comparable in efficiency to coal or wood, the situation would be decidedly improved.' Extensive bogs in Ontario supply the raw material for a fuel which can be prepared apparently at a moderate cost if proper machinery is used. The drying of the peat is the main difficulty. To dry it entirely in the open air is impracticable, because it contains, especially in some bogs, such an enormous percentage of water. To dry it entirely by artificial heat costs more in some cases than the new fuel is worth. The processes used in different localities are carefully described. The peat is finally put on the market in the shape of small cylindrical briquettes. The opinion expressed in the report is that it might come into general use for domestic purposes, though for factories bituminous coal is cheaper. Peat, however, serves a great variety of uses in some parts of Europe.

Not only is peat in demand as domestic fuel for cooking and producing warmth, but in metallurgic processes, in steel and glass furnaces, for firing locomotive boilers, for generating electric power, and for many other purposes, it is used in solid or gaseous form. Germany is believed to have more fuel in peat than in coal, and much ingenuity has been displayed in that country and elsewhere in devising processes and machinery for preparing it. In short, so far from peat being an obsolete fuel it is coming more and more into use as its manufacture is being perfected and a better article produced.

CANADIAN BUTTER AND CHEESE.

An admirable handbook on 'Canadian Dairying' has been prepared by Mr. Henry H. Dean, professor of dairy husbandry in the Ontario Agricultural College, situated at Guelph. It is a pleasure to read of such exact and yet practical methods in the care of milk, etc., and the writer gives opinions on some general subjects of which he is entitled to speak with authority. He considers that it does not pay for the farmer to make 'ordinary' butter at home.

The tendency in some districts is to manufacture dairy products on the farm rather than send the milk or cream to a factory. This plan may be adopted where there is plenty of help on the farm, when not convenient to a cheesery or creamery, when there is a sufficient number of cows to make it profitable, where a good dairy, properly equipped is provided, where someone on the farm knows how to make first-class butter or cheese, and where a good market is available. To make ordinary or inferior dairy goods on the farm is a waste of time, money and valuable food material. Fortunes are lost every year in Canada through the making of poor dairy butter.

Butter-making suits any grazing locality, but the making of cheese is a different matter.

It is altogether likely that the cheese centres of Canada will move out West, and that the older provinces will engage more largely in butter making, because cheese-making is much more exhaustive of soil fertility, and the newer provinces are much better able to withstand the drain than the older settled parts of Canada. However, cheese making pays the farmer much better during an average of years than does butter making, and for some time we are likely to continue making cheese, or at least till the butter industry is established on a better basis than at present.

A NEW WORK ON HYDRAULICS.

'Hydraulics, with Working Tables,' by E. S. Bellasis, M. Inst. C.E., executive engineer in the irrigation branch of the Public Works Department of India, is a new text-book and work of reference for engineers, which contains the results of recent investigations made in India and elsewhere. The subjects taken up very fully include weirs, pipes, and open channels, with uniform or variable flow. Practical examples are given and full working tables. The figures for co-efficients represent later research than those formerly in use. The printing of such tables demands, of course, special care, and the book is printed by Rivingstons, London. Mr. William Briggs, Toronto, has the Canadian agency. The price is $5.50.

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.'

Why come so soon red leaves, and downward fly?
Why should September bring this quick decay?
It is not well to prematurely die,
You have not lived your autumn's little day,
The red leaf shivered, and the wind's faint breath
Whispered—Come when it will, its name is death.

The bare bough seemed forsaken and forlorn,
Bent with the breeze it reached far on the land,
In mute appeal—as one to sorrow born
Whose life had failed of all it once had planned,
But in the distance—mid the storm and strife
A soft voice murmured—After death comes Life.

As we wandered around a garden with its beds of vegetables bordered with pansies, I confessed to a liking for the old-time style of gardening where the dear old-fashioned flowers mingled their perfume with the feathery tops of carrots, and the delightful shading of beet leaves.

Apart from this there are sunflowers, that have been, I regret to say, superseded by Rudbeckia, but never in my affections.

They stand tall and straight, without any care for their complexion from the sun that glows so warmly on those 'heaven-kissing hills.' There is a sweet and gracious look upon the sunflower's open face—and with all her stately bearing she does not stare directly—the golden head is frequently half-bent, and there is a majesty in a flower that from a single stem sends out a wealth of flowers, and buds and leaves. It did not take away from the beauty of the golden blossom that my hostess had a fear the birds would eat all the seed and not leave any for the chickens, for I remembered their utility and that in the south of Europe they are ground into meal for bread, while the oil is known to be almost equal to olive oil—so usefulness and beauty go hand in hand.

The Troposolums are in evidence with riotous growth and rich coloring—their bluish leaves sparkling with dew. All the flowers seemed joyous, and the heavy foliage and strong vitality of the plants was no doubt largely owing to the refreshing dewdrops. Truly the valleys were thick with corn—and the mountains and hills seemed to partake of the gladness that comes with healthy living, and congenial environment.

USING OUR EYES.

A number of leaves come to me in letters that are covered with insects of various sorts, and the sender does not appear to know what is the cause of failure, but attributes it to some mysterious disease, and asks information as to cure. It is well when a plant becomes sickly to make a close inspection of it, and especially of the under side of the leaves—where the insects generally congregate.

Cultivating the power of observation is of great assistance to the horticulturist in every department, whether it be orchard or garden flowers, vegetables or fruit. As every man differs in his view of sunrise and sunset, according to his own selfish needs, so each of us are likely to use our eyes to the most advantage in what interests us most.

There is an old story that may be new to some readers of four men out in early morning who saw a lark that soared off into the blue heavens singing. One was a hunter, and he exclaimed, 'Oh, what a shot.' 'Nonsense,' said the epicure of the party, 'it wouldn't even make a pie.' The musician among them sighed deeply, 'Ah,' he said, 'if I could only transfer that bird's notes to my piano, it would give me fame, and bring joy to many others.' But the fourth man looked at them all in utter bewilderment. 'What?' 'Where?' he questioned, and when at last it was explained to him, he remarked that he could never understand the sense of tiring one's self in noticing a common lark and listening to its silly song. How empty such a life must be without an interest in the beautiful and true—without observing eyes to catch the meaning of the lessons taught in nature's book, or see with appreciative eyes where 'The sunbeam strikes along the world.'

LILIES.

E. J. J.—The Madonna lily is first on the list for out of door planting (Lilium Candidum), and the Lancifolium comes next. These two endure all sorts of conditions and soil when once established and multiply rapidly.

They should be planted five inches deep, and given a little protection in autumn to ensure the next season's bloom. The stalk often stands three feet high, and has a crown of six or seven lilies that have a strong fragrance, though not so overpowering as the Auratum lily—that is not always so hardy or sure to thrive. And while there are many varieties it is as well to grow those that are most satisfactory in our climate.

PLANTS FOR NAME.

An Old Subscriber.—Excuse delay in answering your question of two weeks ago. The wild grain is Hordeum jubatum—called sometimes Squirrel tail grass, wild barley, or Skunk grass. It grows on dry poor soil and must be dug out or summer fallowed if that is not practicable.

The other is the field or perennial sow thistle, Sonchus arvensis, and it is a very harmful weed, taking the strength from the soil, and spreading over the ground. There is no reason, however, why it should not be destroyed and if cut down before blossoming, much mischief will be avoided.

WANTED, A WINDOW GARDEN.

'New Housekeeper' asks advice about house plants, and wants a rose or two among her collection. In these columns, it has been usual to discourage the cultivation of the rose as a window plant, but the writer can sympathise with the fascination of this queenly flower.

For a red rose, try Agrippena, or perhaps Queen's Scarlet; for pink, Hermosa is long suffering, and so is Clotilde Soupert. The last named is a steady bloomer, and has clusters of small compact roses of a rather faded pink. They require extra care, must be syringed every day, and kept growing if flowers are expected.

The Abutilon is a satisfactory flower for a house plant, its graceful bells hang in profusion, and it is a constant bloomer all winter.

But for elegance and beauty a Lady Washington geranium surpasses many others, and is the best of the pelargoniums. It likes light, rich soil, and plenty of pot-room when growing, and must be plentifully supplied with water, while its enemy, the red spider, is best met by constant sprinkling.

Perhaps you have never tried one of the dwarf orange or lemon trees; they are delightful plants, and very interesting to your young friends, when they come to see you, and you tell them that you are growing these delicious orange blossoms for them.

Besides there will be green fruit, diminutive, and sour, no doubt, but growing on the same plant, and always attractive.

Holland bulbs fill all corners, if potted, and catalogues, now published, will give instructions as to planting. A pot of tulips or hyacinths, and one of daffodils, set away in the dark for six weeks, can be brought to the light and watered, to bud and bloom during the wintry days.

Begonias are satisfactory and beautiful; there is a refinement about the flower that is pleasing to the eyes, and a gay little blossom is Impatiens Sultana. So with a little judgment in selection a window can be made a bower of greenness with a few blossoms to give color and reward to the amateur florist.

SANGUINARIA.

Elsie.—There is no reason why this plant should not be cultivated if the land and situation are suitable, but it might be difficult to find native plants this autumn. The roots are, however, sold at a low price, and it is well worth the experiment. It is usually found in wood lands, but is not a true sade loving plant, as its flower-growth is made before the trees expand their foliage. When cultivated it does best on a light soil, and will grow among grass if care is taken not to mow down the leaves until the buds are formed in the following season. You can plant it in a sunny position, and it will do equally well.

CUTTING BACK RASPBERRIES.

'Quercus' asks if it is best in this climate to cut back red raspberry canes during growth. Ans.—It is a disputed question, but some of the best growers practice nipping back the new growth two or three times, not only to help to toughen and ripen the wood, but to improve and develop the berries.

Why not experiment by leaving part of a row without the extra attention, and then you will be able to decide next year whether there is any advantage in it or not. The poorest and smallest fruit grows on the end of long canes, as a general rule, and this speaks for itself.

SCALE ON OLEANDER.

Mrs. J.—The branch enclosed in letter is infested by the scale, and the best way to destroy it is to take strong soapsuds and a soft brush, and wash each leaf on the under side, along the ribs; then down the stem, and along the branches wherever found, afterwards washing the whole plant with rain water. This enemy enjoys a dry, hot atmosphere, and if the foliage is kept moist, it is not at all likely to be so troublesome. With these hard wooded plants, it is easier to keep them sprinkled, and so keep the scale at bay, than to vanquish the enemy after obtaining a foothold.

PLANTING NUT TREES.

'Inquirer' asks how best to plant nuts to make a grove. It is best to put them a foot apart in drills that are four feet apart; a good plan is to put in two nuts together, as often even with this precaution there will be vacancies. The ground should be kept clear of weeds, and under cultivation. The plants should grow two feet in the first season, if well cared for, and reach eight feet by the end of the second season. When setting out permanently it is best to cut off the tap root, or it can be done at the end of the first year by digging down, with clippers.

In the grove, they should stand forty feet apart at the very least.

To grow plum and cherry trees from the stones, they must be put while fresh in a box of sand and placed in a hole dug in the ground in an exposed place. If freezing does not crack them by spring, tap lightly with a hammer, so as not to bruise the kernel, and plant in rows from one to two inches deep and the same distance apart.

When the seedlings have grown to the thickness of a pipe stem the best thing to do is to bud them, and to let it be as close to the ground as possible. Seedling cherries and plums are interesting and often good, but it is much better to have a sure thing, unless one has a taste for waiting for experiments.

CLUB ROOTS.

C.H.J. complains of small, white worms inside the root of cabbages, and other indications of club roots. It is caused by over rich soil, probably very moist, and this over feeding develops the disease. It is said that salt mixed with clean sand and worked into the soil will prevent it, if taken in time, and coal ashes have a beneficial effect, as an absorbent.

ALOYSIA CITRIODORA.

Emma.—The commoner name of the shrub enclosed is Lemon Verbena. It has an aromatic odor, and the least touch will yield the delightful fragrance of the lemon. It is not hardy, and loses its leaves in winter, but will keep alive in a dry cellar. It should be trimmed back in spring before the leaf buds begin to start, otherwise it is inclined to make a straggling growth. The flowers are small and appear in spikes, and it blossoms freely in its native home in South America.

TOUGH CHINESE PONIES.

A French agricultural engineer calls attention to the Chinese pony, and suggests its acclimatization in Europe. Its endurance and courage are remarkable. Last February, in a race from Tientsin to Pekin, (126 kilometres, or about 84 miles), over bad roads, in a storm of wind and rain, 23 of them ran, and the first arrived in seven hours and thirty-three minutes; the last in nine hours and seven minutes. The result is comparable to that of the Brussels to Ostend race. The principal characteristic of this horse is to cover long distances at moderate speeds. —London 'Globe.'

CURED LONG AGO
BUT STILL CURED.

S. Kernohan's Incurable Disease Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Five Doctors Agreed there was no Hope for Him, but He has Been Strong and Well for Years.

Gelert, Ont., Sept. 11.—(Special).—The wonderful cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills published almost daily, recall the case of Samuel Kernohan, of this place. It is years now since he was cured, but as he is still cured it is well worth recalling the facts, and Mr. Kernohan delights to relate them.

'Some time in December, 1893,' he says, 'I was taken sick and laid up for fourteen months. During my confinement to my house and to my bed, I was attended at various times by five doctors. Three of them decided that my disease was incurable, Floating Kidney, and two of them that it was Spinal Disease. All agreed on one thing—that my case was incurable.

'When my money was all gone, as a matter of necessity and as my last hope I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. I had only taken three boxes when I was able to walk about. I took in all, eighteen boxes, when I was entirely cured and quite able to work.

'Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best friend I ever found.'

ACCIDENTS LED TO FAME

ZANGWILL, DE BLOWITZ, DU MAURIER, SAMBOURNE AND OTHER EXAMPLES.

It was to an accident that Mr. Zangwill owes his literary fame, and the public the pleasure his books have given it. Young Zangwill, who was then a very junior teacher in the Jews' Free School, Spitalfields, was walking along the beach of a south coast watering place, when a page of a well-known weeky paper was blown by the breeze across his path. Picking it up and glancing carefully at it his attention was arrested by a notice offering a prize for a short story.

The young teacher had never written a line for the press, and was extremely skeptical of his ability to write a story of any kind; but there was no harm in whiling away a few hours in making an attempt. And thus it was that, before he retired that night, he had written and despatched his story, which a few weeks later he saw again in all the glory of print. What has since come from that stroll on the beach and the lucky waywardness of that breeze the world knows well.

It was the casual call of a friend which gave to the British press one of the most dominant and imposing figures it has ever had. M. de Blowitz, then a young and obscure man, with a great ambition but an untried pen, was saying 'good-by' to an old friend, Frederick Marshall, who had dropped in for a chat at his rooms in Paris, when Marshall said: 'By the way, something has just happened that may interest you. Mr. Hardmann, the colleague of Laurence Oliphant, the 'Times' correspondent, has just left Paris, and won't be back for a fortnight. Oliphant is much put out, as he can't be in Versailles and in Paris at the same time; and he is looking out for some one to take at least a part of Hardmann's work during his absence.'

Blowitz immediately sought an interview with Oliphant, who accepted his offer for service. Hardmann never returned to Paris, and on Sept. 10, 1871, the young and unfledged, if immensely clever, journalist became the 'Times' correspondent in the French capital—the position which he held with such distinction almost up to his death.

It was, again, an accidental chat with Mr. Hatton that gave 'Trilby' to the world and made the late Mr. Du Maurier more widely famous than ever his pictures, clever as they are, could have done. Mr. Du Maurier was chatting, in his delightful way with Mr. Hatton about the old student life in Paris, when the latter said: 'Why don't you write a book about your life in the Quartier Latin? It would go down splendidly.'

Mr. Du Maurier suggested that his friend should write the story and he would supply the material.

'No, no,' answered Mr. Hatton; 'write it yourself. No one can do it so well.'

When Mr. Sambourne, the clever 'Punch' cartoonist, was learning the mysteries of marine engineering at Greenwich in the late sixties, he used to beguile his odd moments of leisure by making drawings. One of these sketches so pleased a fellow-apprentice that he got permission to take it home to show to his father, who in turn showed it to his friend, Mark Lemon. Mr. Lemon was so struck by the extraordinary promise of the sketch that he sent for the young engineer and asked him to submit drawings for 'Punch.' From that day to this scarcely a number of 'Punch' has appeared without one or more specimens of Mr. Sambourne's skill.

Mr. Frith, R.A., then a boy of thirteen, and when a career as an auctioneer had already been mapped out for him, was engaged one evening in copying a dog's head by way of recreation, when Mr. Phillipps, R.A., a friend of the family, chanced to enter the room and to look over the young draughtsman's shoulder.

'That boy of yours will be an artist,' he said enthusiastically, to the father. 'It would be simply criminal to make an auctioneer of him.'

And so it came to pass that Mr. Frith wielded a brush instead of an auctioneer's hammer, and found fame in it.—London 'Tit-Bits.'

POWER OF OCEAN TIDES

BAY OF FUNDY PRESENTS AN INTERESTING PROBLEM.

Tidal power has been utilized in only a very small way; its large use has always been considered dubious. In the first place, tides of a height readily available are local in their occurrence; and, second, tides are essentially periodic, so that their direct power is available only in two short daily periods occurring in cyclic order during each part of the twenty-four hours as the month is rounded out. Hence, the first problem of tide utilization is storage of power.

It is possible by the use of multiple reservoirs to extend the use of the tides throughout the twenty-four hours. A three-pond system accomplishes this end at considerable cost in complication of waterways and variations in head, and even a two-pond system helps to a steady use of tidal power for part of the day. There is, too, great variation in the rate of flow in the tides in different localities, the most favorable case being that in which the tide rises and falls most rapidly. But the main trouble with the tides is that the total rise is relatively small, compelling one to deal with low, as well as variable heads, and to provide enormous reservoirs to store even enough water for use in two daily five-hour runs. In very few places would it be possible to rely on more than six feet mean working head.

This means that if the storage pond were six feet deep, each square mile of reservoir would store water for 5,000 horse power for a five-hour run. Even this is an unusually favorable case, and it is evident at once that hydraulic works on this scale imply a very large investment for the power obtained.

The only tidal powers to be taken seriously as able to count in large work are much as exist in exceptional spots, like the Bay of Fundy, where the tide runs forty feet high under normal conditions. There it would be possible to obtain, for two five-hour runs, more than 50,000 horsepower per square mile of reservoir. A glance at the map will show that the inner extremity of the Bay of Fundy is almost a tidal lake, known as the Basin of Minas. At its outlet rise two great headlands, less than three miles apart, while the narrower tide-race between them takes the full current for the basin within. This covers an area of more than four hundred square miles, so that it is safe to say that through that narrow gap more than 200,000,000 horse power hours run daily to waste.

To utilize it would require an engineering feat more tremendous than anything yet attempted by man, but in years to come the game may be worth the candle. —'Cassier's Magazine.'

A DISCREET INDISCRETION.

An example that can never be overlooked when the right of an ambassador to exercise his own discretion is in question is that which occurred in the career of Lord Lyons, when he was our ambassador to the United States. He was persona grata there. 'All I can say, Lord Lyons, is, "Go thou and do likewise,"' was Abraham Lincoln's genial method of receiving the British ambassador's announcement of King Edward's marriage. Lord Lyons did not take the advice, but he remained a very effective ambassador in spite of his bachelorhood. When the grave difficulty over the Mason and Slidell case arose, Lord Lyons was instructed from home to present an ultimatum, afford twelve hours for its acceptance, and, the latter not being forthcoming, he was to break off relations and leave the country. The twelfth hour expired, Slidell and Mason were not surrendered, and there remained, apparently, only the dire prospect of war. 'Give me another twelve hours,' said Seward, the Secretary of State. It was an entire contradiction of official orders, but, nevertheless, 'I will,' said Lyons. From six o'clock that night until six the next morning Seward battled with the recalcitrants. Then Lyons received an intimation that the Confederate envoys would be given up. So by the insubordination of an ambassador war was saved.—'St. James's Gazette.'

Advertisements.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900.

Neave's Food

For Infants, Invalids, And The Aged.

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

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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PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND



CURES ALL FORMS OF

RHEUMATISM, SWELLING AND SORENESS OF THE JOINTS, LAMENESS OF THE ARMS AND LEGS, PAIN IN THE BACK.

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THE NAME A STAMP OF QUALITY.

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If you seek the proper source, HECKLINGER & KELLY'S. This Twentieth Century Tailoring Establishment is the recognized fountain-head of fashion.

HECKLINGER & KELLY, 14 Phillips Square. Birks Building. Up 2632.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

A HUNTINGDON TRAGEDY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A few days ago somebody sent me a copy of the Huntingdon 'Gleaner' of Sept. 3, with the following paragraph carefully marked, I suppose, for my perusal and edification :—

'A Godmanchester farmer was heard to make the following remark: "I saw a thing in the 'Gleaner' I did not like, and if I had been a writing man I would have made them an answer. It was about that shooting affair. The Mayor of Huntingdon said they ought to have no more responsibility for paying the expenses than the other municipalities. Now, neither Hinchinbrook nor Godmanchester give licenses. It was Huntingdon whiskey done the whole thing, and if they don't like to father their own chickens it's time they put away the incubator."'

When I read that little piece of unique literature it struck me there was something in it ludicrous, and at the same time there was something in it which was worthy of serious thought. Everybody would regret the murderous shooting affair referred to. But no such tragedy would have occurred had it not been for whiskey. That is pretty much the case the world over. The fighting and brawling and stabbing and shooting—these are the natural products of the tavern.

His Worship the Mayor is reported to have said 'that Huntingdon should have no more to do with paying the expenses than the other municipalities.' It is hard to believe that His Worship would have given expression to such an idea. If he did so it was supremely absurd.

The hardworking and honest farmers of Hinchingbrook and Godmanchester to be taxed heavily to pay the cost and charges of crime committed, solely the result of Huntingdon liquor—respectable Christian men who will not tolerate the curse of a liquor license in their own municipality.

There was something a little quaint in the above paragraph about 'Huntingdon not fathering its own chickens and putting away the incubator,' but there was a vast amount of solid and solemn truth in it.

The men and women who sign petitions for liquor licenses are responsible before God for the crimes which come from those licenses.

I note that the Licensed Victuallers' Association are deploring the fact that they cannot arbitrarily force licenses on rural districts in which they do not exist.

My own conviction is that the time has come when a very resolute and determined effort should be made in every municipality of our province to drive the licenses out of those places where they do exist. They are only productive of evil; and that in every municipality wherever they are granted.

It seems to me that there is a point here well worthy the consideration of the ratepayers of this country, and there is a point where there should be some clearly-defined amendments to our liquor license law.

In this Dominion we are taxed millions of dollars to pay for the arrest, trial, conviction and support of very large numbers of criminals, who are made criminals exclusively by drink. As a matter of equity, of common justice, the men who adopt the license system in their municipalities, who engage in the sale, who make large profits out of the traffic should bear the cost, instead of an indiscriminate tax upon sober Christian men who have no sympathy with the business.

G. G. HUXTABLE.

44 Prince Arthur street.

THE HUDSON'S BAY ROUTE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In answer to Mr. R. Lanigan I would say that the Hudson's Bay route is not dead by any means. It is still the hope and the dream of Manitoba and the North-West. We welcome every railway that is built. As settlers come in along the new lines, our northern wilds will blossom like the rose, from Lake Superior to the Peace River and far up the slopes of the Rocky Mountains. For that reason we shall welcome the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Trans-Canada, for they will both bring us nearer to Lake Winnipeg, Playgreen Lake or Bay, and the entrance into that great river, the Nelson, that flows right down, with its mighty flood of waters to tide water in Hudson's Bay or Sea, then five hundred miles through that, and then close on to five hundred miles down Hudson's Straits to that open door, of which Mr. Lanigan speaks so well. If I am not mistaken, it is only forty miles wide, diverted as it is by islands. One thing is true, that he who holds Cape Chudleigh holds one of the main gates of Canada, opening from our shortest, best and safest route to England and the world at large. Sir William Van Horne says that the Hudson's Bay Railway will be built before the Grand Trunk Pacific. I hope it may be, for it should form part of it.

You should see all the settlers that are pouring into our country. These men, unlike other years, when they came to secure big wages and carried them away with them, say that they have come to stay and make their homes on land of their own. Seeing this, you would say that we want all the outlets opened that we can get, by canal or railway. Our crops are about all cut, and although somewhat retarded by the want of rain early in the season are not bad. A great deal of wheat will be needed to feed our new settlers and for seed next spring, as so much new land will be put under crop.

JOSEPH CHARLES.

Rose Bank Farm, Oakland P. O., Manitoba.

A STORY ABOUT THE LATE BISHOP STRACHAN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—While I was writing my late notes about Toronto in days of yore I utterly forgot the following story in connection with the late Bishop Strachan. I take the liberty of telling it now, as it is a very funny one:

A brother of the bishop's came from Scotland ('Aberdeen awa' '), I suppose, on a visit to him. When he landed in Toronto he went to the 'Palace'—as such buildings are usually called. It was then quite close to where the Union station is now. He rapped at the door. A servant girl came to it. Said he: 'Diz yin John Strawn lev here?' She was horrified, ashamed and indignant at his speaking in this way of her master—a bishop of the Church of England. She thought that he must either be 'cracked' or have had 'a wee drappie o't.' So she was about to shut the door in his face. Just then, His Lordship was passing from one room to another. The moment he heard the well-known voice of his brother, he hurried to the door. He gave him a most kindly greeting and brought him in. After a while he took him through the Palace, and showed him all that was pleasing to the sight in it. While he was doing so, his brother said to him: 'Eh, man Johnnie, but ye leev in a graund hoose here.' Noo, tell me this, Did ye come bi a' thae braw things honestly?' His Lordship would only laugh at his brother's virtual charge of dishonesty against him.

T. FENWICK.

Woodbridge, Ont.

SHAVING AND HYGIENE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As Montreal is interested in the barbers' increased scale of prices and sanitary conditions in connection with shaving, it may be of interest to know how men are shaved in my native city, Copenhagen, Denmark. On my visit there last year I noticed an innovation, introduced since I had left home many years before, which I considered an improvement on the old style, and which might perhaps be taken up here for its sanitary advantages. After shaving me, the barber told me the job was finished, and told me to go to the wash-basin, where he turned on a stream of water from below, over which I held the shaved portion of the face, rinsing out the remnants of soap. He gave me a clean napkin to dry my face, and the cleaning was over. The barber had an atomizer containing bay rum or perfume, but this was rarely used, customers preferring the pure water. The shave was not a close one; it was just once over, and this should be so, for a close shave invites bacteria. Disease is more readily communicated by unclean towels than in any other way. In Denmark, I was told, barber's itch was unknown. The cost of the shave was about five cents, so that even men with small wages could afford to be shaved three times a week. I write these things because I think that a change in our barber system is necessary, for personally I have just undergone a month's treatment for facial blemishes caused by uncleanliness in barber shops.

F. RASMUSSEN.

The Russians are awaking to the fact that a less reckless deforesting has become absolutely imperative. Their forest resources are not only less than those of Sweden, but even less than those of Austria-Hungary and of the United States.

Advertisements.

BOYS OF TO-DAY

WILL BE THE MEN OF THE FUTURE.

They Should be Rugged and Sturdy, Full of Life and Ready for Work, Play or Study—Keep Them Healthy.

Growing boys should always be healthy and rugged. Ready for play, ready for study, and ready at any time for a hearty meal. This condition denotes good health, but there are entirely too many who do not come up to this standard. They take no part in the manly games all healthy boys indulge in; they are stoop-shouldered, dull and listless; they complain of frequent headaches, and their appetite is variable. Sometimes parents say, 'Oh, they'll outgrow it.' But they won't—it's the blood that's out of condition, and instead of getting better they get worse. What boys of this class require to make them bright, active and strong, is a tonic, something that will build up the blood and make the nerves strong. There is no medicine that can do this as quickly and as effectively as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Mary Compton, of Merriton, Ont., tells what these pills did for her sixteen-year-old son. She says: 'About two years ago my son Samuel began to decline in health. He grew very pale and thin and at times experienced serious weak spells, coupled with a tired, worn out feeling, and as the weeks went by he grew worse. This alarmed me, for my husband had died of what the doctors called pernicious anaemia, and I feared my son was going the same way. I had often read that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills would cure anaemia, and decided that he should try them. A couple of boxes made a decided improvement in his condition, and by the time he had taken a half dozen boxes his health was better than it had been for some years previous. His weight had increased, his listlessness had disappeared, and he was blessed with a good appetite. I may add that other members of my family have been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I consider these pills the best of all medicines.'

Poor and watery blood is the cause of nearly all diseases, and it is because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly upon the blood, both enriching it and increasing the quantity, that they cure such troubles as anaemia, rheumatism, indigestion, neuralgia, heart troubles, incipient consumption and the various ailments that afflict so many women. These pills may be had from any dealer in medicine or will be sent post paid at 50c a box or six boxes for $2.50, by writing to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. If you value your health never allow a dealer to persuade you to take something else.

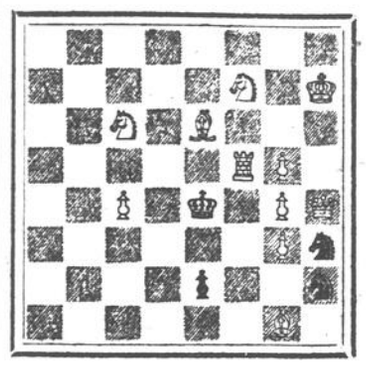
CHESS

Saturday, Sept. 12, 1903.

PROBLEM NO. 766.

(Composed for the 'Witness' by Miss Winifred Palmer.)

Black—4 Pieces.

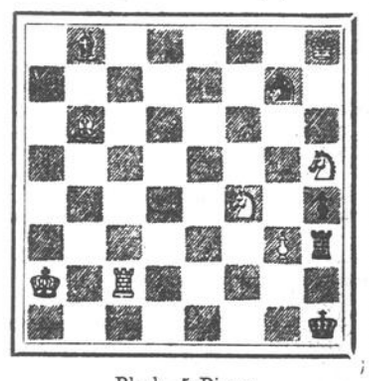


White—11 Pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

PROBLEM NO. 767.

(Composed by A. F. Mackenzie and inscribed to the judges in the recent 'King in the Corner' tourney, Norwich 'Mercury.')



Black—5 Pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

Solutions published Oct. 3. Must reach editor Sept. 26.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 760. Checkmate Tourney. 'Patience.' Two moves. Key: B—B 8.

Correct from Mrs. F. J. Pentelow, C. H. Wheeler. A clever specimen of composition, pure and simple. A Bristol waiter is not an easy theme to illustrate with as much difficulty and variety as are here provided. The near tries are an added attraction. Also from H. W. Barry and St. Leon Water Chess Club, St. James street.

No. 761. Checkmate Tourney. 'Steinitz Gambit.' Three moves. Key: K—K 2.

Correct from C. H. Wheeler, H. W. Barry. Our solvers should have caught on 'to this from the motto. It would be cruel to rob them of the fun of finding out the continuations. We see no cook, and, if none exists, the problem is a very clever piece of trick work, and certainly possesses considerable originality. The quiet second move after Black plays P becomes Q ch! is distinctly striking when fully examined.

CORRECTION.

In problem No. 765, last week, there should be a white pawn at Queen's rook's second.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Mr. Van Vliet, of the Hereford 'Times,' is nothing, if not humorous. Recently he published as the solution to Van Dyk's prize winner (Literary Digest Tourney), R—K sq., with variations, not including those in which the key failed. Now he gives us Mackenzie's complimentary two-er, our No. 767 above, and for solution, the following:

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1028.

1. Q R 7, P x P; 2. Kt x P mate. If Black plays 1. R x P, 2. Kt x R mate; if 1. Kt x Kt, or B x Kt, 2. Q K 5 mate; if 1. Kt B 4, 2, Q Q Kt 7 mate, and if 1. R R 7, then 2. R B sq mate, etc.

The etc., following the beautiful, daring mate R—B sq, is peculiarly choice. Ingenuity could no further go.

Miss Palmer, of Ipswich, England, the composer of No. 766, above, gives promise of becoming a worthy member of the small, but distinguished band of lady composers. Her output is not large as yet, being restricted by the severity of the author's own criticism. Miss Palmer's problems are characterized, as a rule, by graceful ingenuity and clever enunciation of the main theme, rather than by turgid difficulty and forced variety. With youth and leisure upon her side, and a wealth of chess associations, immediately surrounding her, we expect great things of our fair contributor.

The final score in the Short-Clement match was: Short, 5; Clement, 1; drawn, 2. This entirely amicable contest evoked considerable interest locally, and was enjoyed by both players, not less than by the spectators.

The Hilversum, Holland, tourney, resulted in Herr Leonhardt, of Leipsig, taking first place with a score of 12 out of 14; O. Duras (Prague), the well known problemist, was second, with 11½, and Holland secured third place with B. Leussen, 10. The English contingent was hopelessly out of it. It will be remembered that Mr. H. E. Atkins, when competing in this tourney, made a clean score of 13 wins.

F. J. Marshall has gone to South Africa for a professional chess tour. He is reported to be engaged in writing a book on chess.

Mr. Arnous de Riviere is still busy with explanations of the various entanglements which beset the last Monte Carlo tourney. There is a proverb in Mr. De Riviere's beautiful language, which says 'Que s'excuse, s'excuse.' Has any one ever heard this translated (locally)? 'Don't apologize, the man who apologizes is a gone coon'?

The last number of Volume II. of 'Checkmate' has 22 pages of really good stuff. The September birthdays include Philidor, Rosenthal and Zukertort, on the 7th; St. Amant, on the 9th, and Von Bilguer (of Handbuch fame), on the 21st. There is a very attractive article on Morphy, from G. A. MacDonell's reminiscences, an abundance of news and games, and an A1 problem department, including a further instalment of 16 of the Tourney problems. Subscriptions ($1 per annum), for the new volume should be sent early to Dr. J. H. Graham, Prescott, Ont.

Chess editors are not half imaginative enough. I am sure that a large crowd of subscribers could be procured by introducing some better answers to correspondents than one sees nowadays. The fact that you have no correspondents does not by any means imply that you cannot answer them. Instead of the customary laconic style—

J.H.—The latter.

Smilax.—No.

John F. Owen.—Received.

and so forth, why not liven the column by a judicious addition of mirth—a sort of Caissic yeast, as it were, which would compel people to buy the paper for the purpose of seeing how its patrons are dealt with. Nobody could prove that all of these aspirants to knowledge existed only in the cerebellum of the chess editor. By introducing a vicious viscount or a brace of dukes now and then, tone could be imported into the weekly chess fare. May I be permitted to display a few samples? I may? Well—here goes—

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. J. Balfour.—Glad to hear the problems amused you during the debate.

H. N. Pillsbury—No, your opponent was right; you cannot castle out of check.

A Novice.—Your problem beginning 1. Kt takes Q ch is admirable. It has mended a patch on our window very neatly. It is, however, too transparent for the chess column.

Evelyn.—The photo is excellent. So glad you are getting on well in the solution tourney. We have credited you with full marks. Thanks for tobacco pouch; the initials are quite right. We are always at home on Tuesdays.

Prince Chung Hang.—As we see no way of escaping the threatened mate in your correspondence game with the Prime Minister, we should recommend your alternative course of cutting his head off.

Perseverance (Hanwell).—The list of exact weights of your chess men is hardly suitable for publication. Sorry you have had to give up trying to stand the bishops on their heads.

Interested.—No; we do not know what is Lasker's favorite pudding.

R.T.S.—We must decline to revise the scoring list. You distinctly wrote 'P to K 9.' Your brother must be prevailed on to practice the cornet in some other parish.

Jokal Hokossophanersen (Iceland). — As the pieces are frozen to the board, we should say the position is a draw by stalemate.

Young Gladiator.—The position you send for adjudication is a win for your opponent. You omitted to send the fee.

Little Elsie (aged eight years).—Very good.

J.F.—Adjudication, you win. P.O. order to hand; thanks.—'Cheltenham Examiner.'

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Tyro—In No. 750, the play is as follows:

White.	Black.
1. Kt—R 3	1. K—Kt 5
2. Q—B 4 ch	2. K x Kt
3. Q mates	1. K—K 5
2. Kt—B 6 ch	2. K moves
3. Q mates at B 4, B 2 or Kt 5.	

In No. 757—

White.	Black.
1. Q—B sq	1. P—Q 3
2. Q—B 2	2. K moves
3. Q—B 3 mate	2. P moves
1. Kt—B 5 mate	1. P—Q 4
2. Kt—B 2	2. P moves.
3. Q—B 5 mate, &c.	

Taking the other key we have—

White.	Black.
1. Q—Kt 3	1. P—Q 3
2. Q—B 2	1. P—Q 4
2. K—K 6!	1. K—K 4
2. Q—B 3 ch, etc.	

It is very curious that the double solution should have been overlooked.

Advertisements.

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

HAS BEEN IN USE FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.



CURES

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, SUMMER COMPLAINT, SEA SICKNESS, ETC.

FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

A LITTLE GIRL ALMOST DEAD.

Morrisburg, Ont.,
Feb. 13th, 1901.

Messrs. The T. Milburn Co., Limited,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—My little girl was almost dead with summer complaint. I tried numerous remedies for her, but they did no good. A friend recommended Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, so I procured a bottle, and by the time she had taken three doses it began to help her and two bottles effected a complete cure. I owe her life to your excellent remedy.

MRS. EMERSON BARKLEY.

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FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

A LITTLE BOY'S LIFE SAVED.

Seagrave, Ont.,
Jan. 2nd, 1901.

Messrs. The T. Milburn Co., Limited,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—My little boy was very bad with diarrhœa. He passed nothing but blood. I tried everything, but could get nothing to do him any good until I got a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. A few doses made a complete cure, and I have more faith in your remedy for diarrhœa than any other preparation on earth and always keep it in the house.

MRS. THOMAS LAMB.

GAME NO. 718.

The fifth game between Tchigorin and Lasker.

White, E. Lasker.	Black, M. Tchigorin.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 K Kt—B 3	3 P—K Kt 4
4 P—K R 4	4 P—Kt 5
5 Kt—K 5	5 Kt—K B 3
6 B—B 4	6 P—Q 4
7 P x P	7 B—Q 3
8 Castles	8 B x Kt
9 R—K 1	9 Q—K 2
10 P—B 3	10 P—B 6
11 P—Q 4	11 Kt—K 5
12 R x Kt	12 B—R 7, ch
13 K x B	13 Q x R
14 P—Kt 3	14 Castles
15 B—B 4	15 Q—Kt 3 (a)
16 Kt—R 3 (b)	16 P—Q B 3
17 Kt—B 2 (ch)	17 Px P
18 B x P	18 Kt—B 3
19 B—B 4	19 B—B 4
20 Kt—K 3	20 K R—K 1
21 K—Kt 1 (d)	21 Q R—Q1
22 Q—Kt 3 (e)	22 B—Q 6
23 P—R 5	23 Q x P (f)
24 B x B	2b R x Kt
25 B x R	25 Q—R 6
26 Q—B 2	26 Q x P, ch
27 K—B1	27 Q—R 6, ch
28 K—K 1	28 P—Kt 6
29 B—B 1	29 P—Kt 7
30 Q—B 2	30 K—R 1
31 B x P	31 P x B
32 Q—B 6 ch	32 K—Kt 1
33 Q—Kt 5, ch	33 K—B 1
34 K—B 2	34 R—Q 3
35 Q—Q B 5	35 Q—R 7
36 R—K Kt 1	36 P—Kt 3
37 Q—K Kt 5	37 R—Kt 3
38R x P	38 Q—R 3
39 R—Kt 1	39 Q—K 5
40 Q—B 4	Drawn game.

(a) In the fourth game given last week, Black played 15..R to K 1, and obtained a good game. This variation is probably harmless in its change, as the Q retires here in several instances in certain modes of the attack, though at a later period.

(b) It has been found that K 3 is a good place for this Kt in several variations, and it has reached that square by way of Q 2 and K B 1. It can now land there by way of Q B 2. In either case Q B 4 is open to it after the removal of the B, and the option of K 5 in this latter case.

(c) He could play P x P and obtain the same position.

(d) A refined kind of move having an attacking idea, though Kt x B would have been quite as serviceable. Its main object is to prevent the danger of the check by the Black R at the seventh square, and also a check of Q on taking the R P when it advances.

(e) Threatening to win the K B P, but the consequent exchanges would leave White's attack too much weakened.

(f) Very deep is all this on both sides. This move gives up a piece for a sharp attack. He could have quietly played 23.. Q—K 5; 24 B—Q 5, R x B; 25 Q x R; Q x Q; 26 Kt x Q, R—K 7; and the forces are equal, but Black's attack is superior, for White cannot defend by any move of R, nor by Kt—K 3.—Leed's 'Mercury.'

GAME NO. 719.

The sixth and last game in the series.

Rice Gambit.

Play the first fourteen moves on each side as in the previous game.

E. Lasker.	M. Tchigorin.
15 B—B 4	15 R—K 1
16 Kt—R 3	16 B—B 4
17 Q—Q 2	17 Kt—Q 2
18 B—B 1	18 B—Kt 3
19 Kt—Kt 5	19 P—Q B 3
20 P x P	20 P x P
21 Kt—B 7	21 Q R—B 1
22 Kt x R	22 R x Kt
23 K—Kt 1	23 Drawn game.

Black has returned the gain of the exchange; and this being the last game of the series, he is content to leave matters as they stand; having secured the object of proving the best for the defence, he desires not to risk further. The Manhattan tournament strengthens the correctness of the result; but the play by correspondence between strong players, as in the tournament now in progress, in conection with the 'Monde Illustre,' will be of greater value still.

Lasker has stated that he considers the Rice Gambit stronger for White than the Allgaier.

GAME NO. 720.

From the Dutch Tourney.

(Giuoco Piano.)

The Rev. J. De Soyres vs. J. F. S. Esser.

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4
4 P—B 3	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles.	5 Castles.
6 P—Q 4	6 P x P
7 P x P	7 B—Kt 3
8 P—Q 5	8 Kt—K 2
9 P—Q 6	9 P x P
10 Kt—B 3	10 B—B 2
11 B—K Kt 5	11 Kt—Kt 3
12 Kt—Q 5	12 Kt—K 4
13 B—Kt 3	13 K—R 1
14 Kt x Kt (K 5)	14 P x Kt
15 Q—B 3	15 B—Q 3
16 B x Kt	16 P x B
17 Kt x P	17 B—K 2
18 Kt x R P	18 K x Kt
19 Q—R 5 ch	19 K—Kt 1
20 Q R—Q 1	20 B—R 5
21 R—Q 3	21 P—Q 3
22 P—B 4	22 B—K 3
23 B x B	23 P x B
24 R—K R 3	24 Q—B 3
25 R x B	25 R—B 2
26 R—Kt 4 ch	26 K—B 1
27 R—Kt 6	27 Q—Q 1
28 R x P	28 R x P
29 —R x R ch	29 P x R
30 Q—B 5 ch	30 Resigns.

5..Castles is a theoretical oversight, after which the attack becomes too powerful. White played with good judgment in blocking the position with 9 P—Q 6, the key of the attack. 13 B—Kt 3 was needless, 13 Kt x Kt followed by 14..Q—B 3, could have been played. Black could have played better with 19..K—Kt 2; 20 Q x K P ch, B—B 3, with same chances of defending himself. As played, the game was hopeless, and White could have won quicker with 22 Q—Kt 6 ch, K—R 1; 23 Q—R 6 ch, K—Kt 1; 24 R x P, etc.

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Kidney-Wort Tablets cure all forms of kidney disease. They are free from that deadly poison, alcohol. Their fame for prompt cures has spread over the entire Dominion. They are freely prescribed by our ablest medical men, who recognize their medicinal virtues. They are guaranteed by all Druggists. Price 50 cents a bottle, or six bottles for $2.50.

Home Department.

An Old-fashioned Woman.

No clever, brilliant thinker she,
With college record and degree,
She has not known the paths of fame,
The world has never heard her name,
She walks in old, long-trodden ways,
The valleys of the yesterdays.

Home is her kingdom, love her dower—
She seeks no other wand of power
To make home sweet, bring heaven near,
To win a smile and wipe a tear,
And do her duty day by day
In her own quiet place and way.

Around her childish hearts are twined,
As round some reverent saint enshrined,
And following hers the childish feet
Are led to ideals true and sweet,
And find all purity and good
In her divinest motherhood.

She keeps her faith unshadowed still—
God rules the world in good and ill;
Men in her creed are brave and true,
And women pure as pearls of dew,
And life for her is high and grand,
By work and glad endeavor spanned.

This sad old earth's a brighter place
All for the sunshine of her face;
Her very smile a blessing throws,
And hearts are happier where she goes.
A gentle, clear-eyed messenger,
To whisper love—thank God for her!
—L. M. Montgomery, in 'Exchange.'

[For the 'Witness.'

Three Chapters From a Life.

(By Dee.)

CHAPTER FIRST.

Helen Congreve sat in her pretty boudoir musing, an expression of doubt and perplexity overspreading her features, and for the moment chasing away the smiles and dimples that usually made her beautiful face still more attractive.

'It is all a mistake. He is an enthusiast, an impracticable enthusiast. All the church members I know do exactly as I am doing, and they cannot all be wrong.'

'But suppose they are all wrong, and he right, what then?' a voice whispered with such startling distinctness that she turned her head quickly to see who had replied to her secret thoughts. But she was alone. So rising with a smile, she determined to shake off the weight that was oppressing her spirits, and taking the zest out of all the gayeties in which she had heretofore shone. For Helen Congreve was young, beautiful, the only child of parents who doated on her, and whose ample wealth enabled them to gratify her every wish.

They were church members, and at a suitable age, she too took upon herself the solemn confirmation vow—all her set did—and then when the time came, made her debut with great eclat as became her wealth and beauty.

But a disturbing element had lately come into her life. The clergyman that had so long ministered in St. Luke's was suddenly removed by death, and his place supplied by one wholly unlike. The one all consuming thought of his heart was 'Woe be to me if I preach not the Gospel.'

Helen listened at first with admiration, and then with uneasiness. And when a confirmation class was formed, and the invitation to join it extended to all the young people, whether confirmed or not, she made one of the number.

Lovingly, earnestly, Mr. Rogers sought to impress them with a sense of the solemnity of the vows many of them were so soon to register in the presence of God and the Church.

To Helen, as to many others, these solemn vows had been a mere form; of their import she knew nothing and thought less.

But when Mr. Rogers showed that 'renouncing the devil and all his works, the pomp and vanity of this world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh,' meant a transfigured life; a constant warfare, not slothful ease; self-denial, not self-indulgence; a new creature to whom all things would become new; when he showed the reasonableness of this life, that being redeemed with the precious blood of Christ nothing less than this transfigured life could be worth calling 'Christian,' could be worthy or reasonable beings to offer to that God who 'so loved the world that he gave his Son to die for it: when he turned from this contemplation and pointed out the utter inconsistency of one taking these solemn vows then plunging into all the pleasures of the world, she was startled. Listening to this new presentation of the Christian life Helen felt that her profession was a hollow mockery. But could she make the sacrifice demanded?

It was morning with her; the day that stretched out before her vision seemed very fair, flooded with sunshine, the evening shadows very remote. Earth's loud voices were calling her to drink deeply of the full cup of pleasures that was held to her lips. One of her many friends—and at thought of him a warmer tint mantled her cheek—she well knew would call such a life as Mr. Rogers pictured an enthusiast's dream, fit only for some cloistered saint, utterly impracticable for one born to shine in the world of wealth and beauty.

But this spoiled child of the world could not so easily down the tumult within.

The Spirit's gentle pleadings would intrude, and she felt that the voice must be silenced, or she must turn her back on all that heretofore she had prized. 'Oh!' she sighed, 'for some one who has been situated as I am to help me now! But my mother, my friends cannot all be wrong.'

Then Helen resolved to absent herself from the class, and throw herself with more ardor into the vortex of pleasure that was luring her on.

A function of unusual splendor was soon to take place, and amid the preparations for it, Helen felt the world's peace stealing back to her soul, and the unrest of the last few months passing away.

CHAPTER SECOND.

A morning in early June, all glorious as only a June morning can be, awoke upon the quiet New England village of S—— arousing it to unusual bustle and expectation. For the beautiful daughter of the wealthy Mr. Congreve was that day to be married in the little church where so many of her people had been christened and married, and through whose doors so many of them had been carried to their last resting place in 'God's Acre' near by. The large colonial house with its massive pillars and broad verandas, the home of the Congreves for many generations, was filled with guests, and many more were arriving in the early train; for Helen and Edward Douglas were popular young people in the gay world of fashion in which they moved.

At length the solemn service was over, the words pronounced that bound them together 'for better or for worse'; and amid smiles and tears and showers of rice they bade adieu to the old life, the new—to begin with a year's travel—stretching before them in a long vista of unbroken happiness.

CHAPTER THIRD.

In one of the wards of a large hospital in a western city, a woman lay apparently dying. The restless, wistful look in her eyes as they followed the movements of the nurse who waited on her bespoke a heart ill at ease. Traces of beauty that neither sorrow nor disease could wholly efface still lingered in her features rendering more pathetic her evidently forlorn condition.

A stranger in the city, she had been taken to the hospital, suffering from typhoid by a man who claimed to be her husband who, after paying in advance for her care in a private ward, left, to return, he said, in a few days. That was eight weeks previously, and, although the disease was checked the patient seemed to have no strength to rally, no desire to recover. Once only had she asked for her husband, then learning that he had neither returned to enquire for her nor written she alluded to him no more.

But to-day that appealing look moved the heart of the sympathetic nurse, accustomed to witness so much sorrow and suffering, as nothing else had done. Bending over the sick woman she asked:

'Mrs. Douglas, can I do anything for you?' in tones so tender that her reserve was broken, and a flood of tears relieved the tension.

'Nurse, were there no hereafter, I would gladly close my eyes to earth for the peaceful slumber of the grave; but I am afraid to go out into the awful darkness alone. Hush! do not speak. Let me tell you something of my life, then you may understand why I shudder at the thought of death.

'There was a time when my heart was strangely moved, when the faithful teaching and preaching of a clergyman almost won me from the world. But the fascinations were too strong for me, especially when forsaking it meant the giving up of one dearer to me than life itself. So I deliberately absented myself from Mr. Rogers's services, and soon the grieved Spirit left me to myself. Shortly after I was married to the man for whom I was willing to peril even my soul. And life seemed all so glad, and the evil day so far off.

'I was not quite twenty then. I am just five and thirty now. The baby that came to fill my heart lies in an English village churchyard. It is a sweet spot, spot ——. My parents died shortly after my marriage, following each other in quick succession to the grave.

'I was their only child, and all their wealth was mine. It is all gone now but a few hundred dollars a year that I could not alienate. I have never had a settled home since that bright June day that I bade 'good-bye' to my New England home, my birthplace, as it had been my father's and grandfather's. Nurse, I am young yet, but I could gladly lie beside them in that quiet graveyard were it not for the awful hereafter.'

'You spoke of Mr. Rogers. Do you know where he is?'

'No, he had a church in Boston, where we lived the greater part of the year.'

'There is a Mr. Rogers here who came recently from Boston giving up a large fashionable church there to labor in the worst part of this city.'

''O nurse, it must be the same. Could I see him.'

'Yes, I am sure he will come; rest now and I will send for him.'

Helen Douglas and her former pastor met; with what feelings it would be vain to describe. As he listened to the story of her life—in telling which she vainly strove to screen her unworthy husband from blame who, after squandering her fortune, had basely forsaken her in a strange city—indignation and pity strove for the mastery.

But a deeper pity even for her soul, filled his heart as with loving words from Holy Writ he sought to bring her to Christ for pardon and peace. And, O the joy! when the weary sin-crushed soul was able to grasp the blessed truth that Christ Jesus the Lord had died for sinners, therefore for her.

And now, this burden of sin lifted from her, the ebbing of life was checked, and strength slowly but surely returned.

When Helen Douglas left the hospital she entered on a new career. First, she sought her husband to win him to a better life; and then devoted herself to working among the pariahs of the city, many of whom she was the means of rescuing from a life of despair to one of peace, and who would shine as stars in her crown for ever and ever.

Home Thoughts.

'Then welcome each rebuff
That turns earth's smoothness rough,
Each sting that bids nor sit nor stand but
—go!
Be our joys three parts pain!
Strive, and hold cheap the strain;
Learn, nor account the pang;
Dare, never grudge the throe!'
—Robert Browning.

DON'T BE A 'MARTYR.'

A large number of women worry themselves into exhaustion while accomplishing a particular task.

It isn't the work that taxes their nerves and plays havoc with their endurance. What makes for the wreckage of their mental and physical condition is their everlasting fret and worry while they work.

Some women do not like the work in which they are engaged, and they allow this aversion to prey upon their nerves.

They could not take a quicker way to make themselves incompetent to do the work they like. They inevitably lower themselves below even the work they are doing.

When necessity of self-support forces a woman to engage in an occupation that is entirely uncongenial with her taste and inferior to her abilities, she deserves sympathy. She needs plenty of sympathy. But she doesn't want or need the kind that is officious or patronizing. Genial friendship and words of encouragement, quite apart from commiseration, give hopes of a better opportunity to the woman who is at variance with and is superior to her job.

The woman who is as brave as she must efforts in improving her industrial position. She should do what she considers inferior work 'absolutely well.' She can do this if she is capable of doing a better kind of work.

While she is doing the inferior kind of work well, she should practice patience, which, when used in this respect, is a means of self-preservation.

The woman who is as brave as he must be in order to make a genuine success of self-support, comes into the control of her patience and its application. She learns, through experience, that the calm look ahead, while calmly doing her best at the inferior kind of work, is emphatically necessary in order to climb out of the rut.

Whatever kind of work the woman does, she should hold the lead. When she worries and frets over it, the work gets the best of the bargain; it subjugates her. This condition is the tocsin of nervous exhaustion, which means a further residence in the rut.

It isn't easy to be patient with the inferior kind of work. It is bitterly hard to calmly hold the mastership. But it is the inexorable requirement in getting out of the rut.

You see, the woman who worries her nerves while accomplishing her work isn't desirable help Employers don't want men or women who look and act as if their jobs were a species of penance.

That old, old story, business is business,' should be the first lesson that a woman learns when she fares forth in search of self-support. It's a cold lesson sure enough. But if the woman doesn't learn it early in the game she will wobble in her efforts as miserably as does the person who tries to tell what a book means after having read but its last chapeter.

The woman who learns this lesson knows that eagerness to do work well isn't the same thing as fretting over it. She knows that tense application to a task isn't the same thing as worrying over it. She knows that tense application, together with eagerness to do the task well, will not wear her out as speedily and fatally as nagging at herself and fretting at her toil, which, after all, is only a roundabout way of saying 'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might.'

OLD-FASHIONED AUNT.

She is a dear, from the parting in her smooth, glossy hair down to the No. 8 common-sense boots she wears on her No. 4 feet.

She is always willing to do what is asked of her, and she has a most acute sense of discovering when she is in danger of becoming de trop. At such times she has a wonderful and awe-inspiring trick of making away with herself in a manner that is little short of the doings of spirits.

If anyone has to be left out of the pleasure party it is always 'auntie dear.' (She always becomes very dear when we are about to make a request of her.) And she gives up all idea of going on the jaunt and does it in such a pleasant and wholesouled way that she almost gives us the impression that being left at home was exactly what she was pining for, but did not quite see how to bring about the proposition.

If there is any mending to be done or small task to be finished at the last moment, auntie is the one to come forth and volunteer her services, being a close second in that respect to grandma.

Aside from her useful propensities, auntie is every bit as good as a story book to the younger element of the household, and entertains them by the hour with the most wonderful tales. She also has a supply of stories for the girls who are just beginning to take an interest in the maids and men of romance. Of course, auntie has had numerous 'affairs' and 'chances,' all of which she has deemed advisable to pass by for some reason that she reveals to no one.—Chicago 'Journal.'

With the Children.

MOTHER'S LONELY BOY.

Mother! Your little boy comes again
So lonely for the love of yesterday!
Cuddle me down in your dear arms as then,
For I am tired of play!

Kiss, kiss mine eyelids down all tenderly,
Just as of old, that so to me may seem
All this world-weariness which mocks at me
Is but a dream, a dream!

Mother! I want to whisper in your ear
The same sweet prayer your own lips taught to me
Long, long ago, for surely God will hear
A child so near to thee!

Mother! Your little boy has wandered far
Adown the years—but still a little child,
I want to toddle back home where you are,
And see you as you smiled

Upon me last, and dying, gave me to
The gentle Mother Nature's care and keep.
I am so tired dear, and I want you
To rock me back to sleep!
—Laurence Curran Hodgson in St. Paul 'Dispatch.'

THE IMPROVED BABY.

The chief experts in child study and infant psychology are men. The amount of valuable advice and directions given to mothers is surprising. Whenever there is a Congress of Mothers, Dr. Granville Stanley Hall and Dr. Hamilton Wright Mabie are sure to unload stores of mother lore upon their listeners. Such is the unfailing wisdom of men. The infants of to-day must be old before their time. Much is expected of babes to whose welfare so many great minds are contributing.

Dr. H. C. Carpenter lectured at a meeting of Philadelphia mothers the other day. He told them 'How to Take Care of the Baby,' and he showed that usually the baby is far from well taken care of. Mothers are not serious enough:

"Don't play with the baby." Nothing could be more injurious to the infant's nervous system than to excite it with the customary entertainments with which fond mothers and admiring friends bore the helpless victim. It is a common error to imagine that because the child responds with a wonder-look, a laugh, or even a shriek of apparent delight, that it is being amused. Quite the contrary—it is not only being plagued, but is sustaining, in nine cases out of ten, an irreparable injury.'

Why are there not more Shakespeares, Bacons, Mabies and Carpenters? Because most babies are irreparably injured. Baby's intellectuals are not properly and systematically developed. He may seem to be enjoying himself when he coos and crows and shrieks with apparent delight, but he is not. He is pained. In isolation and aloofness he is trying to study his surroundings and the psychology of his nurse and relations. They will not let him think. They interfere with the growth of his mental processes. They turn him away from his lofty cogitations by their impertinent and trivial endearments. They warp his nature from its solemn bent. They kill his mind. Let him grow and meditate. He has the floor. Give him the opportunity to develop himself.

'Don't talk baby talk,' says Dr. Carpenter. Certainly not. Why should a baby understand broken, any better than whole English? Why will mothers use that strange nursery Chinook, 'Did um shakum dady' and so on? The man's vocabulary is shrunken on account of this habit. His bump of language is flattened. Long words for little ones; that awakes them. 'John Henry, my valued progeny, I shall discourse to you for a few moments on the subject of the conservation of energy.' 'Martha Ann, let me dissuade you from your fruitless conation to ingurgitate your rattle. The impenetrability of matter is one of the earliest subjects which should engage your attention.'

'One should avoid telling young children such exciting stories as "Jack the Giant Killer."' Explain, if you choose, that it is absurd to suppose that Jack or anybody else would kill giants. Giants get large salaries. They are too valuable to kill Don't tell stories of any kind. Read the 'Gazetteer' to baby. It will calm his nervous system and give him much statistical and geographical information.—N. Y. 'Sun.'

That there has been a great advance in the knowledge of how to make and keep the little ones healthy in mind and body is beyond question and every mother is eager to take advantage of every bit of such knowledge for the sake of her own children. There are also, unfortunately, those who lack the common sense which keeps them within practical bounds, and the above article from the New York 'Sun' will prove amusing to many. That there is nothing like 'mothering' for babies has been proved by the experience of the New York institutions when it was found impossible to make the babies thrive until a plan had been hit upon for putting them out two weeks at a time with good simple motherly women who gave them the cuddling and petting they craved and brought back fat and jolly babies instead of the puny and fretful ones they took out.

Household Hints.

HOW TO TEST EGGS.

'There are many ways to test eggs,' said a local grocer the other day, 'but the one I have found best is as follows: Immerse the egg in water; if fresh it will sink and lie horizontally on the bottom of the vessel; when from three to five days old it will rest at a slight angle—the large end uppermost; if eight days old it will assume an angle of about sixty degrees; if three weeks old, about 70 degrees, and after four weeks it will stand upright on its small end. If bad, it will float.'

SETTING COLORS IN WASH GOODS.

Alum in the rinsing water will keep green from fading. Linen suits and shirt-waists should be washed in hay water (made by pouring boiling water over hay), and they will keep their color for a long time. One ounce of sugar of lead dissolved in a pailful of water will set any color, and is especially good for blue prints. Soak the goods for two or three hours, and let dry in the shade before washing with soap and water. Do not try to boil tinted or figured goods, and do not use washing soda or strong suds when washing them. If they are much soiled, a handful of salt thrown in the water will set the colors. Use warm or nearly cold water in which to soak these things. It is much better than hot water, and the dirt loosens quite as readily. Use ox-gall for setting the color in grey or brown goods, and vinegar in place of salt to set the colors in black, purple and heliotrope.

The neatest, cleanest and most convenient receptacles for supplies of almost any kind, cereals, rice, coffee, tea, sugar, etc., are common glass fruit jars with screw tops. Ants and beetles will shun a pantry where this system is followed, and it has the special advantage of keeping the cook or the housekeeper informed concerning her stock, the transparent jars showing at a glance exactly how much of each article is at hand.

We are accustomed to freshen salads and other vegetables by soaking in cold water, but not everyone knows that most fruits are vastly improved by being treated in the same manner. Pears, peaches, and like thin-skinned fruits, likewise berries, should never be soaked, but plums, melons, bananas, and even grapes benefit by the process. Tomatoes and cucumbers are made over, so to speak.

Popovers are a delicious form of hot-bread, and, being light, they are especially appropriate for warm weather. Mix in a bowl one cup of milk, one cup of sifted flour, one unbeaten egg, and a little salt. Whip the mixture with a large egg beater until it is as smooth as cream and full of little bubbles. Meanwhile, the popover pan, which is a set of deep iron cups, has been placed in the oven to get very hot. When the batter is ready, put two tablespoonfuls in each cup, and bake for half an hour in a quick oven. They should puff over the edge of the cups. 'Good Housekeeping' suggests substituting the recipe for popovers for Yorkshire pudding, which time honored compound is really rather soggy and unwholesome, after all. Half an hour before the roast of beef is done, mix the popovers and set the pan under the grating which holds the beef. If this cannot be done in the ordinary roasting pan, lift the roast to a grating, which place on the shelf above the pan containing the popovers. The drippings from the roast will fall on the popovers as they bake. Arrange them around the roast when it is brought to the table.

Selected Recipes.

Here is a preserve which has come down from a grandmother's scrapbook. Small yellow tomatoes are peeled by plunging into hot water in a wire basket. Allow a pound of sugar to each pound of tomatoes, and when six or eight pounds of the vegetables are used, have about a pound of dry candied ginger and four lemons. Boil the lemons in water for fifteen minutes and slice. Cut the ginger into little scraps. Mix the sugar with the tomatoes and simmer for an hour. Stir in the lemons and the ginger, and boil for another hour. Put away in glasses covered with white paper dipped in white of egg, or with melted paraffine.

Baked pears with rich cream as a late summer dessert should not be slighted. Select rather hard fruit, core without peeling, and fill the cavities with currant jelly. A few chopped nuts are also very nice with the jelly. Place in a deep dish or a casserole, sugar generously, and pour in a cupful of hot water. Bake slowly until quite tender, basting frequently. Serve with sweetened cream.

Spiced Grapes.—These are most delicious with cold meats. Press the skins from the grapes and put the pulp through the colander; add the skins and weigh. To every seven pounds of grapes add one cup of vinegar, two ounces of powdered cinnamon, one ounce powdered cloves and three and a half pounds of sugar. Boil an hour and a half, till thick, and then bottle. Small damson plums are very nice prepared in this way.

Here are directions for preserving peaches as done fifty or more years ago. No improvement has been made on this old-fashioned method of preserving the fruit. Weigh a pound of sugar to a pound of peaches. After brushing the fuzz thoroughly from the peaches put them in a preserving kettle; and turn on enough boiling water just to cover them, and lift them out carefully with a skimmer and lay them on a big platter to cool. Then peel them with your fingers to keep them in shape. Leave a little of the water in which the peaches were boiled in the kettle, add the sugar and let it boil slowly till it becomes a thick syrup. Skim it free of all scum that comes to the surface so the syrup is perfectly clear. When the syrup is quite thick put in a few peaches at a time, so as not to crowd them; let them cook slowly till they may easily be pierced with a broom splint; then lay them on a dish to cool. When all are done and quite cool lay them in a big jar or on small glass jars; let the syrup boil about three-quarters of an hour longer, then strain it over the peaches in the jars and seal them.

This recipe for old-fashioned peach cobbler is given by request: Make a rich pastry or puff paste and line a deep porcelain dish. Fill with peeled and halved peaches, sweetened and slightly stewed, if desired. With ripe peaches, however, this is hardly desirable. Drop in three or four cracked peach pits. Cover with paste and bake in a quick oven. When done break the top crust lightly with a fork and mix with the peaches. Sprinkle powdered sugar over the top and serve with rich cream.

Advertisements.

MAKE BABY FEEL GOOD.

A baby's temper depends upon how he feels. If ailing he will be cross, worry the mother and annoy everybody in the house; if feeling well he will be bright, active and happy. It is easy to keep your baby feeling good by profiting by the experience of mothers who give their little ones Baby's Own Tablets. One of these mothers, Mrs. C. W. Shore, Castleton, Ont., says: 'Our child, eight months old, has always been troubled with indigestion. We had medicine from two doctors and tried other remedies without benefit. I then sent for a box of Baby's Own Tablets and found them just what was required. The child is now all right and is doing well.'

Indigestion, colic, constipation, diarrhoea, simple fevers, in fact all the minor ailments of little ones are cured by Baby's Own Tablets. They always do good and cannot possibly do harm, and may be given to the youngest infant with perfect safety. Sold by druggists or direct by mail, at 25c a box, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

Advertisements.



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S. J. TOWNSHEND, Sole Proprietor of the Business of the late J. E. Townshend, has removed to 2504 St. Catherine St., corner Crescent, where he will Manufacture, Renovate and Repair Spring Beds and Bedding of every description at short notice. Lowest Prices. Work guaranteed. Tel. Up. 2665.

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"'Housekeeper' wishes to know the best soap for washing linen and white things generally. You could not have asked me an easier question, 'Housekeeper,' for I can say unhesitatingly that the very greatest satisfaction can be got out of Sunlight Soap in this respect. It makes and keeps all cottons and linens a beautiful white color, with a remarkably small amount of labor. Follow the directions printed on every package."
"*Domestic Science,*" *The Ladies' Gazette*

SUNLIGHT SOAP

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR.

Sunlight Soap Washes the Clothes White and won't Hurt the Hands.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO. 20a

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

LOCAL OPTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Leaving out the states which enjoy prohibition by state law, i. e., Maine, Kansas, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Vermont, the following list shows the extent to which prohibition has been adopted in states through local option:

Alabama—In fifty out of sixty-six counties.

Arkansas—In fifty out of seventy-five counties.

California—In a hundred and seventy-five cities and towns.

Colorado—In fifty cities and towns.

Connecticut—In seventy-five out of a hundred and twenty-five towns.

Delaware—In fully half of the state.

Florida—In thirty out of forty-five towns.

Georgia—The whole of the state except four cities.

Illinois—In six hundred and fifty cities and towns.

Indiana—In a hundred and forty towns.

Iowa—The whole of the state except twenty-three cities.

Kentucky—In ninety out of a hundred and nineteen counties.

Louisiana—In twenty out of fifty-nine counties.

Maryland—In fifteen out of twenty-four counties.

Massachusetts—In two hundred and sixty-three out of three hundred and fifty-three cities and towns.

Michigan—In four hundred cities and towns.

Minnesota—In four hundred cities and towns.

Mississippi—In seventy-one out of seventy-five counties.

Missouri—In eighty-four out of a hundred and fifteen counties.

Montana—In a few counties.

Nebraska—In two hundred and fifty cities and towns.

New Jersey—In two hundred cities and towns.

New York—In seven hundred cities and towns.

North Carolina—In sixty out of ninety counties.

Ohio—In five hundred cities and towns.

Oregon—In the great Indian reservations.

Pennsylvania—In six hundred cities and towns and twenty counties.

Rhode Island—In twenty cities and towns.

South Carolina—The whole of the state except ten cities.

South Dakota—The whole of the state except a few cities.

Tennessee—In seventy out of ninety-six counties.

Texas—In a hundred and twenty out of two hundred and forty counties.

Virginia—In fifty-five out of a hundred and six counties.

Washington—In fifty towns and cities.

It is estimated that fully thirty million people are living in the United States under prohibition, either by state law or by local option.—'League Journal.'

The figures for the total number of saloons in the southern states as compared with New York, which are furnished by Secretary Alonzo E. Wilson, of the Prohibition state committee, tell well the story of progress. Fourteen southern states, with a combined population of about 20,400,000, have 27,000 saloons, or about one for 750 inhabitants. New York, with a census population of 7,268,000, has 34,000 saloons, or one for 214 inhabitants.

The explanation of this progress in the South as given by the prohibitionist leaders is that the planters cannot avoid recognizing that the negroes become much more peaceable and much more easily controlled when they are kept away from liquor. Prohibition is such an unmistakable aid to law and order that in several states hopes are good for the passage of state prohibition laws.—'Record-Herald,' Chicago.

A VACATION TERM FOR BIBLICAL STUDY.

A vacation term for Biblical study for women was held this summer at Cambridge, from July 25 to Aug. 15. The kindness of the Newnham College authorities opened the old Hall for the reception of students, and the dining-hall of Sidgwick Hall for divinity lectures given by expert authorities from both universities. Over a hundred and fifty students, whose ages ranged from twenty to sixty, attended the whole or part of the course. Besides the students housed at Newnham Old Hall, some preferred Cambridge lodgings, and others accepted the hospitality of Girton. Nine courses of four lectures, to each of which was attached a 'conversation class,' where the students could state difficulties and ask for solutions, were given by the following experts and professors:—Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Swete, Barnes, Kennett, Barkitt, Stanton, Burney, Beet, Rashdall; and single lectures by Messrs. Naville, Gwatkin, Johns, Mrs. Lewis, etc. All students, whether boarding at Newnham or not, were made free of the beautiful Newnham grounds, and might read in the pleasant reading-room, supplied by the kindness of the lecturers and other friends with the theological and critical books dealing with the chosen subjects. It is hoped that such another vacation term for Biblical study may next year be held at Oxford.—'British Weekly.'

PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

A curious feature of the struggle of passive resisters is the ultra-official and personal attitude that is assumed by many of the overseers and their assistants. They do not seem to be capable of carrying out their unpleasant work simply as instruments of the official machine, but must needs introduce their individual opinions and feelings into the dispute. At Shepton Mallet, in Somerset, four resisters were allowed to pay the portion of the rate to which they raised no objection, whereupon the overseers, who were all Churchmen, paid the remainder to save trouble. It is rumored that something of this sort may take place upon a larger scale in certain northern towns. In these places the amount of the rate to be resisted will be very small, and it is said that the overseers intend to accept part payment and take no further proceedings. In course of time passive resistance will make it impossible to collect a sectarian rate anywhere, and it is one of the first signs of victory that in some towns the impossibility or at all events the extreme undesirability of it has already been acknowledged. Taking the country throughout we are, however, far from having reached that stage. For the most part the overseers are adopting the opposite policy of exacting the uttermost farthing. Two additional cases of passive resistance came before the magistrate at Sheffield on Friday, and although part payment had been accepted previously it was in these two cases refused. The senior overseer gave the astonishing explanation that he had not accepted part payment because he had no sympathy with the movement of the resisters, or their mode of procedure. This good man appears to think that fair treatment is only for people who hold religious and political views with which he is able to sympathize. Passive resisters make no appeal to the personal preferences of the overseer. They ask to be allowed to pay what they are willing to pay. They make a very natural protest against police court proceedings and the distraint of their goods for a fictitious debt which they have repeatedly offered to discharge. The Sheffield overseer is reported to have added the remark, 'There must be a line drawn somewhere, or else there will be a lot of resisters troubling the court hereafter.' There certainly will, and nothing is more likely to stimulate the movement than these unnecessary acts of oppression.—'The British Weekly.'

MR. JOWETT ON PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

The Rev. J. H. Jowett has returned from his holiday in Switzerland, and preached to large and appreciative audiences at Carr's lane, Birmingham, both morning and evening last Sunday, says the 'British Weekly' of Aug. 27. His sermon in the evening—upon the gift of the Holy Ghost to the Gentiles, as described by Peter in Acts xi., 17; xv,, 8—gave him an opportunity for endorsing the passive resistance movement. He pointed out that the three main facts in Peter's narrative were (1) an experimental belief which led (2) to a complete cleansing of the whole being, and the presence of the fertilizing, energizing influence of the Holy Spirit, which was (3) bestowed on all who practiced this experimental belief. And yet in a doctrinal manual of the Church of England were to be found words to the following effect:—'The Holy Ghost does not make his home amongst any dissenting sect. A sham Church, which has broken away from the real Church, is called a sect, and the people of this sect are called dissenters. The Holy Ghost does not visit them except at rare intervals, and the people cannot be sure when he will come. But the Holy Ghost always abides in the Church.' Anyone who is sceptical that such statements are made should consult the book in question, which is called, 'A Book for the Children of God.' It was because statements such as these were made widely and publicly that many law-abiding citizens were constrained to passively resist the law. Mr. Jowett brought his sermon to a close with a powerful passage in which he described the small cobbler's shop in which John Angell James was brought to Christ, a man whose saintly life gave evidence that without ecclesiastical advantages the Holy Ghost can abide with each one who is faithful. His dust was deposited just six feet from where he was standing, and his spiritual influence had gone into every corner of the world, so that not a week passed but some stranger from a far-off land visited Carr's lane that he might say he had been in the same hallowed sanctuary. Was the Holy Ghost a stranger to John Angell James?

PRINCE BERNADOTTE'S FAMILY PRAYER.

At a recent International Fellowship meeting held in connection with the Centenary of the Sunday-school Union, at Exeter Hall, London, the Rev. F. B. Meyer said he wanted that there should be 'hands across the sea.' One of the most enthusiastic men he ever met on the continent of Europe was Prince Bernadotte—one of God's elect souls, a man of great manly beauty and strength and stature, who gave up his right of succession to the throne of Sweden for the love of one of the loveliest women that ever lived. Mr. Meyer wondered how he did it till he saw the lady; then he ceased to wonder. On one occasion when he stayed with the Prince in his beautiful palace, he said on Saturday evening: 'You will excuse the Princess and the children and myself to-morrow morning, and take your breakfast by yourself.' Mr. Meyer inquired the reason, and learned that they always breakfasted an hour earlier on Sunday mornings—not an hour later as in England—so that they might not miss the prayer-meeting before Sunday-school. Of course Mr. Meyer was there, and after the early breakfast they all started off with their Bibles to the meeting. Family prayers in the Prince's home were one of the most remarkable and beautiful functions he ever attended. First the Prince would read, then he would pray, and, being a stranger and a minsiter, Mr. Meyer would follow; then the Princess, and afterwards the Salvation Army cook would pray, and he (Mr. Meyer) did not know which was the better—her praying or her cooking. Then the butler, who was a good orthodox Lutheran, would follow suit, and then the footman. For a little time they would forget whether they were of high rank or low; distinctions were forgotten as they gathered round the throne of God. —'Christian Herald.'

DETERMINED MONKS.

EXPULSION RESISTED FOR OVER THREE HOURS.

The expulsion of the Redemptorist Fathers at the well-known watering-place of Les Sables d'Olonne (Vendée) was not accomplished without a very obstinate resistance on their part.

The force of gendarmes and soldiers sent against the monks barricaded the roads leading to the convent as early as 3.30 a.m. on Aug. 27, but not soon enough to prevent a number of women and children gaining access to the building, from which they shouted, 'Vivent les Peres' and sang hymns, while the fathers rang the convent bells.

When daylight came at 4.30 the troops were ordered to force an entrance, but it took nearly an hour to gain admission. During all that time cries and protests came from those within, while tiles and broken glass rained on the besiegers. A hosepipe was brought from the railway station, and a stream of water was directed from the garden wall on to the defenders. When at last the gendarmes made a passage into the garden they ejected nearly a hundred women and children, but the inner doors were also barricaded, and again the workmen had to be called in.

As the invaders advanced the monks retired, finally climbing through the trap-door on to the roof, and pulling up the ladder after them. At 7.40, more than three hours after the assault had commenced, the troops were face to face with the monks, but the fathers refused to come down. Then the hose was turned upon them, and eventually, seeing that further resistance was hopeless, they surrendered.—'Daily Mail.'

A SUMMER HOLIDAY SCHOOL.

(London 'Christian World.')

Our own early experiences of summer holiday schools were not encouraging. We have a very keen recollection of a certain dame's school which had but an uncertain attendance for ten months out of the year, but flourished considerably during the other two, from the simple fact that it was opened when they were closed. This school was held over our heads as a perennial threat when we were more than usually troublesome. On one occasion the experiment was tried, and well do we remember the old dame who ruled with a rod, and the one room with a four-post bedstead in the corner, covered with a resplendent patchwork counterpane. However, our stay was short, and the experiment was not repeated. With these memories in our minds, and anxious to see how far the modern holiday school had progressed, we made our way a few days since to Tavistock Place and knocked at the door of the Passmore Edwards Settlement.

It wanted yet half an hour to five o'clock, the time of the evening school, but already the gates were besieged by some boys evidently anxious for the opening. This looked hopeful; we certainly never besieged the gates of our school.

Entering, we were shown into the principal room of the Settlement, where sat Mr. Holland, the courteous master-in-charge, who allowed us to ply him with questions until the doors were opened. From him we gathered that there are two schools each day, at 11 and 5.30, the latter being considered the time of the evening when it is best to keep the children from the streets. Two different sets of children attend each school. The teaching staff is drawn mostly from kindergarten schools and secondary training colleges. As these teachers get longer holidays, they can better afford to give a month of their time than ordinary board-school teachers, who would have to sacrifice the whole of their holiday. All the teachers are experts in their own particular subject, and take that subject throughout, although they are allowed to vary the monotony by occasional changes with other teachers.

The children are selected from the sub-areas of the London Board, from both Board and Voluntary schools. Mrs. Humphry Ward, the chief mover in the scheme, has written a bright, breezy letter to children which is read in the various schools, and children get forms of application from the masters.

'Do you get many applications?' We asked. We were hardly prepared for the answer. 'Over seventeen hundred for six hundred places; but,' said Mr. Holland, 'we give the preference to those who are not going away.'

The school begins with a short devotional service, conducted on three days of the week by a clergyman and on the other two by a Nonconformist minister. A hymn is sung and the children repeat some of the Beatitudes and the Lord's Prayer; then follows a seven minutes' address, the whole occupying a quarter of an hour. There is no religious difficulty, the parents can withdraw their children if they choose, but out of 630 children only four were asked to be withdrawn, and three of these could not be found.

The school is divided into classes of about thirty-five children each, roughly corresponding with the standards, only letters are used instead of numbers to designate them. The two lowest classes are exclusively kindergarten. About eighty percent attend, which compares favorably with the day schools. No inducements are offered in the way of marks or prizes; the aim is rather to make the children happy than to trouble about the standard of work, though some excellent results are obtained.

All the expenses are met by voluntary contributions, and the total cost is something like £250 for the month. As this works out at two shillings a child per week, it cannot be considered excessive.

By the time we had got all this information it was five o'clock, and the children were mustering strong in the courtyard below. The clergyman had come, and we went out to see the opening service. There were about two hundred of them—a happy, expectant-looking crowd. 'God make my life a little light,' was the hymn. Then came 'Blessed are the meek,' 'Blessed are the pure in heart,' 'Blessed are the merciful,' then the Lord's Prayer and a simple talk just suited to the children. Then they dispersed, led by their teachers, some to the house, some to the beautiful garden behind, which the Duke of Bedford has placed at the disposal of the settlement.

We followed them into the garden. In one corner the nature class was gathered. None of your usual botany or natural history lessons, learnt from a book, and then stand up and answer. No; the children roamed over a piece of waste ground and found insects and grasses, and came and showed the teacher what they had discovered, and asked her questions; and then was the time of sowing the seed, and in fertile soil, too. Hard by, under a tarpaulin, a small crowd were busy at the sand-pit, and looked as happy as if they were at the seaside, whilst a few yards off a young lady led a group of rapt listeners with Alice into all the dreams of Wonderland. Another group was busy painting, brush work they called it. They were supposed to be copying nasturtium leaves. What though some of them did look more like green cart wheels with white spokes, the children were enjoying themselves immensely!

But perhaps the happiest of all was the soap bubble class. Around a bench, bending intently over basins of soapy water, knelt a dozen little ones with short clay pipes blowing bubbles. What were the precise lessons to be learnt we do not know, but there was not a more satisfied class in the school, nor a more industrious one.

But now the bell for changing classes rang, and the youngsters trooped back to the courtyard to be soon formed up for other delights. There was just time to go through the house itself, and see the boys at manual training, and the girls deep in the mysteries of raspberry buns, and a dozen fairies with long wands rehearsing a scene in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' and the drill and the dancing classes; while time would fail us to tell of basket-work and ambulance, nursing and clay-modelling. As a teacher put it, all play in the form of work rather than work in the form of play.

We went away with a new idea of holiday schools, and a rather different one from our impressions of early days. Holiday and school are two words that do not go well together in the mind of the ordinary boy, and any attempt to combine the two would seem as impossible as mixing oil and water. But Mrs. Humphry Ward and the Passmore Edwards Settlement have tried it, and we congratulate them on the result.

EDWARD E. CLEAL.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION IN PERU.

Let no one imagine that the South American republics are wholly dead to the supreme moral issues of our time. Peru is just now experiencing a notable moral awakening. It is a national revolt against drunkenness.

Intemperance on the part of high and low, rich and poor, was seen to have become the ruination of the people. Peru, it was found, was consuming more alcohol per capita than any other nation in the world. President Romana, surveying the condition of his people, took the alarm. He saw that something must be done; something radical and effective. Nor did he shrink from becoming a leader in a national reform movement. Following his lead the people in positions of authority began to take the pledge. The movement spread until the reform became national. The beneficial effects of the new sobriety presently became so marked that nobody could help observing it.

But more than this: President Romana was not slow to see that for the multitudes, moral influence must have the reinforcement of the civic protection. It would be, so he reasoned, a crime on the part of the government to leave the people at such a time as this, all exposed to the ruthless and organized forces of temptation on the part of numberless distilleries and liquor shops. Accordingly, the distilleries were seized and all saloons ordered closed.

Naturally the enforcement of the new régime occasioned some rioting, but the president appears to have proved himself equal to the emergency. If the government had a right to make this new law for the common welfare of the republic, it had a right, and it was its logical and clear duty, to enforce it, and this, if need be, by calling into requisition the entire military force.

The law went into effect last April. For the present, at any rate, the temperance movement is general, and the sweeping prohibition movement altogether radical and national.—'The Union Signal.'

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Earl of Derby has erected a church upon his Cheshire estates at Wildboarclough to commemorate the safe return of his son and heir from the Boer war.

Prince Henry, consort of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, has accepted the title of patron of the Dutch Y. M. C. A. Alliance, which has completed its fiftieth year.

Owing to the recent admission of a French lady to the Zoroastrian faith, a committee of Bombay Parsees has been appointed to consider whether the admission of non-Parsees to the Zoroastrian faith is advisable.

The death took place recently in Calcutta of the Rev. Kenneth Somerland Macdonald, D.D., one of the most well-known missionaries of the Free and U. F. Church of Scotland, and had labored for forty-one years in Bengal. He was in his seventy-second year.

In response to the Rev. Gregory Mantle's recent appeal for Pundita Ramabai's work two thousand pounds have been sent to her from friends in England, in one sum of a thousand pounds and two of five hundred pounds each. A further amount of nine hundred pounds in small subscriptions has been received at the office of the 'Christian' for the same work.

A gentleman in France has had half a million picture postcards printed, illustrating the evils of drunkenness. They have such titles as 'The Drunkard's Doom,' 'Death in the Bottle,' and 'The Drink Fiend,' and the author suggests that they might be posted to inebriates. It is said that two or three slander actions have been started by people who have received the cards.

A German missionary, named Homeyer, was recently robbed and maltreated by Chinese pirates. Twice before he has had similar experiences. Five years ago, he was set upon by robbers on the Persian mountains. He was attacked and severely beaten in China in 1898. On the second occasion the German Government took the case up, and obtained a considerable sum of money from the Chinese authorities by way of compensation, and also a promise that three tracts of land should be acquired, on which missionaries might at any time find sanctuary.

Out of 2,393 local branches of nine large trades unions in Great Britain, says the 'Christian,' with a membership of 352,816, no fewer than 1,716 branches meet in public houses, and of the Railway Servants' Union, with over 50,000 members, 73 percent do so. The determination of the secretary of the General Federation of Trades Unions, Mr. Isaac Mitchell, to induce the unions to sever entirely their connection with the drink shops, is a commendable one. Some of the large Friendly Societies have already moved in the matter, and the suspicious fact that in many cases the publicans provide the accommodation free of charge ought to be sufficient to convince the workman that it would be to his advantage to find other quarters.

On the unhealthy German coast of the great island of New Guinea the Rhenish Mission has been laboring since 1887. The labor cost many lives, and until recently it seemed to be fruitless. Now all at once the seed sown seems to be coming up. Mr. Bergmann, a missionary, writes that a man from Siar has said to him that the men had held an assembly, in which it had been determined to give up the heathen religion, and instead of it accept the Jesus 'whom the white missionaries preach.' Yes, they (the Siar men) would bring to him all such things, masks, etc., as appertain to the heathen cult, that he might burn them before the eyes of all. Similar resolutions, he said, had been passed in other villages. Some Siar men had, in the missionary's presence, and in the hearing of the natives, declared that all their former worship of spirits was bad, and that they would take Jesus instead.

An illuminating article recently appeared in the 'St. James's Gazette' upon the remarkable invasion of England by the expelled monks and nuns of France. Thirty years ago there were 299 monasteries and convents in England. This year there are 990, and the end is not yet, for a further number of monks are about to settle. The southern coast of England and the Isle of Wight particularly swarm with foreign monks and nuns. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark has recently opened up thirty-one new missions in South London, and in these he has placed the members of the expelled French congregations. This invasion has naturally increased the zeal of the Roman Catholics already at work in the country. Last year, the writer in the 'St. James's Gazette' says, forty-seven new convent schools were started, and these contain 3,455 pupils.

The Los von Rom (away from Rome) movement is still spreading in Bohemia and other provinces of Austria. During the first half of 1903 much progress is reported. In fourteen districts Protestant services have been established, where the people showed the warmest interest in the movement and flocked to the services. In addition to this, eight permanent preaching stations have been founded and supplied with young pastors from Germany. Two of these are self-supporting. Three new churches have been opened in districts where four years ago a Protestant could hardly be found. Over 34,000 persons are declared to have left Rome during the past four years. Of these some 24,000 have joined the Protestant confessions, and over 9,000 the Old Catholics. Thirty-seven churches, 13 chapels, and three smaller buildings have been built in Catholic districts, and in addition eight manses; also a large number of temporary preaching stations have been established, the services being well attended. Ninety young German pastors have crossed from Germany into Austria to assist.

MAURICE BEST CURED.

Dyspepsia Kept Him in Misery for Years—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him.

Indigestion and Dyspepsia have become such common complaints that most people accept their aches and pains as a matter of course. They do not stop to realize to what terrible suffering they lead unless promptly checked and cured. The story of Maurice Best, of Southern Harbor, Nfld., should be a warning to them.

'In 1892 I was attacked by Dyspepsia,' says Mr. Best. 'It gradually got worse, till I was in continual misery. Sometimes I would go off in a faint and for ten or fifteen minutes I would be more dead than alive.

'I took doctors' advice and prescriptions, but though they gave me a little help, they failed to cure me. Then I started to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and Dodd's Kidney Pills. The first two boxes gave me new life and a further use of them made me a new man.

'I confess I owe my life to Dodd's Kidney Pills and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.' Your case may not be as bad as that of Maurice Best. But if they saved his life how sure it is they will cure your aches, pains and discomforts.

Health and Vigor for Sickly Women.

By Supplying an Abundance of Rich, Red Life-sustaining and System building Blood,

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Thoroughly Cures the Ills Peculiar to Women.

The feminine organism is an intricate mass of delicate and sensitive nerves which require an enormous amount of pure, rich blood to nourish them and supply them with the vital force necessary to properly perform their functions.

When the blood is lacking in quantity or quality the nerve cells waste and shrivel up and by means of pain and irregularities make known their starved and depleted condition.

Unless the nervous system is put in proper condition all the medicine in the world will never cure the weakness and irregularities peculiar to women. Because Dr. Chase's Nerve Food contains the elements of nature which go to form new, rich blood and create new nerve force it is the most certain cure obtainable for such ailments.

When the nervous system becomes exhausted the whole body is more or less affected and the various organs fail to perform the duties devolving upon them. Digestion is impaired; there are feelings of discomfort in the stomach after meals, nervous, sick headaches, irritability, sleeplessness; spells of weakness and dizziness come over you; you feel disheartened, discouraged and despondent and fear prostration, paralysis or insanity.

But there is new hope for you in the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Not the false hope which is aroused by medicines composed of alcohol and other stimulants, but the hope which finds foundation in added flesh and tissue, in better appetite, more buoyant feelings and gradual disappearance of annoying symptoms.

As a blood-builder and nerve restorative Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is bound to benefit your whole system. By noting your increase in weight while using it you can prove this beyond a doubt.

Fifty cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Your gray hair shows you should use it—unless you like to look old!

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

The Boys' Page.

The Anagram Competition.

PRIZES

For the Best Anagram of Some Name or Phrase Connected With Canada or Great Britain.

OPEN TO ALL OVER FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

First prize, books to the value of $3.00, or $2.00 in money, awarded to Ethelwynne A. Williams, 93 Favard street, Montreal.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA—AND I, TOO, CAN FIND A HOME.

Second priez, books to the value of $2.00, or $1.00 in money, awarded to Helen Shireffs, Clarence, Ont.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA, HOME OF A CANDID NATION.

IRELAND.—REAL DIN.

This Dominion of Canada anagram was also made by the Rev. J. A. Lackey, of Portage du Fort.

Open to all Under Fifteen Years of Age.

First prize, books to the value of $2.00, or $1.00 in money, awarded to Archie McCrae.

THE GAMEY CASE.—HE MAY GET CASE.

Second prize, books to the value of $1.00, awarded to Ethel C. Longworth, care of J. A. Longworth, Esq., Charlottetown, P. E. I.

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.—WLM. LAID A-LOW GIANT TREES.

Of the many other anagrams sent in few had the touch of wit, the interest gained when the rearrangement of the letters reacts on the original as a comment, a sarcasm or a definition. In many cases it was, we think, the result of a misunderstanding, and we mean to give our readers another chance when they may equal the fine anagram which has won the highest prize in this competition.

Johnny's Stamp Act.

The old, soiled stamp book had been 'kicking around the house' for years, from one resting place to another, until at last it had found ownership and a safe place among Johnny's treasures.

The strange bits of colored paper had a fascination for Johnny. They were pasted in straight lines up and down the pages. The names of the countries the stamps of which had the page to themselves, was written in round, boyish writing, not by Johnny Kirtland, but by his uncle, Jim Caspar.

'Is the stamp book Uncle Jim's or mine?' That question would not 'down' in Johnny's troubled soul.

At every annual housecleaning, when secretaries, bookcases and bureau drawers were ransacked in the Kirtland household, the cry had been:

'This old book is no good! What's the use of saving it? Toss it into the waste paper box.'

Johnny had regularly interfered and saved it until his sister Mabel said:

'Well, take it clear out of sight and keep it if you want it.'

So among arrow heads, broken flutes, fishing lines, boxes of discarded paints, bags of marbles, watches that would not go, and a host of things too numerous to mention, Uncle Jim's old stamp book had honorable place for two years, until at last the stamp collecting craze reached Kimpton again. Then Johnny brought the book to light and studied it eagerly and often.

The more he studied it thesurer he became of its value and the more distinctly did the crowned heads and helmeted faces seem to be inquiring, 'Do we belong to you or your Uncle Jim?'

'I'll give you my nickel case watch for that stamp on the page marked Greece,' said Alec Norton, as the boys looked the book over. Alec pointed to a buff and brown stamp, whereon a winged helmeted head was surmounted by a Greek inscription. 'You can't cut it out. I'll soak it off. The old stamp book is no good. Look at mine!'

Alec displayed a beautiful leather bound, gilt-edged book, where rows of neatly kept stamps added beauty to the tinted pages.

'I hardly like to cut it out if it is old,' said Johnny, slowly. 'And that's not all. No, I guess we'll not trade to-day.'

'Well, remember, the nickel case watch for the stamp of Greece, and 'most anything I have,' Alec added, eagerly, 'for the Papal States stamp, the one with crossed keys. Johnny, you could sell the watch, and it would help out the bicycle fund.'

Johnny groaned in spirit as he descended from the attic and walked absently out to the gate with Alec.

'Well, I'll think about it, Alec,' said he, as they parted.

The rest of the thinking was that he went to his mother with the troublesome question.

'Is that old stamp album mine, or is it Uncle Jim's? Because, if it's mine, I can do as I like with it, and if it isn't I suppose I can't touch it.'

'Well, really, Johnny, that is a question that could be settled by asking Uncle Jim right out about it. Let me see, it was left here ten years ago among his cast-off treasures when the ranch fever struck him.'

'Yes, and the stuffed birds and his boys' annuals, skates, guns and fishing rods, and the striped trousers,' broke in Mabel. 'They're all gone except this old stamp book, and Johnny saved that.'

'Well,' said the mother, 'Uncle Jim has never written and asked about them. Johnny fell heir to the other things, but he wishes to take possession of the stamp book, with greater formality. Is that how the matter stands?'

'That's about it, ma,' said Johnny, 'but do you think he'd care? Where is Uncle Jim now? He never writes.'

'He's somewhere in the west. I have his last address, but have heard nothing from him for five years. Uncle Jim is a strange fellow. What is the new craze, Johnny? Stamps, eh?'

'It's Alec Norton's craze. He's been reading in the papers about stamp auction sales. He's quite sure I've got some valuable ones, and he'll trade or buy off any one. If I could sell him some of those stamps I could get a bicycle sooner.'

Johnny Kirtland wanted a bicycle so badly that the family called his desire 'Johnny's bicycle fever.' It raged so fiercely at the time that he could not sleep nine or ten hours, as a growing boy should, without waking up once or twice. Every morning found him as full as ever of plans for procuring a 'wheel.'

As money was scarce in the household, Johnny could not hope for help from the family exchequer, and his fertile brain was weary of vainly planning ways and means.

Once when he was staying at Grandpa Gillet's farm the craving worried him so that he tried to make an 'ordinary' for himself. Grandpa Gillet looked upon the work of Johnny's hands and said it was more than 'ordinary.'

'You'd ought to call it extraordinary, Johnny,' said grandpa.

It was made up of one discarded corn plough wheel, one small waggon wheel, and part of a cornstalk cutter wheel for a circle, but it was not successful as a bicycle. Grandpa kept and cherished Johnny's 'ordinary,' and chuckled over it long after Johnny left the farm.

The boy's plans for earning money for a machine seemed as futile as his plucky effort to make one, and he almost despaired of coming into possession till Alec Norton's stamp craze seemed to give some prospect of success.

'Say, Johnny,' said Alec, soon after his first vain attempt to purchase, 'you don't suppose your Uncle Jim's old stamp book has one of the Scinde District stamps or a Mauritius one penny for 1847, do you If it has, your fortune is made,' and Alec unrolled a newspaper cutting, with the startling statement that one Mauritius penny stamp was valued at one thousand dollars.

'One thousand dollars!' cried Johnny, staring.

'Yes, and in my Philatelic Journal a Scinde District stamp—half anna—is all the rage now. Have you any East Indies at all?'

'Yes,' said Johnny. 'There are both East Indies and Mauritius stamps. East Indies, four annas, two and one anna, and two Mauritius—'

'Let me see them, will you?' and the boys again ascended the attic to Johnny's den.

'Ma,' said Mabel, as she heard the two upstairs, 'Johnny wants that book awfully and if possession is nine points of the law, I do think the book is really his. He has saved it from destruction a dozen times to my knowledge. I'd give it to him in a minute if it was mine. What shall you advise him to do?'

'I shall not advise him to do anything,' said Mrs. Kirtland, quietly. 'I am watching Johnny as I never did before. It's going to be pretty hard, but Johnny Kirtland's got the grip, Mabel, and—'

'What?' said Mabel. 'The grip?'

'The honor grip. Have you forgotten?

'"But where ye feel yer honor grip.
Let that aye be your border."

'Johnny's come to the border and has the grip, God bless him!' and Mrs. Kirtland bustled out into the kitchen to make some of Johnny's favorite cakes, she hardly knew why.

'You'll stay to tea, Alec, won't you?' she said, as the two boys descended. 'Here are some of Johnny's favorite cakes. He'll eat more if he has company.'

And Mrs. Kirtland beamed in true motherly fashion on the two boys, for Alec Norton was motherless, and although he was rich Squire Norton's son, Mrs. Kirtland often caught herself asking 'that poor Alec Norton' to supper. No one took a heartier interest in his boyish fads than Johnny's mother.

'Alec's as smart as a whip, but easily influenced for good or bad, and he needs mothering,' Mrs. Kirtland said to Mabel.

Both boys ate heartily, and Alec talked stamps that evening to his heart's content. At nine o'clock he started for home and Johnny went to sleep and dream.

But his dreams were more confused and fantastic than ever. First he was tearing down Kimpton's streets on a new bicycle that he could not guide, because that head of Greece, coldly stern, was perched on the handle bar, and the winged helmet caused uncontrollable swiftness in the wheel. On they sped. Kimpton lay far behind, darkness and horror shrouded him like a mantle, but through it all the helmeted head was plainly visible. A rushing sound of water falling, foaming, roaring, a cold wave of air, and Johnny awoke with a start.

'Well, I declare!' was his sleepy exclamation, as he turned over on the pillow. 'What a horrid dream!'

The next was no better. This time, as he was examining a new 'ordinary' and preparing to mount, down from somewhere came the Emperor of France. Johnny knew him at once by his pointed goatee, but he looked strange with a Pope's mitre on his head. After talking calmly with George Washington, he proceeded to lock the wheels of Johnny's bicycle with two huge papal keys Johnny so well remembered. Then Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin appeared, and, bowing to Johnny, carried the bicycle away.

(To be continued.)

Stamp Collecting

STAMP COLLECTING.

Many are my hobbies, but that which I most enthusiastically pursue is the collecting of postage stamps. For over five years I have endeavored to acquire stamps from every corner of the universe, and have met with considerable success. All nations are represented in my album, and it contains some rare and exceedingly pretty specimens.

To one ignorant of the delights of stamp-collecting it would seem impossible that there should exist such a variety and difference in design of the world's stamps. Let him only observe those of his own country. Then he will, on looking at a really good 'British collection,' be surprised at the large number of separate values and designs.

Britain was the first country to use stamps, and of all now in circulation (about 14,000 varieties), one-third bear Queen Victoria's head. Now, of course, King Edward figures on British stamps. As each sovereign dies, the features of his successor appear on the country's stamps, and then those bearing the visage of the old monarch become more valuable. So those on which is the head of our late beloved Queen are increasing day by day in value.

If a boy were to begin and collect all the varieties of 'Victoria's head' stamps alone, he would have hundreds before he stopped. A boy cannot look through a 'chum's' good collection without being stimulated to become a collector, for the various colors, faces, views, zoological representations, and ornamental designs would awaken enthusiasm in the dullest school boy.

When a pretty large collection has been accumulated, it is a pleasure to turn over the leaves of the album and dwell lingeringly on the beauties of certain stamps. (It is well to remember that a magnifying glass can be often used to advantage in examining specimens.)

Portugal celebrates the feats of that valiant explorer Vasco de Gama. A whaling ship and its crew at work on an ice-field are depicted on the stamps of the Turks and Caicos Islands; while those of the Columbus issue (U.S.A.), showing the different stages of Columbus's adventures, are better than a book.

The Transvaal and Orange Free State, with their trek-waggon and orange trees, the Soudanese 'camel' stamps, Liberia's hippopotamus, Newfoundland's dog, Nyassa's giraffe, Malay State's tiger, Labuan's crocodile, Congo's leopard, Greece's athletes, chariots, and vases, Canada's beaver, Borneo's gorilla and peacock, China's dragon, Peru's llamas, and Mozambique's elephants, are all emblamatic of the countries' productions and history.

Canada's world-map stamp, showing all the British possessions, colored red, and with the motto, 'We hold a vaster empire than has been,' in commemorating the 1897 jubilee, is calculated to raise a flush of pride on every Briton's face. Labuan and Borneo occupy the premier position for picturesqueness, and Japan well merits its world-wide reputation for artistic design.

A photographer or artist can appreciate the fine views represented in the stamps of B. Guiana, Congo, Djiboutil, New Zealand, Jamaica and Tasmania, and the collectors of the fair sex can equally well admire those show-portraits of King Edward, Shah, Emperor, Charles I., President Carnot, Kings Oscar, Humbert and Ferdinand, Milan, Alfonso XIII. and the American Presidents.

Think also, of the training to the eye and perceptive faculties given by stamp-collecting! The differences in stamps are often so minute, and yet of such important and absorbing interest, that only the expert can notice them, and none but he can properly enjoy the pleasure attendant on such knowledge.

Collectors have to be very careful in purchasing when they get above four or five hundred, for there are mean men who forge some of the rarer stamps and sell them to inexperienced collectors for the real article. It is almost impossible for tyros to steer clear of forgeries and reprints, but one becomes more expert with experience.

Besides being a most pleasant hobby philately is also an instructive one. It teaches a boy both geography and history, and far more quickly and thoroughly than do the dull and uninviting pages of lesson books.

By their fascinating figures and scenery, or commanding busts of emperors, presidents and kings, stamps compel the enthusiast to look up the atlas or history book.

I obtained my stamps either by purchase, exchange, or by asking friends to save the stamps off foreign letters. This last way exemplifies the golden rule 'Waste not, want not,' for if the stamps are given to young collectors instead of being consigned to the flames as soon as the missive is read, in time they will become valuable, and the lucky possessor can then sell them to his or her own profit.

I would earnestly urge all schoolboys and girls to begin at once and collect. No matter if they have no album with which to start—I commenced with an old exercise book. They can do the same, or put their specimens into a box till they have saved enough coppers to buy an album. They will have no cause to regret their adoption of postage-stamp collecting as a hobby.—George F. Kelly, Markinch, in the 'People's Journal.'

ONE OF HIS NAMES.

Never a boy had so many names;
They called him Jimmy and Jim and James.
Jeems and Jamie; and well he knew
Who it was that wanted him, too.

The boys in the street ran after him.
Shouting out loudly, 'Jim! Hey, Jim!'
Until the echoes, little and big,
Seemed to be dancing a Jim Crow jig.

And little Mabel out in the hall,
'Jim-my! Jim-my!' would sweetly call,
Until he answered, and let her know,
Where she might find him—she loved him so.

Grandpapa, who was dignified,
And held his head with an air of pride,
Didn't believe in abridging names,
And made the most that he could of J-a-m-e-s!'

But if papa ever wanted him,
Crisp and curt was the summons—'Jim!'
That would make the boy on his errand run
Much faster than if he had said, 'My son.'

Biddy O'Flynn could never, it seems,
Call him anything else but 'Jeems;'
And when the nurse, old Mrs. McVyse,
Called him 'Jamie,' it sounded nice.

But sweeter and dearer than all the rest
Was the one pet name that he liked the best—
'Darling!' He heard it whate'er he was at,
For none but his mother calls him that.
—'St. Nicholas.'

Climbing the Ladder of Success.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT BEGAN AS MESSENGER BOY, AND REACHED THE TOP BY HARD WORK.

It has been said that the late Cornelius Vanderbilt was the best of the Vanderbilts. The following is told of his boyhood: One day he told his mother he was going to New York to look for a place. He went first to the Shoe and Leather Bank. He asked the porter if he could see the president. The porter pointed him out. The young lad watched the head of the big bank as he went to his private office and, following, respectfully told him he was looking for something to do. His only recommendation was a note from his teacher. The bank president read the letter and asked the boy if he was related to Commodore Vanderbilt.

'He is my grandfather,' said the boy.

'Why didn't you get him to introduce you?'

'Because I didn't want to ask him for anything,' was the reply.

Perhaps it was his independence, perhaps his neat, comely and, withal, earnest appearance that weighed in his favor, but he was employed. He started at the lowest rung of the ladder, as a messenger. And here it was that he began to show the qualities that made the man he afterward became. He was punctual, prompt, clean-cut, discreet and as hard a little worker as they had in the bank.

One day the president of the bank happened to be in the office of old Commodore Vanderbilt, and mentioned to the commodore that he had a Vanderbilt in the bank. The old man was astonished, and soon sent for the young man. He asked him why he had not applied to his grandfather if he wanted a job. The young man looked straight into the eyes of the old man and replied:

'I made up my mind that I would never ask you for anything.'

There was something about that answer that pleased the commodore, and it is said that this influenced him to add the codicil to his will providing that an extra $1,000,000 go to the grandson of whose independent, self-reliant spirit he had so complete a proof. It was while he was employed at the bank that his grandfather was first attracted to this one of his grandchildren, who had succeeded fairly well in escaping his notice. One day, when he was still employed in the bank, his grandfather stepped in to see him and proposed a trip to Europe. This astonished the young man, whose life had hitherto been confined strictly to business.

'I am going myself,' said the commodore, 'and I'll take you along if you want to go.'

'And give up my salary?' said the young man.

'Well, I don't suppose it will go on while you are gone,' replied the commodore, grimly.

'Then I guess I'd better stay,' said the boy.—'American Boy.'

OUTDOOR AND INDOOR DEPARTMENT.

The Brook Bird.

(Dora Read Goodale, in 'Youth's Companion.')

There's a brook among the mountains
Where of old a torrent ran,
And mighty rocks were torn apart
Ere the memory of man,
And the water still goes tumbling
And brawling all it can,
As mindful of the Titan shock
Wherewith its course began.

So thick from either ferny steep
The dusty hemlocks lean
That the burning heats of summer
Never find a chink between;
Spice-sweet is the juniper,
The moss is velvet green,
And the wood bird, the brook bird
Is lord of this demesne.

In the blush of summer mornings,
When the mists begin to rise,
To the shallow foaming current
Like a water-sprite he hies;
Who but fisher-lads have seen him
In the place of his emprise,
Tripping—tripping; dipping—dipping
For the giddy water-flies!

Were mine the gift, ye winged ones,
A feathered fowl to be,
I'd not be made a glancing gull
Whose pasture is the sea:
Not a white owl of the ice-fields,
Nor a redbird brave to see,
Nor yet an eagle of the cliff,
Monarch though he may be.

My haunt should be the brook's haunt,
Lonely and unpossesst,
The crystal music of its voice
Should bubble in my breast:
All of brown should be my coat,
With a russet-spotted vest,
And merrily I'd be cradled
In a water-wagtail's nest!

The Heroism of Wild Things

'As timid as a hare' is a proverbial saying, and yet a mother hare once did a plucky thing in defence of her young.

A big, good natured Newfoundland had surprised two tiny hares about as big as a man's hand and for fun detained them between his paws. The parent hare had evidently jumped into a fallen tree top on the approach of the dog, probably expecting the little things to follow her.

But as the big fellow was examining his find with a good deal of curiosity, love conquered natural fear, and the hare rushed and sprang with uplifted forepaws straight in the face of the dog. Drawing back a yard or two, she repeated the attack to the astonishment of the Newfoundland, whose owner was by this time at his side.

Completely ignoring the man, she continued to spar vigorously at the dog, who was evidently losing his temper, when at a word from his master he drew back to heel, and allowed the frightened youngsters to gambol away from danger with their gallant mother.

Sometimes, again, in cutting around and around a hayfield with a mowing machine, frightened hares are found rounded up in the last little square in the centre. As such a square was being narrowed down by the last few swaths, a large hare was seen to spring out after the horses had passed and to lope away to the shelter of a ditch near the fence.

When there was only a very small surface to be cut over, the hare was seen to hurry back again into the thick uncut hay. The thoughtful old farmer who was driving held his horses, and calling his companions a search was made, resulting in the finding of the mother and two badly frightened leverets, or youngsters, hiding in the grass. The brave mother had chosen rather to seek death with her young than to enjoy safety for herself. Every one knows how intensely shy are the ruffled grouse in the spring time, and what fear of man possesses them at all times.

Yet when a number of men disturbed a brood of tiny partridges as they were enjoying the early morning sun by walking right on to them, the mother bird dashed out of the shelter of the bush, with a cry of alarm, and with every feather on end. Such a self-sacrificing headlong attack she made upon the tall kind-hearted man in the lead, that he put down his hands, and lifted her from the ground with the greatest ease.

As he held the pretty creature prisoner for a moment or two, his companions noticed that her bright bead-like little eyes were eagerly watching her speedily disappearing chickens, as though her only anxiety was still on their account.

Probably not one observer in a hundred has been able to catch sight of a ruffled grouse upon her eggs, so clever are the timid birds in concealing themselves and in choosing secluded nesting places. Scores of people in a northern township have seen one sitting bird who in a district infested by foxes, made her nest among some dry twigs close to a well travelled road. It was as though she would throw herself upon the generosity of those she feared, for protection against her most insidious and greatly dreaded foe.

Hunters know that before venturing into the open to feed, or to drink, the female deer will carefully hide her fawn in the bush and instruct it to lie still until her return. Once at this season of the year, an ignorant young hound surprised a doe feeding by a covert side. Instead of turning toward the woods the deer at once made for the open clearing, and topped the fences before the dog in grand style. A spectator suspecting that she was at great risk to herself leading the hound away from her young, made search for it among the undergrowth near which she had been feeding.

After much hunting he had just sighted the cleverly hidden little spotted thing which lay in perfect stillness doubtless according to orders, when the mother having eluded her pursuer came up all breathless to the spot. Brushing by within actual touch of the intruder, she made her way to her baby with a glad gentle bleating, and after a moment's caress stood over it, calmly and fearlessly facing this new enemy.

The latter beat a hasty retreat, fearing lest his dog should hunt him up, and spoil the beautiful picture of courageous love. No hound of his ever ran loose again from May to September.

Flower Insects

Probably in some respects the most surprising result of late entomological exploration is the discovery of semblances of orchidaceous flowers endowed with animal life and voracious carnivorous appetites, that seize and incontinently devour insect vegetarians which, allured by their form and color, incautiously alight upon them. These flower insects belong to the curious family Mantidae, of which we have a well-known member in our southern states, Phasmomantis Carolina, commonly called 'praying mantis,' though if the first part of the name was spelled with an 'e' instead of an 'a' it would be far more appropriate, since the known insect is more bloodthirsty and destructive of smaller and weaker individuals belonging to its class. Its form is characteristic of its predatory habit. The mantis is really a four-legged insect, for the fore limbs are so modified that they cannot under any circumstances be used in walking and are no more properly termed legs than would be the arms of men or the wings of birds. They are in fact, the natural weapons of the insect and are used for nothing else than fighting and for capturing prey.

The insect discovered by Wood Mason masquerades sometimes as a pink and at others as a white orchid. The white flower insect is either conspicuously white or of a resplendent pink color, both in color and form perfectly imitates a flower. The lower or apparently anterior petal of an orchidaceous blossom, the labellum, often of a very curious shape, is represented by the abdomen of the insect, while the parts which must be taken, regarding it as an insect, for its wings, are actually the femurs of the two pairs of posterior limbs, so greatly expanded, flattened, and shaped in such manner as to represent the remaining petals of the flower. As the mantis rests, head downward, amid the stems and leaves of a plant, the fore legs drawn in so that they cannot be seen, the thighs of the two hind ones radiating out on each side, and thorax and the abdomen raised at right angles to each other, the insect might easily at first sight deceive more discriminating entomologists than the honey-seekers that settle upon it. An allied species, exactly resembling a pink orchid, is mentioned by Dr. Wallace, on the authority of Sir Charles Dilke, as inhabiting Java. Its specialty is alluring and capturing butterflies. The expected guest having arrived, the seeming feast spread out for his recollection arises and devours him. Prof. S. Kurz, while at Pegu, in lower Burma, saw what he supposed to be an orchid of a species unfamiliar to him, but upon examination found it to be a mantis of the genus Gongylus. As is common with the habit of its kind when alighting upon a plant, it hung head downward, exposing the under surface to view, sometimes motionless, and sometimes swaying gently like a flower touched by gentle zephyrs. A bright violet-blue dilation of the thorax, in front of which its fore legs, banded violet and black, extended like petals, simulated the corolla of a papilionaceous flower so perfectly as to deceive the eyes of a practiced botanist. An account is given in the proceedings of the Asiatic Society, Bengal, of a number of specimens of this mantis in the possession of Dr. J. Anderson. These insects came from Midipur. Santal women and children had collected them from the twigs of a bush where they were hanging and brought them alive to a Mr. Larymore, who forwarded them to Mr. Buckland, who in turn gave them to the doctor.

They are said to particularly frequent rose bushes, and at Mindipur are known as rose-leaf insects.

A whole tribe of spiders, members of the Thomisadae family, living in flower cups, assume the colors and markings of the flowers in which they lie in wait for victims.

Brazilian birds, fly-catchers, display a brilliantly colored crest easily mistaken for a flower cup. Insects, attracted by what appears to be a freshly opened blossom, furnish the birds with food. An Asiatic lizard is entirely colored like the surface of the desert plains where it lives, except that at each angle of the mouth blooms a brilliant red folding of the flesh exactly resembling a little flower that grows in the sand. Insects lured by the seeming flower are incontinently disillusioned when they settle upon it.—'Scientific American.'

HOW A CAT FOUGHT AN EAGLE.

A cat owned by the engineer of a freight train on a Western road seemed to enjoy sitting on the pilot while the train was in motion, says a Chicago paper. A lively adventure befell this fearless pussy during one of his master's trips. As they were slowly rounding a curve one morning the engineer noticed an eagle sitting on a tall, dead spruce. Just as the locomotive came abreast of the tree the eagle swooped downward and fiercely attacked the cat.

For several seconds there was a battle royal. The eagle made half a dozen attempts to carry away the cat bodily, but each time the cat would make a savage onslaught upon the bird with teeth and claws, and the air was full of feathers. As the train pushed ahead, the two men in the cab were filled with apprehension for the cat. The whistle was blown, but neither combatant paid the least attention to the sound.

Finally the engineer armed himself with a bar of iron and started out on the running board to aid his pet, but before he reached the scene of action the cat had torn a great hole in the eagle's throat, and the bird was in its death struggles. It was carried into the locomotive tender, where it died in a few minutes. The cat bore the scars of battle, but recovered.

THE CHILDREN OF ASSA

A Romance of Ancient Egypt, by Georg Ebers.

CHAPTER XXV.—(Continued.)

'You know so much that you may know all,' replied Ani. 'She admitted me to speak to her alone. It was yet early, and she had come from the temple, where the weak old prophet had absolved her from uncleanness; she met me, bright, beautiful and proud, strong and radiant as a goddess, and a princess. My heart throbbed as if I were a boy, and while she was showing me her flowers I said to myself: "You are come to obtain through her another claim to the throne." And yet I felt that, if she consented to be mine, I would remain the true brother, the faithful liegent of Rameses, and enjoy happiness and peace by her side before it was too late. If she refused me then I resolved that fate must take its way, and, instead of peace and love, it must be war for the crown snatched from my fathers. I tried to woo her, but she cut my words short, said I was a noble man, and a worthy suitor, but—'

'There came the but.'

'Yes—in the form of a very frank "no." I asked her reasons. She begged me to be content with the "No"; then I pressed her harder, till she interrupted me, and owned with proud decision that she preferred some one else. I wished to learn the name of the happy man—that she refused. Then my blood began to boil, and my desire to win her increased; but I had to leave her, rejected, and with a fresh, burning, poisoned wound in my heart.'

'You are jealous!' said Katuti, 'and do you know of whom?'

'No,' replied Ani. 'But I hope to find out through you. What I feel it is impossible for me to express. But one thing I do know, and that is this—that I entered the palace a vacillating man—that I left it firmly resolved. I now rush straight onwards, never again to turn back. From this time forward you will no longer have to drive me onward, but rather to hold me back; and, as if the gods had meant to show that they would stand by me, I found the high priest Ameni, and the chief pioneer Paaker waiting for me in my house. Ameni will act for me in Egypt, Paaker in Syria. My victorious troops from Ethiopia will enter Thebes to-morrow morning, on their return home in triumph, as if the king were at their head, and will then take part in the feast of the valley. Later we will send them into the north, and post them in the fortresses which protect Egypt against enemies coming from the east—Tanis, Daphne, Pelusium, Migdol. Rameses, as you know, requires that we should drill the serfs of the temples, and send them to him as auxiliaries. I will send him half of the body-guard, the other half shall serve my own purposes. The garrison of Mephis, which is devoted to Rameses, shall be sent to Nubia, and shall be relieved by troops that are faithful to me. The people of Thebes are led by the priests, and to-morrow Ameni will point out to them who is their legitimate king, who will put an end to the war and release them from taxes. The children of Rameses will be excluded from the solemnities, for Ameni, in spite of the chief-priest Amon, still pronounces Bent-Anat unclean. Young Rameri has been doing wrong and Ameni, who has some other great scheme in his mind, has forbidden him the temple of Seti; that will work on the crowd! You know how things are going on in Syria: Rameses has suffered much at the hands of the Cheta and their allies; whole legions are weary of eternally lying in the field, and if things came to extremities would join us; but, perhaps, especially if Paaker acquits himself well, we may be victorious without fighting. Above all things now we must act rapidly.'

'I no longer recognize the timid, cautious lover of delay!' exclaimed Katuti. 'Because now prudent hesitation would be want of prudence,' said Ani.

'And if the king should get timely information as to what is happening here?' said Katuti.

'I said so!' exclaimed Ani; 'we are exchanging parts.'

'You are mistaken,' said Katuti. 'I also am for pressing forwards; but I would remind you of a necessary precaution. No letters but yours must reach the camp for the next few weeks.'

'Once more you and the priests are of one mind,' said Ani laughing; 'for Ameni gave me the same counsel. Whatever letters are sent across the frontier between Pelusium and the Red Sea will be detained. Only my letters—in which I complain of the piratical sons of the desert who fall upon the messengers—will reach the king.'

'That is wise,' said the widow; 'let the seaports of the Red Sea be watched too, and the public writers. When you are king, you can distinguish those who are affected for or against you.'

Ani shook his head and replied—

'That would put me in a difficult position; for if I were to punish those who are now faithful to their king, and exalt the others, I should have to govern with unfaithful servants, and turn away the faithful ones. You need not color, my kind friend, for we are kin, and my concerns are yours.'

Katuti took the hand he offered her and said:

'It is so. And I ask no further reward than to see my father's house once more in the enjoyment of its rights.'

'Perhaps we shall achieve it,' said Ani; 'but in a short time if—if——Reflect, Katuti; try to find out, ask your daughter to help you to the utmost. Who is it that she—you know whom I mean—Who is it that Bent-Anat loves?'

The widow started, for Ani had spoken the last words with a vehemence very foreign to his usual courtliness, but soon she smiled and repeated to the Regent the names of the few young nobles who had not followed the king, and remained in Thebes. 'Can it be Chamus?' at last she said. 'He is at the camp, it is true, but nevertheless—'

At this instant Nemu, who had not lost a word of the conversation, came in as if straight from the garden and said:

'Pardon me, my lady; but I have heard a strange thing.'

'Speak,' said Katuti.

'The high and mighty princess Bent-Anat, the daughter of Rameses, is said to have an open love affair with a young priest of the House of Seti.'

'You barefaced scoundrel!' exclaimed Ani, and his eyes sparkled with rage. 'Prove what you say, or you lose your tongue.'

'I am willing to lose it as a slanderer and traitor, according to the law,' said the little man abjectly, and yet with a malicious laugh; 'but this time I shall keep it, for I can vouch for what I say. You both know that Bent-Anat was pronounced unclean because she stayed for an hour and more in the house of a parachites. She had an assignation there with the priest. At a second, in the temple of Hatasu, they were surprised by Septah, the chief of the auspices of the House of Seti.'

'Who is the priest?' asked Ani with apparent calmness.

'A low-born man,' replied Nemu, 'to whom a free education was given at the House of Seti, and who is well known as a verse-maker and interpreter of dreams. His name is Pentaur, and it certainly must be admitted that he is handsome and dignified. He is line for line the image of the pioneer Paaker's late father—Didst thou ever see him, my lord?'

The Regent looked gloomily at the floor and nodded that he had. But Katuti cried out: 'Fool that I am! the dwarf is right! I saw how she blushed when her brother told her how the boys had rebelled on his account against Ameni. It is Pentaur and none other!'

'Good!' said Ani, 'we will see.'

With these words he took leave of Katuti, who, as he disappeared in the garden, muttered to herself—

'He was wonderfully clear and decided to-day; but jealousy is alread blinding him and will soon make him feel that he cannot get on without my sharp eyes.'

Nemu had slipped out after the Regent.

He called to him from behind a fig-tree, and hastily whispered, while he bowed with deep respect:

'My mother knows a great deal, most noble highness! The sacred Ibis wades through the fen when it goes in search of prey, and why shouldst thou not stoop to pick up gold out of the dust? I know how thou couldst speak with the old woman without being seen.'

'Speak,' said Ani.

'Throw her into prison for a day, hear what she has to say, and then release her—with gifts if she is of service to you—if not, with blows.

'But thou wilt learn something important from her that she obstinately refused to tell me even.'

'We will see!' replied the Regent. He threw a ring of gold to the dwarf and got into his chariot.

So large a crowd had collected in the vicinity of the palace that Ani apprehended mischief, and ordered his charioteer to check the pace of the horses, and sent a few police-soldiers to the support of the out-runners; but good news seemed to await him, for at the gate of the castle he heard the unmistakable acclamations of the crowd, and in the palace court he found a messenger from the temple of Seti, commissioned by Ameni to communicate to him and to the people the occurrence of a great miracle, in that the heart of the ram of Amon, that had been torn by wolves, had been found again within the breast of the dead prophet Rui.

Ani at once descended from his chariot, knelt down before all the people, who followed his example, lifted his arms to heaven, and praised the gods in a loud voice. When, after some minutes, he rose and entered the palace, slaves came out and distributed bread to the crowd in Ameni's name.

(To be continued.)

BIBLE WORDS.

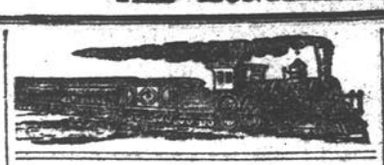
SATURDAY, SEPT. 12.

JESUS IS MINE.

Jesus Christ is to us, all that He is revealed as being, and all that we claim Him to be. My Lord and my God. (John xx., 28.) These words spoken by Thomas are the confession of his faith in Jesus as a personal Lord and personal God. Jesus is to him, the Lord, the God. The words are not a mere exclamation of surprise. In the words, 'Jesus is mine,' we have the spirit of the words of Paul in Gal. 2., 20, 'Who loved me and gave Himself up for me.' If I am Christ's then Jesus is mine. All that He is as the God-man He is to me. He is the Creator, therefore I am His creature. My privilege is to worship Him. (Jno. i., 3, 14; Heb. i., 8.) He is my owner, my Lord, therefore my duty is to serve Him. Other lords have had rule over me, but henceforth I bear His name. What is that name? Christian; one who belongs to Christ as Lord. The apostles call themselves bondservants of Jesus Christ. Believers serve the Lord Christ. (Col. iii., 24.) As such they are to do the will of God as to the Lord. (Eph, vi., 6.) In Jno. xiii., 12-16, Jesus claims to be 'The Lord,' and 'The Teacher,' a claim which the disciples acknowledge. Then He claims their obedience to Himself and to His service. Jesus is mine as Lord to provide and protect me. Jesus is mine to love and obey and serve. The spiritual mind will learn much about the much-loved Lord in Solomon's Song—and under the Spirit's guidance find much to gladden the heart.

A Chicago traveller, some years ago, was attracted by a child of the Aleutian Islands whom he saw in a Sitka mission school. Her mother was a drunkard; her father was dead or missing. The gentleman took her to Chicago, and placed her in the public schools of the best residential district. Last June the girl graduated from the grammar-school at the head of twelve hundred pupils.

Once when during my afternoon visits I discovered three or four inquirers, I summoned my church officers, and special services were appointed every evening. They resulted in the conversion of nearly a hundred persons. Watch for the presence of the Holy Spirit! Listen for the first drops of the blessing; and then gird yourself for the happy work.—Dr. Angler.



CANADIAN PACIFIC

OTTAWA AND RETURN.

Sept. 14, 16, 18.....$2.60
Sept. 11, 12, 13, 15, 17.....$3.50
Return Limit—Sept. 21, 1903.

ST. JOHNS AND RETURN.

Sept. 5 to 12 inc. Limited to date of sale and including ONE ADMISSION to Exposition.... $1.00

ANNUAL WESTERN EXCURSIONS
—TO—
DETROIT, CHICAGO,
And Points West.
SEPT. 24, 25, 26, 1903.
Valid to return until October 12, 1903.

DETROIT, MICH. - - $15.00

CLEVELAND, Ohio	16.50
BAY CITY, Mich	17.25
SAGINAW, Mich	17.15
COLUMBUS, Ohio	20.00
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich	19.05
CHICAGO, Ill	18.00
CINCINNATI, Ohio	22.30
ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.	34.00
DAYTON, Ohio	20.60
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind	22.20

Proportionate rates from all stations in Canada.

ST. ANDREWS. Through Sleeping Car Service will be discontinued after Friday, Sept. 4th, from Montreal, and after Monday, Sept. 14th, from St. Andrews.

CHEAP WEEK END TRIPS,
Good Going Saturday or Sunday, Returning Monday.

Abbotsford	$1.60
Bedford	1.60
Joliette	1.50
St. Johns, Q	1.10
Ste. Agathe	2.10
" [Sundays only]	1.50
Ste. Annes de Bellevue	80c
Knowlton	2.30
Quebec	4.00
St. Gabriel de Brandon	2.20
" " (Sundays only)	1.50

Rates to many other points on application.

SPECIAL SATURDAY SERVICE
LEAVE MONTREAL
For Dorval, Valois, Point Claire, Ste. Annes, Vaudreuil, Hudson, Point Fortune and Intermediate Stations.

[Windsor St.] 1.30 p.m. Saturdays. Returns Mondays, arriving Montreal 8.40 a.m. and 9.35 a.m. and 11.45 a.m. For additional trains see time table.

For Laurentian Mountains, Shawbridge, and Intermediate Stations to Labelle.

[Place Viger] 1.25 p.m. Saturdays. Returns Sunday night, arriving Montreal 9.10 p.m., and Monday, arriving Montreal 8.40 a.m. and 9.50 a.m. Regular trains leave 9 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.

For Ste. Rose, Ste. Therese, St. Jerome.

[Place Viger] 1.45 p.m. Saturdays. Returns Sundays, arriving Montreal 8.50 p.m. and Mondays, arriving Montreal 8.50 a.m. and 9.50 a.m. For additional trains see time table.

For Lake Maskinonge, Terrebonne, Joliette, St. Gabriel de Brandon.

[Place Viger] 1.55 p.m. Saturdays. Returns same evening and Sunday evening, arriving Montreal 9.00 p.m. Regular train 9.00 a.m.

SUNDAY SERVICE Lv. Windsor St. 10 a.m. for Plantagenet and Intermediate Stations. Returning arr. Montreal 9.45 p.m.

Leave Place Viger 9. a.m. for Joliette, St. Gabriel and Intermediate Stations. Returning arrive Montreal 9 p.m.

Leave Place Viger 9.15 a. m. for Ste. Agathe, Labelle and Intermediate Stations. Returning arrive Montreal 9.10 p.m.

Leave Place Viger 9.35 a.m. for St. Jerome and Intermediate Stations. Returning, arrive 9.45 p.m.

CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH OFFICE 129 ST JAMES ST. next Post Office.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

LEAVE MONTREAL (Place Viger) C. P. R
Via, St. Jerome, Daily except Sunday.

9.00 a.m.—For New Glasgow, Joliette-Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, etc,
5.30 p.m.—For Hawkesbury, Lachute, 16 Island Lake, Arundel, St. Julienne, etc.

Saturday only,
9.00 a.m. } For 16-Island Lake and Laurentian
1.25 p.m. } Mountains.

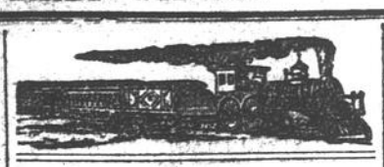
ARRIVE MONTREAL.

6.50 a.m.—From Hawkesbury, Lachute, Montfort, New Glasgow, etc.
7.05 p.m.—From Quebec, Grand'Mere, New Glasgow, etc.
7.50 p.m.—Mondays from 16-Island Lake.

SPECIAL—Commencing August 24, until further advised. Monday's train will leave Arundel at 5 a.m., instead of 4.15 a.m., as at present, making direct connection with train reaching Montreal at 9.50 a.m.

Summer Resorts

ABENAKIS SPRINGS
Open June 1st to October 1st
Improved Liberally Conducted
Terms Moderate
If you want Perfect Comfort, Good Table, "Sleepy" Beds, and the very Best Outing you ever had, go to
ABENAKIS SPRINGS, P.Q.
the most satisfactory and least expensive Summer and Health Resort in Canada. Everything for your COMFORT and ENJOYMENT. Splendid Hall for dancing. MUSIC, PING-PONG, CLOCK GOLF, TENNIS, GOLFETTE, TETHER TENNIS, BOATING, BATHING, and FISHING.
Use of Boats, Pool Tables, Tennis Courts, etc., absolutely free to guests.
DANCING: Every evening
ABENAKIS MINERAL WATER
especially valuable in cases of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Nervous Diseases, Sciatica, Nervous Prostration, Dyspepsia of various forms, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys—also Diseases peculiar to Women. 75 p.c. of cases cured—20 p.c. benefited. Write for testimonials.
You can't afford to miss the Springs this year.
Brighter, Better, Gayer than ever.
Improved Train Service—Ask your Ticket Agent or write for Circulars, etc., to
R. G. KIMPTON, Manager, Abenakis Springs, P.Q.
ABENAKIS SPRINGS



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

EXHIBITIONS

OTTAWA & RETURN.

Sept. 14, 16, 18..... $2.60
Sept. 11, 12, 13, 15, 17..... $3.50
Return Limit, Sept. 21, 1903.

Train Service—Going—Leave Montreal week days at 8.40a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7 p.m., Sundays at 7 p.m. Arrive Ottawa 11.40 a.m., 7.10 p.m., 10 p.m. —Leave Ottawa, week days, 8.20 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 6.35 p.m., Sundays at 8.20 a.m. Arrive Montreal 11.20 a.m., 6.30 p.m., 8.35 p.m.

ST. JOHNS & RETURN.

Until Sept. 12, inc. Limited to date of sale & including ONE ADMISSION to Exposition.... $1.00
Until Sept. 12, inc..... $1.00
Return Limit—Sept. 14, 1903.

Special Train Service—On Friday, Sept. 11th, a special train will leave Montreal at 1.15 p.m. Returning leave St. Johns 10.30 p.m.

Train Service (10 trains each way)—Going—Leave Montreal, week days, 7.20 a.m., 9.01 a.m., 10.15 a.m., 1.35 p.m. (Sat. only), 2.25 p.m. (ex. Sat.), 4.45 p.m., 6.20 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 8.40 p.m Sundays, 6.30 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 8.40 p.m. Arrive St. Johns 8.09 a.m., 9.45 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 2.30 p.m., 3.15 p.m., 5.35 p.m., 7.13 p.m., 7.25 p.m., 9.00 p.m. 9.25 p.m.

ANNUAL WESTERN EXCURSIONS
.....TO.....
DETROIT, CHICAGO
And Points West.
SEPT. 24, 25, 26, 1903.
Valid to return until October 12, 1903.

PORT HURON, MICH., $14.85
DETROIT, MICH., - - $15.00

CLEVELAND, Ohio	16.50
BAY CITY, Mich	17.25
SAGINAW, Mich	17.15
COLUMBUS, Ohio	20.00
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich	19.05

CHICAGO, ILL., - - - $18.00

CINCINNATI, Ohio	22.30
ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.	34.00
DAYTON, Ohio	20.60
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind	22.20

Proportionate rates from all stations in Canada.

MONTREAL—OLD ORCHARD
Parlor and Sleeping Car Service.
After Sept. 5, 1903, the through Parlor and Sleeping Cars heretofore running between Montreal and Old Orchard, will run to Portland (G.T.R. station), only.

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

FOR VAUDREUIL and Int. Stations—Leave Montreal 9.30 a.m., 7.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 10.55 p.m. Returning arrive Montreal 10.05 p.m. (from Vaudreuil only 6.00 p.m.) 6.25 p.m.

FOR LACHINE and Int. Stations to Vaudreuil—Leave Montreal 1.30 p.m., 7.00 p.m. Returning arrive Montreal 6.25 p.m., 10.55 p.m.

FOR ST. HYACINTHE, RICHMOND, and Int. Stations—Leave Montreal 8.01 a.m. Returning arrive Montreal 6.50 p.m.

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

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Change of Time-Table

Beginning Monday, 14th inst., the Metis Special, leaving Montreal at 7.45 p.m., for Quebec, Murray Bay, River du Loup, and Little Metis, will be discontinued. The train leaving Little Metis at 4 p.m., River du Loup at 7.15 p.m., Murray Bay at 6 p.m., and Quebec at midnight, will also be cancelled.

The following service will be continued: 7.40 a.m. for Quebec, Murray Bay, River du Loup and Little Metis.
12 noon, Maritime Express, for Quebec, St. John, Halifax and the Sydneys.
11.45 p.m., night train for Quebec. Sleeper attached to this train can be occupied at 9 p.m., and passengers are allowed to remain in it until 8 a.m.

MURRAY BAY.

Connection from Murray Bay and Cap a l'Aigle: Daily, except Monday, boat will leave Cap l'Aigle at 7.00 a.m., and Murray Bay at 8 a.m., connecting with Maritime Express, passing Riviere Ouelle at 10.11 a.m., and reaching Montreal at 6.00 p.m. On Mondays only the boat will leave Cap a l'Aigle at 10 a.m., Murray Bay at 11 a.m., arriving at Montreal at 10 p.m.

QUEBEC SERVICE.

Trains leave Montreal at 7.40 a.m., 12 noon, and 11.45 p.m. Returning, trains leave Levis at 12.45 p.m. and 4.15 p.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICES,
143 St. James Street, and
Bonaventure Station.

Rutland Railroad
WINDSOR St. STATION
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

9.45 A.M.— Day Express except Sunday, arriving Burlington 12.35 p.m., Troy 5.00 p.m., Albany, 5.25 p.m., New York 9.20 p.m., Boston 8.00 p.m.

7.10 P.M.— Night Express, Daily, arriving New York 7.20 a.m. Boston 7.00 a.m., Worcester 6.28 a.m.

Pullman Sleeping and Parlor Cars on through trains.
Secure Pullman accommodation and tickets at 141 St. James street, or Windsor Street Station.
F. M. GILMAN, City Pass. & Tkt. Agt.



ALLAN LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA MOVILLE.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

From Liverpool,		From Montreal,
July 30	PRETORIAN	Aug. 15 / Sept. 19
Aug. 6	*BAVARIAN	Aug. 22 / Sept. 26
Aug. 13	*IONIAN	Aug. 29 / Oct. 3
Aug. 20	*TUNISIAN	Sept. 5 / Oct. 10
Aug. 27	*PARISIAN	Sept. 12 / Oct. 17

*These steamers do not carry cattle.

Tunisian and Bavarian are the largest and fastest steamers on the Canadian route. 10,576 tons. Twin screws.

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

FIRST CLASS, Bavarian, Tunisian, Ionian, $75. Parisian $70. Other steamers $65 upwards.

SECOND CLASS, Liverpool, or Londonderry Bavarian, Tunisian, or Ionian, $46 and $42.50. Other steamers, $37.50 and $40. Return tickets at reduced rates.

THIRD CLASS, Liverpool, London or Glasgow, $25 or $26; Paris, $31.

GLASGOW SERVICE.

From Montreal.	From New York.
Sicilian.....Aug. 12	Laurentian.....Aug. 13
Corinthian.....Aug. 26	Numidian.....Aug. 20

First Cabin $50. Second Cabin $35

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., (LIMITED.)
MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED.
Montreal and Manchester.

From Man'r.		From Mont'l.
Aug. 15	Manchester Importer	Sept. 8
Aug. 24	Manchester Corporation	Sept. 13
Sept. 5	*Manchester Commerce	Sept. 24
Sept. 12	*Manchester City	Oct. 1

*Fitted with cold storage.

HANSA ST. LAWRENCE LINE.
Montreal and Antwerp.

From Antwerp.		From Montreal.
Aug. 27	Manchester Engineer	Sept. 17
Sept. 5	Birmingham	Sept. 30

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LOSS OF MEMORIES

Strange Cases of Minds That Went Awry.

A PHYSICIAN WHO LOST THE RUN OF EVENTS—A SCHOOL TEACHER'S CURIOUS WANDERINGS —THE SINGULAR STORY OF A NOTED PRESBYTERIAN DIVINE.

Harry P. Cate, a physician of Lakewood, N.J., disappeared from his home on April 21, with several thousand dollars in his pocket. All trace of him was lost until last week, when he was found in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., in good physical condition, but with no recollection of events in his life prior to the day of his disappearance. The name of his home suggested nothing to his mind, but he was able to give a perfectly rational account of his wanderings, which had included trips to St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City and other places. According to the newspaper despatches, Dr. Cate has not yet recovered his memory.

Such cases as this are not infrequent, but they are among the most curious and perplexing with which physicians and psychologists have to deal, for here they stand face to face with the great mystery of the relation between matter and mind, and the fascinating problem of how and where memory registers and stores its impressions and experiences. With the past a blank, and with a new memory being built upon the apparent ruin of the old storehouse, what has become of that vast accumulation of former recollections? And if, indeed, it still exists, what is the nature of that blank wall which interposes its mysterious presence and cuts off all communication with the past?

Deep themes are these, for physiologists and psychologists, as hundreds of volumes upon our back shelves testify. The writer, however, designs here only to cite two instances of deprivation of memory which happened to come within his own observation.

The first case was that of a school principal named Stout in a southern Minnesota village. He had recently been married to one of his teachers, and a few days after the event he left her to attend a pedagogical institute at a neighboring county seat. At this place of entertainment he shared his room with another teacher.

About midnight on the second day of the convention Stout arose from bed, put on his shirt, trousers, and shoes, remarked to his roommate that he was going out for a moment, and left, hatless, coatless, and collarless. His roommate waited until morning, but Stout did not return. A hunting party thoroughly searched the village and its vicinity, but discovered no trace of the missing man. The news of his disappearance was sent to his home. Parties from that place and from the county seat started out in rigs for a systematic search.

Ten miles away, near the Iowa state line, they found a farmhouse at which the missing principal had applied for a drink of water in the early morning of his disappearance. Twenty miles farther on, in the state of Iowa, they arrived at another farmhouse, where the wanderer had eaten supper. He had told his hosts that he was a piano tuner, but offered no explanation for his appearance en dishabille. In a neighboring strawstack the searching party found evidences of Stout having slept there that night during a pelting rain.

Fifteen miles further on, at a crossroads store, the searchers discovered that Stout had discarded his now frayed and bedraggled trousers, and had purchased a new pair, as well as a hat and coat. The trail then led over zigzag country roads nearly to the Indiana line, where, at a small railway station, it was learned that a man answering Stout's description had bought a ticket to a nearby village. There all trace of him was lost.

The searching party returned to their homes. A day later Stout's distracted wife received a letter from her husband's father, in which the latter stated that Stout was at his boyhood home in Indiana. Inasmuch as the principal was under contract to teach his old school for another year, a committee from his wife's home went to Indiana to ascertain the man's mental condition and to receive from him an explanation of his wanderings. To their incredulity at first, but finally to their astonishment, Stout utterly failed to recognize them, nor did he have any remembrance of the place from which they came or of the wife whom he had so recently married. The memory of all that had transpired during his manhood prior to the moment when he arose from his bed at the county seat and informed his roommate that he was going out was a blank to him. The only recollections he possessed were those of his boyhood days and of the old home toward which he was travelling. Stout slowly but ultimately fully recovered.

The other case concerned the Rev. Dr. David R. Breed, a noted Presbyterian divine and author, now a professor in Allegany Theological Seminary.

Some time prior to 1890 Dr. Breed was pastor of the House of Hope in St. Paul, Minn. He was an amateur electrician, and one day, while endeavoring to remedy some defect in the lights of his church, he fell from a step-ladder and struck his head violently against the corner of a pew. He was picked up unconscious, and when finally restored to reason all memory of the past had departed. His wife and children were strangers to him. Members of the session of his church and old friends with whom he had been on terms of daily intimacy for years had to be introduced to him.

The doctor's efforts at conversation with these intimate companions were not without their touch of humor, though pathetic. Conscious of his mental deprivation, he trod gingerly the paths of intercourse, unwilling, with the supersensitiveness of a sick man, to confess how utterly ignorant he was of things connected with his friends' personality which he should have known, and loath to presume too freely upon his former intimacy lest such freedom might lead him into awkward and embarrassing situations.

This condition of affairs continued for weeks. Dr. Breed's physical convalescence meanwhile progressed favorably. Finally, one afternoon, he was able to journey into his study. On his table lay the manuscript of a half-written sermon on which he had been engaged when the accident befell him. When he began to read it, so he said to the writer, it was as though he were perusing the composition of an utter stranger. The processes of his own thought lay there before him; yet as he followed these they aroused not the faintest train of recollection. Finally he came to a note in parenthesis. It read: 'That peculiar case.'

It was Dr. Breed's custom, when reinforcing a point by an illustration drawn from personal observation, to omit from his written memoranda the name of the person or persons whose case might furnish the illustration, if these were members of his congregation or of his circle of acquaintances. A reference such as that which he had now encountered in reading his unfinished sermon was sufficient to bring the details of the illustration to memory.

In this case, however, Dr. Breed's mind failed to find the slightest clue by which 'that peculiar case' could be recalled. The consciousness of his affliction, as well as the curiosity of the scholar, impelled him to a supreme effort to break through the blank wall that had raised itself between his present and his past. In his mental concentration he buried his head in his hands and gave himself up to solving the problem before him.

'Suddenly,' said the doctor, 'there came within my brain a rending, crashing sensation, as if the very fibre of my mental structure were being torn apart. It was agony while it lasted. It may have been only a second, it may have been a minute, I do not know, but when I finally lifted my head my lost memory came back to me in a rushing tide that was almost overpowering.

'It was a sensation poignantly painful, yet full of the most exquisite delight.'

This experience firmly convinced Dr. Breed of the truth of the theory that 'mental reservations' have a physical as well as a psychic interpretation; that the storehouse of recollection lies in the orderly arrangement of the brain cells; that association of ideas—that process by which one so frequently recalls things—depends upon the contiguity of one body of cellular impressions to another, and that, finally, any physical disturbance of this cellular arrangement leads to mental derangement, and, as in his case, to complete oblivion of the past.—Boston 'Herald.'

BISON IN MONTANA

SUCCESS IN BUILDING UP A HERD FROM SMALL BEGINNINGS.

The University of Montana, Missoula, maintains a biological station near Flathead Lake, in the north-western part of the state. Professor Morton J. Elrod, director of the station, describes in 'A Biological Reconnaissance,' published last year by the University, the herd of 220 buffaloes on the Flathead Indian Reservation. The herd, derived from thirty-six animals purchased in 1884 by Charles Allard and Michael Pablo, has in twenty years increased to more than 350, or ten times the original number. Many of the animals have been sold to show enterprises and to Eastern cities for parks and zoological gardens. The conditions here are more favorable for buffalo than in Yellowstone Park. The animals are constantly attended by a herder, and therefore are not afraid of man, while the Yellowstone Park herd is rarely seen.

The park herd also ranges at a high altitude, over seven thousand feet, where snows are deep and winters are long and severe; but the Flathead herd ranges at an altitude below 3,000 feet, where deep snows do not occur, and hay or grain may be taken to the animals in a few hours. Their range does not exceed seventy to a hundred square miles, and animals might be maintained on a much smaller range. The cows do not bear calves until they are four or five years old, and about half of them produce every year. The fertility of the herd is not decreasing. The herder keeps note of the increase, looks after the calves, and, in fact, the animals are much more carefully attended than the range cattle among whom they graze.

Professor Elrod is of the opinion that the success of this private enterprise should stimulate Congress to increase its efforts to save the buffalo from extinction. An appropriation of $8,000 would buy as large a herd as Allard and Pablo purchased in the beginning. With the same care the herd should increase to between 400 and 500 in twenty years. If a tract of land containing from fifty to a hundred square miles were set apart for a buffaro range, with an appropriation at the start of $15,000 and an annual appropriation of $5,000, there would be no difficulty in developing a herd that would be a credit to the nation. The care of the herd should be placed under the jurisdiction of the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture. It is hardly to be expected that the animals will thrive in Yellowstone Park, where the winters are long and severe, the summers short, and protection is afforded to wild animals which prey upon the calves.—Bulletin of the American Geographical Society.

THE 'JOURNALIST' OUTSIDE THE VATICAN.

The imaginative journalists who gave such graphic accounts of what happened inside the Vatican—largely based upon deduction from the external aspect of its walls—might at least have compared notes before publishing results. As it is they hopelessly contradicted one another in some things and gave the vulgar an excuse for declaring they all are—journalists. They remind me of the story of the American preacher who harrowed the souls of his hearers with a dramatic description of the scene at Rudyard Kipling's deathbed. 'But, sirree', objected a wide-awake parishioner after the service, 'Kipling's not dead.' 'Not dead!' quothed his reverence, 'ain't he? Wal, I guess it must ha' bin some one else, then. Anyhow, the moral's the same an' the name doesn't matter.'—London 'Tatler.'

UNTRUTHFULNESS IN CHILDREN.

SOMETIMES ATTRIBUTED TO A TOO VIVID IMAGINATION AND MORE OFTEN TO FEAR OF PUNISHMENT OR LOSS OF ESTEEM.

That there is a time in the life of almost every child when it shows a tendency to deceive, or to 'tell stories,' is the experience of many parents. This age varies from four to seven years, when a boy or girl hitherto considered truthful begins to prevaricate or 'romance.' Sometimes the fault arises from a too vivid imagination, together with a desire to astonish; again it comes from a fear of falling in the estimation of those it loves, but most frequently the dread of punishment actuates the little sinner.

The problem of dealing with the question at such a tender age is a very difficult one, but upon its proper solution depends the future character of the child.

The first theory—that the imagination is too highly colored—is apt to be the case where the child is of an excitable or visionary nature. I have noticed that practical and commonplace minds are more accurate. A little girl once confessed that when she looked back upon her babyhood days, she was astonished at the marvellous tales she used to tell with little or no truth in them, and yet she said she never intentionally deceived. She described things as she saw them in her mind's eye. For instance, if she were telling about a beautiful horse, she saw in imagination such a steed as never trod this earth. Her more practical brother never soared into these realms of fancy—he described horses as they were made, and exaggeration was no temptation to him. This power of vision, if we may so call it, should not be altogether suppressed; properly directed may it not develop into genius, for is it not of this material that artists and poets are made?

The second theory may be demonstrated by a pathetic little story told me by a very sensible mother. She said that one autumn when she opened her cedar closet to take out the winter clothing she found a handsome dressing gown of her own entirely ruined by having a large piece cut from the front width. The paper in which she had folded it was badly torn. Every one was questioned, but no one could account for it, until at last the children's nurse sorrowfully reported that baby Beatrice's doll had a crimson hood which exactly matched. The little culprit was called, shown the ruined garment, and gently taxed with the offence. She emphatically denied with her tongue, but her pitiful little face confirmed the truth. The mother was overwhelmed with disappointment and sorrow. The loss of the garment was nothing compared with the fact that the child was untruthful. Wisely she did not punish her, but tried by every means to win her confidence. For two long days she held out and then confessed, but gave no explanation. Years after she told her mother the facts of the case and her motive for concealing her fault. She said a playmate had a doll with a beautiful hood. She was determined to possess one like it, and ran upstairs to get some material. Fortune seemed to favor her, for the door of the cedar cupboard stood open, disclosing the parcel with a piece of the crimson showing through the torn paper. Not recognizing her mother's wrapper, she hastily pulled a piece out and cut it off. Imagine the poor child's sorrow and amazement later on when she found what she had done! She said she had no intention of trying to escape punishment by her denial—her only thought was she loved her mother so much she hated to grieve her, or fall in her estimation. This was by no means Beatrice's last falsehood, but in time patience and judicious treatment developed a firm and truthful character.

In the case of Beatrice's sturdy little brother, untruthfulness rose from a dread of punishment. His was a fearless and courageous nature as they thought; having never been intimidated he had no cause for concealing anything. Alas! human nature is frail at best, and especially baby nature, and at six years one cannot expect much. The family had gone to visit Harold's grandparents for the holidays. One day he found some candy in his grandmother's work-basket (no doubt being kept for him.) Childlike he appropriated it without hesitation. Grandmamma, while dearly loving children, belonged to the 'good old school,' which believes in the total depravity of child nature and also a liberal use of the rod. She taxed the child with the theft in a very severe and threatening manner, and so terrorized him that he stoutly denied it. At this juncture, fortunately, his mother came and saw that he was too excited to be accountable for what he was saying, so begging grandma to excuse him for a few minutes she took him into the next room. 'Oh, mother,' he screamed, 'I took it! I did, but I could not tell grandmamma so, for I was so frightened!'

A severe course with this child would have been disastrous in the extreme, as was the case in one I knew well. When she told me the story she was over fifty years of age, very gentle and timid, which latter failing she attributed to overseverity in her childhood. She spoke bitterly of one occasion when she had been unjustly punished for a falsehood she never told. Facts seemed against her, and few people in those days stopped to look into a child's motive. A splendid character was thus warped by fear, and yet her parents conscientiously believed they were doing right.

I have mentioned these few instances because I sincerely believe many look upon this period of childlife and development all too seriously, and deal with it far too harshly.

Children differ, and no two require the same treatment. Love and infinite patience are necessary if we would establish perfect confidence between parent and child, and are we not told that perfect love casteth out fear?—Chicago 'Interior.'

An orphan asylum at Moscow, which was founded by Catherine II., is supported by a tax on playingcards.

ABYDOS.

W. M. Flinders Petrie writes to the London 'Times' as follows about recent excavations at Abydos:

'The continuation of the work of the Egypt Exploration Fund at Abydos this year has given a wider view of the early civilization, of which the general lines had been fixed by the previous work on the Royal Tombs and the town. The clearance of the old temple site over several acres has brought to light in a depth of about twenty feet no less than ten successive temples, ranging in age from about 5000 to 500 B. C. For the first time we can see on one spot the changes from age to age through the whole of Egyptian history. To separate these buildings was an affair of anatomy rather than spade work; the walls of mud brick were so commingled with the soil that incessant section cutting with a sharp knife was the only way to discriminate the brickwork. Often only a single course of bricks or a thin bed of foundation sand was all that told of the great buildings which had existed here for centuries. Over 5,000 measurements were taken for the plans and levels.

The discoveries of the civilization of the first dynasty, the beginning of the kingdom, expand what we already had from my work in the Royal Tombs. Of Menes, the founder, we have part of a large globular vase of green glaze, with his name inlaid in purple. Thus polychrome glazing is taken back thousands of years before it was previously known to exist. The free use of great tiles of glaze for wall coverings shows how usual the art was then. In the highest art of delicate ivory carving there are several pieces of this age.

CHINESE EMPRESS'S HANDWRITING.

Many people like to have their characters told from their handwriting. While in England I thought it would be interesting to have the Empress of China's told in this way. So, Mr. Dimsdale Stocker, the great character delineator, a nephew of the late Lord Mayor, being among my guests at a little dinner party, I asked him if he thought his character reading would extend to Chinese writing. He said he did not know, but should like much to try, on which I showed him a small photograph of a room in the Imperial Palace, on the walls of which hang two specimens of Tse Hsi's masterly caligraphy. At first he objected vehemently, saying it was not handwriting at all, but must have been magnified. On my reassuring him, without, as I believe, pausing to consider whose it might be, he pronounced the writer: 'Cultured, with considerable force of character; decidedly go-ahead, and with concentrative ability and persistent, decidedly scheming, with great capacity for being very merciless outside her own circle'—this last as we spoke of the writer as a woman. He then surprised us by pronouncing her 'the reverse of extravagant, decidedly artistic; inclined, though, to spend large sums of money within her circle.' Again he repeated: 'Very artistic, ambitious, must rise to the top of the tree; with the force begotten of destructiveness; where ambition is concerned the reverse of scrupulous.' As he continued it may have dawned upon him that it was the Empress of China's writing he was considering—he certainly did not know it at first—but, even in that case, I believe he had as little of a theory as to her real character as we most of us have with regard to that of the Queen of Sheba. I wrote down what Mr. Stocker said as he said it, and have neither added nor omitted anything. Possibly others may be interested to read what seems to be a very striking portraiture of a personage in whose real character all we dwellers in China have a somewhat living interest.—'North China Herald.'

THE PROFIT OF LONGEVITY

ADVANCE OF YEARS SHOULD BE NO BAR TO A MAN'S SUCCESS.

(Broklyn 'Eagle.')

'Finally, he had great advantage of living long.' Thus does Mr. Bryce, in his recent volume of biographical studies, conclude his analysis of the career of one of the leading British statesmen of the nineteenth century.

To enumerate longevity among the causes of success in public life is scarcely in harmony with the prevailing sentiment. The doors of opportunity are popularly supposed to be closed to every one who cannot show a certificate of being less than fifty years of age, and there are even those who seem to believe that the fortieth birthday is the high water mark of influence. It is admitted, of course, that there are certain compensations for gray hairs, but these are mainly of a private and social nature. The mighty men of this commonwealth—of any commonwealth—must be sought, it is declared, among those who have not yet passed their meridian. Such is the theory. How far it corresponds with facts may be estimated by any one who will take a list of the United States senators—certainly the most powerful group of public men in America—and count the number of septuagenarians.

What, then, are the actual advantages which the older man possesses over the younger, given equal ability? In the first place, the mere passing of the years brings a certain automatic increment of reputation to a strong man. Take, for instance, the case of Grover Cleveland. It is now nearly twenty years since he was first elected President. That is to say, when our present-day men of 35 were at school Mr. Cleveland held the highest office in the nation. Whatever opinions may be held respecting his statemanship, it means a great deal, as affecting his influence, that he has occupied a foremost place in the public eye during the whole of the political experience of the majority of the electorate. To a voter of 40 a politician of 40 may be acceptable on account of his platform or his speeches or what not, but the coeval can never carry quite the same weight of authority as the senior who started in the competition with a prestige already accumulated. It is natural for us to imagine the older man as of heroic stature, for he has been so presented to us from the first; whereas it is hard to realize that any one can be really great who was a boy when we were.

In some instances the authority of an old statesman is heightened by the fulfilment of his predictions and the confirmation of his policies. This accession of credit is especially deserving of notice when it involves the reversal of a popular misjudgment. There is no man who gains such a firm hold upon public confidence as he who has had strength of character to withstand a wave of excited feeling, and whose wisdom has been vindicated by the course of later events. It is not often—for on a large scale the relation of cause and effect takes a long while to work itself out—that such a justification comes within the limits of a single lifetime, but when the courageous and independent politician is fortunate enough to survive not only the taunts of his opponents but the popularity of their schemes, he receives an admiration proportionate to the former denunciation. One of the most conspicuous instances of this advantage of longevity was seen in the career of John Bright, who for opposing the Crimean war, not only lost his seat in parliament, but was reviled in the newspapers and spat upon in the streets, but who lived to hear that war generally condemned and to receive, in consequence, such esteem and trust as would never have been his if he had let himself be carried along with the stream.

It must be understood, in all this, that the statesman of experience whose case we are considering is no fossil. To the old man who has lost his vigor or who is out of touch with young life—its ideals, its points of view, its manner of speech—there is no salvation in the mere lengthening out of years. A collection of diaries is not in itself equivalent to a treasury of wisdom, and in a changing world familiarity with precedents may sometimes be dangerous lore. But in every country there is, and always will be, a career for the man to whom the years have brought maturity and knowledge, without taking from his freshness of spirit and quickness of adaptation.

SNAKE SCULPTURE

A TICKLISH JOB TO GET A VENOMOUS REPTILE INTO A PLASTER CAST.

The National Museum will send to the World's Fair at St. Louis a fine exhibit of snake casts. So like the real thing is each of these plaster models, owing to the ingenuity with which they have been molded and painted, that, were it not enclosed in a glass case, the visitor might well be excused for a shudder of alarm on catching sight of it.

These extraordinary works of art are productions of William Palmer of the Smithsonian Institution and John W. Thompson, keeper of the reptile house at the Zoological Gardens in Philadelphia. A number of them are now being made by the former in the taxidermy laboratory back of the Smithsonian Institution, notably a cobra da capello, the same which died some time ago at the Bronx Park Zoo. This cobra, although taken in death cast, will be shown in characteristic fighting attitude, the hood-like neck distended and the body erected in that peculiar curve which has earned for the creature the designation of the most graceful of animals. This is the first cast ever taken of a cobra da capello.

The greater part of the casting is done from dead snakes. That operation is a comparatively simple one, but where live poisonous snakes are employed it is different. It is sometimes found advisable to use live snakes, because the characteristic colors and markings are very delicate and fade within a few hours after death.

Many of Mr. Thompson's casts were taken from life, because, when an order was placed with him from the museum authorities, it saved trouble, time and expense to use a specimen in the Zoo as a model, instead of procuring a dead one of the same species. The operation of making a live snake pose is thus described by Mr. Thompson:

'My first step, as is the case of the cook with the hare, is to secure the snake. My assistant makes a slipknot with a piece of strong twine, attaches it to a long pole and, opening the cage, places it over the snake's head. The reptile, struggling and squirming, and wild with fear and anger, is lifted out, and should he be one of the deadly varieties there is some exciting sport before he is finally conquered. I then hold a sponge saturated with chloroform to his nostrils. In a short time he is, for the time being and to all intents and purposes, dead to the world, and the cast is then made with all possible expedition.

'Quills are placed in the reptile's nostrils, so that he may breathe, and the mixed plaster of paris is poured all over him. After the plaster has had time to harden, the snake, which has been greased in advance to facilitate its removal, is carefully pulled out from the cast and returned to its cage, usually none the worse for the operation.

'The inside of the cast is now flushed out with soapy water, the grease of which fills up the pores and prevents sticking. The plaster is then poured in and the cast remains undisturbed for twenty-four hours in order to insure perfect hardening.

'The next step is the chipping away of the outer shell, which has to be done with extreme care lest the delicate outline of the impressioned plaster may be irretrievably ruined. Particularly is this true of the head and eyes, which are always left till the last. When all the shell is chipped away an exact reproduction of the snake down to the finest details has been secured, and all that remains to be done is the painting in the original colors.'

It is the painting which is the really crucial feature of the operation and the one which determines the success or failure of the effort. It is very tedious work, and in most instances fully a month is spent on each specimen. Where possible a live snake is placed in a glass box beside the artist, who studies the colors as he works. Each scale receives separate treatment and the head is usually a labor of several days.—New York 'Sun.'

AUSTRALIA'S BIRTH RATE

AN OMINOUS CONDITION OF AFFAIRS—LITTLE INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATION.

The Australian Commonwealth finds itself confronted by a new problem, says the Sydney correspondent of the London 'Globe.' Under the dictation of the Labor Party the Federal Government has adopted a policy intended to discourage immigration of every description, white as well as colored, into the Federated States, and at the same time it has to deal with a rapidly declining birth rate which, if not speedily remedied, will result in a largely decreased population. Recently published statistics show that the lowest Australian birth rate is only 11 per one thousand above that of France. A few years ago it was considerably higher; but the real decline is shown by the total number of births in women compared with the number of women of child-bearing age. Without going into statistical details it may be mentioned that in New South Wales, between 1891 and 1901, the number of married women increased by 63,219, while the number of children born in 1901 was almost the same as in 1887. Taking the whole of the commonwealth and New Zealand there are annually twenty thousand fewer births than there would have been had the birth rates of ten years ago been maintained. This shows a decline of one hundred thousand in the natural increase of Australian population during the decade.

It has also been ascertained that the average marriage age of Australasian women is steadily advancing. In 1881 it was twenty-two and a half years; in 1901 it was twenty-four years. This is regarded as an indication of a tendency to accept with relactance the responsibilities of the marriage state; that the Australasian declining birth rate is due less to psysical incapacity than to individual unwillingness. The New South Wales Government statistician, in connection with these very facts, remarks: 'There have been very striking changes in the (birth) rates for the periods mentioned, and a persistent and astonishing decline among women of every class. It would seem that an increasingly large number of women make up their minds not to have children, or to delay child-bearing as long as possible. After each successive confinement, an increasing proportion of women, still of child-bearing age, cease to give birth to any more children, and the extraordinary condition of things has now come to pass that the fertility of women who have had two children is less than that of women who, in 1891, had nine children. There is no necessity for going into details, the broad facts are sufficient; but there is one point which has become overlooked by all concerned in the enquiry, and that is that the decline in the Australasian birth rate practically commenced with the discouragement of over-sea immigration, which was a means of systematically infusing fresh blood into Australasia.

The increasing reluctance of Australasian women to accept the responsibilities of maternity is traceable to several causes, one of the principal being the increasing love of pleasure. The numerous holidays and lessened hours of labor have strengthened the popular taste for outdoor amusement and weakened the feeling in favor of household enjoyment. Then the warm, sunny climate has a somewhat enervating effect on the younger population, which seems to pass the greater part of its existence in the open air. All this assists in loosening the ties of domestic life. There is too much holidaymaking and too little industrial occupation. Yet professional agitators like Tom Mann talk of the slavish condition of the Australasian laboring classes compared with that of their English brethren! Another difficulty consists in the early age at which Australasian children become emancipated from home control. The moment a boy or girl can earn a few shillings per week a start on their own account is made, followed by an early marriage, but no children. At holiday time nothing is more common than to find young married couples, unencumbered with families, taking part in excursions, picnics, and other forms of al fresco enjoyment. Where there are families most of the parents appear of middle age.

How will it all end? Here is a country capable of supporting the whole surplus populations of the British Isles and of Continental Europe, yet possessing fewer residents than the British metropolis, and ever seeking to become encircled by a wall to exclude the myriads ready to assist in tilling the hungry acres and developing the teeming mines. The great want of the Commonwealth is population, without which there can be no material advancement; yet, in the face of a rapidly declining birth rate, the Federal Government, in its fear of the hostility of the Labor Party, dare not open the door to willing immigrants, even from the mother country. The worst of it is that the states are powerless in the matter. If Queensland wants a few hundred agricultural laborers she cannot have them without the consent of the Federal Government. The states, in blindly accepting federation without proper safeguards, have virtually parted with their birthrights for a mess of pottage. Yet, how different was everything a few years ago. Then the burden of the song was increasing population, expanding industrial conditions, and rapidly growing resources; but then the Labor Party, with its love of extravagant public expenditure and restrictive industrial legislation, had not possession of the reins of power.

In Kiating, China, a man was recently executed by being nailed to a wooden cross. He lived three days before he succumbed to his tortures.

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