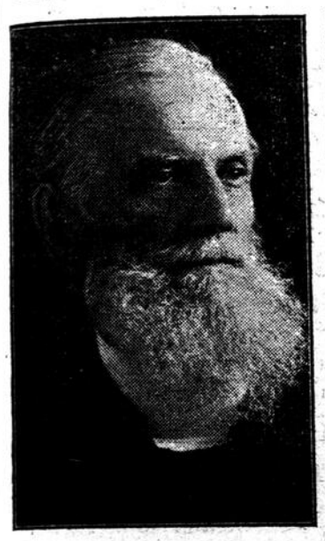
Twenty-four Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

VOLUME XLVIII., NO. 122. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1907. PRICE, ONE CENT

The Presbyterian General Assembly.



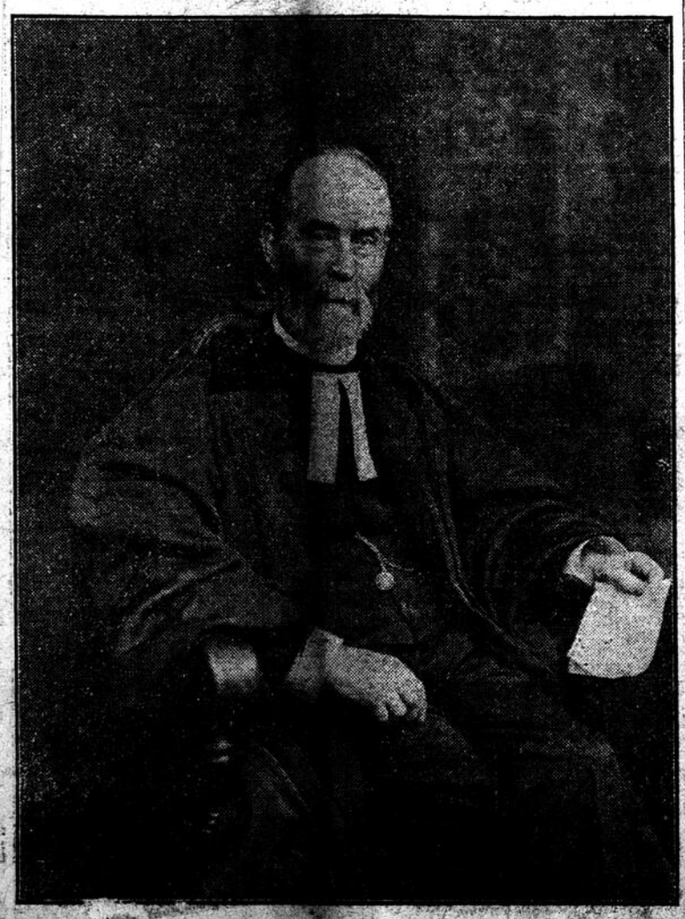
THE REV. DR. ROBERT CAMPBELL,
Joint Clerk of the General Assembly.

ON THE subject of church union there is in the Presbyterian Church no little difference of sentiment. This circumstance adds to the interest taken by the community in general in the Presbyterian General Assembly, which will open in Erskine Church, Montreal, on June 5.

The question will be brought before the Assembly by a special committee who have given the matter the most careful consideration, and the opportunity of obtaining a representative pronouncement on the matter will be taken. The question has never been submitted to the rank and file of the Presbyterian Church, but various Presbyteries have spoken on the matter, and, judging from the diversity of opinion which has been expressed, it will evoke the liveliest discussion when submitted to this, the great governing body of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. As the question stands at present many Presbyterians, while earnestly desiring a unification of the forces of the church militant, cannot see how three such distinct denominations as the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational can effect a compromise on all matters of doctrine and church government, it being pointed out that while with the Congregationalists the individual church governs itself, the Presbyterians and Methodists would act as united bodies. On doctrine, on the other hand, the Presbyterians and Methodists are most widely apart, the one holding to Calvinistic, and the other to Arminian, veiws. However, the advantages of union are as fully appreciated by the Presbyterians as by either of the other bodies, and whatever decision may be arrived at, the discussion at the Assembly is bound to be interesting and helpful.

Next to church union, probably the most important question to be brought before the Assembly is that of providing religious ordinances for the immense shoals of immigrants arriving in Canada, and spreading out over the new settlements in the great areas of the west. The Presbyterian Church has a very active home mission policy, and in the past it has been successful in overtaking the whole of the settlements fairly well, but immigration is increasing so rapidly that the problem is beginning to baffle the Presbyterian Church alike with all the other denominations, and it has been found that under present conditions it is almost impossible to provide religious instruction in all the settlements. Hence the discussion will probably centre around the adoption of radically new measures to meet the new conditions.

Another question to be brought up in a lengthy report from a special committee is that of foreign missions. The Presbyterian Church in Canada is fully alive to the needs of this important branch of Christian work, and has no fewer than six foreign mission fields, with a staff of 135 foreign missionaries, male and female. These fields are Central India, Honan and Canton in China, Formosa in Japan, the New Hebrides, and the West Indies; there is also a mission to the aborigines of the Dominion. A number of the Presbyterian missionaries will address the Assembly.



THE REV. A. FALCONER, D.D., PICTOU, N. S.,
The retiring moderator of the General Assembly.

Apart from the three questions mentioned above, the business of the Assembly will largely consist of routine work—the appointments of officers and the consideration of numerous reports bringing into a focus the whole work of the church in Canada for the past twelve months.

The Assembly is constituted of one-sixth of the whole of the ministers of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and a corresponding number of elders, making altogether about 550 members who are appointed, of whom a considerable number will probably not attend. It is expected that there will be a gathering of about three hundred and thirty in Montreal, and that many of the the lay delegates will exercise the privilege of nominating proxies in Montreal, so that there will be no doubt of a good attendance.

The Presbyterian Church in Canada is divided into sixty-two Presbyteries, and any question of change in government or constitution has to be sent down to these presbyteries by the General Assembly, and can only be adopted by a majority of them voting for it.

The present General Assembly will be the thirty-third that has been held in Canada, and the sixth that has been held in Montreal. The most historic of all the assemblies was the first, held in 1875, in Montreal. It was at this Assembly that the consummation of the union between the four Presbyterian churches in Canada was effected. It was the largest that has ever been held, because all ministers in the united churches were eligible for membership, together with an equal number of elders. The union was practically unanimous, there being only a small dissenting minority in each of the four uniting bodies. These four bodies were the Canada Presbyterian Church, embracing Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba; the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland; the Presbyterian Church of the Maritime Provinces, and the Presbyterian Church of the Maritime Provinces in connection with the Church of Scotland. Of these the moderator of the first-named at the time of the union was the Rev. Principal Caven, D.D., of Knox Church; of the second, the Rev. Principal Snodgrass, D.D.; of the third the Rev. James MacGregor, D.D.; and of the fourth, the Rev. G. M. Grant, afterwards principal of Queen's University. All four have since passed over to the majority. The first moderator of the united church was the Rev. John Cook, D.D., of Quebec. He is also dead, as, indeed, are the majority of those who took part in that first assembly. A few who took an active part in promoting the union, are still alive, and among these are the Rev. Dr. Robert Campbell, of Montreal, who was the convener of the joint committee on arrangements at the first union meeting. For the past fifteen years Dr. Campbell has been one of the clerks of the Assembly, and his name is now one of those mentioned for nomination to the office of moderator. The other clerk of the Assembly is the Rev. John Somerville, D.D., of Toronto, while the present moderator is the Rev. A. Falconer. Dr. Falconer will give his sermon as retiring moderator in Erskine Church, at the opening on June 5, at 8 p.m. The Assembly is expected to last over the following eight days. Last year's assembly was held in London, Ont., and it is expected that next year's will be held in Winnipeg.

PREVIOUS ASSEMBLIES AND MODERATORS.

1875, Montreal, J. Cook, Quebec.
1876, Toronto, A. Topp, Toronto.
1877, Halifax, H. MacLeod, Sydney, C.B.
1878, Hamilton, J. Jenkins, Montreal.
1879, Ottawa, W. Reid, Toronto.
1880, Montreal, D. MacRae, St. John, N.B.
1881, Kingston, Prin. MacVicar, Montreal.
1882, St. John, N.B., Wm. Cochrane, Brantford.
1883, London, J. M. King, Toronto.
1884, Toronto, W. Maclaren, Toronto.
1885, Montreal, Prin. McKnight, Halifax.
1886, Hamilton, J. K. Smith, Galt.
1887, Winnipeg, R. F. Burns, Halifax.
1888, Halifax, W. D. MacMullen, Woodstock.
1889, Toronto, Prin. Grant, Kingston.
1890, Ottawa, J. Laing, Dundas.
1891, Kingston, T. Wardrope, Guelph.
1892, Montreal, Prin. Caven, Toronto.
1893, Brantford, T. Sedgwick, Tatamagouche, N.S.
1894, St. John, N.B., G. L. Mackay, Formosa, China.
1895, London, J. Robertson, Winnipeg.
1896, Toronto, D. M. Gordon, Halifax.
1897, Winnipeg, W. Moore, Ottawa.
1898, Montreal, R. Torrance, Guelph.
1899, Hamilton, R. Campbell, Renfrew.
1900, Halifax, A. Pollok.
1901, Ottawa, R. H. Warden.
1902, Toronto, G. Bryce.
1903, Vancouver, D. H. Fletcher.
1904, St. John, N.B., G. M. Milligan.
1905, Kingston, W. D. Armstrong.
1906, London, Ont., A. Falconer, Pictou, N.S.

CLERICAL COMMISSIONERS.

The following is a complete list of the clerical commissioners to the Assembly:

First of Presby Asembly .. shr, cm Anderson, David A., Burlington, Ont.; Anderson, James, M.A., Little Current, Ont.; Anderson, James, B.A., Goderich, Ont.; Atkinson, Robert, M.A., Chetry, Ont.

Ballantyne, R. T., St. Andrew's, Que.; Barclay, Jas., D.D., Montreal, Que.; Beckett, S. E., Carberry, Man.; Bell, W. D. Corunna, Ont.; Bennett, Orr, B.A., Almonte, Ont.; Best, D. W., Beaverton, Ont.; Binnie, James, B.D., Tweed, Ont.; Black, J. A., M.A., Massie, Ont.; Bowman, Archd., Ste. Therese, Ont.; Boyd, Hunter, Waweig, N.B.; Brown, A. V., B.D., Newcastle, Ont.; Brown, J. R., Burgoyne, Ont.; Brown J. J., B.A., Tilsonburg, Ont.; Brown, W. G., B.A., B.D., Athelstan, Que.; Buchanan, James, Dundalk, Ont.; Burch, A. L., B.A., Orangeville, Ont.; Burkholder, Jenkins, Mandaumin, Ont.

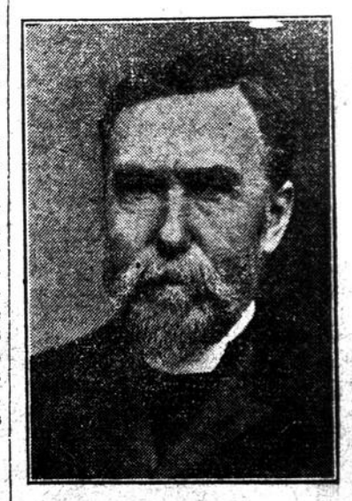
Caldwell, J. A., B.A., Pilot Sound, Man.; Cameron, Hugh, B.A., Morrisburg, Ont.; Campbell, John, M.A., Ph.D., Victoria, B.C.; Campbell, Robert, D.D., Montreal; Carmichael, James A., D.D., Winnipeg, Man.; Carter, Geo. W., Keewatin, Ont.; Childerhose, A., B.A., Parry Sound, Ont.; Clark, Wylie C., Quebec; Clay, W. Leslie, P.A., Victoria, B.C.; Colquhoun, J. G. A., B.A., Millerton, N.B.; Cormie, J. A., B.A., Oak Lake, Man.; Cowan, J. J., B.A., Dauphin, Man.; Cram, W. H., B.D., Cobden, Ont.; Craw, R. W., B.A., St. Helen's, Ont.; Crozier, H. G., B.A., Hamiota, Man.; Cruchon, C. F., Agnes, Que.; Cunningham, J. D., M.A., Welland, Ont.; Cunningham, W. A., B.A., Clifton, Colchester Co., N.S.

Dey, W. J., M.A., Simcoe, Ont.; Dobson, A. B., Fordwich, Ont.; Duncan, Peter, Colborne, Ont.

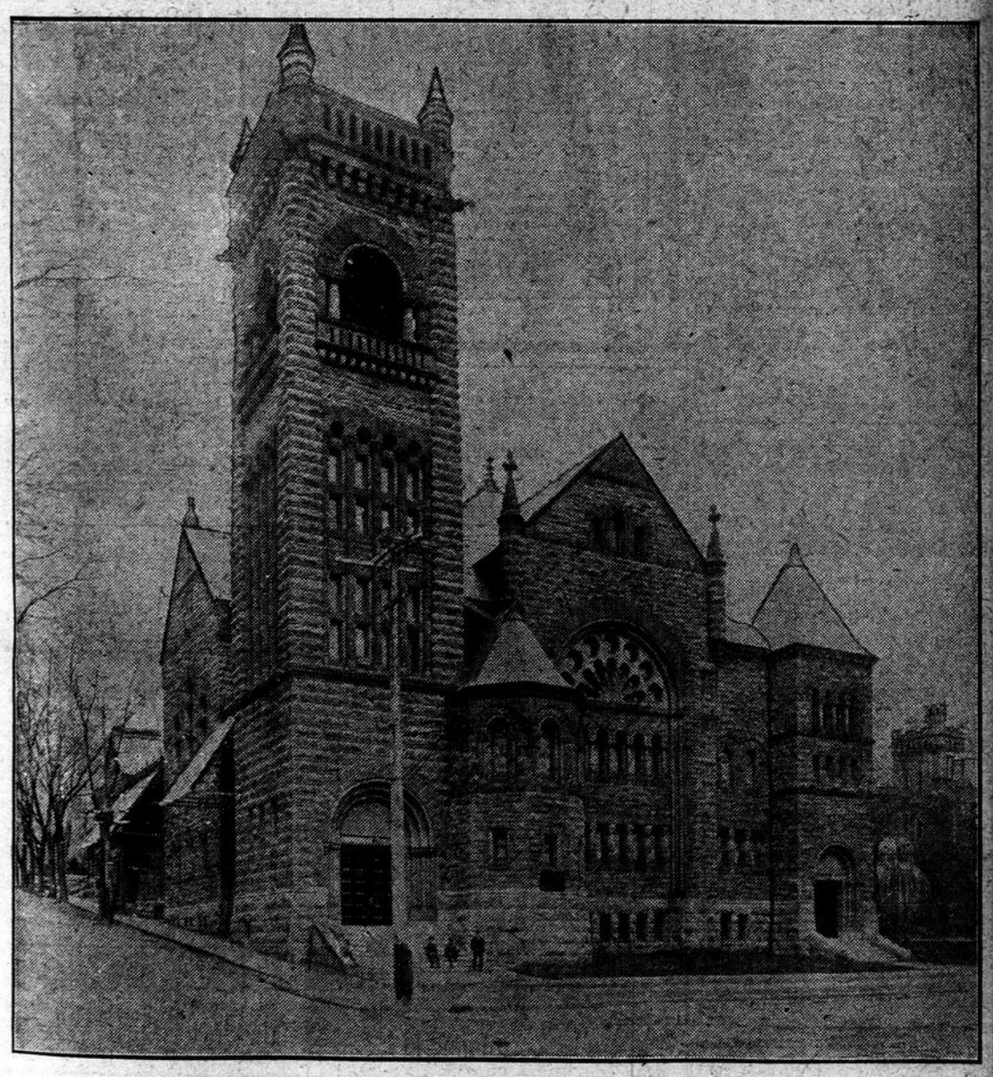
Edgar, J. D., Hawkesville, Ont.; Edmison, J. H., B.A., Cheltenham, Ont.

Falconer, A., D.D., Pictou, N.S.; Falconer, J. W., B.D., Halifax, N.S.; Farquharson, W., B.D., Durham, Ont.; Fee, S. McL., B.A., Newdale, Man.; Ferguson, Prof. G. D., B.A., Kingston, Ont.; Findley, A., D.D., Barrie, Ont.; Fletcher, Colin, M.A., Thames Road, Ont.; Fletcher, D. H., D.D., Hamilton, Ont.; Fletcher, John, Jumbo Valley, Alta.; Forbes, A., B.D.; Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.; Fortune, W. G. W., B.A., Red Deer, Alta.; Fowler, J., M.A., LL.D., Kingston, Ont.; Frame, D. A., M.A., Lunenburg, N.S.; Fraser, Alex., Grand View, Man.; Fraser, D. S., Shelburne, N.S.; Fraser, Duncan, M.A., Rouleau, Sask.; Frizell, J. R., B.A., Holland, Man.

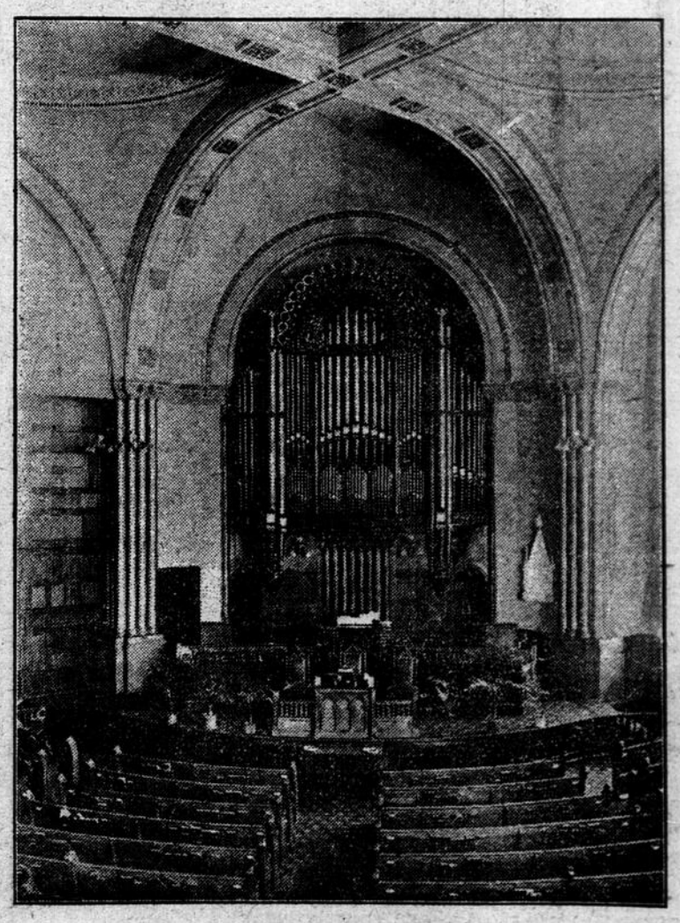
(Continued on Page 2.)



THE REV. DR. SOMERVILLE, Toronto.
Joint Clerk of the General Assembly.



ERSKINE CHURCH, MONTREAL.
Where the Presbyterian General Assembly will be held.



ERSKINE CHURCH,
This picture shows a portion of the interior, including the pulpit and organ.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Gamble, Robert, B.A., Wakefield, Que.; Gillies, D. M., Glace Bay, N.S.; Gordon, A. M., B.D., Lethbridge, Alta.; Gordon, D. M., D.D., Kingston, Ont.; Govan, Arpad, B.A., Williamstown, Ont.; Gracey, Henry, Gananoque, Ont.; Grant, Alex., M.A., St. Mary's, Ont.; Grant, David K., B.A., Parrsboro, N.S.; Grant, R. N., D.D., Orillia, Ont.; Grant, W. H., Wee Wu Fu, China.

Haig, A. McD., B.A., Jarratt's Corners, Ont.; Hamilton, H., B.A., B.D., Manor, Sask.; Hamilton, W. T., Fernie, B.C.; Hay, John, B.D., Renfrew, Ont.; Henderson, J.S., New Westminster, B.C.; Henderson, M., Yorkton, Assa.; Hood, A., La Riviere, Man.; Hunter, Joseph, Theodore, Sask.;

Ireland,, G. D., B.A., Woodstock, N.B.

Jacobs, D. H., Carlyle, Sask.; Johnston, John, Paisley, Ont.

Kerr, A. S., B.A., West Hill, Ont.; Kippen, A. H., Harrington, Ont.

Laing, A. A., B.A., Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.; Laird, Robert, Kingston, Ont.; Lee, H. S., Grand'Mere, Que.; Linton, A. C., Price, Ont.; Little, A., Battleford, Sask.; Logan, A. P., Bedford, N.S.; Lyle, S., D.D., Hamilton, Ont.

McAfee, T., Indian Head, Sask.; Macalpine, R. J., M.A., Owen Sound, Ont.; McCusker, S. P., B.A., St. Louis de Gonzague, Que.; McFarlane, J. D., Cape North, N.S.; McGillivray, A. H., M.A., Chatham, Ont.; McQueen, N., Middle River, N.S.; Magill, Prof. Robert, Ph.D., Halifax, N.S.; Mahaffy, F. W., B.A., Alvinston, Ont.; Martin, D. M., Carrington, Ont.; Martin, W. A. J., Brantford, Ont.; Mason, W. A., B.A., Port Hill, P.E.I.; Miller, Alex., Localsh, Ont.; Miller, D.D., Hawkesbury, Ont.; Milne, J. W. H., B.A., Ottawa, Ont.; Mitchell, A. E., B.A., Ottawa, Ont.; Mitchell, George S., Red Bank, N.B.; Monds, J. J., Glenallan, Ont.; Morison, W. T., Bordeaux, Que.; Morris, W. C., Boudhead, Ont.; Morrison, W. A., Dalhousie Mills, Ont.; Morton, A. S., B.D., Halifax, N.S.; Mowat, Wm., Buxton, Ont.; Muldrew, J. S., B.A., Souris, Man.; Murray, John, Clifton, P.E.I.; Murray, Robert, Earltown, N.S.

Paterson, D., D.D., Lachute, Que.; Patterson, James, Montreal; Pelletier, E. D., Whitefish, Ont.; Perrie, David, Wingham, Ont.; Pollock, Robert C., Cypress River, Man.; Potter, J. B., B.A., Peterborough, Ont.

Ramsay, D. M., D.D., Ottawa, Ont.; Rannie, A., B.A., Nairn, Ont.; Ratcliffe, J. H., D.D., St. Catharines, Ont.; Reddon, J. A., Fort Coulonge, Que.; Reeves, A. C., B.A., Campbellford, Ont.; Reid, A. D., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Reid, J. G., Mount Forest, Ontario; Richardson, W. G., B.A., Wyoming, Ont.; Rose, George W., B.A., Mono Centre, Ont.; Ross, D. C., B.A., Trenton, N.S.; Ross, James, St. John West, N.B.; Ross, John, D.D., Port Dalhousie, Ont.; Rowand, W. S. H., B.A., Fort William, Ont.

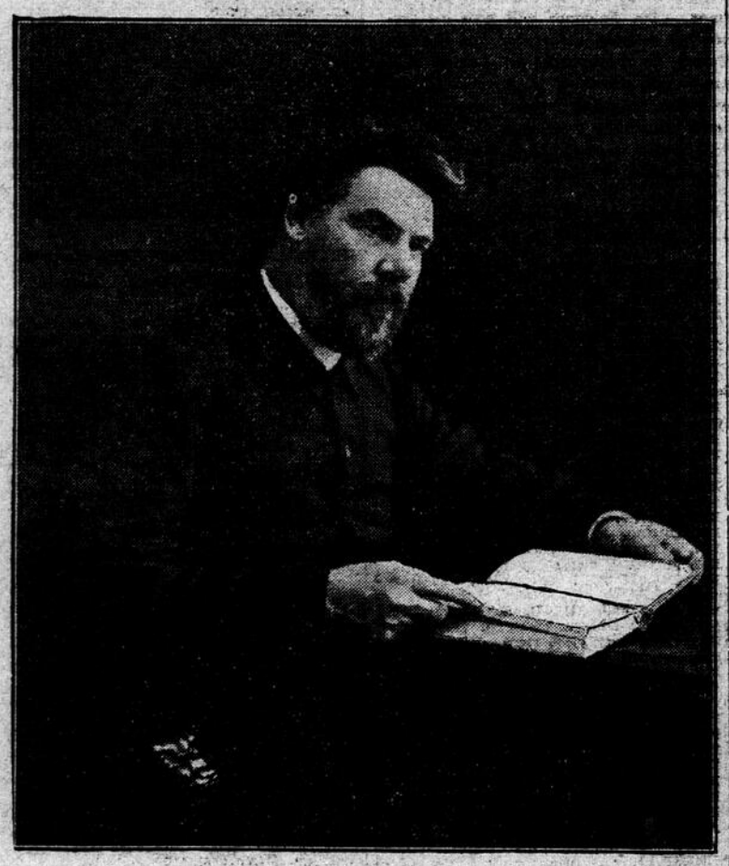
Scott, P. E., B.A., Wawanesa, Man.; Scrimger, Prin., D.D., Montreal; Sedgwich, Thomas, D.D., Tatamagouche, N.S.; Shaw, Neil, B.A., Egmondville, Ont.; Shearer, W. K., B.A., Drumbo, Ont.; Simons, Wm., Vermilion, Alta.; Smith, E., D.D., Middle Musquodoboit, N.S.; Stewart, T., B.D., Dartmouth, N.S.; Strachan, Daniel, B.A., Brockville, Ont.; Strathie, R. G., M.A., D.D., Summerside, P.E.I.; Sutherland, G. A., M.A., Sunny Brae, N.S.

Tanner, J. U., B.A., Lancaster, Ont.; Tate, W. B. S., Qu'Appelle, Sask.; Tattrie, George P., B.A., New Carlisle, N.S.; Taylor, J. T., B.A., Mhow, Central India; Taylor, T. W., M.A., Ph.D., New Westminster, B.C.; Thomson, John, M.A., Ayr, Ont.; Tolmie, J. C., B.A., Windsor, Ont.; Tufts, W. M., D.D., Stellarton, N.S.; Turnbull, J. H., M.A., Ottawa, Ont.; Turner, H. H., B.A., B.D., Kirkfield, Ont.

Van Wyck, J. Roy, Hamilton, Ont.

Waddell, N., B.D., Aultsville, Ont.; Wallace, W. E., Middleville, Ont.; Webster, A. F., Oakwood, Ont.; White, Matthew, B.D., Lacombe, Alta.; Wilson, J. C., B.A., Acton, Ont.; Wilson, W. G., M.A., Smith's Falls, Ont.; Wishart, A. C., Lucknow, Ont.; Wright, J. Knox, B.D., Vancouver, B.C.; Wright, Peter, D.D., Vancouver, B.C.

Young, Henry, Glasgow Station, Ont.; Young, Robert, B.A., Pakenham, Ont.



THE REV. A. J. MOWATT, D.D.,

Minister of Erskine Church, where the Presbyterian General Assembly will be held.

DUNHAM LADIES' COLLEGE.

The lady principals, staff and pupils of the Dunham Ladies' College were 'at home' to their friends on Saturday. A number from outside towns, as well as from the village were present, and a happy afternoon slipped away all too quickly. Musical selections were rendered by the Misses V. Hutchison, H. Willey, M. Ferris, G. Martin and T. Robinson. Among those present were: The Rev. R. T. and Mrs. Overing, Stanbridge East; Mr. and Mrs. E. Buzzell, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. C. L. Cotton, Mrs. W. Cotton, Mr. T. Cotton, rMs. Gilman, and Mr. Lockhart, Cowansville; Mrs. Myron Safford, Mrs. Westover, Sutton Junction; the Rev. H. and Mrs. Plaisted, Miss L. Plaisted, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Watson, Miss Watson, Miss C. J. Watson, Mrs. Jos. Selby, Miss M. Selby, Mrs. O. Selby, Mrs. A. E. Selby, Mrs. Yeats, Miss A. Yeats, Mrs. George Williamson, Mrs. M. Curley, Miss Rykert, Miss W. Baker, Miss M. Lee, Dunham.

FROM 'WITNESS' FILES.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Twenty years ago the Czar Alexander III., as the father of the present Czar, was driving with the Czarina in an open carraige from a ball at Novo-Tcherkesk, in Odessa, a shot was fired at them from the crowd in the street. A great uproar followed and the man who fired the shot was so maltreated by the people that he was insensible when the police secured him. The miscreant had in his possession a revolver, six cartridges, a dagger, and a bottle of poison.

Germany and the world were uneasy over the throat affection of the Crown Prince Frederick, the father of the Kaiser Wilhelm II., though Professor Virchow, at the time pronounced the growth on the vocal chord innocuous.

The Corporation of Dublin decided not to attend the Queen's Jubilee services.

The Hon. Mr. Masson, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, resigned in consequence of ill health.

Trafalgar Institute, in this city, received from Sir Donald Smith, Lord Strathcona, a gift of $30,000 on condition that the building be within the city, be within easy access to McGill, that the institution be open to all Protestants and that it should not conflict with any existing ladies' school.

FORTY YEARS AGO.

Forty years ago snow fell abundantly in England on May 6 and May 21.

Fights between French and 'Irish' school boys in Montreal were of common occurrence. 'Irish Irlandais' was the common epithet applied by French boys to all those speaking English. At noon on the Queen's Birthday a large number of Irish boys from Griffintown, carrying sticks, marched along near the wharves as far as the Bonsecours Market, where they fell upon any French-Canadian boys in their way. The French boys retaliated with sticks and stones, and when the two were dispersed by the police they mustered again in St. Gabriel street and had a bigger fight still. Men near by tried to interfere, but were helpless until the police again came on the scene.

SIXTY YEARS AGO.

More than thirty thousand Negroes in Africa and the West Indies subscribed to a statue to Sir Fowell Buxton, the leader of the anti-slavery party in the British House of Commons.

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Dominion	June 15.	July 20.	Aug. 24
Kensington	June 22.	July 27.	Aug. 31
Vancouver	Wed.	June 26.	
Southwark	June 29	Aug. 3	Sept. 7

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Turcoman .... June 15
Englishman .... June 22

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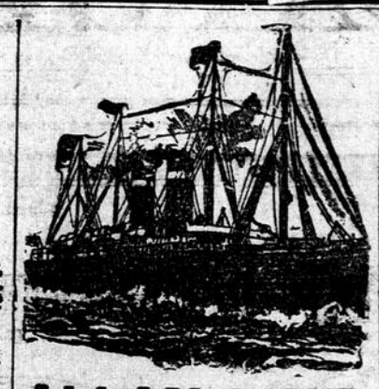

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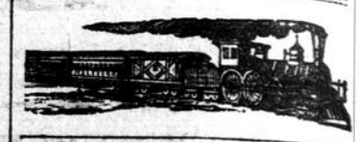

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Cowansville	1.85	Ste. Agathe	2.10
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Plattsburgh, N.Y.	3.00	Quebec	4.90
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Twenty-four Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Showers

VOL. XLVIII., No. 122 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1907. PRICE ONE CENT

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT UNVEILED.

A Memorable Ceremony on Dominion Square Marked Victoria Day.

Surely no more perfect day than yesterday could have been desired to herald in spring and to add to the enjoyment of the day which is set apart as May's festical. The chief event, as far as Montrealers were concerned, was, of course, the unveiling of the beautiful memorial erected on Dominion Square to commemorate the great generosity of Lord Strathcona and the bravery of the Canadian troopers in the South African War. The occasion was taken every advantage of to give a befitting acknowledgment of the devotion of the living and the noble sacrifice of the dead.

As a military spectacle, the event was most imposing, and as a civil demonstration of loyalty, it was historic. All of Montreal that Dominion Square could contain was present, and the vast orderly crowd showed by its demeanor that it realized the solemnity of the occasion, as well as its interest as a military spectacle.

By half-past nine in the morning the crowd began to gather. There was plenty of color about. Flags were flying from the houses surrounding, especially from the Windsor Hotel and the Y. M. C. A. buildings. The tulips were bright in the flower beds, the green of the grass was showing bright, the specially erected platform was gay with bunting and banners, and the statue itself was swathed in Union Jacks. So it can be understood that as the crowds gathered, showing the myriad colors of the ladies' dresses, and as the troops arrived, the kaleidoscopic effect was brilliant in the extreme. At about 9.30 a strong force of police took possession of the square under Chief Campeau, but they had little to do but direct the traffic, for no more quiet assembly could be wished for.

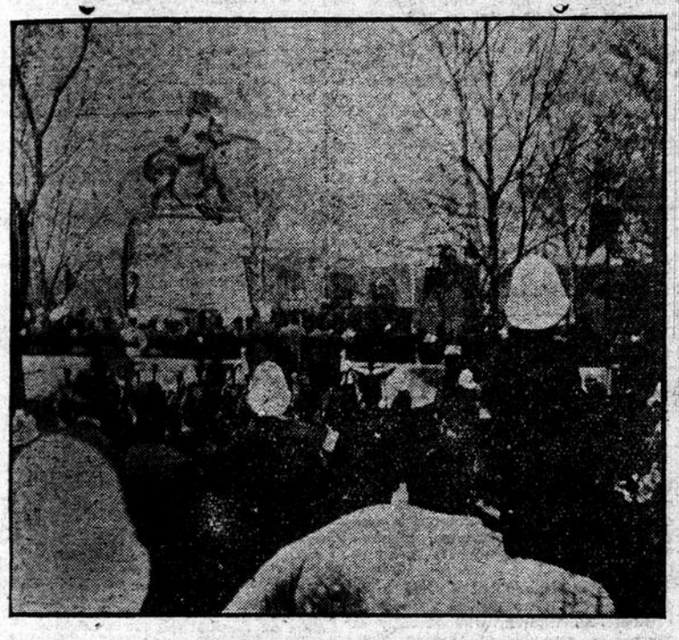
Soon after ten the troops began to arrive. The first to take up position were the Royal Canadian Dragoons, who were quickly followed by the Highland Cadets. Regiment after regiment poured into the square, and as each was accompanied by its band the scene was one of great animation, full of life, motion and music. When all had taken up the places allotted them there were three thousand men on parade, of whom the country may well be proud. The formation was a square, occupied as follows:—

On the north, the 5th Royal Highlanders, Highland Cadets, Army and Navy Veterans, and Veterans Canadien, and a firing party of sixty men of the Royal Scots of Canada.

On the south, near the Macdonald monument, the 3rd Field Battery, on Dorchester street, the D. Y. R. C. Hussars, and Royal Canadian Dragoons, and No. 4 Co. Canadian Engineers, No. 4 Co. Army Service Corps, No. 5 Field Ambulance, and the Prince of Wales Fusiliers.

On the west the 3rd Victoria Rifle corps and the South African Veterans.

On the east, the Fenian Raid Veterans, Mount St. Louis Cadets, 65th Mount Royal Carabiners, 2nd Canadian Artillery Heavy Brigade, and 2nd Canadian Artillery.



Unveiling of the monument yesterday.

As soon as the troops had been played on the ground the massed bands took up a position close to the platform.

Special invitations were sent out for the platform, which had been erected on the west side of the statue. About half-past ten those privileged began to assemble and at the time fixed for the ceremony there were present, among others: Principal Peterson, presiding;

The Unveiling of the Monument—Col. Buchan and his staff.

Sir William C. Macdonald, F. E. Meredith, K.C., representing the Montreal Bar Association; Canon Ellegood, chaplain of the Victoria Rifles; Mr. Robert Meighen, Mr. B. Hal Brown, Dr. Ami, of the Geological Survey, Ottawa; Senator Mackay, W. D. Lighthall, K.C.; Mr. Geo. W. Hill, the sculptor; Aldermen Bumbray, Levesque, Turner, Levy and Proulx; W. E. Doran, Sir H. Montagu Allan, George Caverhill, Alex. McFee, Captain Webster, Mayor Ekers,

Unveiling of the Monument—Arrival of Chief Justice Fitzpatrick and Mrs. Fitzpatrick.

Mr. Joseph Allen, Mayor of Verdun; and Major, the Hon. J. D. Rolland, Dr. Adami and Ald. W. J. White.

In the absence of His Excellency Earl Grey, the unveiling ceremony was to be performed by the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, administrator of Canada.

Just before eleven His Excellency arrived, finding Colonel Buchan and his staff awaiting him. The scene was now one of the greatest brilliancy. The square was one serried mass of humanity. No coign of vantage was lost, windows, roofs, all holding their crowds of spectators, while small boys did not despise the telephone poles. And in the centre of this rainbow-hued mass stood the flag-clad figure of the statue. Immediately after His Excellency had taken his position on the platform, a bugle call rang out and at the word of command the troops came to salute, while the bands played the National Anthem. Then the proceedings proper began.

PRINCIPAL PETERSON.

Stepping to the front, Principal Peterson said: 'This day witnesses the completion, under happier conditions, of a work which was taken in hand in the middle of a great war—a war of which it can be said that, however unfortunate it may have been in some regards, however a saddening the retrospect now—especially to many on this platform—it did more than anything in recent history to bind the Empire together. (Applause.) The South African war did not arise out of what we call European complications and entanglements; it was a war of colonial defence. In that war British communities were threatened with military aggression, and when the Mother Country went to their rescue the new nations within the Empire felt that they had an obvious interest in a struggle which had been undertaken, not with a view to the ascendancy of one race over the other, but to secure justice to the oppressed and equal rights for all under the ample folds of the British flag. (Applause.)

'Our Governor-General, who is so happily represented here to-day, put this point quite admirably in a letter which he addressed to me as chairman of the Monument Committee, when he found that his visits to England would prevent him being present with us on this occasion. "Had I been at unveiling ceremony," Lord Grey wrote, "I should, of course, have dwelt upon the fact that we went to war, and had to go to war, to obtain equal rights for Britain and Boer, and that having won, we were not afraid to achieve our ideals. Result—Botha!"'

Then, briefly, Principal Peterson sketched the history of the movement which was being consummated that day. The monument, he said, involved the expenditure of some $30,000, and he thought that the work was well worthy of Canada. He congratulated Mr. Hill, the sculptor, who he was glad to see present, and thanked His Excellency for coming to Montreal to unveil the monument.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR.

His Excellency expressed the regrets of the Governor-General that he was prevented by an important engagement elsewhere from attending the ceremony, as originally intended, and after quoting from the report of Lord Roberts to the effect that the officers and men of the Royal Canadian Regiment on all occasions nobly did their duty, said:

'Standing by your side and in the presence of a Montreal audience, what can be said that is new in praise of Lord Strathcona? Those of us who have to some extent been his contemporaries know him as the moving spirit of one of the great trading corporations of the world, as the president of the Bank of Montreal, an institution of which we are all so justly proud; as a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which we have now come to look upon almost as a national asset. His qualities in all these respects will soon become a failing tradition, but the story of his grave, strenuous, life, of his devotion to his adopted country, and more particularly to our educational institutions, is one which his countrymen will not willingly let die.

'We are not here to celebrate a victory, to commemorate the memory of the dead, to extol martial prowess, or generosity of the living. This monument will tell the generations that are to come after us that Canadians volunteered for service in South Africa to affirm a great principle: that the Empire is one and indissoluble; that our sovereign can command the willing allegiance and the loyal service of all those who live under the British flag; that we owe something more to our country, as Lord Rosebery puts it, than rates and taxes. If I might paraphrase Wordsworth, it will teach our successors that in the hour of danger there is to be no parleying, that there is to be but one breath, and that we are all one from shore to shore.

'In thus addressing you I have no desire to masquerade under the garb of a jingo. My loyalty is founded on reason. I believe in the British Empire, because I have enjoyed the benefits of British citizenship. Where can you find a more perfect constitution than that under which we live? No change can be an improvement; any change must be for the worse. There is no system under which citizens exercise more direct control over that legislation which regulates our daily life than that administration of public affairs with which it is concerned. In a word, it may be said that our constitution guarantees in effect, and not merely in name, to all—irrespective of creed, religion, or color—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. For the benefits we enjoy, should we not be prepared to make some sacrifices, and to realize that they can be preserved by loyal service, personal devotion and the spirit of self-sacrifice.

'There have been before to-day, as Goldwin Smith once said, "vast aggregations of territory; the Roman Empire, the Assyrian Empire, the Empire of Alexander, the Empire of Charlemagne and the Empire of Napoleon, conceived in human pride and founded on human ambition, and they have passed across the page of history through the inevitable process of decay to a common grave."

"Shall this be the fate of the British Empire? Will the dream of Macaulay be realized, and will the historic New Zealander sit on London bridge and deplore the disappearance of the greatest of all the world's great capitals? I do not believe that this is the fate which awaits us, so long as we realize that the principles of truth, justice and liberty are not only the surest but the only foundations upon which men can build permanently.

'It has been said that stones and mortar are the defences of the weak, but that the defences of the strong are men. This is specially true of Canada. Men are required to defend our frontiers and to develop our resources, but above and beyond all things to maintain our institutions; men who are imbued with the idea that our every hope of the future depends upon our having to work out our destiny on this continent under the protection of the one free flag of the world.'

His Excellency could, of course, not be heard far beyond the platform, but the crowd stood orderly and quiet during the time he was speaking. As soon as he had concluded, the bugle again sounded and then a sharp volley rang out, followed by eight bars of the Dead March played by the massed bands, at which all heads were bared. Another volley, then eight more bars of the funeral march, then another volley. Then on the ceasing of the firing and amidst a solemn silence the buglers sounded the 'Last post' and 'Lights out,' which under the circumstances had a pathetic meaning.

THE STATUE UNVEILED.

His Excellency then advanced to the statue, and, pulling at the cords, unveiled the magnificent monument which is to tell the generations to come of Canada's loyalty and devotion to the Mother Country. As the flags fell the bands played the National Anthem, the huge crowd standing bare-headed the while, the troops standing at the salute. Then 'three cheers for the King' rang out, followed by the booming of the big guns near the Macdonald monument. While the royal salute was being fired, the bands played a fine setting of 'Onward, Christian Soldiers,' which concluded the military portion of the ceremony.

Principal Peterson then stepping forward called upon Mayor Ekers, and in the name of the committee presented the monument to him as representative of the city, to be held by the civic authorities forever.

Mayor Ekers, in accepting the monument on behalf of the City Council, said that it should be well guarded as a perpetual tribute to Canada's sons who so gallantly upheld the cause of Britain and of justice in South Africa. And there was true reason for guarding that monument faithfully on behalf of their French fellow-citizens as well as those who were English, for were they not all members of one community, enjoying the same privileges and liberties and sharing the same responsibilities under the same glorious flag? All Montrealers revere that flag, because it stands for them as the symbol of that mighty protective power which has never failed them, and which guarantees them the enjoyment of unlimited freedom.

His Excellency then left with the other visitors, and with much smartness of movement the troops were marched off the grounds.

Nothing occurred to mar the success of the proceedings. As a civil ceremony it was one that will be remembered by all who were present. As a military pageant it was a lesson in loyalty.

Among the outside officers who attended the ceremonies were:—Lieut.-Colonel Spearing, 53rd Regiment, Sherbrooke, and ten officers; Lieut.-Col. E. S. Pich6, 83rd Regiment, Joliette, Que.; Lieut.-Col. des Troismaisons, R.O.; Lieut.-Col. F. S. Mackay, commanding the 9th Infantry Brigade, and Lieut.-Col. J. P. Landry, commanding the 10th Infantry Brigade.

PARADE STATE.

On parade there were altogether 3,258 men and officers. The latter included Col. Buchan and a divisional staff of eight, with Lieut.-Cols. Peletier and Dunbar as his immediate staff, and Lieuts. McMillan and Stephenson as orderly officers.

The Cavalry Brigade was under Major Nelles, with A Squadron R.C.D., and the 17th D.Y.R.C.H.

The Artillery Brigade was under the command of Lieut.-Col. Costigan, with No. 4 C.E., 3rd Montreal Field Battery and the second regiment C.A.

The 18th Infantry Brigade was under Lieut.-Col. Ibbotson, with Major Ostell as brigade major, and comprised the 1st F. W. F., 450 strong; the 3rd Victoria Rifles, 407; the 5th Highlanders, 690 strong, and the 65th Carabiners, 397.

In addition to these there was a provisional brigade under Lieut.-Col. W. J. Stewart, with Major Schneider as brigade major. This comprised No. 4 Company, C.A.S.C., Nos. 4 and 5 Field Ambulance Companies, the Highland Cadets and the Mount St. Louis Cadets.

The last in order of march was the Veterans' Brigade, under Lt.-Col. Frank Bond, R.O., which comprised the South African Veterans, the Army and Navy Veterans and the Veterans Canadiens.

On leaving the parade ground the troops marched past on Sherbrooke street, His Excellency taking the salute from the steps of the Mount Royal Club.

The ceremonies of the day were followed by a luncheon given at the Mount Royal Club, at which Principal Peterson presided, with the Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick on his right and Mr. Geo. W. Hill, the sculptor of the monument, on his left.

Amongst others present were:—Mr. James Crathern, the Hon. J. D. Rolland, His Worship Mayor Ekers, Mr. Hugh A. Allan, Lieut.-Col. Whitehead, Mr. F. E. Meredith, K.C.; Sir William Macdonald, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Mr. Robert Meighen, Mr. Chas. Hosmer, Mr. Geo. Caverhill, Mr. E. S. Clouston, Mr. Peera Davidson, Mr. C. F. Sise, Dr. J. G. Adami, Dr. Wilfrid Campbell, Col. Buchan, C.M.G., A.D.C., Ald. Yates, Mr. Edward Maxwell, and Mr. W. S. Maxwell.

VETERANS WHO WERE THERE.

Quite a number of Veterans of 1866 and 1870 attended the ceremony. Lieut.-Colonel Bond was in command of the English-speaking squad. Those present were: Captain A. O. R. Huddell, Captain James A. Brown, Captain C. A. E. Paterson, Armorer Sergt. John A. Perry, 14th, Kingston; Pte. Andrew Taylor, Major Sullivan David, 6th Fusiliers; Sergt. David McKuand, P.W.R.; Sergt. Thos. J. Potter, O.R.C., replaced Sergt. Harman, P.W.R., for active service, 1870; Pte. David Thomas, P.W.R.; Sergt. Charles E. Stewart, Montreal Light Infantry; Sergt A. Mackey, M. G. A.; Corporal George F. Antoine, Chasseurs Canadiens; Sergt. Geo. Woodburn, Engineers; Pte. Wm. Whittet, 5th Royals; Corporal Obern, 5th Royals; Color-Sergt. Geo. Stephen, Hochelaga Light Infantry; Private Duncan Cameron, 3rd Ottawa Rifles; Sergt. J. H. Elliott, Engineers; Color.-Sergt. C. Faille, 65th Rifles; Pte. F. Weiholt, M.G.A.; Gunner E. Bain, M.G.A.; Sergt. H. McIntosh, M.F.B.; Pte. Joseph Tomkins, 5th Royals; Gunner Fred. Hamilton, M. G.A.; Corporal Randolphe Clarke, 3rd V.R.C.

In all there were twenty-five out of the old muster of 400.

The English-speaking veterans, being in plain clothes, received more cheering than probably any other corps. The French-Canadians were in a fine new uniform with correct military caps, and therefore most of the onlookers mistook this fine-looking body for a company of ordinary volunteers; otherwise, they would have had a rousing welcome everywhere.

A REQUIEM SONG.

During the South African war Captain Forsyth, late of the 7th Queen's Own Hussars, composed the following song and dedicated the same to the Canadian soldiers who served at the front. Any veteran may obtain a copy by applying to the secretary of the South African Veterans' Association:—

A soldier lad lay dying, while the moon
rose cold and clear,
His broken rifle by him, and an empty
bandolier.
He shouted, 'No surrender,' fighting
bravely where he fell,
Until his cartridges gave out—and thus
the tale they tell;
To a comrade bending o'er him, he answered, 'Yes, I know,—
Gladly dying for the land where the
sugar-maples grow.
I die,' said he, 'that this may live.—
Come, never mind, old chap,'
And pointed to the Maple Leaf upon
his shoulder strap.
'Now, boys, once more together,'—so
with husky voice we sang
And far across the dreary veldt, the
stirring chorus rang:

(Chorus.)

O Canada! My Canada! We love thee
well, I trow!
O Canada! My country, where the
sugar-maples grow!
Then proudly twine the Maple Leaf,
with Rose and Fleur-de-lys,
The Thistle and the Shamrock,—
O, the Maple Leaf for me.
'Tis the emblem that unites them, for
all the world to see,
The chosen badge of Canada, the badge
of liberty.

On the scroll of fame enrolled, let the
story now be told,
Writ in characters of gold, for friend
and foe.
Be its lessons learned and taught, 'twas
not for fame alone he sought,—
How Canadian soldiers fought, let hist'ry
show.
'King and Empire,' was the cry,
'We can ride and shoot and die,
And to do our best we'll try where'er
we go.'
Hark! I hear the muffled drum as they
chant his requiem,
In the home-land where the sugar-
maples grow.

Chorus.—

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Finnish Landtag opened its session on Thursday with nineteen women delegates. It is the first national assembly in the world in which women appear.

A great demonstration of Ulster Unionist last night unanimously condemned Mr. Birrell's Irish Bill, which was characterized as 'settling nothing and unsettling everything.'

King Alfonso is negotiating for an island in one of the beautiful bays of Northern Spain. He is, like the King of England, going in for the breeding of thoroughbred cattle.

There is excitement in Guatemala. Nineteen persons have been sentenced to death for complicity in the attempt on the life of President Cabrera.

A strong effort is being made before the Inter-state Commerce Commission, now sitting in Washington, to secure a substantial reduction in Pullman rates.

Mrs. McKinley, wife of the late President McKinley, has suffered a stroke of paralysis and is now unconscious. She is at Canton, Ohio.

The General Assembly of the American Presbyterian Church, in session in Columbus, Ohio, adopted a resolution expressing hearty approval of all temperance organizations, and giving special commendation to the National Temperance Society.

In the San Francisco bribery case the Grand Jury has returned a big budget of indictments, fourteen each against President Calhoun, Thornwall Mulaly, and Abraham Reuf, and sixteen against Mayor Schmitz.

Rat poison in pancakes in mistake for baking powder, yesterday, caused the death of Gilbert Parent on St. Elizabeth street, and the serious illness of several children.

The monument on Dominion Square was unveiled yesterday by the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick.

Three thousand union machinists are on strike on the Erie Railway.

The striking longshoremen have applied to the Minister of Labor for arbitration.

ATE POISONED PANCAKES

FATHER GOT SUPPER, AND USED ROUGH-ON-RATS FOR BAKING POWDER.

Gilbert Parent, who lived at 161 St. Elizabeth street, St. Henri, died in agony at 4 o'clock yesterday morning as the result of having, by mistake, taken rat poison, which was mixed in pancakes which he had eaten for supper, while the lives of four of his daughters, who had also swallowed the poison, were saved only by prompt medical assistance.

Mr. Parent was in the house with four of his family on the evening of Thursday, waiting for his wife to return home. He prepared some pancakes for the family's supper, and in so doing mixed with them a quantity of rat poison under the impression that it was baking powder. A spoonful of the poison was mixed in a bowl of flour for pancakes, of which father and daughters ate heartily at suppertime.

The mother, who had been working all day, returned home at half-past six, to find her husband and children in agony from the effects of the poison. The frantic woman, not knowing what had happened, rushed out to call help from the neighbors, who advised her to give the old man and children plenty of milk to drink. This was done, but as they seemed to get worse every minute, Dr. O. H. Letourneux, living at the corner of Notre Dame and Beaudoin streets, was called in. The latter on arriving stated that he had come too late to save the father, who appeared to have eaten more of the pancakes than the rest.

After a couple of hours the children were pronounced out of danger, but the old man continued to take cramps every few minutes, until he died at four o'clock the following morning.

One daughter was not in the house at the time, having gone to meet her mother.

TO THE POLE BY AIRSHIP

MR. WALTER WELLMAN IS TO START FROM SPITBERGEN IN JULY OR AUGUST.

New York, May 25.—A despatch from London says:—

Walter Wellman left here yesterday for Norway in connection with the project to reach the North Pole in the airship 'America.' All the members of the party will assemble at Spitzbergen on June 5 or 6, and the start for the pole will probably be made between July 20 and Aug. 10.

'Our first endeavor,' said Mr. Wellman, 'will be to reach the North Pole. Once there we shall return by whatever route is most favorable. You must not think we are over-confident of being successful. Far from it. I know so much about the nature of our expedition that I am almost half afraid of it.'

Mr. Wellman's two daughters will reach Spitzbergen at the end of July on a tourist steamer. They will possibly be too late to see their father off.

Major Hersey, of the United States Meteorological Department, will be one of the three men who will accompany Mr. Wellman.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

BROWN — On Monday, May 20, 1907, to the Rev. B. B. and Mrs. Brown, 88 Agnes street, St. Henry Montreal, a son.

CURRIE.—In this city, on May 14, 1907, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Currie.

CHAPMAN.—On May 6, 1907, at Oswin Cottage, Bexley, Kent, England, the wife of E. P. Chapman, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

MACDIARMID — At 36 Chomedy street, on May 1, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Macdiarmid, a daughter.

MARRIED.

KINGSTON—SLOAN.—In Kingston, Ont., on May 21, 1907, by the Rev. H. D. Whitmore, Tena, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sloan, of Kingston, to T. J. Kingston, of Albany, N.Y.

SMITH—HOPPER.—On May 22, 1907, at the residence of the bride's parents, 427 Elm avenue, Westmount, by the Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A., pastor of Douglas Church, Edith Lilian, eldest daughter of R. T. Hopper, to Albert Walker Smith.

SMITH—CORDY.—At Capelton, on May 21, 1907, by the Rev. T. C. Brown, uncle of the groom, Mabel Gertrude, second daughter of the late John G. Cordy and Mrs. Cordy, to Allen E. Smith, of Magog, Que.

DIED.

BLACKWOOD.—On May 15, 1907, at his home, 404 St. Nicholas ave., New York, John Blackwood, third son of the late Samuel N. Blackwood, of West Shefford, P. Que.

BREEN—At Brockville, Ont., Miss Johanna Breen, aged 47.

CURRIE.—In this city on May 15, 1907, Andrew Kenneth, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Currie.

DAWSON.—At Brampton, Ont., on May 21, 1907, in her 78th year, Ann, beloved wife of Charles Dawson.

DRYDEN.—On May 14, 1907, at the residence of her son, Geo. W. Dryden, Fisher street, Hemmingford, Que., Elizabeth G. Holmes, aged 78 years, relict of the late George Dryden. The deceased was a native of Nottinghamshire, England.

PALMER.—At Grimsby, Ont., on May 21, 1907, Walter Patterson Palmer, in his 58th year.

PERCIVAL.—At her late residence, 152 Gloucester street, Ottawa, on May 22, 1907, in her 77th year, Ann Gillbee Percival, widow of the late Samuel Percival, and daughter of the late Rev. J. Smith, M.A., vicar of Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, England, and prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral.

ROBINSON.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Charles Graham, in Nobleton, Ont., on May 5, 1907, Charlotte Robinson, relict of the late James Robinson, aged 90 years.

STEVENSON — At his residence, No. 257 Bishop street, on May 23, R. R. Stevenson, in his 60th year.

Funeral from his late residence, on Saturday, 25th instant, at 2.30 p.m., to St. George's Church.

TROTTER.—At his residence, Woodstock, Ont., on May 21, 1907, Alfred Trotter, brother of the Rev. J. E. Trotter, of Port Hope, and of Dr. Thos. Trotter, of Toledo.

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

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

OFFICE Desks

IN GREAT VARIETY.

TEES & CO., 300 St. James.

OUR CLAIM

As the Domestic Dyers and Cleaners is still being held we devote ourselves to Household Dyeing and French Cleaning, and our facilities must be better than they were to attempt to handle everything. Your clothes and Household Hangings and Carpets, are what we are experts in. Try us. Goods sent for and delivered.

Royal DyeWorks

302 St. Catherine Street West.

Telephone Up 644.

FAVORED NATION TREATMENT.

London, May 23.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day as to whether the most favored nation treatment did not entitle Great Britain to the concessions recently obtained by Germany from the United States, Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, said the concessions relating to the work of special and secret agents, the policy of affording open hearings in reappraisement cases, and the recognition of certificates of chambers of commerce, will be for the benefit of all countries.

OTTAWA DISTRICT METHODISTS.

Ottawa, May 23.—The May meeting of the Ottawa District Methodist Church concluded its sitting this evening. The reports show a net gain of 197 in the membership of the church in the district, an increase of $233 in the missionary givings, while all the connexional funds are ahead. The Rev. P. L. Richardson was elected the representative to the stationing committee.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

THIS STORE CLOSES AT 6 P.M. Saturday, May 25.

Linens to the Fore

NOT ONE OF THESE LINEN ITEMS MENTIONED HERE, AND OTHERS IN THIS STAND-BY DEPARTMENT, BUT WOULD COST 20 OR 25 PERCENT MORE IF WE TRIED TO REPLACE THEM TO-DAY. THE FOLLOWING TWO STAND AS MOUNTAIN PEAKS AMONGST OUR LINEN OFFERS:

50 Dozens HEAVY HUCKABACK TOWELS, fringed ends, with Red borders. Sizes, 17 x 34. Regular, 10c, for 7½c

5 Pieces HEAVY BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, neat floral designs, 55 inches wide. Regular, 30c. SPECIAL 22c

More Lovely Wash Fabrics

Hundreds of dainty designs there are in PARIS TISSUE, and in Rich Silk Finish ORGANDIE MUSLIN, and so cheap, too.

THE LATEST WASH FABRICS, in new designs, Paris Tissue, new fine Soft Muslin Silk effect, new designs of Blue, Pink, Green, Helio., in small and large check patterns. Regular, 35c. PRICE 23c

NEW SILK FINISH ORGANDIE MUSLIN, floral design, latest patterns, small and large flowers, in Pink, Blue, Green and Grey. Regular price, 23c. SPECIAL 16c

Summer Dress Goods

The Most Fashionable Stuffs of the Season

FINE SUITINGS FROM ENGLAND, and less expensive American kind. Black Stuffs also in beautiful Silk and Wool Novelties in desirable colors.

NEW VICUNA CLOTH JUST ARRIVED, 52 inches; best value of the season's colors, in New Blue, Light Drab, Beaver, Navy, Brown, Dark Red, Purple. MONDAY $1.15

A NEW LOT OF FANCY SUMMER DRESS GOODS, fine quality, fine weave, 52 inches wide, in checks and stripes, light, very light, medium and dark, Grey and Drab. MONDAY 9.60

180 Pairs Boys' Drawers

These are of Balbriggan, ankle length, double thread, for summer wear, small sizes only. SPECIAL 16c

FANCY LEATHER BELTS

60 of these BELTS in Brown, Navy, Black and White; very cheap at 40c

VICTORIA LAWN

25 pieces Fine Quality WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS, 32 inches wide. Regular, 10c. SPECIAL 6½c

20 ALARM CLOCKS

Strong Nickel Alarm Clocks, good reliable movement. This is a regular 75c selling clock. SPECIAL PRICE 52c

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

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

WE WANT YOU

—TO TRY—

MOTHER'S BREAD

The Ideal Loaf. Only Genuine Makers.

McKEOWN'S

Headquarters for Bread.

4 STORES.—Phone Uptown 2574. Daily Delivery.

THE TROY WAY — THE RIGHT WAY

BECAUSE of our unequalled facilities in machinery, location of works and water supply, we are warranted in guaranteeing superior laundry work and at the lowest possible cost.

The Troy Laundry,

Factory and Offices, VERDUN.

SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

PHONES: Main 3644-3645. Main 5447. Main 3818, Main 1893. Up 1929.

Suburban Lake Shore Service Twice a Week.

AN EXPERT MACHINIST.

Mr. Melville Delisle, a native of Cap Sante, county of Portneuf, now employed in a large sewing machine factory of Boston, performed a very difficult feat while visiting some friends in Montreal, a few days ago. For a purse of two hundred dollars, he undertook to take apart and reconstruct, blindfolded, the whole mechanism of a sewing machine which he had never seen. The task was performed to perfection, the fifty small pieces of the machine being displaced, mixed together, and then again put in proper position in a comparatively short time.

FATAL COLLISION AT GRAND RAPIDS.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 24.—Two men were killed in a collision between two cars on the Grand Rapids, Grand Haven & Muskegon Interurban Railway, near Muskegon, this morning. The interurban is a single track road, operated under a telephone despatching system. The regular passenger car left Muskegon for Grand Rapids shortly after 5 o'clock. At Celery Farm, at 5.25, it met a west-bound baggage and express car head-on. Both cars were wrecked, and the two motormen, closed in their narrow vestibules, were instantly killed. Five passengers were injured, Stephen Werden, of this city, perhaps fatally.

CANADIAN REGIMENT IN BUFFALO.

Buffalo, May 24.—The 13th Regiment of Hamilton, Ont., arrived here this afternoon to spend three days as the guests of the 65th Regiment of this city. Buffalo showed her welcome by a liberal display of flags from many of the prominent buildings.

MR. GREENSHIELDS' CLAIM.

Ask City to Pay Him $15,000 as Fire Damages.

ON JULY 1 COAL WILL BE SEVEN DOLLARS A TON TO ALL CONSUMERS.

At Thursday afternoon's meeting of the Fire Committee a letter was read from Mr. J. N. Greenshields stating that he intends to claim $15,000 from the city as damages sustained by him by the destruction of his residence on Peel street some weeks ago. He alleges as grounds for his claim that the fire brigade was inefficient on that occasion and that the fire alarm box used was not in good working order. It is understood that the sum named represents the difference between the actual loss and the amount due on insurance. The total loss was about $75,000.

The letter was referred on to the claims department without discussion.

Twelve tenders were submitted for supplying seven hundred tons of coal to the fire department and as the price asked in each and every case was the same—$6.50 per ton—the contract was divided equally between the twelve firms that tendered.

Comment was made upon the uniformity of price and it was said so long as the combine in coal existed there would be no cutting in the prices.

One of the men who tendered informed the committee that on July 1, the price of coal would be increased to all consumers in the city from $6.50 to $7 a ton. Local dealers, he further explained, had little to do with the prices, which are really controlled by United States dealers.

THEODORE TILTON

THE END OF A BLIGTED LIFE APPROACHING.

Paris, May 24.—Theodore Tilton, the American editor and author, who has been ill in this city for several days past of pneumonia, is weaker to-night. His stomach no longer retains nourishment, and in his enfeebled condition, this diminishes his chances of recovery. Furthermore, his corpulence is against him. In 1874 Mr. Tilton preferred serious charges against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who had been his pastor and intimate friend, and demanded civil damages in the sum of a hundred thousand dollars. After the wreck of his career, Mr. Tilton came to Paris, where he has lived the lonely and solitary existence of a broken-hearted man. He seemed to court oblivion. A slender income derived principally, it is understood, from a single share of stock in a New York newspaper, and meagre royalties from his literary works, which have been continued in a desultory manner, sufficed apparently to meet his modest demands.

After he came to Paris Mr. Tilton formed a narrow circle of friends, but he avoided new acquaintances, especially Americans. For many years he occupied a small lodging in a remote quarter near the Notre Dame Cathedral and the morgue. At this time his sole passion was chess, and he haunted the Cafe de la Regence, where the celebrated chess masters of Europe congregated. He matched his skill, among others, against that of M. Grevy, before he became President of the Republic, and often played with Judah Benjamin, then residing in Paris.

When Mr. Fuller, once a law partner of Governor Abbott of New Jersey, came to Paris, with his daughter, the two old friends took a modest apartment in a house in the Avenue Kleber, near the United States embassy. Since Mr. Fuller's death, Mr. Tilton has retained a room in the apartments.

Throughout Mr. Tilton's residence in Paris he always declined to speak at banquets, and he never appeared in public except at the annual New Year's reception at the United States embassy. As he grew older he became very stout. Of late years he has been a familiar figure in the Bois de Boulogne, where he walked each morning, always alone. He usually selected the most unfrequented by-paths. To his intimate friends Mr. Tilton seldom or never spoke of his wife or Mr. Beecher. One of his friends, with whom he happened to be on the day he learned of Mr. Beecher's death, said that after he heard the news, Mr. Tilton did not utter a word for five minutes. When he did speak it was of other things. Mr. Tilton's daughter, who lives in the United States, has of recent years wanted him to return to America, but he always refused.

Of late years Mr. Tilton has become more cynical and bitter. This spirit is reflected in his latest poem, recently published here, 'The Fading of the Mayflower,' a lament that the ideas of the Pilgrim Fathers in America have been replaced by the worship of the golden calf.

MILK FOR INFANTS

OTTAWA HEALTH OFFICER WANTS IT PREPARED FOR THE CITY BY A SPECIAL NURSE.

Ottawa, May 24.—Dr. Law, medical health officer, recommends the preparation of a special milk supply for infants and their parents. His idea is that the milk be sterilized and bottled under the supervision of a graduate nurse, and then delivered to the proper parties. A rubber nipple would be attached to the bottle. The medical health officer is to ascertain the cost.

The Board of Health has recommended to the City Council the appointment of Dr. J. B. Hollingsworth as veterinary inspector to look after the purity of the city's milk supply, at a salary of $1,500 a year, the appointee to supply his own horse and rig.

MAY BE THE MURDERER.

New York, May 23.—Henry Becker, twenty-one years old, of Manhattan, was to-night arrested on suspicion that he was the man who yesterday assaulted and murdered Amelia, the fifteen-year-old daughter of William Staffledt, a farmer, of Elmhurst, L.I.

STREET CARS COLLIDED

DEFECTIVE BRAKE CAUSE OF A SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT ST. ANTOINE AND WINDSOR STREETS CORNER.

Two crowded street cars of the large pay-as-you-enter type met in violent collision at the corner of St. Antoine and Windsor streets at a few minutes after ten o'clock on Thursday evening, giving eighty people a bad scare and blocking the line for about an hour.

None of the passengers or crews were seriously injured, although the front part of the St. Denis street car (No. 906), which was travelling eastward on St. Antoine street, was smashed, and the Windsor stret car (No. 848) was tilted over on its side and all the glass in the windows was broken.

The Windsor car was full of ladies and children returning from the Empire Day concert at the Arena, and the St. Denis street car was also fairly full with passengers from the west end revival service.

It is the custom for the St. Denis cars to stop before they get to the crossing, but in this case it appears that the brake failed to work and the St. Denis car, continuing its course the Windsor car received the full brunt of the collision in the side.

When the two cars met there was for a few moments a scene of confusion. The women and children were frightened, especially those who were thrown from their seats by the force of the staving in of the side of the car. For a few minutes it was thought that there had been serious casualties. A general alarm for ambulances was promptly turned in, and those from the different hospitals were on the scene within a few minutes, but they were not required, the only ones hurt being two little girls, whose faces were cut by flying glass, and who were taken to a nearby drug store, where they were attended to.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIANS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY CLOSED YESTERDAY.

Columbus, Ohio, May 24.—The 119th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church concluded its work to-day, crowded in to the last two sessions a vast amount of routine business, much of which was of great importance to the Church.

The Assembly adopted a reply to the dissenting members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, who recently organized an assembly at Dickson, Tenn. The reply expressed regret over the dissentients' non-compliance with the decision of the Cumberland branch to merge with the Presbyterian Church. The reply also denies the dissentients' charge that the Presbyterian Church has abandoned the Westminster Confession of Faith. The reply further denies any desire by the Presbyterian Church to take over the churches of the dissenting congregations in the Cumberland branch.

There was no renewal of the temperance controversy. The report of the permanent committee on temperance was accepted without debate or a dissenting vote.

The Rev. E. R. Worrell, one of the field secretaries of the committee, declared there was no desire or purpose to antagonize the Anti-Saloon League, that both organizations had their spheres of usefulness, and that they would endeavor to co-operate.

A POPULAR TEMPERANCE ORATOR.

Halifax, N.S., May 24.—Tennyson Smith, the English temperance advocate, who has been conducting a campaign throughout the Maritime Provinces since November last, has to-day booked saloon passage to England by the Allan line steamship 'Tunisian,' sailing from Montreal on July 12. The lecturer has had numerous inquiries from the western provinces, but as he was invited by the New Brunswick Temperance Federation specially to carry on a campaign in the Maritime Provinces he has confined his labors to that portion of the Dominion. In almost every place visited numbers have been nightly turned away from the doors.

NOT HARD TO PLEASE

ALDERMEN SAW FEW FAULTS IN CITY STREETS.

The members of the Road Committee on Thursday afternoon made their annual tour of inspection of the city streets and professed themselves afterwards as being pleased with the condition of the pavements generally. Regret was expressed, however, that money was not available this year to make more pavements. The sewage farm was also inspected and found in good condition.

APPOINTMENTS AT McGILL.

Mr. T. Rider-Davis has been appointed lecturer in mathematics at McGill University. Mr. H. L. Benson was appointed lectures in physics, Mr. R. W. Boyle senior demonstrator, and Messrs. G. W. Shearer and F. H. Day demonstrators in physics.

Mr. J. G. G. Kerry, assistant professor of surveying and geodesy, has resigned to enter into active practice of his profession in Toronto.

BUFFALO STRIKE OVER.

Buffalo, N.Y., May 23.—The strike of inside freight handlers at the docks was practically ended to-night when the Western Transit Company conceded the men an advance of three cents an hour to the twenty-cent scale, for which the men struck. Over 700 of the 1,200 strikers came from the Western Transit sheds, and it was said the other companies involved would meet the advance.

JUMPED OFF BRIDGE

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND IN PLACE VIGER STATION YARDS WITH A BROKEN THIGH.

A man who gives his name as Thomas Fichtus is in the Notre Dame Hospital with a broken thigh as the result of a forty-five-foot jump off the railing of the Notre Dame street bridge into the Place Viger yard of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

At 11.30 yesterday forenoon, a milkman driving over the bridge, saw the man climb on the railing at the south side of the bridge and jump to the tracks below. None of the yard employees below saw the man, until he was lying injured on the tracks. To those who ran to lift him up he said: 'I think my left leg is broken,' but gave no explanation of his act. In the Notre Dame Hospital he gave his name as Thomas Fichtus, 41 years old, and said he lived at 72 Elgin street. When examining his injuries the doctor asked him how he came to fall when the street was protected by an iron railing. He merely shrugged his shoulders, and said nothing.

The address given was discovered to be a fictitious one and later he gave a second address which was also false.

The victim was sober at the time of his fall, and the doctors say that he seems to be perfectly sane. He is about five feet eight inches in height and talks with a German accent. His complexion is dark, and his hair and heavy moustache are black, slightly tinged with grey. He wore a light overcoat and a brown suit.

GOTCH WON AT SOHMER PARK.

TOOK TWO STRAIGHT FALLS FROM ASPIRANT FOR CHAMPIONSHIP HONORS.

Close on six thousand people attended Sohmer Park last night to see the wrestling match between Frank Gotch, the champion of America, and Fred Beel, the aspirant for championship honors. There was a great disparity in the weight of the two men, Gotch having an advantage of some 33 pounds over his opponent. This, combined with the famous toe hold, Gotch's specialty, proved to be obstacles which the lighter but speedier man, could not overcome. There had been some hitch over the referee question and Gotch wanted to enlist the services of Cusack, the baseball umpire. To this Beel refused to agree and finally the management settled the question by appointing Dr. Gadbois.

Gotch seemed to have the better of the argument all the way through the game although the quickness of Beel helped to stave off the first fall for 38 minutes.

The second fall came about in 23 minutes and both were the results of the effects of the toe hold which Gotch used with deadly effect.

The stake at issue on the result of the match was the championship title of America and a purse of $2,500 added to which was a percentage of the gate receipts. Gotch out of this amount pulled $2,190, and Beel $730.

LONGBOAT MAY LOSE AN EYE

Hamilton, Ont., May 24.—Thos. Longboat, the celebrated long distance runner, is in the city this afternoon. It is feared that he may lose the sight of one of his eyes as the result of an accident that occurred at Caledonia to-day. Longboat competed in a five-mile race, winning it in hollow fashion. When he finished his friends crowded about him and one big fellow tried to lift him on his shoulders. In doing so he stuck the business end of his cigar into the runner's right eye, burning it severely. The Indian was brought to the city for treatment and was advised to go into the hospital. The doctors are not sure whether they will be able to save the eye.

About our 70c Window Shades

These are hand-made linen shades, and are perfectly opaque.

They're 36 inches wide by 72 inches long.

Colors are white, green, terra cotta, yellow, blue, brown, cream and slate.

They're suitable for any room. Genuine Hartshorn rollers are attached to these shades,—these are the best and most satisfactory rollers in use to-day.

The Hartshorn always works easily and smoothly.

It takes only a second or two to raise or lower the shade, which, when lowered, gives absolute privacy.

We will fit these shades to your window, ready for use, for 70 cents each.

If you want either double or single lace insertion or fringe on your shade, we will put it on for you at an extra charge.

These shades can be made in any size at proportionate prices.

We have a cheaper shade at 45 and 50 cents each.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, LIMITED,

Cor. Guy & St. Catherine Sts.

Special Notice.—The most competent Piano Tuners in the city are to be found at Layton Bros., 144 Peel street, (opposite Dominion square).

6 HIGH GRADE USED PIANOS

will be sold to immediate purchasers at the following greatly reduced prices to clear overcrowded Warerooms :

	Was	Now
Heintzman Co. Upright, Ebonized case	$450	$195
Nordheimer, Upright, Rosewood case	$350	$225
R. W. Karn Co., Upright, Walnut case	$400	$275
Weber, New York, Upright, Rosewood case	$650	$225
Ernest Gabler, Square, Rosewood case	$500	$125
Weber & Co. Square, Rosewood case	$450	$110

Every Instrument Fully Guaranteed.
Easy terms can be arranged to suit customers.

LAYTON BROS.,
144 Peel street,
Opp. Dominion Sq.

Agents for **Karn, Behr Bros, Brinsmead, Layton Bros. Pianos.**

SHIPPING NEWS

R. M. S. VICTORIAN LEAVES PORT.

The R. M. S. Victorian of the Allan Line, sailed for Liverpool yesterday with the following passenger list :—Mrs. G. S. Boone, Toronto; the Hon. Adam Beck, London; Mr. H. Bird, Nelson; Mrs. Bird, Nelson; Mr. Brutinel, Edmonton; the Rev. S. S. P. Borrow, London; Miss Borrow, London; Mrs. Barrett and maid, Montreal; Miss Bell, Wellington, Mr. John Copeland, Montreal; Mr. Childs, Toronto; Mr. Wm. E. Cochrane, Mr. A. C. Caldwell, Toronto; Mr. H. M. Dalston, Mr. P. Douglas, Mrs. Douglas, Mr. H. S. Douglas, Major Leonard Darwin, Mrs. Darwin, London; Arthur G. Doughty, C.M.G., Ottawa; C. Dunstan, Liverpool; Mrs. Dolittle, Toronto; Miss Dolittle, Toronto; Mr. A. Friedman, Montreal; Mr. Arthur Fitzpatrick, Ottawa; Mr. R. Fleet, Montreal; Mr. Peter Fletcher, New York; Mrs. Fletcher, New York; Miss K. Fletcher, New York; the Rev. K. Granier, Mr. W. Georgette, London; Mr. Wm. Charles Gee and servant, London; Mis Galt, Quebec; John B. Hebden, Montreal. Miss S. R. Hutchins, New York; Miss A. C. Heustis, Halifax; the Hon. Charles Johnston, Mrs. Johnston, Miss Johnston, Mr. W. F. Johnston, Miss Johnston, Ingersoll; Mr. J. Kay, London; Mr. A. S. Levy, Montreal; Mr. Sam Lucas, London; Miss McLennan, Miss Isabella McLennan and maid, Montreal; Mr. R. O. Mackay, Hamilton; Mr. A. H. Marker, London; Mr. T. McFadyean, Glasgow; Mr. A. McAndrew, Mondhoff; Mr. McGibbon, Montreal; Mr. P. G. Owen, Mrs. Owen, Quebec; Mr. F. H. Pitcher, Montreal; Miss Pentecost, Chicago; Mr. H. P. Richmond, London; Mr. G. A. Roome, Montreal; Mr. G. C. Stuart, Mrs. Stuart, Quebec; Mr. Shennan, Mrs. Shennan, Miss Shennan, Mr. Shennan, Mr. Shennan, London. Geo. E. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Rochester; A. Vineberg, Montreal; B. K. Ward, E. B. A. Wood, London, England; Chas. A. Watts, Mrs. Watts, Toronto; Miss Wylie, Miss M. Wylie, Wm. Wylie, Montreal.

R. M. S. OTTAWA COMING.

The Dominion line R. M. S. Ottawa sailed from Liverpool at 4 p.m. yesterday for Quebec and Montreal with 191 second and 611 third class passengers and general cargo.

BUSY DAY ON WHARF.

Yesterday was a busy day on the wharf. The cartage men were working full swing, and the 'longshoremen were endeavoring to get rid of the freight congestion. The SS. 'Parthenia' came in from Glasgow, with a valuable cargo of horses and prize cattle for Canadian breeders. The SS. 'Montezuma,' of the C. P. R., arrived, and the SS. 'Bengore Head' also reached port. The SS. 'Cassandra,' of the Donaldson line, sailed with a large number of passengers and general cargo, for Glasgow, and the Allan turbiner R.M.S. 'Victorian' pulled out at 9 a.m. sharp for Liverpool. The other sailings yesterday were the SS. 'Glenarm Head,' of the Head line, and the SS. 'Manchester Shipper,' of the Manchester line.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Steamer.	At	From
Lucania	New York	Liverpool
La Lorraine	New York	Havre
Moltke	New York	Naples
Batavia	Halifax	Glasgow
Carthagenian	Queenstown	New York
Campania	Glasgow	Boston
Sarmatian	Liverpool	Boston
Saxonia	Manchester	Boston
Bostonian		
Kaiserin August Victoria	Cherbourg	New York
La Touraine	Havre	New York
Canopic	Ponta Ferriaria	Boston
Citta di Italia	Genoa	New York
Cretic	Genoa	New York
Montezuma	Montreal	Antwerp

ONTARIO SCHOOL BOOKS

CANADA PUBLISHING COMPANY AWARDED THE CONTRACT.

Toronto, May 23.—The tenders for the publication for eighteen months, from June next, of the public school readers, has been awarded to the Canada Publishing Company, of this city, of which Mr. S. G. Beatty is president. This decision was announced by the Hon. Dr. Pyne, Minister of Education, at the close of a cabinet meeting this afternoon. The prices offered by the company are far lower than even the most sanguine members of the cabinet had hoped for. In the case of part one of the First Reader the company's tender for retail price is five cents, which is exactly one-half of the present price. For the other four readers of the series the price is, in every instance, below one-half. In addition, there is a discount of twenty-five percent on one or more copies bought direct from the publishers, and an extra discount of ten percent on all quantities purchased of the value of $250 and upwards. On the basis of the official reports of last year's attendance, it was figured out by one cabinet minister that if only one reader is purchased by every pupil in the respective forms, there will be an actual aggregate cash saving to the parents who have to provide the money for the books of $60,000 a year.

OBITUARY

DR. W. F. K. LEWIS, M.P.P.

Toronto, May 24.—Dr. Wm. Fred K. Lewis, M.P.P. for Dufferin, died suddenly at the Queen's Hotel here this morning of heart failure. He arrived in the city with his wife a few days ago from Orangeville, where he lived, to attend the Woodbine race meeting. On Tuesday he complained of not feeling well and did not leave his room yesterday. At the time named his wife was awakened by his moaning, and immediately called for assistance. Deceased's brother, Mr. W. A. Lewis, of Belleville, and Dr. Fred. Winnett, who were in the hotel, were on hand in a few moments, but Dr. Lewis was dead when they arrived. The body was taken to Orangeville this afternoon, where the funeral takes place on Sunday. In addition to the widow, four daughters and two sons survive. Mr. Charles Lewis, of Troy, N.Y., is a brother, and a sister, Mrs. J. H. Moore, lives in London, England.

FORMER SENATOR PATTON.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 24.—Former United States Senator John Patton died here to-day of typhoid fever.

MRS. F. G. DESRIVIERES.

Quebec, May 23.—Mrs. F. G. Desrivieres died here this afternoon. Deceased was the daughter of the late Judge J. T. Taschereau, and sister of the Hon. Judge Taschereau, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and half-sister of Messrs. L. A. Taschereau, M.P.P., Ald. C. Taschereau and Mr. Antoine Taschereau, of this city, and of Mrs. W. A. Baillarge, Mrs. Hecker and Mrs. (Dr.) Coote, of this city. She leaves three sons and one daughter to mourn their loss, Messrs. Eugene Desrivieres, advocate; Henri Desrivieres, accountant of the Montreal Bank; Leon Desrivieres, of the Quebec Bank, and Miss Desrivieres.

THE REV. ALFRED BONNY.

Hamilton, May 25.—The Rev. Alfred Bonny, a well-known retired Anglican clergyman, died yesterday, after a short illness. He was seventy years of age, and was formerly rector of St. James Church, Port Colborne, but retired about five years ago, and came to this city to reside. A widow survives.

ROYAL
Baking Powder

Made from pure grape cream of tartar, and absolutely free from lime, alum and ammonia.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

MEDICAL.

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

PRESCRIPTION.

'B.F., Ont.' asks some questions in regard to a prescription containing compound salatone, dandelion and sarsaparilla. Is troubled with a red stone forming in the kidneys. Ans.—I can give you no information about salatone. I have never heard of it, and can find no reference to it in any books on pharmacology that I have access to. It may be a popular name in some quarters for some drug ordinarily known under a scientific designation. Dandelion, as a fluid extract, is used in medicine as a stomachic tonic and bitter. Sarsaparilla has been used a good deal in medicine, much more so in former years than at present. Some of the best authorities hold that it has no physiological action on the system, though it is popularly supposed to be a blood purifier. The red substance formed in the kidneys is uric acid, and probably your digestion is out of order. Drink a good deal of some alkaline mineral water, and keep the bowels moving every day with cascara. A dose of calomel would be advisable to take at the beginning.

PAINFUL ULCER.

'Mrs. A.' is a woman over sixty years of age, fairly well, but frail. She has a small sore the size of a pea just behind the ankle. It is as deep as it is wide. The pain, while not constant, is very severe, cutting, piercing, shooting, gnawing, or grinding, like a toothache. The pain is not confined to the sore. There is little or no discharge, at most a slight moisture, like water, or with a tinge of blood. The pain is most severe on putting the foot to the floor in the morning. After that she can get about fairly comfortably. Ans.—The ulcer from which you are suffering is known as the painful or irritable ulcer. The pain is generally attributed to irritation of the terminations of the nerves. Such ulcers are apt to come to those whose general health is run down. You should stop work. Lie down on a lounge most of the day, and keep out of doors on the verandah. Food should be plain, but nourishing, and you should eat as much as possible. Tonics like cod liver oil and Blaud's pills are sometimes of value. The ulcer may be cauterized with the solid stick of lunar caustic and a simple water dressing put on.

CIGARETTE SMOKING.

'F.F.' writes: 'As the evil habit of cigarette smoking is increasing among our young men and youth, it would be of great help to many public school and Sunday-school teachers, who are trying to suppress the evil, if you would describe in the 'Witness,' which is so widely read, what are the effects of cigarette smoking on the human system. Are they different from those of tobacco used in any other way? What organs does it principally affect? What effect has it on the mind? Is it a promoting cause of appendicitis? Does it interfere with the physical growth of youth? Why is it more injurious to youth than to mature manhood?' Ans.—The effect produced by tobacco is due to the alkaloid nicotine which it contains. This substance is a powerful poison. Small doses, in those not accustomed to the use of tobacco, produce profound depression of the system, with nausea, vomiting, giddiness, and a feeling of intense wretchedness and weakness. In larger doses, purging, pain in the stomach, cramps, delirium and collapse, and even death are produced. Nicotine seems to have no direct action on the brain. The action on the heart is for a time to increase blood pressure, and slow the pulse. Smoking, in moderation, may be said to calm nervous irritability, promote a feeling of well being, and to gently relax the bowels. These effects, of course, are only noticed in those habituated to its use. The excessive use of tobacco in some persons produces serious nervous disturbances, such as insomnia, irritability, irregularity of the heart, and general weakness. These deleterious effects are more likely to be observed in the young, whose nervous systems are less stable, and who have little or no idea of self-control. Chewing tobacco is a most pernicious habit. Not only is it disgusting to see, but it is positively the most injurious method of using tobacco. The poisonous nicotine is present in full amount, not being burned up, as in smoking, and an excessive flow of saliva is kept up. Cigarette smoking is more harmful than pipe smoking, because it is more insidious. The tobacco is mild, the cigarettes are cheap and handy, so that every boy may get them if he wishes, and there may easily be over-indulgence. Then the smoke of the cigarette is usually inhaled into the lungs, and thus the nicotine is brought more intimately into contact with the system. The excessive use of cigarettes leads to irritation of the throat, and catarrh of the nose, throat, and bronchial tubes. Whatever may be said in favor of tobacco in the adult, when used in moderation, there can be no two opinions that its use by the young is absolutely harmful. It is generally held by the medical profession that smoking in boys stunts their growth, weakens their will power, produces nervousness, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, and lessens their working capacity both with body and brain. Tobacco smoking is not a cause of appendicitis, however.

RED SPOT ON CHEEK.

'Mrs. A.C.D.' is a married woman, aged forty, having no children. Her general health on the whole is good, but she is not very vigorous. She has always suffered more or less from constipation. Is a good deal on her feet. About seven years ago she noticed a red spot forming on the cheek. For a long time it was like a small hole, not rasing the skin. Now it has grown to the size of a small pea, is elevated about the edges, and seems to be inflamed round about. The whole is the size of a ten cent piece. There is no soreness, but it sometimes stings slightly. There are small veins radiating from the centre. Ans.—I cannot say exactly from a description what may be the nature of the spot. It might be, as you suggest in your letter, an epithelial cancer, or, again, it might be lupus, a form of tuberculosis. I think it would be wise to have it removed. This should be done by a surgeon and by the knife, not by means of caustic pastes.

PAIN IN THE BACK.

'Mc.' is a young lady, unmarried. Has had a dull pain across the back, and is also obliged to micturate frequently. Does housework. Ans.—I should advise you to go to see the nearest doctor and have a proper examination. It may be that you have some displacement of the pelvic organs which will require treatment. This would account for all the symptoms you complain of. It is not likely that you can benefit yourself much by home treatment, though I think rest on the back for an hour or two every day would help you.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

'A' is a married woman, aged thirty-nine. Has had a weak nervous heart for more than a year. On using the right arm for any length of time with sewing or writing will often cause a weakness in the chest. Of late has had to stop all heavy work. The head is dizzy and has other sensations of tightness in the head. At times she has gas about the heart, which palpitates on the least excitement. There are occasional pains running here and there through the chest. She has awful strange feelings in the hands and arms which last for a few moments. These are worse on lying down. She eats well and sleeps well. Her ankles are not swollen. She takes a cold bath every morning. Asks for a description of hysteria. Ans.—One might write a book on hysteria so that it is hard to say much about it in a few lines. However, it is a more advanced condition than nervous exhaustion. There is loss of control of certain functions without any organic disease to account for it. Sometimes there are delusions. The patient craves sympathy and may even injure herself to get it. She is emotional. She may have convulsions, or have paralysis or loss of sensation in various parts. The surface of the body is often tender. Muscles may be contracted. There may be persistent coughing or vomiting. In your case, the best thing to do would be to go away from home. Take a trip somewhere where you will find something to interest you and where you will have agreeable companions. But take abundant rest. You should stay in bed nine hours and rest on a sofa one hour in the middle of the day. Avoid worrying and always stop work before you get tired. The food should be as nourishing as you can digest. The morning bath is a good thing. Sit out of doors in the sun as much as possible. Get some one to read an interesting book to you.

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

A WIFE'S PROPERTY.

Inquirer—A woman is separate from husband as to property, which she inherited from parents by will (after marriage). If she wishes to sell her property or buy other has she to obtain her husband's authorization for such sale or purchase, and must he sign documents in connection with such sale or purchase to make the deal legal? Ans.—She must get a specific authorization for each transaction. It is not necessary that he should sign the documents themselves.

GENERAL.

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND.

Bronsdon.—Please state the area of St. Helen's Island, near Montreal. Ans.—One hundred and twenty-eight acres.

QUOTATION.

A.Z.—Please tell me from what source the quotation, 'And such is life,' is taken. Ans.—It occurs in the concluding lines of a short poem, 'Human Life: its four stages,' by Samuel Rogers:

'And such is human life! So gilding on,
It glimmers, like a meteor—and is gone!'

The phrase, however, is probably much older than that.

THE MACDONALD COLLEGE.

E. A. — Would you kindly inform me to whom I should write for particulars about the Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue. Ans.—Address Dr. J. W. Robertson, C.M.G., Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

THE PREMIER'S NAME.

L.D.B., New Hampshire, U.S.A. — How is the name of the Prime Miniser of Canada pronounced? Ans.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier (Lor-e-ay).

A JACOBITE SONG.

Mrs. D. Cousin, Louisiana, U.S.A., writes: 'I do think you have the most obliging readers. Let one ask for a hymn, or a song, or anything at all, and immediately half a dozen respond to the request. Now, I am going to ask if some one will be so kind as to supply the missing verses in the fragment of a 'Jacobite Song' which I heard sung in Scotland many years ago. I particularly look to the Celtic portion of your readers.

The sun arose in bright array,
And blithe shone forth the morrow,
Ah! little dreamed I dawnin' gray
Would yield me naught but sorrow.
To Charlie's aid my Donald ran,
Wi' kilt and belted plaidie,
And wi' the bravest o' our clan
I lost my Highland Laddie.

Och hon a ri. Och hon a ri,
Nae comfort late nor early,
I'll greet till death shall close my e'e
For Donald and Prince Charlie.

Can I forget that woefu' day
When last he cam' to see me!
His manly air, his graceful mien,
His dress sae trim and gaudy,
He was a match for ony Queen,
My winsome Highland Laddie.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

Miss Effie A. Johnson, whose name will be familiar as having supplied so many readers of the 'Witness' with poems wanted, writes as follows:

'If allowable in your department will you insert the following request: "Miss Effie A. Johnson, Truro, N.S., invites each one who has asked for poems in the column, and whose request she has answered, if they will kindly send a picture postcard to her." I have often wished to have cards from those, as well as an autograph one from yourself, with the 'Witness' building on it.

'I have had many requests from persons who have seen my name in the 'Witness' so often, and think my supply of poems endless. I have been holding a picture postal correspondence with a little girl up in Balaclava, Grey County, Ont., since last year, started from the 'Witness'; I also have two other nice cards from 'Witness' people, one of whom I have also met personally. I do enjoy this sort of thing.'

WHAT IS PATRIOTISM?

S.P.—Nova Scotia.—What is meant by 'A True Patriot?' Give an example of a patriot. Was William Henry Drummond one? Ans.—A patriot is one who loves his country and zealously supports and upholds its institutions and interests for the public good; a defender of popular liberty, civil or religious. As Berkeley wrote: 'Where the heart is right, there is true patriotism.' Dr. Wm. Henry Drummond was certainly a true patriot because in his writings he sought to bring the two races together, a laudable patriotism, indeed.

WOULD BE BANK CLERK.

Subscriber's Son.—How may one go about it to get a position in a bank? How long would it be after he applied before he would get a place? What salary do bank clerks receive? Ans.—Subscriber's son should write to the head office of any of the chartered banks—the highest preferable—stating his desire to become a bank clerk, his age, schooling, etc. A bond is required, but varies according to the bank. A bank clerk receives a nominal salary to start, but in the course of five or six years should be earning from $700 to $900 according to qualification. There are exceptional cases of rapid promotion.

BACHELOR'S HALL.

'Bachelor's Hall,' asked for by an 'Ontario Subscriber' is kindly sent by 'Miss Effie A. Johnson, Truro, N.S.:

Bachelor's hall, what a quare lookin' place it is,
Kape me from such all the days o' me loife;
Shure, an' I think what a burnin' disgrace it is,
Niver at all to be gittin' a woife.

Pots, dishes, pans an' sech grasy commodities,
Ashes and praty skins, kiver the floor;
His cupboard's a storehouse o' comical oddities,
Thiugs that had niver been neighbors afore.

Say the ould bachelor, gloomy an' sad enough,
Placing his tay-kittle over the fire,
Soon it tips over—Saint Pathrick!—he's mad enough,
If he wor prisint, to fight with the squire.

He looks for the platter—Grimalkin is scourin' it!
Shure at a baste like that shwearin's no sin;
His dishcioth is missin'—the pigs are devourin' it—
Tunder an' turf! what a pickle he's in!

Whin his male's over the table's left sittin' so,
Dishes take care o' yourselves if ye can;
Divil a dhrop of hot wather will visit ye.—
Och! let him alone for a baste of a man!

Now, like a pig in a mortar bed wallowin',
Say the ould bachelor knadin' his dough;
Troth if his bread be could ate widout swallowin',
How it would favor his palate, ye know!

Late in the night, whin he goes to bed shiverin',
Niver a bit is the bed made at all;
He crapes, like a terrapin, under the kiverin'.—
Bad luck to the pictur o' Bachelor's Hall!

JOHN FINLAY.

REQUESTS ANSWERED.

Miss M. C. Mattice, Carberry, Man., and M. A. Ross, Nebraska, have kindly copied out and sent us the lines about 'Prayer and Potatoes,' forwarded to E.I.F.

Miss May Meiklejohn, Burnside; L.C., Norman, Ont., and A. S., are thanked for sending the rhymed list of the British sovereigns.

WHOSE PHOTOGRAPH WAS IT?

Liston Frost, Copper Cliff, Ont.—Kindly give answer to the following question. Two men were talking together when one produced a photograph and said, Sisters and brothers have I none but that man's father is my father's son. Ans.—He was looking at his son's photograph.

TANNING SKINS.

A.B.C.—Please give instructions for dressing large skins at home with alum. How many pounds of alum would be required to dress a skin 4 x 5 feet in size? Ans.—The following directions are given for tanning sheepskins for making rugs. The same process would succeed with larger skins, only longer time would be required to do the job satisfactorily:—If the skin has been dried after removing, it should be thoroughly soaked over-night in cold water, and then scraped with a blunt knife in order to open the pores. A dressing preparation is made of two parts powdered alum and one of fine salt. These ingredients are thoroughly mixed and sprinkled over the fleshy part of the skin, covering to the thickness of nearly one-eighth of an inch. The skin is then folded flesh to flesh and allowed to remain for a day. It is then again opened and sprinkled with a solution of alum, salt, and water, made, as noted above, with the addition of water. A little bran may also be applied. The skin is folded, and this same process may be followed for a couple of days or more, after which the skin is hung up for several days to dry. After drying a little, water should be applied in order to soften it. Again, the robe is folded and laid aside for 24 hours, with a heavy weight upon it. It is then ready for stretching. The skin is stretched little by little, commencing usually at the outer edge, and working all around, as nearly uniform as possible, until it is brought back to its natural shape. It is then folded, and a heavy weight placed upon it to retain the moisture. After several workings the robe will be soft and dry. Bear in mind that there must be sufficient dampness in the skin to permit of its being stretched, otherwise it will split and crack during the operation. Comb the hair as little as possible.

Colonial House,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Men's Furnishings Dept.

MEN'S COLLEGE UNDERWEAR, made of Fine Quality Nainsook, very light and durable. Special, 85c.

MEN'S ENGLISH NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR, Summer weight, all sizes; regular $1.25, for 75c each.

A full range of NEW SUMMER NECKWEAR, in all the Fashionable Shades. Special 50c.

MEN'S HAT DEPT.

SPECIAL.

1 Case of Fine Quality SILK and LINEN TAMS, HATS, AUTOMOBILE CAPS, SAILING CAPS, etc., etc.; regular $1.00, for 50c each.

1 Case of CHILDREN'S STRAW GALATEAS; regular $1.00, for 75c.

1 Case of BOYS' STRAW SAILORS, very neat, pretty Ribbons, double brims; regular 75c, for 50c.

PANAMA HATS—Special value in Panama Hats. Prices $5.00, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00, $15.00, $20.00 and $25.00.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

We have been successful in securing another shipment of that well known YARN DYED PEAU DE SOIE.

For wearing qualities, for effect, and for appearance it has no rival.

Fully worth 75c per yard While it lasts..... 48c per yard.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

UNTRIMMED CHIP SHAPES

By far the finest lot of HAT SHAPES we have ever offered. 50 dozen lot.

All this season's styles, and principally Mushroom effects, assorted colors; values, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, and $4.00.

THESE ARE NOW OFFERED FOR 75c EACH.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

LADIES' MOTOR COATS AND WATERPROOFS, in Cloth, Rubber and Silk, in the most improved styles.

LADIES' SILK UNDERSKIRTS, IN ALL SHADES, AT HALF PRICE.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Ltd., Montreal.

HOW MUCH

would it be worth to YOU to be able to COMPLETELY forget business for a while every evening?

A well-known business man who owned a PIANOLA PIANO said he wouldn't take ten thousand dollars for it if he couldn't buy another.

The PIANOLA AND PIANOLA PIANO are furnishing thousands of the biggest and busiest men in this country recreation and relaxation, which is invaluable to them, and which cannot be obtained by ANY OTHER MEANS.

You owe it to yourself to call at Nordheimer's and hear these instruments with the METROSTYLE and THEMODIST produce results that heretofore only the greatest virtuoso could accomplish on the piano's keyboard.

IT IS WHEN YOU PLAY YOURSELF that you get the most out of music.

If it is not convenient to call, we will send you a booklet, 'The Fascination of a Personally Producing Music.'

NORDHEIMER'S, Limited,
587 St. Catherine Street West.

Weekly Calendar.

EMMANUEL CHURCH

[Cor. Stanley and St. Catherine Sts.]

FAREWELL SERVICE IN THE PRESENT CHURCH.

Morning Subject, "Greater Things in Service."
Evening Subject, "The Old Church Life and the New."

Preacher, REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A., Pastor.

Everybody Welcome.

On the following Sunday, June 2nd, service will be held in the Lecture Room of the new church, Drummond Street, near Sherbrooke.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH

Cor. Dorchester and Cuy Sts.

SUNDAY, May 26th, 1907.

REV. S. J. ROBINS, of Leeds, Eng.,

Will Preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

SPECIAL SERVICE TO YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE EVENING.

Subject: "The Meanest Man in the World."

STRANGERS VERY WELCOME.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH,

SUNDAY, May 26th

11 a.m.—REV. H. S. OSBORNE, B.A., B.D.
7 p.m.—REV. W. R. YOUNG, B.A., D.D.
Subject: "OUR HERITAGE OUR DUTY.

VISITORS HEARTILY WELCOMED.

CONTINUATION OF

OPENING SERVICES

FAIRMOUNT AVE. METHODST CHURCH

Cor. Hutchison St. and Fairmount Ave.

Morning at 11—Preacher: Rev. W. R. YOUNG, D.D., Of St. James Methodist Church.

Evening at 7—Preacher: Rev. E. E. SCOTT, Of Dominion Square Methodist Church

STRANGERS WELCOME.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,

Cor. Sherbrooke st. and McGill College Ave.

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

will preach at both services To-morrow.

Morning Subject: "THE RELATION OF THE MINISTER AND CHURCH TO SOCIAL PROBLEMS."

Evening Subject: "THE LORDSHIP OF CHRIST THE KEYNOTE OF APOSTOLIC PREACHING."

EVERYBODY CORDIALLY INVITED TO BE PRESENT.

Dominion Square Methodist Church

Rev. E. E. SCOTT, Pastor.

SUNDAY, MAY 26th.

11 a.m.—The Pastor will preach.
7 p.m.—The Rev. Thomas Brown, B.D., will preach.

STRANGERS ALWAYS WELCOME.

THE COLD WEATHER DID NOT KEEP THE CROWDS AWAY.

The Last Days of the Globe of Death

10c ADMISSION

Dominion Park

The marvellous Two ARIBOS direct from Paris All Next Week.

Van der Meerchaun's Military Band

TRY THE LAUNDRY BRIGHT FINISH

Any car will transfer you or carry you direct to the Park for a five cent fare.

SATURDAY, MAY 25.

S.S. UNION OF THE PROV. QUE.

Union Teachers' Class.

The Rev. Dr. JOHNSTON teaches the S. S. Lesson for the following Sunday every Saturday at 4.45 p.m., in the Y. M. C. A. Hall. All welcome.

MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO MEN

SATURDAY NIGHT MEETING.

SONG SERVICE AT 7.45 O'CLOCK.

MR. W. H. GOODWIN, Speaker.

Subject: 'What it means to trust in Jesus Christ.'

This meeting will be followed by Group Bible Classes, which will be found of special value to those who have recently become interested in the Christian life.

SUNDAY BIBLE CLASS 3 P.M.

MR. C. K. CALHOUN, Leader.

Men heartily invited to these meetings.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL OUTING.

Next Saturday, June 1, the Sunday-school of Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church will have their annual picnic at Ste. Rose.

EASTERN MEN'S OWN.

TAYLOR CHURCH,

Corner Papineau and Logan streets.

MR. RITCHIE BELL,

of the Sailors' Institute, will speak at 3 o'clock. All Men invited.

SON'S OF ENGLAND BENEFIT SOCIETY.

MONTREAL DISTRICT.

All members of the above Society will attend Divine Service on SUNDAY, May 26th, at ST. HENRY METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of ST. ANTOINE and METCALFE AVENUE.

PREACHER, the REV. B. B. BROWN.

Collection in aid of ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. Juvenile members will attend this service. Lodges wishing to loan their flags for decoration will have them at the church not later than 3 p.m.

Members will fall in line on ST. HENRY SQUARE at 3.30 p.m., and march into church in a body, SENIOR OFFICERS LEADING.

By Order,
W. CLOGG, GEORGE HAYSEY,
Committee.

Weekly Calendar.

SUNDAY, MAY 26.

MEN'S OWN.

In CALVARY CHURCH - CUY STREET

SUNDAY, May 26th, 3 p.m.

LADIES MADE WELCOME.

UNION EVANGELISTIC MEETING.

Speaker—Rev. A. A. RADLEY.

Soloist, A. ROBERTSON, of Glasgow, Scotland.

Singing by Torrey Choir, under MR. W. G. TAYLOR.

Members will please be in their seats at 2.45 sharp.

MONDAY, MAY 27.

ART ASSOCIATION

Phillips Square.

An Outdoor Sketching Class (in Oils) will be held at GLEN SUTTON, P.Q., under the direction of M. EDMOND DYONNET, R.C.A.

from MONDAY, 27th MAY until the 11th JUNE, 1907

COMFORTABLE BOARD AND LODGINGS have been arranged for at MRS. BROCK'S.

For further particulars apply to the Secretary.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL PICNIC

OF THE

FIRST BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL

Takes place this year to

HIGHGATE SPRINGS!

On SATURDAY, JUNE 8th.

Watch for particulars later.

MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, EUROPE, Etc.

CLOSE AT MONTREAL.

May.			
24	9.30 a.m.	Etruria, Cunard.	
* 24	6.00 p.m.	"	Supplementary.
** 24	6.00 p.m.	Victorian, Allan.	
** 25	1.00 p.m.	Southwark, Dominion.	
28	9.30 a.m.	Teutonic, White Star.	
* 28	6.00 p.m.	"	Supplementary.
29	9.30 a.m.	Deutschland, Hamb-Amer.	

* Letters may be posted up to 6 p.m. Other matter should be posted before 5 p.m. Registered before 5.30 p.m.

** Parcels (per Parcel Post) are forwarded by the Canadian steamer, the last time of mailing at head office being 10 a.m. on Fridays. Registered before 10 a.m. on Fridays.

Letters for the above mails may be posted at Postal Station 'S,' 'B' and 'C' up to within 15 minutes of the above mentioned hours.

PULLMAN CAR RATES

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION ASKED TO REDUCE THE RATES.

Washington, May 24.—A definite effort was begun to-day before the Interstate Commerce Commission to obtain for the public a reduction in the rate of fare charged by the Pullman Company for its sleeping car accommodation. This is the first time in the history of the commission that proceedings have been brought against the Pullman Company, and they promise to be of more than ordinary interest and importance.

The complaints were filed against the Pullman Company and various northwestern railway lines, which are made co-defendants, by George S. Loftus, a business man of St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Loftus avers that, in the course of his business, he is obliged to travel from St. Paul to various other points, and to use the accommodations of the company. The charges for the accommodation, he declares, are unjust, unreasonable and excessive, and he asks that the commission reduce them.

His first complaint is against the Pullman Company, the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Railway, and the Great Northern Railway. He avers that the charge made by these companies for a sleeping car berth from St. Paul, Minn., to Superior, Wis., is $1.50, whether the berth be an upper or a lower. He says that the lower berths are far more desirable than the upper berths, and the latter ought to be considerably less in price, but that no distinction between them is made. The exaction of the same charge for both complainant alleges, results in discrimination against and disadvantage to passengers who are compelled to take upper berths. He requests the commission to fix a maximum charge for a lower berth between St. Paul and Superior, at $1, and for an upper berth fifty cents.

The second complaint is filed against the Pullman Company and the Chicago & North-western Railway, and the third against the Pullman Company and the Great Northern road.

At the offices of the commission the complaints, which are brought under the recent act of Congress on the subject of rates, are regarded as of importance in that they will open up the whole question of sleeping car rates, not only on the lines of the railways mentioned specifically in the complaints, but throughout the country.

CRUISERS COMING.

Halifax, N.S., May 23.—Lieut.-Governor Fraser received a cable to-day officially announcing the date of the arrival of the first cruiser squadron at Halifax as Thursday next, May 30. They will remain here until Sunday, June 9, when they proceed to Quebec.

TORONTO AND HER RAILWAY.

Toronto, May 23.—The Toronto Street Railway has scored another victory over the city by the Ontario Railway Board giving judgment granting the company the right to construct curves at the intersection of Richmond and Yonge streets, and ordering the city to 'refrain from doing any acts to prevent the company from constructing the curves in question.' The board makes no order as to costs. The city will not accept the decision, but will carry the matter to the Court of Appeal.

THE DEATH OF MR. R. R. STEVENSON

Mr. R. R. Stevenson, one of Montreal's most prominent merchants, died at his home, 257 Bishop street, late on Thursday afternoon. It is now more than two years since he was first taken ill. In

THE LATE MR. R. R. STEVENSON.

March last year he resigned from business and took a trip abroad, but he returned after some months' travel little the better for the change.

Mr. Stevenson was born in Belfast, Ireland, about sixty years ago, and came to Canada when he was about 25 years of age. For several years he was in the employ of the old dry goods firm of W. J. McMaster & Co., and later in that of D. Morrice, Sons & Co. In 1880 he formed the firm of Stevenson, Blackader & Co., which became the selling agents of the Montreal Cotton Company, and in this business he remained till ill-health compelled his retirement.

He was one of the most enthusiastic of the yachtsmen of the city, and was very popular among them, holding for some time the high office of vice-commodore of the St. Lawrence Club. He was also a member of the St. James Club. He was a most active member of St. George's Church.

Mr. Stevenson took a deep interest in musical matters. An excellent organist, he at different times was organist and choir leader of Trinity Church, the Church of the Messiah, St. Martin's and St. George's Churches, and in each position achieved more than ordinary success.

He leaves a widow, three sons and one daughter, the sons being Mr. S. W. Stevenson, of this city; the Rev. Herbert Stevenson, of Gateshead, England, who is now in this city; Reginald Stevenson, at school. The daughter is the wife of the Rev. M. Day Baldwin.

The funeral takes place this afternoon, at 2.30.

BAPTIST CONVENTION

CHURCH TO RAISE $100,000 FOR SEMINARY IN RUSSIA.

Norfolk, Va., May 23.—The Baptist Convention of North America adjourned to-day. Mr. A. H. Strong, of New York, president of the Rochester Theological Seminary, was elected president; Governor Charles Hughes, of New York, vice-president, and Mr. A. L. Crimmin, of Canada, third vice-president. Before the convention adjourned the delegate from Canada requested the delegates to visit the Canadian building at the close of the sessions and sing, 'God Save the King' under the Union Jack. The request was approved.

It was decided to raise $100,000 with which to erect a Baptist theological seminary in Russia.

RAND MINERS

GO ON STRIKE, AND MILITARY ARE CALLED OUT.

Johannesburg, May 23.—The new Transvaal Government has met with its first serious trouble in connection with a big strike of the white miners on the Rand. The workers in forty-six of the leading mines are out, and the work is with difficulty being carried on by poor Dutch, who, however, may in the long run benefit at the expense of the strikers, whom the magnates declare will not be reinstated.

Rioting arising from the strikers attacking the strike-breakers has broken out at the Ferreira mine and others. There has been some revolver shooting, but little injury has been done. The situation has become sufficiently serious, however, to induce the government to summon regular troops.

Mr. J. W. Smutz, who is colonial secretary in the new government, and who held a ministerial position under the Boers, has, accordingly, had the novel experience of calling British troops into action. Seven hundred cavalry and infantry have arrived. There is much bitterness between the magnates and the miners and their supporters. The trouble began by the British miners refusing to accept a reduction in pay for contract piece work. The owners say the men were earning an average of $3,000 each annually, and that a reduction was necessary. The miners and the sympathizers construe the employers' action as an attempt to increase the cheap labor of the Chinese and Dutch, and to augment their own profits.

The disputed questions were recently submitted to government commissioners, and many of the public condemn the miners for not waiting the commissioners' decision before striking. Business here is seriously checked. The citizens are nervous, and disposed to panic.

SUBURBAN FARES RAISED.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 23.—As a result, it is asserted, of the recent two-cent fare law, the Philadelphia & Reading to-day announced an increase of its suburban fares, in some cases reaching 40 percent.

DOUMA WARNED.

Revloutionary Land Legislation Forbidden.

St. Petersburg, May 23.— Premier Stolypin caused a sensation in the Lower House of Parliament to-day by unexpectedly announcing that a serious conflict existed between the House and the Government, and scoring an effective point by showing that the agrarian committee of the House had proceeded to solve the whole agrarian problem without consulting with any representative of the government. The Premier concluded by announcing that the forcible expropriation of land could not be permitted, and warning the House that speeches exciting the peasants were beginning to cause a dangerous agitation in the provinces, which the government was determined to restrain.

Premier Stolypin declared that the agrarian committee of the House yesterday had formally adopted the principle of the forcible expropriation of land without waiting to ascertain the government's attitude. It was the Premier's duty, therefore, to enlighten the deputies. Fundamental principles maintained by the government had been disregarded, an openly revolutionary tone marked most of the speeches, and insults had been aimed at the government. The Premier said that the agrarian programme of the committee left the various parties in the House in irreconcilable positions toward each other and toward the government. If the principle of the forcible expropriation of land was permitted to prevail, a social upheaval, of which history would not be able to show a parallel, would be precipitated.

M. Stolypin characterized the Constitutional Democratic agrarian programme as being milder and more gradual than that of the Radicals, but he said the same principle, the undermining of the rights of property, was hidden at the bottom. Furthermore, the Constitutional Democratic price, $40 per deciatine (2.70 acres) was unreasonably low and ruinous to the landowners. He heartily welcomed the proposal of the Constitutional Democrats to let the peasants decide whether communal ownership should be maintained or abolished, although he scouted the argument that the forcible expropriation of land was inevitable, pointing out that the present available government reserve of land was inadequate to appease the land hunger.

M. Stolypin asserted that to plunder the land of 130,000 landowners would be like nursing an invalid back to health by nourishment drawn from his own body. The whole state must assist in solving the agrarian problem. The Premier then announced the government's willingness to assist the peasants to purchase land and help them on a broad scale in the payment of the mortgage interest, but he firmly asserted that the forcible expropriation of land could not be permitted except in the case of the exercise of the right of eminent domain, in building roads, for irrigation works, etc.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER

HE PAYS OFFICIAL VISITS IN PARIS.

Paris, May 23.—The Canadian premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, arrived here last night from London, and spent the day paying official visits. He called on M. Clemenceau, Premier; M. Pichon, Foreign Minister, and the British ambassador, Sir Francis Bertie, and will be received in audience by President Fallieres to-morrow. The purpose of Sir Wilfrid's visit to the Continent is to see if it is possible to negotiate new and mutually advantageous tariff arrangements between Canada and France, Italy, and Belgium. The subject, however, has not yet been broached at the French Foreign Office, as Sir Wilfrid desires the presence of Mr. W. S. Fielding, the Canadian Minister of Finance, and Mr. L. P. Brodeur, the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who arrive here on Saturday. The plan is to proceed to Rome on May 28 and see what can be accomplished there, returning to Paris about June 13, when formal propositions will be submitted to France and Belgium.

Sir Wilfrid will sail for home on July 1.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Paris, May 24.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier visited the Senate and had a long conversation with M. Clemenceau, the French premier. The premier was given a seat on the presidential tribune during his stay.

THE MacVICAR MEMORIAL CHURCH

WILL CONDUCT REVIVAL SERVICES NEXT WEEK.

Commencing to-morrow evening, a week's evangelistic services will be held in MacVicar Memorial Presbyterian Church, corner of Hutchison and St. Viateur streets, Montreal Annex. The regular church choir will be in attendance to lead in the musical exercises all week except on Friday night, when the Torrey choir will lead the singing. Members of the Torrey choir are invited to attend as often as possible and assist the church choir all week. The pastor, the Rev. D. J. Graham, will preach to-morrow night.

On Monday night the Rev. Mr. Jamieson, of Crescent Street Church, will speak, and Mr. J. Ritchie Bell will sing; on Tuesday night the preacher will be the Rev. Mr. McGougan, of Erskine Church; on Wednesday, the Rev. Prof. Mackenzie; on Thursday, the Rev. K. J. MacDonald; on Friday, Mr. W. G. Taylor, of the Old Brewery Mission, and leader of the Torry choir, will speak.

Already the pastor has a class of twenty young people who have signified their desire to join the church, and who have joined a communicants' class. It is hoped the number will be augmented as a result of these special services. All Christians are invited to assist in this work.

INDIANS GUN CLUB

SECOND ANNUAL SHOOT AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, May 24.—The second annual shoot of the Canadian Indians Gun Club took place at Kent House this afternoon, and was attended by over 50 of the crack shots from the United States and Canada. Ten events were shot to-day, each competitor having to fire 200 traps. The firing began at 10.30 this morning, and, owing to the last event being fired after 7 o'clock, to-night, the scores were not completed by the officials when they returned to town this evening. The visiting competitors came from Chicago, New York, Washington, Boston, Manchester, N.H., Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec, Hamilton, Port Edward, Leamington, Ont., Sherbrooke and other Canadian towns.

It was announced this evening that Dr. Frank of Washington; Mayor Reed, of Manchester, N.H., had tied for the highest average with a score of 165 out of 200 traps, and Mr. T. N. Craig, of Sherbrooke, winning third prize.

To-morrow the matches will be continued throughout the day, and dinner will be partaken of at Kent House. This will be followed by the presentation of prizes.

AUTOMOBILIST INDICTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Ballston, N.Y., May 24.—Nicholas Moore, a chauffeur, was indicted to-day for manslaughter in the second degree for having run down and killed James R. McDonnell, with an automobile at Mechanicsville. Moore was running the machine of Chas. P. Roland, a contractor, of Troy, when it killed McDonnell.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY MODEL.

FASHION CATALOGUE FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, 1907.

For the convenience of our subscribers, we have arranged to supply a catalogue containing between 400 and 500 of the very latest designs for ladies', misses' and children's garments, also illustrated lessons on the making of fine lingerie and baby clothes, including the various embroidery stitches now in use, and the fancy stitches employed in the finishing of hand-made garments. To obtain this book, send ten cents in money or stamps to Pattern Department, 'Daily Witness,' 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

GIRLS' DRESS.—NO. 5786.

A little frock that is suitable for every day wear is here shown in a development of blue Japanese linen, with all-over embroidery for vest and cuffs. The blouse waist is made over a fitted lining and attached to the full gathered skirt. The bishop sleeves are gathered into a narrow band, and a standing collar of the embroidery completes the neck. Serge, cashmere, pongee and the washable fabrics are all suitable to the mode. The nine year size will require 3 1-8 yards of 36-inch material. Sizes for 8, 9, 10 and 12 years.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

No. .....

Size .....

Name .....

Address in full

.....

.....

.....

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

MANY FIRE ALARMS.

Crackers and Bonfires Kept the Brigade on the Run Last Night.

There is always a crop of fires on Victoria Day caused by bonfires and firecrackers, and yesterday proved no exception to the rule. The brigade was called out several times during the day, and the alarms began to increase in the evening, though fortunately the majority of the fires caused very little damage, and some of the calls proved false alarms. In one case a woman falling downstairs caused a slight fire, and in another the brigade was called out to find a telegraph pole in flames. The calls during the evening were:—

At 5.35 p.m., to 20a Mountain street, for burning straw in a shed.

At 6 p.m., to the King Edward pier, for some bales on fire; damage slight.

At 7.35 p.m., to 26 Hermine street, for a woman who had tumbled downstairs.

At 8.40, to Mountain street for some rubbish on fire near the C. P. R. tracks; slight damage.

At 8.45 p.m., to 76 McGill College avenue for a fire in a roof; damage slight.

At 9 p.m., for a bonfire in Aqueduct street.

At 9.24 p.m., for a bonfire in Versailles street, and at 9.29 p.m., for another bonfire in Mountain street.

At 9.40 p.m., for a slight window fire, due to fireworks.

At 9.44 p.m., to a fire in a shed on St. Patrick street; slight damage.

At 9.53 to 267 Elgin street, for a fire on a balcony caused by rockets or firecrackers exploding; slight damage.

At 10.44 to the lumber yard of Lawrence & Robitaille, at 468 William street, which proved to be the most serious fire of the evening. Seven or eight piles of lumber were badly damaged, and the loss will amount to about $5,000. As there was a large bonfire in the street nearby, it is supposed it may have had something to do with the fire. A balcony of a dwelling house took fire from the blazing lumber, and caused much excitement to the inmates, but otherwise the building was not damaged.

At 10.45 to 1453 St. James stret, to a fire in a roof caused by a rocket.

At 10.53, to a burning telegraph pole, corner St. Antoine street and Atwater avenue.

At 11.29 the brigade went to the corner of St. James and Dominion streets for a blaze in a roof caused by rockets; slight damage.

RECORDING PATRIOTISM.

Referring to the large number of fire alarms given yesterday evening for incipient fires due to firecrackers, the 'Canada' remarks that if this must be taken as a criterion of the loyalty and patriotism displayed in different sections of the city, the Irish element take the lead with eight alarms in their district. The English come next with three alarms in their residential districts, and the firemen were called only once in the purely French-Canadian section.

A SHOCKING CASUALTY

KILLED ON THE TORONTO ESPLANADE.

Toronto, May 24.—Shortly after ten o'clock to-night a freight train passing along the Esplanade, near Bay street, ran into a number of sailors from the steamship 'Coruna,' just arrived from Middlesborough, England, with iron. One man, Jas. S. Fraser, of Leith, Scotland, was cut in two and three others were hurt. The body of the man who was killed is at the morgue. There is a network of tracks at the scene of the accident and hundreds of people constantly cross and recross them on their way to and from the water front, there being no bridge.

INDUSTRIAL FARM WANTED.

Toronto, May 23.—Mayor Clavet and City Solicitor Keefer, of Port Arthur, who have been interviewing members of the government on other matters, are urging the cabinet to establish an industrial farm in Rainy River district. They say that the jails of the district are overcrowded, that the bringing down of long-term prisoners to the Central Prison is dangerous, costly and inhuman, on occasion six or seven prisoners being shackled together for the two or three days' journey on the train. The cost of transporting prisoners to Toronto for the past six months has aggregated $6 000.

WHY ARE YOU SICK?

Join the Ferrozone Health Club.

These clubs are springing up all over the country. They embrace careful diet, fresh air, water drinking and the use of Ferrozone.

Thousands have been cured—raised to health from a condition of nervousness and semi-invalidism.

First of all, Ferrozone is a body-builder—those taking it immediately increase in weight, which proves how highly it improves digestion and assimilation.

Then Ferrozone is a blood-former. This colorless blood even in a single week shows a great increase in red cells and coloring matter. This is why Ferrozone makes thin colorless people glow with ruddy health. When the nerves are taken into account Ferrozone shows its marvellous power. Morbid thoughts, depression and sleeplessness disappear as mist before the sun. The nerves are made strong, given energy, and withstand the wear and tear of hard toil or worry.

Altogether there is no remedy to equal Ferrozone. It builds up surely and effectively. For the weak, the sickly, those affected with Nervous insomnia or languor, Ferrozone is a boon, try just one box and see the enormous good it will do. Sold by all dealers in 50-cent boxes.

HAD STOLEN CUTLERY.

Shortly before two o'clock yesterday morning Special Constable Finney captured a burglar just as he was emerging through a broken plate-glass window of Messrs. Wilson & Co.'s hardware store, corner of Dorchester street and St. Lawrence Boulevard. The accused was taken to No. 4 police station, where he gave his name as Richard Allan, 29 years of age, and stated that he had only recently arrived in the city from Toronto. On being searched his pockets were found to be filled with pocket knives and small cutlery articles.

ASSELIN TRIAL.

Baron de l'Epine Testifies as to Syndicate Payments for Electoral Fund.

Quebec, May 23.—Baron de l'Epine proved to be a most interesting witness to-day in the Prevost-Asselin libel case, and his evidence was listened to by a large number of spectators.

The first matter to be taken up this morning was the motion of the Crown for a rule for contempt against the 'Evenement,' and on the application of the Hon. L. P. Pelletier this motion was continued until the afternoon, when it was dismissed, as the affidavit of the Hon. Mr. Prevost had not been sworn to before a commission.

Baron de l'Epine continued his evidence. He went to Belgium, he said, and explained to his superiors that the only way to do business with a government in Canada was to contribute to an election fund. He had told the syndicate that thirty cents an acre was expected for that fund, and the syndicate was willing to pay up, but, before closing the deal with the government, wanted to have the land explored.

The witness identified the letter written to Mr. Turgeon from La Charneuse. This letter had been written after a meeting in Brussels. He had understood that any company receiving large concessions of lands was supposed to set aside a certain sum for an election fund.

Baron de l'Epine, in writing to Mr. Desjardins, the Belgian banker, had remarked that there were certain things which he could explain better in a few words.

Mr. Taschereau objected to Mr. Laflamme's questions, which tended to show the relations between the witness and the Hon. Mr. Turgeon, who was not on trial.

The witness stated that he had found out that there were certain customs in this country with which Belgians were not accustomed, and, in reply to Mr. Laflamme, said that a Canadian minister had stated that elections were not carried on with prayers. He had been given to understand that all important companies receiving grants were supposed to set aside a certain amount for election purposes. The Hon. Mr. Turgeon had told him that the sum was to be paid by the purchaser. The land was at first fixed at seventy cents and a reserve of thirty cents was to be made. After Mr. Obalski's report was sent in, matters were, however, changed. The land was to cost the syndicate one dollar, and the sum of thirty cents was to be reserved out of that, leaving the province seventy cents an acre. This was for 500,000 acres, and, according to those arrangements, $350,000 was to go to the province and $150,000 to the election fund.

Mr. Taschereau objected to these questions, as the option produced was for 200,000 acres, but the witness stated that the negotiations at first were for 200,000 acres, but the syndicate wanted 500,000, as they did not consider that extent too much.

Baron de l'Epine read a number of letters which he had sent and received from the syndicate and the Hon. Mr. Turgeon. Several of the letters referred to a contribution to the government election fund.

At the afternoon sitting, Mr. Arthur Gagnon, accountant of the Mines Department, was called and stated that in 1906 Ernest Prevost had drawn $541.25 besides his salary. Out of this amount $400 was an allowance granted by the minister. In 1906 the Hon. Mr. Prevost had received $4,000 as salary, and $3.233 as expenses, which included $2,000 for the trip to Europe.

EXCITEMENT IN GUATEMALA

Guatemala City, Guatemala, May 24.—The court-martial which has been in session here for three days to try the persons charged with complicity in the attempt made on the life of President Cabrera on April 29 in this city, to-day handed down sentences of death in the cases of nineteen of the prisoners before it. These findings have created intense excitement, and popular feeling is so high that the carrying out of the sentences is doubtful.

Two Italians, the brothers Tinetti, the owners of a machine shop and foundry here, are among those sentenced to death. The Italian minister to Guatemala, Signor Nagar, at once obtained information concerning the proceedings, of the court, and then personally informed President Cabrera that the trial had ben distinctly irregular. He requested a prompt revision of the findings of the court. The members of the Italian colony of this city are particularly excited.

In addition to the Italians, it is reported that the sentence of death has been passed upon the Viteri brothers, the Prado-Romano brothers, and a woman named Luz Castaneda.

News of the imprisonment and sentencing to death of nineteen men charged with complicity in the recent attempt to assassinate President Cabrera, of Guatemala, was received to-day in a telegram from Dr. Rodriguez Parra, Mexican consul at Guatemala City, who is charge d'affaires since the departure of the minister, M. Gamboa.

He says that the diplomatic corps met to-day and decided that each minister accredited to the Guatemalan government should ask President Cabrera for an annulment of the sentences, and that if this action did not bring immediate results the diplomatic corps would direct a collective note to President Cabrera tomorrow.

Among the men condemned to death are two Italians, one Spaniard, one Belgian, and two Mexicans.

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS

The following tables of active and inactive stocks listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock exchanges have been compiled up to and including Friday afternoon's session on the Montreal market. Last Saturday's prices are also included so that the week's record may be complete. The tabulated information contains the amount of dividend payable, if any, the month when due and the highest and lowest prices of 1906-1907, together with the investment returns on current quotations:

	Div.	Paybl.	1906 High.	1906 Low.	1907 High.	1907 Low.	This week. High.	This week. Low.	Last. sale.	Price per share.	Return.
C. P. R.	3½	H July	201	155⅝	195⅛	156½	172	169	172	$172.00	4.0
Power	1¼	Q Aug.	99¾	86	94⅞	81¾	90	88¾	89½	89.50	5.6
M. S. R.	2½	Q Aug.	283¾	230½	239	202	216	215	216	216.00	4.6
Twins	1¼	Q Aug.	122	105¾	107½	89	92¼	89	91	91.00	5.5
Tor. Rl.	1½	Q July	116	104½	115½	100¾	106	105½	105¾	105.75	5.7
Detroit	1¼	Q Aug.	122	80	84½	65	69	67	68¾	68.25	7.3
Richelieu	1¼	Q June	88	79¼	82¼	70	76	73½	73½	73.50	6.8
N. S. Steel	1½	Q July	73½	59½	79	68	71	70	71	71.00	8.5
Dom. Coal	1	Q July	81¼	58	70¼	57	61½	61½	61½	61.50	6.5
Iron bonds	2½	H July	87	79	80	74½	..	..	76	760.00	6.5
Iron Com.			34¾	20½	25	16¾	20	19½	20	20.00	...
Mackay Com	1	Q July	77	57¾	75	65¼	70¾	69¼	69¼	69.25	5.7

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Mont.	2¼	Q. June	261	257	243¾	243¾	4.1
Merch.	2	Q. June	175½	170	160	160	5.0
Hoche.	2	Q. June	163	159¼	140	149	5.3
E. T.	2	Q. July	165	162	159¾	160½	5.0
Mols.	2½	Q. July	230	215½	201	231	4.9
Toronto	2½	Q. June	250	234	215	216	4.6
B.N.A.	4	H. Oct.	146½	153½	150½	152	5.2
Royal	2½	Q. July	242¾	242½	235	235	4.2
Dominion	3	Q. July	283	263¼	239¾	239¾	5.0
Imperial	2¾	Q. Aug.	254½	225	223½	234¼	4.9
Standard	3	Q. June	259¾	246½	221	221	5.4
Ottawa	5	H. June	227	224	224	224	4.4
Quebec	1¾	Q. June	145	145	135	134	5.2
Union	3½	H. June	157	152	143¾	143¾	4.8
N. S.	3	Q. July	295	293	286	286½	4.1
Comm.	2	Q. June	190½	179½	171	171	4.6
Sovereign	1½	Q. Aug.	155¼	134¼	93	95	6.3
BONDS							
Coal.	2½	H Nov.	102½	100	95	98	5.5
Scotia	3	H July	109½	109½	108	109½	5.5
M.S.R.	2½	H. Nov.	105	104	102	102	4.4

Bonds	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
Col. Cot.	3	H. Oct.	110	98	95	95	6.3
Lke. Wds.	3	H. June	113	107	103	103	5.8
PREFERRED STOCKS							
Scotia	2	Q. July	122½	120	112	116¼	6.8
Iron			83½	65½	48½	50	...
Coal	3½	H. Nov.	109	121	112	109	6.3
Ogilvie	1¾	Q. June	130	120	115	115	6.0
Switch	1¾	Q. July	115	105	105	105¼	6.4
Mackay	1	Q. July	75¾	71½	65	68	5.8
Lke. Wds	1¾	Q. June	115	112	107	110	6.3
Illinois	1¾	Q. July	101¼	94¼	85	85½	6.9
Tri. City	1½	Q. July	95	90½	85½	85½	7.0
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. July	158½	145	129¾	135½	5.9
Mon. Tel.	2	Q. July	171	162	158	158	5.0
Mon. Cot.	1¾	Q. Dec.	133	128	117⅛	118	5.0
Half. Ry	1½	Q. July	108¼	104½	96	100	6.0
Trinidad	1¼	Q. July	91	78	70	78	6.4
Toledo	1	H. Nov.	36¼	29¼	23¾	26¼	7.4
Switch	7	Y. Nov.	114	98	96	96	7.2
Soo	2	H. Oct.	164	136½	100	102½	3.8

THREE MEN KILLED

Mendota, Ill., May 24.—Three men were killed and several other persons were injured in a riot to-day between employees of a circus and citizens. The dead are: Emory McIntyre, Amboy, Ill.; Joseph Faulkner, showman; George Sown, showman. McIntyre's body was found a mile outside the city limits, several hours after the trouble. It began in a discusion of the merits of a young woman of Mendota, who went to supper with one of the managers of the circus. From the first fight the quarrel soon developed into a riot, in which all the employees of the circus and fully a hundred citizens took part. The police and the fire department were called out before th rioters were chased from the streets.

STOLE CHURCH FUNDS

LOVE OF DRESS THE CAUSE OF CRIME.

Chicago, May 24.—A despatch to the 'Tribune' from Bloomington, Ill., says: Dismissing her lawyer, Helen Dixon yesterday walked before the Bar of the Circuit Court and pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement of $1,300 from the organ fund of the Gleaner Society of the Second Presbyterian Church, and also to the forgery of a note of $300. The prisoner's demeanor was cool and self-possessed, and there was no change when Judge Myers sentenced her to the penitentiary for an indeterminate term. She will be taken to prison to-day. The girl was treasurer of the Gleaner, and, it is understood, spent the money for clothes.

A WIDESPREAD SWINDLE.

Toronto, May 23.—The apparent attempt on the part of some persons in Buenos Ayres, who call themselves wholesalers, to swindle manufacturers in Canada, and whose scheme was exposed by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, is evidently being made in the United States. A representative of the 'American Exporter,' a trade paper, published in New York, called on the secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to-day and stated that the same kind of swindle was being tried in the Eastern States. Several large firms had been written to by the Buenos Ayres people, asking to have goods forwarded to Buenos Ayres, and then have drafts made out on a bank in Madrid, Spain.

APOLOGY WANTED.

Windsor, Ont., May 23.—Dr. Prentice, of Chicago, formerly a resident here, and still a large property owner, to-day returned from New York, where he has begun suit for $250,000 damages against the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, for burying at sea the body of Mrs. Prentice, who died on shipboard. Dr. Prentice says he will take the matter up with the Italian Government and see that ample apology is made to his daughter, who accompanied her mother. The steamer was only four days from New York when Mrs. Prentice died. Burial was ordered by an Italian commissioner on the ship, which was flying a German flag. The commissioner having certain authority, because the line was carrying Italian emigrants.

OFFICIAL NOTES.

Ottawa, May 4.—The 'Canada Gazette' contains notice that Judge Craig, of the territorial court, has been appointed a commisioner to investigate and report upon certain charges made by Jos. Perron, a miner, of Dawson, against Oswald S. Finnie, chief clerk of the office of the Gold Commissioner, Yukon Territory.

Noyan Junction, Quebec, and Hawkesbury, Ont., have been established as an outport of customs.

An Order-in-Council is published in the 'Gazette' reducing the territory on either side of the G. T. P., in which the sale of liquor will be allowed, from twenty to ten miles.

The Snapshot Co., Ltd., Montreal, capital stock $90,000, has been incorporated.

The J. C. Mitchell Smokeless Powder Company of Canada, with a capital stock of $150,000, has been incorporated. The head office will be in Medicine Hat.

CANADA COLORED COTTON FIGURES.

Net Profits Were $146,000 or 5 1-2% Earned on Capital Stock.

INCREASE IN DIVIDEND EXPECTED

The 'Witness' is able to publish the correct financial returns of the Canadian Colored Cotton Company, which was presented to the shareholders at the annual meeting held on Thursday. As reported already, the old board of directors was re-elected, with Mr. David Morrice as president. Sales for the year were $3,086,000, which showed an increase over last year of $275,000.

Gross profits for the year were $257,000, less 6 percent interest on bonds, which is equal to about $111,000, net profits, being, therefore, $146,000, or about 5½ percent earned on the capital stock outstanding of $2,700,000.

The credit balance at profit and loss account is now $1,394,000. Bills payable, advances on raw cotton, and loans from the Bank of Montreal, were shown at $2,401,000. The company paid to the Bank of Montreal $250,000 reduction, and bills receiveable represent $641,000. The entire production for the year has been sold. The statement was made that since the mills were reorganized the management has spent, out of profits, $1,400,000 on new machinery and on the plant generally.

Total assets are given at $8,807,000. The company paid four percent dividends last year, and it is expected that the dividend will be increased one percent to five percent for the coming year.

THE CLEARINGS

New York, May 24.—The following are the weekly bank clearings, as compiled by Bradstreet's, for the week ending May 23, showing percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

New York	$1,637,964,000	dec.	1.8
Chicago	256,620,000	inc.	29.4
Boston	145,450,000	inc.	3.1
Philadelphia	140,258,000	inc.	5.
St. Louis	66,732,000	inc.	18.8
Pittsburg	54,249,000	inc.	10.3
San Francisco	41,761,000		
Dominion of Canada—			
Montreal	$31,700,000	inc.	43.8
Toronto	23,737,000	inc.	29.2
Winnipeg	13,054,000	inc.	39.2
Ottawa	3,059,000	inc.	52.1
Vancouver	3,845,000	inc.	38.6
Halifax	1,788,000	inc.	12.3
Quebec	1,931,000	inc.	33.0
Hamilton	1,766,000	inc.	47.0
St. John, N.B.	1,323,000	inc.	16.4
London, Ont.	1,245,000	inc.	26.5
Victoria, B.C.	1,271,000	inc.	51.9
Calgary	1,474,000	inc.	118.6
Edmonton	889,000		

ORDINATION SERVICE.

Archbishop Bruchesi held the usual Trinity ordination service in St. James Cathedral this morning, when over one hundred candidates were admitted to different orders.

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE.

The members of the Alliance Francaise will hold their annual meeting for the election of officers on Tuesday evening next, in the Fraser Hall.

THE CANADIAN RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO

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All Classes. Accident and Health Insurance Issues.

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RESERVE FUND, $5,250,000

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Montreal Branch, 164 St. James St.
W. P. HUNT, Manager.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be PAYABLE at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after SATURDAY, the First DAY OF JUNE next, to Shareholders of record of 16th May.

By order of the Board,

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

Montreal, 23rd April, 1907.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., Limited.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a distribution of one and three-quarters percent, being the Quarterly Dividend on the Cumulative Preferred Stock of THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared payable on Saturday, the first day of June next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 22nd inst.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 23rd until the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

T. WILLIAMSON, Secretary.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, Limited.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a distribution of 1¾ percent, being the quarterly dividend on the Accumulative Preferred Shares of Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Limited, has been declared payable on Saturday, the first day of June, 1907, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 22nd day of May.

The Transfer Books will be closed from May 23rd to May 31st, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

R. NEILSON, Assistant Secretary.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of TWO percent for the current quarter, being at the rate of EIGHT percent per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the 19th day of June next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock, noon.

By order of the Board,

E. F. HEBDEN, General Manager.

Montreal, April 22, 1907.

Financial.

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Insurance Agents & Brokers
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R. RINFRET, B.Sc.
Civil Engineer (McGill Diploma)
Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor,
Waterworks, etc., Surveys.
No. 260 ST. JAMES ST., Montreal.
Telephone Main 261.

ACCOUNTANTS.

LEWIS A. ROBERTON,
Chartered Accountant and Auditor,
Room 703 Merchant's Bank Building
Telephone Main 2481.

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

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

'Daily Witness'	12 mos.	$3.00
'Weekly Witness'	12 mos.	1.00
'World Wide'	12 mos.	1.50
'Northern Messenger'	12 mos.	.40

CLUBBING RATES.

Two or three publications to the same address.

	worth	only
'Daily Witness' and 'World Wide'	$4.50	$3.50
'Daily Witness' and 'Messenger'	3.40	3.10
'Daily,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger'	4.90	3.40
'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide'	2.50	2.00
'Weekly Witness' and 'Messenger'	1.40	1.20
'Weekly,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger'	2.90	2.20

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, Malta, Gibraltar, New Zealand, Jamaica, Trinidad, Bahama Island, Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Zanzibar, Hongkong and Cyprus.

U.S. Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, 'Daily Witness,' $5.00 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' 50c extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50c extra, except in 'Messenger' clubs to one address, when every four copies will be fifty cents extra postage per annum.

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list as follows:—'Daily Witness,' $3.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50c extra; 'World Wide,' subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only $1.50.

The last edition of the 'Daily Witness' is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4 per annum, and 'World Wide' at $1.50 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,' of Montreal.

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

● L.Q. 4 ○ N.M. 12 MAY ◑ F.Q. 20 ● F.M. 27

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SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1907.

We earnestly hope that arrangements are being made to start our kindergarten classes again so soon as the summer holidays are over. It is the most efficient and speedy way to manufacture the strangers within our gates into good Canadians. In an article headed 'Americanized while you wait' the 'Wall Street Journal' remarks that one of the astonishing things about New England is the rapidity with which a Polander in the paper mills of Holyoke or a Greek in the shoe factories of Lynn is worked over into a Yankee. And one of the principal reasons for this is that the children of the immigrant immediately begin to learn to speak English at the kindergarten, in school and at play. From them the parents in large part learn their English, and also the ideals of free institutions. Our Canadian schools should be as well prepared as those of New England, so as to be able to do their part in working such material into the Canadian body politic, and, so far as Montreal is concerned, our Protestant schools have for some years past done very well indeed. The closing of the kindergartens has, however, hurt the system for this purpose in a most vital part. It is a case for skilful surgery and, we trust, a quick cure. We have the alternative either of preparing to assimilate the incoming peoples or of being lost in the tide that already is rising in leviathan waves.

The French and the Kakas, of the Kameruns, have each their way of disposing of murderers. The Kakas eat them. They are not particular as to murderers. Any crime will do to make what the sailors who frequented savage lands used to call long pig. The French Government finds that public opinion revolts at the guillotine, and, having about thirty murderers on its hands, is quietly, from time to time, commuting their sentences to imprisonment for life. But a really French way of disposing of them has been seriously proposed, which it is held will satisfy both those who favor and those who oppose capital punishment, and greatly benefit the human race, namely, to hand them over for scientific experiment in the study of disease, particularly for the testing of serums and cultures for inoculation. It is remembered how great honor was won by certain doctors who offered their lives to the yellow fever mosquito for the purpose of ascertaining its relation to the disease, and thus enabling science to deal with it. It would surely be much better that such tests should be made on lives that have been forfeited and which would, in this way, have a chance of escape. It would, of course, be necessary to have such experiments under the strictest oversight and regulation that cruelties might be avoided, but there seems a certain amount of sense in the proposal.

It is a well-worn adage which says that if you throw mud enough some of it is sure to stick, and the truth of the saying is again exemplified in the case of canned meat goods. It is now pretty evident that Upton Sinclair's 'Jungle' charges against the canned meat manufacturers of Chicago were very highly colored, and that whatever was amiss then has long since been made right, but public confidence in canned meat goods has by no means returned. Indeed, it would seem to be the other way about, since the exports of United States canned beef alone have fallen off from $8,000,000 in 1903, and $6,500,000 in 1906, to only $1,500,000 for the present fiscal year. In 1891, the exports of canned beef attained their high-water mark, with a total of 19,585,727 pounds, of the value of $9,068,906, some of which was used in the Boer war. The largest falling off during the current year occurs in the trade of Great Britain, which is pretty generally conservative in its reasonable prejudices. During the nine months ending March, for instance, the quantity bought by the United Kingdom only amounted to 5,756,825 pounds, against 38,100,950 pounds in the corresponding months of the preceding year. The reason may be that parts of rural England and some of the more illiterate classes in the towns are only gradually becoming acquainted with the awful charges against the tinned meat product of America and have not yet heard of the Chicago stockyard housecleaning at all.

Shareholders and officials of the Imperial Bank of Canada can be heartily congratulated by their confreres and the public. Apropos of the announcement of another increase in capital stock, reported in the 'Witness' on Wednesday, the day of the annual general meeting, it is interesting to look back a couple of years. In April, 1905, the paid-up capital amounted to $3,000,000, while the reserve was at the same figure, or equivalent to one hundred percent. To-day the paid-up capital is $4,773,948 and the reserve the same. This surely speaks volumes for the credit and prestige of the bank. The new increase in capital will be a large one, from an authorized capitalization of five to ten million dollars. In speaking of this capital increase the president said in the report that the new funds were necessary to keep up with the growing demands of the country, and also said, in effect, that necessary banking facilities can be efficiently supplied by the banks now in existence. The Imperial Bank's profits for the year were $719,029, and the premiums received $846,206, making, with $276,896 brought forward from the previous year, a total available for distribution of $1,842,132, which was distributed as follows: The entire premium added to 'rest' or reserve, three quarterly dividends at the rate of ten percent per annum, and one quarterly dividend at the rate of eleven percent per annum, amounting in all to $453,217.28; written off bank premises and furniture account, $116,391.47, and a sum of $426,316.31 carried forward to the credit of profit and loss account. The bank has nearly thirty-two million dollars of total deposits and current loans and discounts of nearly twenty-three million dollars, making an increase in those accounts since April, 1906, of nearly five millions and four million dollars, respectively.

THE SOUL'S QUEST.

There appears in this paper a letter propounding in clear terms a question which it must be the daily task of the pastors of the present day to answer, namely: When every position is questioned, how is an ordinary man to know what to believe; especially how is he to attain to saving faith. Along with this letter appear thoughtful responses by a number of clergymen, who have kindly acceded to our invitation that they should reply in such brief form as might be possible in a newspaper. Of course there will be those who will denounce the enquirer as an infidel for not simply accepting God's word, and who will be inclined to mete out the same condemnation to the pastors who have sought to meet his difficulties without simply saying, thus saith the Scripture. That, however, would obviously be no answer at all to the man who has no means of knowing what is God's word. Those who have responded, so far, have evidently fully realized this, and have taken nothing for granted, but have dealt with the man just where he is and where many another man is. In printing these letters we are not opening the door to criticism and controversy, which would be endless, and destructive; only to messages which realize the situation and whose purpose is to help. The writer's difficulty is not unreasonably put: In the presence of all the learning that has come to contradictory conclusions on this subject how can I, a busy man, find time, even were I equipped for the task, to form a judgment on questions on which my soul's salvation would appear to depend? To state this question is to answer it. It is obvious that no such terrible obstructions bar the way to the tree of life, to which all men are invited. We should begin by saying, let him rejoice that he is a busy man, and has to spend his life in earnest work for others. That is the most wholesome of human conditions, and to be at work for others in some form is an absolute condition of human happiness. This being so, the old saying that men have only 'to look and live,' must in some way be true. The Saviour did not ask men to put their trust in the Scriptures, though he appealed to them, but for faith in himself. When he appealed to his works, that is, his doings, it was not to their miraculous quality, but to their goodness. Mere wonder-working would convince nobody in an age that was full of it. It has no power over the soul any way. It was the fulfilment of God in him that the true soul was expected to recognize. The faith he asked for was that of God in each soul that could recognize God in him, and so confide in him—and so become wholly devoted to him. Men lived with him a few years and then worshipped him with an unspeakable adoration, knowing that he had brought God to them and them to God. This form of appeal has come down through the ages, and, in spite of all misgivings and all theologies and all gainsayings, people see, in constant operation, the fact that God is, in Christ, reconciling the world unto himself. Proofs of answers to prayer have been recorded innumerably. George Muller's book is a specimen of what thousands can testify to. But such statements are of little value in carrying conviction as compared with each man's own experience of divine sympathy and aid in the day of anxiety and trouble.

CELIBACY OF THE CLERGY.

It is not surprising that the question of the celibacy of the clergy should be raised in France at the present juncture. Although celibacy has been the rule time out of mind and has been taken for granted as an essential to clerical virtue, the controversy with regard to it has never been wholly quieted, even though the rule has been confirmed by councils. Although the view finds no sort of encouragement in the Hebrew Scriptures, it is matter of history that, long before Christianity, Hebrew mystics had absorbed from the east the belief that celibacy was a condition more favorable to godliness than marriage. The body, being material, was regarded as the seat of the passions, which defiled the pure soul, its tenant. The Jewish sect of the Essenes asserted this doctrine and put it into practice, as a celibate sect of Quakers do to the present day. Although several of the apostles were married men, the single life was extolled by their disciples of the first century in accordance as they believed, with the teaching of St. Paul. That militant apostle, however, was as fierce in his denunciations of those who would make a rule of celibacy as he was favorable to those who made a virtue of it. He declared to Timothy, who was a presbyter, that 'the Spirit expressly saith 'that in the latter times some shall depart from the faith . . . forbidding 'to marry, and commanding to abstain 'from meats which God hath created to 'be received with thanksgiving, etc.' As the ascetic spirit from the East developed in the second and succeeding centuries, celibacy was held necessary to a life of true sanctity, and those of both sexes who remained unmarried were held of higher spiritual standing than the married.

Although in those early days this doctrine met with resistance, the custom among the higher clergy of refraining from marriage came to be general. Provincial synods were the first to interdict the clergy from marrying. The Council of Tours in the year 566 suspended all priests found with wives, and the Emperor Justinian by edict declared all children born to clergymen after ordination illegitimate and incapable of inheritance. Still there were many priests who defied the law and found encouragement in the opposition to celibacy declared by the Greek church, and which finally took form at the Council of Constantinople, in the year 692, when it was formally declared that priests and deacons might live with their wives as do the laity, according to the ancient custom and ordination of the Apostles. This is still the law in the Greek Church, but second marriages are prohibited, and only unmarried priests are eligible as bishops or patriarchs. The Latin Church became more and more firm in its attitude, councils and popes constantly fulminating against clerical marriages down to the time of Gregory VII., who, in a council held in Rome in 1074, decreed excommunication against all married priests administering the sacraments and all laymen receiving such ministration. Gregory succeeded in carrying out this decree with the greatest rigor, and it has remained in force ever since.

As an ecclesiastical policy it bore fruits of two opposite kinds. It increased the power of the papacy on the one hand, but, on the other, contributed greatly to the Reformation which culminated in the sixteenth century, and which was largely a moral revolt. That movement was no doubt hastened by the decision of the Council of Trent in 1563, finally and forever imposing celibacy on the clergy. Curious to relate, however, the Graeco-Catholic priests, who remain attached to the Church, have been given permission by the popes to continue in marriage if entered into previous to consecration. But notwithstanding the rule and its general enforcement, opposition to it has been frequently raised, particularly in France, and all disturbances within the Church are connected with attacks on clerical celibacy. In 1848, a year of revolutions, the propriety of abolishing the rule was widely discussed in most European countries. German Catholics declared against celibacy. In Austria the government sided with the Pope against the Reformers, and the rule was enforced with increased stringency. The Old Catholic movement, in 1874, abolished celibacy and Father Hyacinthe, in France, took the same course. It will thus be seen from the history of the subject that the present movment is a revival of the protest, never silenced, against the violence done to human nature by the system of clerical celibacy. It is a matter, however, which deeply affects the policy of the Church and is not by any means likely to be changed. But there is no saying what may happen in France should the spirit of Gallicanism revive and develop a national church.

AGAIN THE SAW-OFF.

Can the government find no time to bring in a new election law, or must they leave it for a testimony against them at the hustings. One of the most needful measures in this connection is a provision that will treat the saw-off in proportion to the greatness and the baseness of the crime. That two parties recognizing that they have practised criminally against the people's liberties should agree to escape punishment themselves by mutually withdrawing charges against their opponents is natural enough. But that two parties, or virtually the whole people, so far as the people take any interest in public affairs, should do so is an indictment against the people generally of universal criminality. By such withdrawal of charges the parties only escape punishment and financial loss. They do not escape condemnation, for, failing to prove otherwise, the presumption is that both are confessedly guilty of the worst of crimes against social order. The worst of this practice is not that the fountain of liberty, the ballot box, has been polluted, and the people cheated. The worst of it is not even that this crime has been mutually condoned. The worst of it is the blunting of the public mind, which comes to take heinous public acts as a matter of course, and so necessarily ceases to take any keen moral interest in the affairs of the country. People come to look on politics as a game of grab, from which it is each man's part to get what he can. It reveals a condition not of social order, but of moral barbarism, which finds men, in their relations towards society, very much where they were in their individual relations, when every man took by stealth or force from every other whatever he could get, and when such had to defend his family and his property against all comers with his own weapon.

The duty of the man towards society has not in the past taken its due place in pulpit teaching. Individual religion has been held to be a thing apart from the wicked world. A different conception is, however, rapidly coming over Christendom. Men are taught that they serve God when they truly serve man, and that they sin against Him in proportion as they injure man or fail in the service due to society. Men in the mass are as yet exceedingly far from having a right conception of public duty. There are few who, though honest towards their fellows, do not consider it right to take every advantage of government of the city or of the community. We have whole communities whose one conception of government is something to pay as little into as possible, and to get everything out of they can, by any means whatever; who have no relations to politics except for what they can make out of the game; who think that, if they have remained on one side, that side owes them some personal benefit, and if they have changed sides, the side they have gone over to should certainly pay them handsomely. All these base conceptions of public duty will pass away before the higher ethics that men will henceforth be taught, and the good man's light will 'shine before men' in a way that it has hitherto failed to do. Meantime it is the part of those who make laws to stamp infamous practices with infamy.

A NEW OLIVE BRANCH.

One result of the visit of General Kuroki to the United States has been the formation of a Japan Society of New York, organized for the purpose of preserving the cordial relations between Japan and America. Baron Kuroki and his staff, and Admiral Ijuin and his staff ostensibly visited the United States to be present at the official opening of the Jamestown Exhibition, but it is now said that that object was of secondary importance, and that the visit had for its principal purpose the opportunity to make known to all nations that friendly relations between Japan and the United States not only had not been interrupted by the school troubles in San Francisco, but that each sought complete harmony and the formation of closer bonds of interest. As a means to accomplish this end, the Mikado chose for his envoys men whose fame in the Russo-Japanese war insured them a popular reception in the United States, and the following message to the American people by General Kuroki is credited with being inspired by the Mikado himself:—'The Japanese people love peace 'and want peace. They fought for 'peace. My nation wants peace in 'which to develop her resources. We 'have no other desire. The profession 'in which I have the misfortune to be 'in is noble only because sometimes it 'is necessary to establish conditions in 'which peace may be maintained, and 'in which the arts of peace may flourish.' The desired result seems to have been attained, everywhere they have gone the Japanese general and admiral have been greeted with the greatest cordiality and enthusiasm, and a Japanese Society of New York has been formed having on its committee some of the best-known Japanese and United States names, Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, being its honorary president. The president is Dr. John H. Finley, president of the College of the City of New York, while among the vice-presidents are General Grant and Admiral Dewey. The address of the society to General Kuroki read:—'On behalf of the committee we 'have the honor to announce that as 'one of the results of your visit to 'America, and in order that we may 'renew from time to time the international courtesies which it has prompted, there has been formed a Japan Society of New York, having for its object the cultivation of friendly relations between this country and yours. 'We shall always cherish the memory 'of your visit to the United States, 'which will, no doubt, become a part 'of our history, even as the visit of 'Commodore Perry is memorable in 'Japan for more than half a century.' All that was very well worth doing, and we do not doubt but that the society will flourish to the advantage of peace everywhere.

LITERATURE AND YELLOWS.

The New York 'Outlook,' referring to a Canadian defence of the new postal regulations, says that 'those Canadians 'who reprehensibly like American yellow journals are gently urged to turn 'for solace to London's 'Ally Sloper' and 'Tit-Bits'; and those Canadians who 'like, say, the 'Atlantic Monthly,' the 'Century' or the 'North American Review,' can get them by paying, in addition of the price and former postage, 'the protective fine levied by their government.' One implication of the supposed advice is far from being unjust. The many who are satisfied with frothy literature are not discriminating, and will turn to whatever frothy matter is presented to them. The few who hunger for something more substantial will probably pay the extra postage to keep in touch with the high class publication to which they have become attached. The 'Outlook' is under a complete misapprehension when it speaks of a protective fine imposed by Canada on United States publications. These it goes on distributing free, as heretofore. Assuming that until lately an English publication coming to Canada had to pay much more postage than an American, and that the conditions are now reversed, the 'Outlook' asks, 'Why replace one injustice by another? Why not allow 'British and American literary and journalistic output to compete on even 'terms and let the best brains win?' There is here again a serious misapprehension of facts. It is true that under the new arrangement the tariff on United States publications is a cent for four ounces, and that on British two cents a pound; but on the individual paper which comes under the former figure the United States postage is one cent and the British two cents, and up to eight ounces the postal charge is the same.

But apart from questions of fact, one marvels at the innocence of such an appeal to the first principles of human brotherhood coming from a country which makes the exclusion of things foreign its central national virtue, and which makes the cultivation of nationalism its state religion. The 'Outlook' looks out upon the outside world with benevolent solicitude that no such narrow-mindedness as that should taint the views of other countries. The same subsidizing encouragement is to be given to a literature which is busy undoing our nationality as to that whose operation is to knit the empire together. Failing that, we are to be called unjust. This is an unfortunate break for so liberal and intelligent a publication as the 'Outlook.' Some phases of Canadian public opinion are humiliating and are directly traceable to the fact that too many Canadians feed upon foreign vauntings. An instance of this is found in the frequency with which Canadians express the idea that the Mother Country's adherence to free trade is due to her natural 'slowness.' According to these people, and they are by no means few in number, the people of Great Britain are free traders simply because they are stupid and because they have much to learn yet from their bright and up-to-date American cousins. The glorification of things 'American' is their constant food. The enormous and continuous expansion of British trade, under a free trade policy, without any material increase in her available area or natural resources, has never come within the range of their misinformation. The limitation of the gratuitous distribution by our government of United States publications finds a warrant which our neighbors at least should appreciate in the fact that the tendency of the great mass of them is to sap our national structure.

That, however, is not the primary consideration with our post-office for reducing the amount of United States matter which it is willing to carry free. The primary reason was that the department was losing very heavily on the distribution of second class matter, much of which is a mere vehicle for advertising; and, in dealing with the question, it was natural to begin on that portion of this matter which pays into our treasury nothing whatever, and which carries advertising whose purpose is to take business out of the country. We should be greatly pleased to think that this evening up was all for good. We should be pleased if 'Tit-Bits,' or even the inexpressibly vulgar 'Ally Sloper,' were the worst things with which we could replace the disgraceful yellow press of the United States. That press has of late years been studied, emulated, and even outdone by the infamies of London, where Harmsworth and Pearson are the rivals of Pulitzer and Hearst. For demoralizing quality and empire-smashing mischief-making the one is as bad as the other. If the real purpose of the Lemieux changes is ultimately to level up the rates on second class matter to rates at which the service will not be of a charity sort, the path has been cleared by agreements with both of the countries with which we have any considerable exchange. Whatever changes are made upon the home rates should be in the direction of removing the unfair inequalities which now prevail. We have always held that it was a false policy to distribute publications at less than cost. If this attitude was the right one forty years ago, it is far more the right one now that the newspapers have grown so egregiously beyond any possibility of reading them, and have become mere pictured follies and howlings in poster type.

We should be very sorry to see any unfair barrier raised against United States publications. The more interchange of the better ideas of the two peoples the better. No student of English and American literature can doubt but that during the last fifty years there has been a steady growth of good feeling between Great Britain and the United States in the realm, at least, of the best literature. Within the last twenty-five years, some historians have greatly helped the establishment of a good understanding in things political. In England, Sir George Otto Trevelyan and the late Professor Lecky; in the United States, Professors Adams and Fisher of Yale have all shown that the American Revolution could be dealt with in a spirit of mutual toleration and fairness, without the sacrifice of the spirit of truth. More of that good feeling and of that good understanding let us have, by all means. It is of the highest importance to Canada that Great Britain and the United States should be drawn together and learn to think alike. We are indissolubly bound to both peoples, and the nearer they come together the better is our position between them. It should be our study in all that we do to learn to love both, but that is not going to be gained by the perversion of the popular mind into contempt for the nation to which they owe their national existence and for the fellow subjects to whom they look for defence and by the alienation of the popular taste by feeding it upon everything that can besmirch the home nest.

The John Murphy Company Limited

Store Open 8 to 5.30 p.m Saturday, May 25th, 1907.

MONDAY--A Peculiarly Good Day to Buy Summer Dresses.

Semi-made Hand Embroidered Linen Dresses, $12.00 each.

Hardly credible but true. It is a lot of Hand-Embroidered Robes we have just got in from Ireland, worth anyway from $20 to $25 a piece. There is nothing else like them in Canada; each one is alone. Colors:—Mauve, pink, blue and white. Only half-made of course—but then half price too.

.25 to .35 Light Colored Muslins at .15 a yd.

Irrespective of value, shade, weave or color, we shall place on sale at the one price of .15 a yard, a lot of odd pieces of Organdies, Cotton Voiles and Printed Mulls that have accumulated this season. The values offered are so good that we can afford to depend pretty much on the window display of them to sell them; and the window display is so attractive that it will pay you to come down and see it this afternoon or to-night, even if you don't buy anything on Monday. We know, of course, that to see them is to buy them.

SOMETHING NEW IN BLACK

All Wool Fish Net Voile.

The catch of the season. Paris says so. What we ordered of it has just come in. It is very beautiful and crisp, and made with a large open mesh. Perfectly black, and guaranteed to keep so. In Paris it is being worn over tafetta silk foundations, colored as well as black. We are making a special display of it to-day and Monday, at .65, 75, .85, $1.00 and $1.25 a yard.

Ladies' Shirt Waists, $1.98

400 Ladies' Shirt Waists of fine White Lawn, in 20 different designs, plain, decided and Lingerie styles. Dainty and beautifully trimmed with fine laces and handsome Embroideries, finely tucked and well finished. All perfect fitting. Sizes, 34 to 42 inch bust measure. Monday, $1.98. (Worth $2.50 and $3.00. See window display.)

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MAY MUSICAL FESTIVAL

MR. H. W. REYNER ACHIEVES GREAT MUSICAL SUCCESS AT DULUTH, MINN.

Mr. Horace W. Reyner, who is still much missed in musical circles in Montreal, has just achieved a great success at Duluth, Minn., on the occasion of the first May Festival of the Duluth Oratorio Society. The society, together with the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, gave three concerts, all of which were attended by large audiences. The latter at times evinced great enthusiasm at the excellent renderings given by choir and orchestra.

At the first concert the chief item was Coleridge Taylor's beautiful cantata 'Hiawatha's Wedding Feast, which was given in a way that satisfied the most exacting. 'Only those who watched the chorus from its beginning and remember its first rehearsals,' says a critic, 'can fully appreciate what Mr. Reyner has accomplished or the splendid optimism that has sustained him during a year of discouragements and disappointments. His choir showed an excellent balance, were sharp in their attacks, and are to be highly commended for the purity and delicacy of toning.'

The second concert, a matinee, was mostly composed of instrumental music, and the programme contained such fine works as Dvorak's Symphony 'From the New World,' a suite from Bizet's 'Carman,' and Wagner was represented by the introduction to Act. III. of 'Lohengrin.'

The chief item of the orchestral portion of the third concert was Tschaikowsky's 'Nutcracker' suite. Mr. Reyner then took his choir through 'The Death of Minnehaha,' which was rendered with even finer effect than the 'Wedding Feast.' The phrasing and rhythm, which both these works demand, if their poetic beauty is to be best realized, was a marked feature, and proved the intelligence with which the chorus had been trained. The soloists were Madame Shanna Cumming, soprano, of New York; Mr. Holmes Cowper, tenor, of Chicago; Mr. Arthur Beresford, baritone, of Chicago, who were well supported by conductor and choir.

At the close of the final concert Mr. Reyner was presented by the members of the choir with a very handsome and costly Oriental rug as a token of their appreciation of his labors. The president of the Duluth Oratorio Society is Mr. Stephen Jones, a former well-known Montrealer, of the grain firm of Messrs. A. G. Thomson & Co., and a brother of Mr. R. F. Jones, of the Bell Telephone Company.

SERVICES APPRECIATED

IMMIGRANTS BENEFIT BY SYSTEM OF BRITISH COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Rev. J. A. Brooks, who came from Scotland on the SS. 'Cassandra,' in charge of a large number of immigrants, will remain in Canada for a month. The new settlers travelled under the auspices of the British Emigration Tourist and Colonization Society. When Mr. Brooks arrived in the city he received an appreciative letter from a settler who had come out on a previous boat. In part, the writer said: 'In connection with the party which came out by the "Athenia," of which I formed a member, the steerage passengers had, of course, to land at Quebec and come on by train. In order to get into touch with the party as early as possible the representative of the society travelled by train to a point two hours distant from Montreal. When you take into consideration that the time at which this journey had to be made was when other people were lying snugly in bed, you will observe point number one.

'The great benefit, however, resulting to the passengers, was, that instead of having to wait until Montreal was reached, when everybody would be eager to get into conversation with the representative at the same time, they were enabled, by this special effort on his part, to get all particulars in quite a systematic way. On arrival here the members of the party were made acquainted with the arrangements which had been made for their welfare. Some of these particulars referred to where lodgings might be had, to rates of board, and, most important of all, they received a list of persons from whom they might obtain work. So well equipped is this part of the business that in a very few days all the party that came out in our boat, with one exception, were duly engaged. The same arrangements, of course, applied to the cabin passengers who landed in Montreal. I am indeed truly thankful that I booked through the society and I am certain that were the great privileges which your society confers upon immigrants when they land here, and the very great assistance it proves to them, better understood and realized at home the resources of the society would be even more severely taxed.'

THE FINNISH LANDTAG

FIRST NATIONAL ASSEMBLY IN THE WORLD IN WHICH WOMEN APPEAR.

Helsingfors, May 24.—The Finnish Landtag, the first national assembly in the world in which women deputies appear, and the first in which the Socialists are the strongest party, opened its initial session yesterday in a temporary hall in the fire brigade building. The members sat anywhere, regardless of the parties to which they belonged. There were nineteen women in various parts of the hall. Some of them have already obtained fame in connection with general politics and women's political emancipation. Alexandra Gripenburg was the one best known. She is a spinster and a champion of women suffrage. She is well known in England and the Continent as a Finnish delegate to women's congresses. Another was Mina Silliampe, also a spinster, who for many years was a domestic servant until she became editor of a Socialist newspaper. Few, if any, of the women possessed external beauty, but their evident happiness in their political situation gave a certain charm to their rather stern faces. A majority of them are made deputies very young.

The day's business was brief. Judge Savinhufvnd, who was dismissed from the public service during Governor Bobrikoff's regime, was elected president. He made a speech welcoming the delegates and read a congratulatory telegram from the Douma.

The official opening of the landtag by the Governor-General on behalf of the Czar is fixed for Saturday. The Socialists, numbering about seventy out of two hundred members, have decided not to attend the opening.

SAN FRANCISCO BRIBERY CASE.

Grand Jury Returns Sixteen Indictments Against the Mayor.

FOURTEEN EACH AGAINST THE UNITED RAILWAYS PRESIDENT, HIS ASSISTANT AND REUF, AND SIXTEEN AGAINST MAYOR SCHMITZ.

San Francisco, May 24.—The grand jury this evening returned bribery indictments against the following:—

President Patrick Calhoun, of the United Railways, 14 indictments.

Thornwall Mullaly, assistant to Calhoun, 14.

Attorney Tirey L. Ford and W. M. Abbott, of the legal department of the United Railways, 14 each.

Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz, 16.

Abraham Ruef, 14.

President Louis Glass, of the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Company, 3.

Theodore V. Halsey, formerly an agent of the corporation, 1.

Ruef, Schmitz, Calhoun, Mullaly, Ford and Abbott are charged with bribery in fixing the Gas Company's rate and receiving fifty thousand dollars in the United Railways' franchise deal.

The indictments against Glass are additional to the eleven indictments already returned against him on the charge of bribing supervisors to refuse a competitive telephone franchise. The indictment against Halsey is for the same offence.

Superior Judge Coffey fixed bail in the sum of $10,000 on each of the charges and gave the accused until to-morrow noon to furnish bonds.

STRIKE ON THE ERIE

THREE THOUSAND MACHINISTS ARE OUT.

Binghamton, N.Y., May 24.—James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, this afternoon called out the entire force of union machinists on the Erie Railway, about three thousand men. At Susquehanna, Pa., one hundred and ninety men obeyed the order of President O'Connell. The strike, which has been under consideration for several months, is caused by the dissatisfaction of the men over the piecework system.

Scranton, Pa., May 24.—The machinists at the Erie shops in Dunmore quit work to-day. The strike was in compliance with a telegram from Mr. James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, in Washington. At Dunmore a hundred and twenty machinists and helpers walked out. Four hundred are affected at the Susquehanna shops.

THE CZAR

VALUES HIS LIFE ONLY AS RUSSIA LIVES IN GLORY, PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

St. Petersburg, May 24.—The Emperor Nicholas, in reply to the message of the Council of the Empire, expressing its congratulations on his escape from death as a result of the recent terrorist plot, has telegraphed to that body: 'I heartily thank the Council of the Empire for the expression of its sentiments. I am convinced that the council will be of real assistance to me in all its works. As for my life, it is only precious to me provided Russia lives in glory, peace and prosperity.'

LORD CURZON

DURHAM UNIONISTS ASK HIM TO REPRESENT THEM IN PARLIAMENT.

London, May 24.—The Unionists of the Jarrow division of Durham have entered into competition with Rutland for the parliamentary services of Lord Curzon of Kedleston. This morning they forwarded him an invitation to contest Jarrow on the approaching retirement of Sir Charles Palmer, Liberal, who was born in 1822. As nearly a year has elapsed since the death of his wife, Lord Curzon is likely to soon re-enter public life.

PRINCESSEN VICTORIA LUISE,

JURY FINDS THE CAPTAIN NEGLIGENT OF DUTY.

Hamburg, May 24.—The Admiralty Court has decided that the wreck of the Hamburg-American line steamer 'Princessin Victoria Luise,' near Kingston, Ja., on Dec. 16 last, was due to Captain Brunswig's mistaking one light for another, and maintaining full steam at a time when he should not have done so. The decision of the court concludes with saying that Captain Brunswig neglected his duties as commander of the vessel by locking himself in his cabin and committing suicide after she ran on the rocks, instead of trying to save the ship and passengers, who, however, were all safely landed.

THE MUSICAL RED BOOK.

A music-lover and a concert-goer would naturally be eager to be able to eulogize the 'Musical Red Book of Montreal,' of which the Montreal music world has been hearing so much from time to time, and which has now actually appeared, and it is grateful to be able to go further in praise of the book than seems to be desired, or, at, least, expected, by the modest compiler, who makes of his preface an apology, and says, 'I am only too conscious that this book must reflect the two limitations against which I have had to struggle, and which in themselves would be sufficient to prevent the complete success of a writer far beter qualified than myself. I refer to lack of leisure and to lack of a sufficiently far-reaching personal acquaintance with the events of which I have had to write.' That this confession has a degree of truth may be accepted after a cursory glance, for instance, over the names of 'among those present,' or the 'Concert-goers of Montreal.' Names of those are absent, and not a few, who have attended Montreal concerts for a period long before the scope of the years included in this work, while names of those are included whose presence is intermittent and recent. In the case, too, of more than one concert goer, included in the list, the name is twisted around and misspelled. However, these are minor blemishes; those who are excluded from the list will reflect that they have had the enjoyment of the past years' music, and those responsible for the book will no doubt be glad to correct any inadvertent errors should a future edition be called for. Generally, the book is a useful and interesting one, and very creditable as a start in a new field. There are interesting accounts of the Old Philharmonic Society, of the Orchestra in Montreal, of the Old Part-Song Societies, of the Ladies' Morning Musical Club, of the Montreal Musical Club, of the McGill Conservatorium, the Strathcona Scholarships, and there are several general musical write-ups. There are biographical and pictorial sketches of musicians and others, descriptions of the organs of the city, and a number of interesting programmes. The book is edited by Mr. B. K. Sandwell, illustrated by Mr. Burgoyne Edwards, and published by Mr. F. A. Veitch. The title of the book is taken from its red color, and is most appropriate.

PRINCE EITEL FREDERICK.

GOSSIP SAYS HIS FATHER WANTS HIM ON THE THRONE OF HUNGARY.

London, May 24.—The Berlin correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' says one of the many theories concerning the future of Prince Eitel Frederick, the Kaiser's second son, is that he is destined by his father to be the future King of Hungary. This idea is revived by the presence at Buda-Pest of Baron von Mirbah, Chamberlain in the Kaiserin's household. He is reported by Hungarian journals as saying that the Berlin court cherishes the liveliest sympathy with the Hungarian people. He at first declined to answer a question as to whether Prince Eitel speaks Hungarian, but later he admitted the fact, adding that His Royal Highness also speaks fluently French, English, Spanish, Italian, and even Russian. Apropos of the Hungarian throne, however, the Kaiser is quoted as saying: 'I and my sons belong exclusively to the Fatherland.'

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Toronto, May 23.—Four cases of smallpox were to-day received from a house on Hamilton street, from which a man suffering from the disease was taken to the hospital two weeks ago. The quarantine on the house had just about expired. Two of the patients received are children. Their mother, at her own request was allowed to accompany them. She was the only person in the house who had escaped the disease, and the only one who was vaccinated.

MADE HORSE SUFFER.

Telesphore Patenaude was prosecuted by the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for allowing a horse owned by him to be driven in an unfit condition. He was sentenced by Judge Sicotte, sitting as Recorder, to two dollars' fine.

A Proven Cure For Indigestion

A healthy stomach does two things.

1st—gives up enough gastric juice to digest food—and

—2nd—churns food, by means of its muscular action, until digestive juice and food are thoroughly mixed.

An unhealthy stomach is either too weak to properly churn the food or it does not give up enough gastric juice to make digestion complete.

Then you have Indigestion—Heartburn—Distress after Eating—Sour Stomach—Headaches—and finally chronic Dyspepsia.

"Fruit-a-tives" cure Indigestion and Dyspepsia because they give you a healthy stomach.

"Fruit-a-tives" actually strengthen the muscles of the stomach—increase the power of the churning movement—and also enable the stomach to excrete sufficient gastric juice to completely digest every meal.

"Fruit-a-tives" also cure the Constipation and Biliousness with which so many Dyspeptics suffer.

Thousands have been cured of Indigestion and Dyspepsia by "Fruit-a-tives" alone.

"Fruit-a-tives" are intensified fruit juices, combined with tonics and antiseptics—and are an infallible cure for all Stomach Troubles. Try them. 50c. a box—6 for $2.50. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Fruit-a-tives

(OR FRUIT LIVER TABLETS.)

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—OF—
Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Oak Furniture, China and Silverware, Crystal, Carpets, etc., etc

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Tuesday Morning
28th MAY,

A large assortment of Superior Household Furniture and Effects, including 8 Rosewood Reception Chairs, large handsomely carved Rosewood Divan, Rosewood Etagere, several Mahogany Card Tables, one Inlaid Card Table, Mahogany Centre Table, with brass claw feet; Rosewood Couch, 2 Rosewood Chiffoniers, Costly Bronze Gasaliers, Brass and Crystal Gasaliers, Crystal Side Brackets, several Good Carpets, Lace Curtains, Heavy Silk Rep Portieres, Round Mahogany Table, Odd Mahogany Chairs, Wire-back Chairs, Pictures, Bric-a-Brac, Costly and Very Handsome, Massive, Beautifully Carved Oak Dining-Room Furniture, made to order, includes Large Sideboard, smaller Sideboard, 10 Chairs and Lounge in Leather, Silver Ware, Cutlery and Glassware, Mahogany Library Table, 2 large Handsome Walnut Bookcases, Oak China Cupboard, Good Walnut Bedroom Furniture, Odd Oak and Walnut Bureaus and Washstands, Mahogany Bedsteads and Commode, Mahogany Cheval Glass, Hair Mattresses, Toilet Ware, four Oak Hall Chairs and Settee, Oak Hat Rack and Table, Billiard Table, Handsome Cosy Corner in White Enamel and Silk, 2 Brass Fenders and Fireirons, Brass Candlesticks, 2 very large Alabaster Vases, etc., etc., all for positive sale.

SALE AT TEN O'CLOCK.

FRASER BROS.,
Auctioneers.

OFFICERS RETIRE.

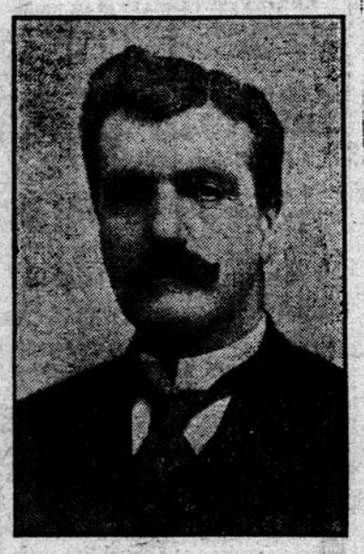
Commanders of Victoria Rifles and Fusiliers Announce Retirement.

At the close of yesterday's ceremonial parade Lieut.-Colonel E. W. Wilson, of the Victoria Rifles, and Lieut.-Colonel John A. Finlayson, of the 1st Prince of

MAJOR R. STARKE,
Who will command the Victoria Rifles.

Wales Fusiliers, anounced their intention of retiring from active service.

Lieut.-Colonel Wilson, who has served twenty-six years in the Vics., announced that he intended to at once tender his resignation with an application to be transferred to the Reserve Officers' list, so as not to unduly interfere with the



MAJOR W. H. LAURIE.
Who will command the 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers.

promotion of the junior officers of the regiment.

For similar reasons Lieut.-Colonel Finlayson, commanding the Fusiliers, anounced his resignation.

Major Robert Starke will be the new commandant of the Vics, and Major W. H. Laurie will command the 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers, of which His Majesty the King is the honorary colonel.

EARL GREY COMPETITION

NEW REGULATIONS DIFFER FROM OLD ONES, ALLOWING WIDER SCOPE.

Ottawa, May 24.—The new regulations for the Earl Grey musical and dramatic trophy, to take place on Feb. 24, 1908, allow wider scope than the first competitions did. The number of performers in each company is limited to 75. It is not intended to exclude players who, while the drama is not their main calling, have accepted nominal pay from amateur dramatic associations, and the stage manager may be a professional.

Companies of from 25 to 50 members may include four professional singers or eight professional instrumentalists, and companies of from 60 to 75 members ten percent, professional singers, or twenty percent professional instrumentalists, providing they are bona fide members of the organizations entered for the competition, and are not paid for their services in the competition proper or rehearsals therefor.

Companies under 25 in number must not bring professionals.

Orchestras, bands and choirs, which as such bodies have been paid at any time for performances, either private or public, shall be excluded.

Choir or opera companies may have either professional or amateur orchestras as accompaniment, but if the former the orchestral work shall not count in the score, except for general effect.

The executive committee will elect one short piece of music for choirs (for male, female or mixed bodies), and another for instrumental organizations (string or brass), which is to be included in the programme. The selection will be made in ample time for the necessary rehearsals. This clause does not apply to opera companies.

Jan. 15 next is suggested as the final date for entries.

Earl Grey spoke to Forbes Robertson on the results of the last competition, and has a letter from him warmly commending the good of the idea.

MR. D. McCORMICK AWAY.

Mr. Duncan McCormick, K.C., of McCormick & Lebourveau, will be engaged at Roberval and Chicoutimi for a few days on professional business.

HOLIDAY CELEBRATIONS.

Empire and Victoria Days were Loyally Observed Throughout the Dominion.

TOO COLD FOR SWIMMING.

Yesterday was the first Victoria Day for years that no one took a swim in the Montreal Swimming Club's bath at St. Helen's Island. The water is much colder than usual, the ice only having disappeared from the shore of the bay last week. There was the usual holiday crowd of thousands of Montrealers on the Island, the ferry service being supplied by the same old boats, the 'Ste. Helene' and the 'St. Laurent.'

TRIP DOWN THE RIVER.

The Carmon Athletic Association (employees of the S. Carsley Co., Limited), held their eighth annual excursion to Sorel and St. Ours yesterday. The party boarded the steamer 'Cornwall' at 9 a.m. and arrived after a very pleasant sail at St. Ours about 1.30 o'clock. At the picnic grounds a number of races were run. The steamer left St. Ours at 5 p.m., reaching Montreal at 10 p.m. The prizes were distributed on board the steamer to the successful participants in the races, by Mr. S. Carsley, jr., vice-president of the association.

SAILORS KEPT HOLIDAY.

Victoria Day was loyally celebrated by the officers and sailors in port. The vessels all along the harbor front were floating flags and bunting yesterday.

IN OTHER PLACES.

A great Canadian concert was held in London, England, on Empire Day, under the honorary direction of Dr. Charles Harriss, says a Canadian Associated Press cable. Artists from all parts of the Empire appeared. Edith Miller, of Canada, sang four French-Canadian songs, which were splendidly received. Mr. J. L. Hughes, of Toronto, addressed the school children of Ealing.

EMPIRE DAY LITERATURE.

A Canadian Associated Press despatch from London says that at the wish of Earl Grey a pamphlet on the observance of Empire Day in use in Manitoba has been forwarded to the London 'Daily Telegraph,' which has been prominent in the promotion of Empire Day celebrations.

Winnipeg had a flag incident to add to the excitement of Victoria Day. The Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack were flying from the same pole on the premises of the United States vice-consulate, and the American flag was uppermost. Two young Englishmen, evidently thinking this was an insult to the British flag, and not knowing the usages of the United States consulates, tore down the Stars and Stripes.

At St. John, N.B., Victoria Day was marred by the drowning of a clerk named George J. Bolton, aged 21 years, in Lake Latimer, after a gallant attempt at rescue by his companion, Edward J. Hipwell, aged 19. They were fishing, and their boat, which had been unused all winter, filled and sank under them when fifty yards from shore.

In Halifax Victoria Day was observed by a general suspension of business. A grand review of the Canadian troops took place on the Common, when the men, under Colonel Drury's command, came in for much praise for their natty appearance and good marching. Governor Fraser received from some anonymous friend in London, England, a cable message composed of the two words, 'Nelson's signal.' This may refer to the arrival of the first cruiser squadron at Halifax harbor. He and Halifax citizens will give pleasant and patriotic entertainment to the admiral and his ships during the days they are there, between May 30 and June 9.

In Ottawa Empire Day was celebrated in all the schools by the singing of patriotic songs, addresses by the teachers and trustees, with a careful resumé of the growth and development of the Empire being the main features. During the course of the morning, with due ceremony, the flags were raised on all the schools, the children saluting and singing, 'God Save the King.' Through the courtesy of the Educational Department all pupils in the city were given sheets with humorous, imperial, historical, commercial and artistic data, set forth in attractive style. The papers will be preserved by the children.

In Toronto three thousand pupils of the public schools paraded from the armories to Queen's Park in honor of Empire Day. The Public School Cadet Corps, 400 strong, turned out in full force, headed by the Cadets' band. At the band stand in the park the pupils formed up, and the Premier, Dr. Pyne, and Prof. Clark addressed them on the subject of the greatness of the British Empire, and Canadian loyalty. Membeds of the Board of Education at the various monuments scattered throughout the city, received from the hands of the children the floral tributes to the memory of the great men of the past.

In Fredericton, N.B., Quebec and Belleville, Ont., there were special celebrations of Empire Day in the public schools, prominent citizens attending, and giving patriotic addresses.

In Brockville, Ont., Victoria Day was marked by a visit from the 8th Royals, Quebec's crack rifles, on their annual outing. They came over three hundred strong, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Wm. Wood, and enjoyed a splendid programme of field sports, provided by the 41st Regiment. To-day the entire regiment was tendered a sail through the Thousand Islands.

EMPIRE DAY CONCERT.

The Empire Day school concert in the Arena this year beat its own good record in point of numbers, the house being packed to the roof. That sight alone was well worth seeing, especially as the fair sex predominated and vari-colored millinery was kaleidoscopic in movement and color. But it was during and immediately after each number that the scene was most attractive, when each animated countenance reflected various interest or joy. Mr. W. H. Smith, the conductor, again earned well-deserved encomiums for his training of the choir. It is true that he carried along the concert at a high rate of speed, one number following another at almost breathless rapidity, but that method at least has the virtue of saving a concert from dragging and causing ennui. And the leadership was always sure, and yielded surprisingly good results, considering the mass of material, and that there had been only one 'full-dress rehearsal.' The programme was very pleasingly varied, consisting of national and patriotic and action songs, which were rendered with expression and zest by the sweet, fresh, young voices. The calisthenic exercises by Miss Wade's class of young ladies were clockwork-like in their correctness, as well as being dainty and pretty. These concerts are helping to do a great work and cannot be too highly commended. Among the singers and in the audience were many Canadians in the making, and there could be no more speedy, pleasing and permanent process of manufacture. Ignorance of any kind finally and pitilessly revenges itself upon that society which neglects or exploits it, and those who by kindergarten, by concert, and other means are speedily converting alien raw material into good Canadians have good reason to be content with themselves, and certainly deserve the warmest thanks of the community.

A SERIOUS FIRE

TANNERY AND LUMBER MILL DAMAGED IN WEST END OF THE CITY.

Fire broke out yesterday afternoon in the lumber mill of Mr. B. Grier, at the corner of Canning and Notre Dame, which later spread to the adjoining building occupied by the Bonner Leather Company, and did damage amounting to about thirty thousand dollars before it was extinguished.

Owing to the all quantity of lumber of all kinds which was in the yard adjoining the mill and close to the works of the Canada Paint Company a second alarm was turned in on the arrival of the first detachment of the fire brigade, it being at once realized that the fire had a tenacious hold and that the spot was a dangerous one.

The thirty or more employees who were at work in the mill had to run for their lives, as the flames spread with alarming rapidity. Fire seemed to be everywhere at once, and as the main structure of the mill, two stories in height, was built of wood, there was nothing to stay its progress. In a very short space of time the mill was ruined, the machinery was bent and twisted, and the wooden upper structure was nothing but a charred mass.

There was nobody at work in the tannery yesterday. It was impossible to prevent it catching fire, as it was so near the sawmill, and the inside of the building being well oiled, the firemen were confronted with the probable loss of both buildings. But by good work the tannery building, though considerably damaged inside, was not so badly burned, walls and roof being left apparently intact.

Ald. Yates, chairman of the Fire Committee, was early on the scene, and he was followed by Ald. Mercier.

Deputy Chief Tremblay was in charge of the brigade until the arrival of Chief Benoit. Scaling ladders were quickly raised, and every effort was made to save the tannery, in which task the men partly succeeded.

The cause of the fire is unknown. It seemed to be as much a surprise to the employees of the mill as to their friends, who flocked round them for information. One man described it as a pretty sharp race to get out of the way, and one employee, in fact, had his hair singed in the run for the open air. As the motive power is obtained from water wheels, it is supposed that a hot box in the shafting underneath the flooring ignited some shavings. The fire must have been going for some time before it was noticed.

It is understood that the loss, which is estimated at $10,000 on the lumber mill and $20,000 on the Bonner tannery, is covered by insurance.

GUARD WAS KILLED

EMPLOYEE OF PENITENTIARY VICTIM OF CAR ACCIDENT YESTERDAY.

A man named Belhumeur, one of the guards of the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, was struck by a street car opposite the premises of the Locomotive & Machine Company, at Longue Pointe, last evening, and died as he was being taken to the Notre Dame Hospital in the ambulance. The accident occurred shortly after eight o'clock. The man was walking alongside the tracks in the direction of Dominion Park, when he suddenly crossed the tracks with the intention of taking a westbound car, to which he had signalled. In doing so he was struck from behind and knocked down by an eastbound car, which was going to the park. The force of the blow fractured his skull, besides breaking several ribs. The body was taken to the morgue, where an inquest will be held.

The authorities of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary made inquiries last evening at the Notre Dame Hospital for one of their guards, who started for the hospital yesterday afternoon, but who had not yet returned, and then it was that Belhumeur was identified.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Just received into stock a fine selection of Karn Pianos of latest design. Layton Bros., sole agents, 144 Peel street, (opposite Dominion square).

A BENEFICIAL LAW.

Professor Shortt Gives Testimony of the Effectiveness of the Lemieux Act.

BOTH SIDES SATISFIED WITH THE MANNER IN WHICH G. T. R. MACHINISTS' GRIEVANCES WERE ADJUSTED.

Important testimony is given of the effectiveness of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in a letter which the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Minister of Labor, has received from Professor Shortt, chairman of the Conciliation Board before which the Grand Trunk machinists' grievances were adjusted.

Professor Shortt, in his letter, refers to the fact that the matters in dispute covered almost every typical feature of the labor problem, and he adds that every point at issue had to be taken up by the board. Throughout the proceedings no attempt was made to settle differences on what the writer calls 'the easy but demoralizing principle of splitting the differences,' but every attention was given to deciding every matter on its own merits. Professor Shortt further says:—

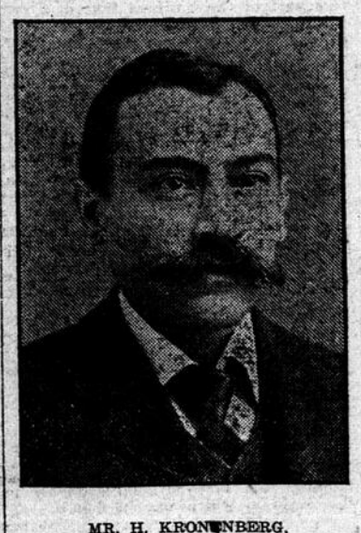
'I appear to have been fortunate enough to secure the confidence of both parties to the dispute, and my colleagues, though nominated by the opposite interests, exhibited a spirit of perfect fairness in every respect. The admirable tact and evident fairness of Mr. Hays on the side of the Grand Trunk, and the fine spirit shown by Mr. Lee, counsel for the machinists, were conspicuous in propagating mutual confidence, and bringing the respective forces into a spirit of accommodaton. It seemed difficult to determine which party was the better satisfied with the character of the proceedings and the efficiency of the new law, which all recognized to have been on trial, and which all parties admitted to have proved entirely successful. An important and complex labor dispute, involving feuds of more than two years' standing, and not improving with age, had been settled to the satisfaction of both parties without the loss of a day's work to the men or a dollar to the company, and, above all, without disturbance to the public service. Thus was every object of the Lemieux Act secured.'

The Hon. Mr. Lemieux, in reply, states that he thinks the adjustment of the G. T. R. machinists' grievances affords an excellent illustration of what may be accomplished by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The whole conduct of the board, together with its finding and the unqualified acceptance of the same by both parties, will, Mr. Lemieux is convinced, mark a distinct advance in the settlement of industrial disputes in this country, and will be an illuminating example of procedure in all future applications of the act.

KING EDWARD BENEFIT

PROSPEROUS JEWISH SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The semi-annual meeting of the King Edward Benefit Association was held in their new quarters at 54 St. Lawrence boulevard on Wednesday evening. The most important item on the order paper was the half-yearly election of officers, which resulted as follows: President,



MR. H. KRONENBERG,
New President of the King Edward Benefit Society.

Harry Kronenberg; vice-president, Max Brucker; financial secretary, Samuel Slatkoff; recording secretary, Nathan Ashgiloonay; treasurer, H. Held; trustees, M. Levinsky, H. Ornstein, M. Bloomberg; marshal L. Bruckerffi inside guard, S. Brucker. Mr. Paul Katz, the retiring president, congratulated the president-elect and declared that the society still maintained its position as the second largest Jewish fraternal society in the Dominion. The increase in membership during the past six months had been one hundred percent and the number of applications was increasing all the time.

WEST END REVIVAL.

To-morrow evening's meeting in the West End Church will close the series of union revival services that has been conducted during the past two weeks. Last evening's meeting was a very good one considering it was a holiday. The sermon by the Rev. Hugh Pedley on 'Confessing Christ,' was very helpful. Mr. Mattice sang a solo, and in the absence of Mr. W. G. Taylor, the Rev. A. A. Radley conducted the choir. Mr. Radley will speak, and the Torrey choir will sing at the Men's Own in Calvary Church to-morrow afternoon. Ladies will be welcome on this occasion.

... THE ...

Linton Apartments

SHERBROOKE AND SIMPSON STREETS

The highest type of Apartment Building in Canada. Fireproof construction, with each room sound-proof, and including Ladies' Sun Parlor and Billiard Room on upper floor. Cafe with Reception room, Lounging room, and Smoking room on ground floor. Fast Elevators, Electric Dumb Waiters and all the most modern conveniences for comfort of tenants. Convenient to cars.

TO LET

SUITES of 5 to 10 rooms with Bathrooms, &c., rent $80.00 to $175.00 per month, which includes Telephone, Electroliers, Gas Grates, Gas Ranges, Cold Storage, &c. Reduction if 3 years' lease taken.

BACHELOR SUITES, $40.00 to $60.00 per month, including telephone.

POSSESSION—About 1st October.

For Illustrated Booklets and full particulars, apply to Managers of the Building.

THE ROSS REALTY COMPANY
LIMITED,
30 St. John Street.
Phone Main 5261. Night East 3743.

ONTARIO CROP CONDITIONS.

Reports on Fall Wheat Not Very Favorable.

Toronto, May 25.—The following information regarding agricultural conditions in the Province of Ontario about the middle of May has been issued by the Department of Agriculture:

While a few correspondents report good fields of fall wheat, the bulk of the returns are more or less unfavorable. The crop looked promising in the late fall and came through the winter in good condition, more especially where early sown, but the trying weather of April with alternate freezing and thawing resulted in the killing out of a considerable portion of the crop, there being much heaving on heavy clay soils and injury from ice on low lying spots. More fall wheat than usual has been ploughed up and much more would be turned under were it not that grass has been sown with the wheat. A considerable quantity of barley and oats, however, is being drilled into the bare spots for mixed feed. But little injury from insects has been reported, the grub being most in evidence. The backward state of spring growth has prevented as accurate an opinion of the prospects of the crop as is generally available at this time of the year, but the conditions above described are more or less general in every district where fall wheat is grown. This crop came through the winter better than either fall wheat or clover and is regarded as being in fair condition. Like fall wheat, clover suffered greatly from the trying weather of April, many fields being badly heaved by frost or injured by ice.

Reports were returnable on May 16, and at that time vegetaetion was nearly two weeks behind its usual record. Only the earliest trees had started to leaf and grass had made so slow a growth that there was a rather close bit of live stock on pastures.

The backward state of the weather has prevented correspondents from reporting fully and accurately regarding the condition of orchards, as the stage of growth is nearly two weeks later than usual and in most parts of the province the fruit trees had not got into leaf or blossom when reports were sent in.

PREMIER GOUIN RETURNING.

The announcement is now made that the Hon. Mr. Gouin will be here by June 1, as it is understood that he has bene cabled to hasten his return on account of the complications of the Prevost-Asselin trial.

MARRIED.

CASE — McDOUGALL — On May 22, 1907, at St. Paul's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Cody, Sheila Mary Adelaide, second daughter of Mrs. Joseph E. McDougall, and the late Judge McDougall, to Henry Jay Case, of New York city.

WHITCOMBE — WILSON—At the Church of St. Matthew, Hamilton, Ont., by the Rev. H. Britten, on May 22, 1907, the Rev. Chas. E. Whitcombe, of Cornwall, Eng., to Gertrude E. Wilson, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Hamilton.

DIED.

BURLAND — At Los Angeles, California, on Wednesday, May 22, 1907, George Bull Burland, in his 77th year.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, 287 Upper University street, on Wednesday, May 29th, at 3 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery.

DESRIVIERES — At Quebec, on May 23, 1907, Mrs. Eugenie Taschereu, widow of the late F. G. DesRivieres.

KAYE — At the Methodist parsonage, Plattsville, Ont., on May 21, 1907, the Rev. John Kaye, aged 69 years, 1 day.

KIRKWOOD — At her late residence, Nelson street, Brampton, Ont., on May 23, 1907, Mary Campbell, widow of the late Wm. Kirkwood, and daughter of the late Capt. Alexander Campbell, of the 'Highland Chieftain.'

ROSS — At Dundas, Ont., on May 21, 1907, after a short illness, from pneumonia, Lieut.-Colonel James Ross, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.P., in his 54th year.

WINCHELL — At his residence, 26 Shannon street, Toronto, on May 22, 1907, Charles G. Winchell, of the 'Mail and Empire,' aged 56 years.

TOWN OF WESTMOUNT.

BUILDING LINES

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that at a General Session of the Municipal Council to be held TUESDAY, 2nd July next (1907), at 8 p.m., at the Town Hall, 21 Stanton street, there will be submitted for consideration a proposed by-law to amend all presently existing building line by-laws, and conditionally modifying their provisions as regards bay windows, galleries, verandahs and entrance steps. The said proposed by-law authorizes the Town Engineer to suspend its operation (pending an appeal to the Council) in any case where injury would otherwise result to an adjoining property.

NOTICE is further given that any persons interested appearing at said meeting will be permitted to submit their views to the Council.

GIVEN at Westmount this 23rd day of May, 1907.

WM. MINTO,
Secretary-Treasurer.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed 'Tender for Cavalry Stables, St. Johns, P.Q.,' will be received at this office until SATURDAY, June 8, 1907, inclusively, for the construction of Cavalry Stables at St. Johns, P.Q.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department, and at the Barracks, St. Johns, P.Q.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten percent (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, May 22, 1907.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

IRON PIPE, FOR SALE

in any quantity, for fencing, conveying water, etc., at low price to clear. Apply to IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO., 5-7-9 Queen street. Main 4959.

BELTING, LEATHER AND RUBBER,

also WIRE CABLE. We have thousands of feet of each, at low prices to clear. IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO., 5-7-9 Queen street. Main 4959.

TO LET, NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, 488 St. Lawrence street.

TO LET, TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, 387 St. Antoine street.

BOY—WANTED A BOY ABOUT 12 years of age. Apply to DR. HUTCHINSON, 4170 St. Catherine street.

FOR SALE, TYPE — SECOND-HAND Type, almost new, small and large. Also a fine hand press and type cabinet. 672 St. Andre street.

FURNISHED FLAT TO RENT ON Mansfield street, near Sherbrooke street, for summer months. Apply 166a, or Phone Up 4033.

BOARD IN MONTREAL ANNEX — Room and board wanted for the summer, by a gentleman and wife; Park avenue or Hutchison street preferred. Terms moderate. Address V.R.F., Witness' Office.

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE WITNESS' OFFICE.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Selby Abbey, completely restored at a cost of fifty thousand pounds, after the disastrous fire, will be reopened on Oct. 19.

The landlady at the White Lion Hotel at Spalding has a cat which is rearing a litter of six orphaned Angora rabbits.

For selling margarine as 'Irish butter,' and so 'obtaining money under false pretences,' four persons at Wigan have been sent to hard labor for terms of from three to fifteen months, without the option of a fine.

A colonial visitor has been struck while doing business with the heads of some large London firms by the frequency with which he was offered tea. The tea 'equipage' seemed to be quite a natural office feature.

The only officer now living who earned his Victoria Cross at the attack on the Redan at Sebastopol is Col. William Hope, 7th Royal Fusiliers, and a former commandant of the City of London Artillery, who recently passed his seventy-third birthday.

The living of St. Lawrence, New Brentford, has been offered to six clergymen, and all have declined it. The income, nominally about three hundred pounds a year, is derived from agricultural holdings, which in recent years have yielded only a hundred and twenty pounds.

Two Hampstead men distributed about forty half-sovereigns among poor children in Kentish-town the other evening. They were soon surrounded by roughs who demanded money, and one of the philanthropists had his forehead cut open before the crowd was dispersed.

A new method of bringing guilt home to dogs suspected of sheep-worrying has been successfully adopted at Burwash (Sussex). Mr. Jarvis had four sheep killed and several injured in one night. Dogs in the neighborhood were given emetics, and one which vomited wool was promptly destroyed.

A hundred-guinea diamond ring, priced at 2s. 3d., was exposed for sale in an East End pawnbroker's window for five days, as the result of a wager. The pawnbroker was confident that no one would buy it, just as no one will buy real sovereigns offered at a penny—and no one did.

A through electric car now runs between Leeds and Bradford, although part of the line is four feet eight and a half inches gauge and the other part four feet. The wheels accomodate themselves to the lines by means of a moving sleeve on the axles, which causes the wheels on on one side of the car to slide inwards or outwards as may be desired.

In reclaiming mud-flats, rice grass may be a very valuable agent, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, told the Royal Commission on Coast Erosion. A ship from the River Plate came up Southampton Water some years ago and seeds from the cargo of rice grass were distributed about the shores, which are now covered with the grass. Being sharply pointed, the grass catches and retains the seaweed which floats over it, and the banks are in consequence being rapidly raised.

Some amusement was caused at the Mansfield Police Court the other day by the explanation of Joseph Brailsford for pulling the communication cord in a Nottingham train. He excitedly explained to the guard, it was stated, that his fellow passengers looked so suspicous that he thought himself in a den of thieves, and was afraid to trust himself with them. The prosecuting solicitor said that those in the compartment were some of the most prominent residents of Mansfield. Defendant was fined £1.

An inquest has been held at Liskeard on thirty-one gold coins, found on a farm at Trembraze which has been in one family for two hundred years. The coins were declared treasure trove by the jury, and will revert either to the Treasury or the Duchy of Cornwall. On the same farm, in 1745, a hoard of fifty-five guineas was found, and a document in the family's possession shows that 'His Royal Highness's Council' at Somerset House declared that the money was not treasure trove, but belonged of right to the finders.

The passing of Canon MacColl recalls the curious part of eye-witnesses that he and Dr. Liddon played in the famous 'Bulgarian atrocities,' out of which Mr. Gladstone made so much political capital. It was the Canon's widely expressed conviction that, during a descent he made of the Danube, he had seen with his own eyes the bodies of unfortunate Bulgarians impaled by the hateful Turk at regular intervals along the bank. This vivid description greatly impressed a certain portion of the public, and was as useful in its way as John Chinaman in chains has proved since; though what the Canon took for Bulgarian bodies was merely Bulgarian hay.

SCOTLAND.

The Scotch Militia corps decreased in numbers during 1906.

Dundee whalers have this year taken out cinematograph apparatus.

Union Jacks shall not float above Liverpool's elementary schools, the local Education Committee has decided, by fifteen votes to thirteen. Children in three Liverpool schools are sending three Union Jacks to the school children of the Liverpool district of Melbourne, in exchange for Australian flags.

There is a positive coal mine floating in the air of London, Sir Frederick Treves told a meeting of the Coal Smoke Abatement Society in London. This is the cause of Londoners' depression. On a foggy day in Chelsea there are six tons of smuts for every square mile. Fog slays its victims, not by scores or hundreds, but by thousands. And the matter has its aesthetic side; instead of being a delicate pink inside, fog-swallowers are all blue—dingy, thundercloud-blue.

Major Pringle, reporting to the Board of Trade on the Arbroath accident of Dec. 28, by which twenty-one persons were killed, censures the traffic staff of the Dundee and Arbroath Joint Railway for the lack of intelligence and initiative displayed on the occasion, but holds Gourlay, the driver, primarily responsible. He protests against the ill-advised action of the public in treating railway men with intoxicants, and says he is reluctantly compelled to give it as his opinion that the lack of intelligence or of caution and alertness displayed by Gourlay on this occasion was, in part at all events, induced by drink, the effects of which might possibly have been accentuated after he left Arbroath by exposure to the weather.

The people of St. Kilda were much excited recently to find that a government cruiser had 'arrested' the trawler 'Knowsie' for fishing within the three-mile limit. Their minister, the Rev. Peter Maclachlan (United Free), and several others rowed out to the cruiser to protest, on the ground that the trawler had not infringed the statute by fishing off the uninhabited rock of Borreary, six or seven miles from what they considered land—their own island. The 'Knowsie' had been particularly useful to the St. Kildeans, carrying mails and performing other friendly acts. Mr. Maclachlan remained on the trawler while it was being escorted to the mainland, and at Lochmaddy gave testimony for its captain, who was, however, fined £90. In the ordinary course the minister would have had to wait till June for a steamer back to his lonely isle, but, as one good turn deserves another, the 'Knowsie' is taking him back.

IRELAND.

Archbishop Alexander, the Irish Primate, has just entered on his eighty-fourth year. The oldest prelate in the islands his record as a bishop is unique, as it is just forty years since he was raised to the episcopal bench, and he is the only survivor of the bishops of the Irish Established Church.

Another stage in a remarkable law case was reached in the Irish High Court of Justice on April 16 last. For three years litigation has been going on over a sum of only £12. The principle alleged to be at stake was whether wholesale merchants could start a retail business, placing a man in charge, and when the latter failed repudiate his liabilities. It was intimated that the litigation had resulted in the expenditure of over £10,000 in costs, there having been an appeal to the House of Lords and a commission to America to procure evidence. The case, it is expected, will still last for some time.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The treasurer of the Western Hospital acknowledges with thanks the following amounts for the week ending May 18, 1907:—Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, $100; the Thos. Davidson Manufacturing Company, Limited, $40; Mr. E. W. Gnaedinger, Greenshields Limited, $25 each; Kensington Turf Club, Mr. M. A. Vineberg, Lockerby Brothers, Limited, Mr. Herman H. Wolff, A. McDougall & Co., McIntyre, Son & Co., Limited, Mr. Thomas Gilday, Belding, Paul & Co., Limited, Sir H. Montagu Allan, Mr. Hugh A. Allan, $10 each; Mr. P. D. Dods, Kyle, Cheesebrough & Co., the Hartt-Adair Coal Company, Mr. E. H. Botterell, Mr. R. Hemsley, Robert Seath & Sons, Riley & Company, $5 each; Mr. E. Goff Penny, $3.

A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH (Crown Side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on SATURDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Jail of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there, and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments, and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

J. R. THIBAUDEAU,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 17th May, 1907.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
—AND—
Prince Edward Island Railway.

TENDER.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside 'Tender for Waterworks,' will be received up to and including TUESDAY, JUNE 4th, 1907, for extensions to the Waterworks at Pirate Harbour, N.S., Antigonish, N.S., Springhill Junction, N.S., Charlo, N.B., Durham Bridge, N.B., Doaktown, N.B., Trois Pistoles, P.Q., St. Charles Junction, P.Q., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Parties may tender for one or more of the above named works; a separate tender to be made for each work tendered on.

Plans and specification may be seen at the Agent's office at each of the above-mentioned places, and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B., May 15th, 1907.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

TENDER.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside, "Tender for Amherst Station," will be received up to and including WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5th, 1907, for the construction of a Brick and Stone Passenger Station at Amherst, N.S.

Plans and specification may be seen at the Office of the Station Agent at Amherst, N.S., and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N.B., at which places forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B., May 18th, 1907.

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

CANADA
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
District of Montreal. } SUPERIOR COURT
No. 3368.

LICITATION.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Judgment of the Superior Court sitting at Montreal in the District of Montreal on the Thirteenth day of May, 1907, in a case in which Miss Elizabeth Mary Bowden, of the City and District of Montreal, Spinster, is Plaintiff, and Henry Evan Bowden, Frederick W. Bowden, Ernest A. Bowden, Albert George Bowden, all of the City and District of Montreal; Sarah Jane Bowden, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, one of the United States of America, widow of Alexander Ormiston; Edward A. Bowden, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America; Walter S. Bowden, of Gananoque, in the Province of Ontario, are Defendants; and John Bowden, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, is Mis-en-cause, ordering the licitation of certain immoveables, described as follows, to wit:—

'A lot of land known as Lot Number 'Nine hundred and sixty-seven, (967) on 'the Official Plan and Book of Reference 'of the St. Louis Ward, in the City of 'Montreal, with the buildings thereon 'erected, and rights connected therewith.'

The property above described will be put up to auction, and adjudged to the last and highest bidder on the 27th day of June, 1907, at the hour of 10.30 of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as possible thereafter, sitting the Court, in the Court room of the Court House in the City of Montreal, subject to the charges, clauses and conditions contained in the list of charges, deposited in the office of the Prothonotary of the said Court; and that any opposition to annul, to secure charges, or to withdraw, to be made to the said licitation, must be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the said Court at least twelve days before day fixed as aforesaid for the sale and adjudication, and that any opposition for payment must be filed within six days after the adjudication; and failing the parties to file such opposition within the delays hereby limited, they will be foreclosed from so doing.

Montreal, 21st May, 1907.

BROWN, SHARP & McMICHAEL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

RESIDENCES FOR SALE.

WE ARE INSTRUCTED BY THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE LATE JOSEPH HARDISTY to offer for sale the cut stone front detached residence, situate No. 4156 Dorchester street, Westmount, 2½ stories, extension kitchen, 6 bedrooms.

Stanley Street, Above Sherbrooke St.
RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Three-story sone front residence, hot water heating; basement, concrete; storerooms, etc. 1st Floor—Dining-room, reception room, pantry, kitchen. 2nd Floor—Large front drawing-room, bedroom in rear, and hall. 3rd Floor—For bedrooms, bathroom and hall.

CLANDEBOYE AVENUE
For Sale--Westmount

Solid stone semi-detached two-story dwelling. Thoroughly modern, and in the best of repair; contains 10 rooms, beautifully finished, open tiled bathroom; immediate possession.

The Cradock Simpson Company
205 ST. JAMES STREET.

The best Bread made
CUNNINGHAM'S
HOMEMADE.

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that I, the undersigned, have accepted, under benefit of Inventory, the Testamentary Succession of my wife, the late Dame Caroline Kent Mooney, in her lifetime of the City and District of Montreal, Marchande Publique.

Montreal, 23rd May, 1907.

J. A. MOONEY.

Furnished Houses to Let

TO LET — FROM MAY OR JUNE FOR summer, furnished house, 5 bedrooms, etc., telephone; modern conveniences; west of Guy, above St. Catherine; references. Address No. 198, 'Witness' Office.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, ON SUNDAY OR MONDAY A Gold Curb Chain Bracelet. Reward at No. 3, The Grosvenor Apartments, Sherbrooke street.

LOST — PAIR GOLD GLASSES, FROM American Presbyterian Church, along Dorchester street, Atwater avenue, St. Catherine. Reward on returning to No. 4110 Western avenue.

Rooms and Board.

FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE FOR Married Couple or two Gentlemen; use of kitchen. 7 St. Andre st.

BEAUHARNOIS. — FURNISHED ROOMS to let in splendidly situated residence on Lake Shore. Excellent boating and fishing facilities. House has modern conveniences, electric light, etc. Terms moderate. Apply P.O. Box 1044 Beauharnois, P.Q.

ROOM AND BOARD FOR ONE YOUNG Lady, in private family. Only those willing to share room need apply. Immediate possession. Telephone Uptown 1539. 216 St. Antoine street.

Wanted.

WANTED, A BLACK CURLY RETRIEver male pup, not to exceed six months old. Address WATCHMAN, 'Witness' office.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, EVERYBODY'S Cast-off Furniture, Clothing, Old Silverplated Ware, Old Gold and Diamonds; best prices for good goods; promptly called for by MAX FRANK, 15 East Craig street. Tel. East 3067.

Flats to Let.

SEVERAL FLATS TO LET IN DIFFERent locations; price from $6 to $15. Apply 56 St. Norbert street. Phone East 1508.

TO RENT, FROM 1st MAY, 1907, ON ST. Peter street, between St. James and Craig streets, two desirable flats, heated, suitable for light manufacturing or offices. Light and power if required. Apply, 142 St. Peter street.

Bargains.

WANTED, GOOD UPRIGHT AND Square Pianos. Instruments will be taken in exchange as part payment for new, or will be bought outright for cash. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square).

FOR SALE — DOMINION ORGAN, Pipe top, 5 octaves, 7 stops, 2 sets of reeds. Thorough repair, $55.00; $5.00 cash and $1.00 per week. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square).

FOR SALE, JACKSON ORGAN, CHAPEL style, 7 stops, 6 sets of reeds, walnut case, first-class condition, $35.00. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street (opp. Dominion square.)

FOR SALE — SMALL UPRIGHT PRACtising Piano, 6 1-3 octaves, ivory keys, good tone, only $40.00. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street (opp. Dominion Square).

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, Kindling $2.00; Cut Maple, $3.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75; cut any length; also Anthracite Coal; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, No. 2 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William streets. Bell Telephone Main 452.

Farm For Sale.

FOR SALE, FARM, 100 ACRES, SITUATed at Melbourne, Eastern Townships, four miles from Richmond Station, and one mile from Gore Station, G.T.R. line, close to school and cheese factory; will sell reasonable or exchange for city property. Address E. J. THOMPSON, P.O. Drawer 2381, Montreal.

Miscellaneous.

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

Property

FOR SALE, BREWSTER AVENUE, UPper Lachine, choice building lots, one hundred by one hundred and fifty feet. Immediate Cash Sale, 4½ cents foot. S. SHACKELL & SON, 207 St. James street, Montreal.

GOOD INVESTMENT.

Overdale Ave.

Good stone front house, 12 rooms and summer kitchen, new sanitary fittings; brick stable. Rent, $420; price to quick buyer, $4,000. Terms.

FRED. R. COLE, 205 St. James st

Cathedral St.

Fine new stone front, three modern flat tenements. Rent, $960; price $10,000. Terms.

FRED. R. COLE, 205 St. James st.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, DRUG CLERK, WITH EXperience. Apply SCARFF'S, 353 St. Catherine street West.

WANTED, A YOUNG LADY, IN A BOOK and Stationery Store. Apply at the MONTREAL BOOK ROOM, 298 St. Catherine street West.

WANTED — CLERK FOR WHOLESALE Metal Importing House, one having knowledge of Custom House work preferred. Apply with references and stating salary required to P.O. Box 2419, Montreal.

WANTED, AN OFFICE BOY. APPLY TO CUSHING & BARRON, 112 St. James st.

HOSPITAL NURSES WANTED — THE New Jersey State Hospital for the treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases, desires the services of 25 young women and 25 young men as nurses. Will pay young women at start $19.00 per month, with board, room, and washing, and young men, $22. Increase according to character of service rendered. For application and full particulars, address, DR. B. D. EVANS, Medical Director, Morris Plains, New Jersey.

WANTED, 2 HORSE-SHOERS; HIGHEST wages paid. Apply C. McKIERNAN, 46 Jurors street.

WANTED, A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN as General Servant for a small family. Good wages. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A BOY, AGED 13 OR 14, TO attend door and telephone. Apply any evening at 283 Mountain street.

WANTED, EXPERIENCED OPERATORS on Shirts and Blouses; steady work and good wages. A. H. SIMS CO., Limited, 54 Latour street.

WANTED, GOOD PAINTER AT ONCE. Apply E. SMITH, 117 Rivard street, after 6 p.m.

WANTED, A NURSE, AT 105 CRESCENT street. Must have best of references.

WANTED, A SMART YOUNG MAN FOR a Fire Insurance Office, to care for stationery and despatch agents' supplies, etc. Address P.O. Box 2353.

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED MAN FOR Express Driver. Good wages given to capable man. Apply ENGLISH PROVISION STORE, 681 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD education to assist in advertising department. Apply at once, THE JOHN MURPHY CO., Limited.

CLERK WANTED, WITH PREVIOUS Experience in the Head Office of a Life Insurance Company. Apply, stating previous experience, age, and references, Box 180, 'Witness' Office.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED; MUST BE quick and accurate. Address, with full particulars, THE MANAGER, P. O. Box 2234.

WANTED, GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to 476 Mount Pleasant avenue.

STRONG BOY WANTED TO WORK IN stable. Apply 142 St. Peter street.

WANTED, OFFICE BOY FOR WHOLEsale warehouse. Apply by letter. LYMAN, SONS & CO., 384 St. Paul street.

WANTED, YOUNG GIRL, ABOUT 15 years as nurse for two children, 3 and 5 years. Apply, 126 Coursol street.

WANTED, A BOY TO ASSIST IN AN OFfice. Apply to "LEGALL," 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, YOUNG MEN ABOUT 17 TO 18 years of age for wholesale business. Apply in writing, stating references, to L.Z., Box 4, 'Witness' Office.

PAPER BOXES—WANTED, 50 EXPERIenced Girls on all branches of our work; also Young Girls to learn. GEO. A. MACE & CO., 394 St. Paul 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.

CARTS WANTED
FOR EXCAVATION

Apply 435 St. Catherine street west; 60c per load. JACKSON & CO., Contractors.

WANTED.

TEN GIRLS and TEN YOUNG MEN from 14 to 20 years old, to learn a very high salaried trade. Apply to J. M. FORTIER, LIMITED, 414 West Notre Dame street.

Board Wanted

BOARD WANTED. — WANTED, ON May first, Vegetarian Board, near Phillips Square, or down town; no fancy dishes required. Write terms to P.O. Box 508.

Business Cards.

TOWLE & CO., OLD ROOFERS AND Contractors, flat or steep roofs, cementing yards or cellars, painting fronts, also brushing stones, making them like new; all work done first-class and cheap. Also lightning conductors put up in the most scientific style. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply, 224 Delorimier avenue. Tel. 134 East.

CANVASSERS. — TAKE ORDERS FOR Visiting Cards and Printing. Clean, pleasant and profitable occupation. Fountain Pen given with first order. Sample outfit and full particulars free. Address, W. HOWIE, Printer, Beebe Plain, Que.

Lots For Sale.

FOR SALE, LOTS AT WESTMOUNT Plateau, from $425 up, payable 10 per cent cash and balance monthly if desired. Building loans negotiated. GEORGE MARCIL & CO., 180 St. James street.

Furnished Rooms to Let

VERSAILLES STREET, 203—ROOM TO let, large furnished room, bath flat, hot water heating, Auer light, large clothes closet; private family.

WOOD AVE., 204—FURNISHED ROOMS, with breakfast, if desired. 204 Wood avenue, Westmount.

Employment Wanted.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS, ESTATE Agents and others—Work in brick, stone or concrete, boilers and furnaces. Alterations and repairs. Apply 21 St. Edward street.

TO MASTER BAKERS—SITUATION REquired by young man as good baker; assist with small goods; character. Apply STEVENS, care Mr. Denison, Denison's Mills, P.Q.

WANTED, BY RESPECTABLE YOUNG Woman place as General Servant in small family, where she could keep her 15 months' old baby girl; country or city. Address 13a Alexander street.

WANTED, WORK, BY A PROFESSIONAL Painter and Decorator, of Hebron descent, late from London, England; good work at moderate prices. For reference address Mr. BUHAY, care M. Frank, 13 East Craig, or telephone East 3067.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, A PRINCIPAL AND TWO Assistant Lady Teachers for the Model School of the Town of Longueuil and the Village of Montreal South. Duties to commence 1st September next. Address, stating salary expected, qualifications, experience and references to W. SIMPSON WALKER, Sec.-Treas., Longueuil.

WANTED, ONE TEACHER HOLDING A first-class Elementary Diploma, for the Protestant School, Fort Coulonge, for the coming year, beginning Sept. 1st, 1907. Apply, stating experience and salary expected, to JOHN J. KELLY, Sec.-Treas., Fort Coulonge, Que.

TEACHERS WANTED—THREE FEMALE Teachers wanted by the School Protestant Board of the parish of St. Louis de Gonzague for the scholastic year 1907-1908, for the schools Nos. 1, 2, 4. Salary for 10 months, $200.00. Applications should be addressed to the undersigned until the 1st June next. W. MARTIN, Sec'y-Treas., St. Louis de Gonzague, Co. Beauharnois, Que. St. Louis de Gonzague, the 14th May, 1907.

WANTED, FOR SEPTEMBER FIRST, A Teacher for Kingsbury Protestant School. Apply before June first, with testimonials, stating grade of diploma, experience and salary. H. A. CRACK, Sec.-Treasurer, Kingsbury, Que.

WANTED, LADY TEACHER, for Grade III. Model, at Waterloo Academy, holding a first-class Model School Diploma; applicant to state salary expected, number of years experience, and forward testimonials. Apply to R. F. SHAW, Sec.-Treas., Waterloo, Que.

DUNHAM LADIES' COLLEGE

Wanted, three fully qualified Lady Teachers for Departments: 1. Science and Classics; 2. English and History; 3. Mathematics. Kindly reply immediately, stating experience, qualifications and references to the REV. R. Y. OVERING, Secretary, Stanbridge East, P.Q.

THE PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS,
Westmount, P.Q.

WANTED, JUNIOR MASTERS, with knowledge of French. Applications, stating qualifications and experience, to be addressed to the undersigned. Mr. E. W. T. RADDON, Secretary-Treasurer, Westmount, P.Q.

For Sale.

LIMITED QUANTITY SOFT MAPLE Trees, nursery grown; from 5 to 15 feet high, 25c-50c each. Also Lilacs and Shrubs. R. JACK & SONS, Chateauguay Basin, Que.

FOR SALE, ON EASY PAYMENTS, Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Go-Carts, etc. THE J. S. PRINCE CO., 38 St. Lawrence street.

To Let.

WAREHOUSE TO RENT, WITH OR without refrigeration, on St. Paul street, west of McGill. Also, one Double Office. Apply to THE CANADA COLD STORAGE CO., Limited, 51 William street.

FIRST FLOOR.

on St. Peter street, near corner of Craig.

For Offices or Warehouse; bright and attractive; heated, and newly decorated. Apply to 'Witness' Building.

Business Chance

FOR SALE, LARGE, WELL ESTABLISHed Poultry Farm, near Montreal. Address G., 54, 'Witness' Office.

Personal.

PERSONAL — F. MORRIS, PIANO AND Organ Tuner, 20A Balmoral street. Repairing and polishing a specialty. Phone East 1857.

WANT ADS
FOR THE 'WITNESS'
may be left with

A. T. CHAPMAN, Bookseller, 513 St. Catherine street West, or with R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 601 Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
CASH TARIFF.

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

20 Words for 10c.

½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

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

25 Words for 25c.

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

Personals. Agents Wanted.

25 Words for 50c.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

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

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

SPORTING NEWS

WON AND LOST.

Royals Dropped the Morning Fixture With the Orioles But Won in the Afternoon.

Victoria Day at the Ball Park was observed by the playing of two matches—in the morning and afternoon—between the Baltimore and Montreal clubs. In the morning game Hardy and Barger did the pitching, when the former gave a fine exhibition of slab work. The local boy was a shade off color, being hit safe ten times, while he gave no less than six passes. The 'southpaw' of the visitors held the Royals down to three singles, and these were beautifully handled by the Baltimore infield, the Birds only scoring one run on the morning's performance.

Barger was hit in seven of the nine innings, and his poor control kept him in a tight corner the greater portion of the game. He pitched himself out of a bad corner in the seventh. But for Baltimore's poor work on the bases the margin in the run column would have been wider.

The Montreal team were evidently unable to get down to good, hard, snappy baseball, for on several occasions they fumbled the ball horribly, especially in the eighth inning, when Baltimore scored a run on an error, in which Madigan and Phelan figured prominently.

It was only in the second innings that the locals did anything with the 'willow' that gave the fans a ray of hope, and after obtaining two 'passes' the boys got after Hardy, but it was short lived, as the latter so regained his nerve and he played with the Birds.

There was a good attendance, but the inability of the Royals to find Hardy and their somewhat poor work in the field, together with an off hour or two for Mr. Brown on the initial bag, went to make up a rather dismal reception for the bleechers.

Needham put up a good game at short, but Connor on two occasions made wild throws to second, permitting the runner to gain the bag with ease. Altogether the play of the locals was disappointing.

Three of the Baltimore runs were made by men who drew bases on balls. The first was counted in the second inning, when Rapp was passed, advanced on a sacrifice, and counted on James's hit. Madigan's fine catch of Hardy's long drive robbed Baltimore of two more runs.

Montreal tied the score. Brown singled to centre, and Connor sent him to third with a drive in the same direction. Hall fumbled the hit, but cut off Connor at second when he tried to take an extra base on the slip. Barger's hit sent Brown home with what proved to be Montreal's only run.

Providence took the lead again in the sixth, when Hall, the first man up, was passed. Hall lost no time in pilfering second. Dunn's sacrifice tap to pitcher sent Hall to third, and Rapp's tap for a base notched the run.

Barger pitched himself out of a critical place in the seventh. James started with a double against the left field fence and made third on Burrill's sacrifice. Hardy walked, and stole. Under instructions, Barger gave O'Hara a base on balls. With the bases filled Hall flied to Brown, and Dunn's crack to Needham forced O'Hara at second.

Three hits, with Phelan's throw that bounded over Morgan's head, gave Baltimore a run in the eighth, and in the ninth a base on balls and Hall's double gave them another.

The score:

BALTIMORE.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
O'Hara, l.f.	2	1	1	2	0	0
Hall, c.f.	4	1	1	2	1	0
Dunn, 2b.	3	0	0	5	1	1
Rapp, r.f.	4	1	1	1	0	1
Hunter, 1b.	3	0	1	10	1	0
Hearne, c.	4	1	1	3	0	0
James, s.s.	4	0	2	0	4	0
Burrill, 3b.	3	0	2	4	4	0
Hardy, p.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Total	30	4	10	27	13	2

MONTREAL.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Joyce, l.f.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Phelan, c.f.	3	0	0	1	0	1
Morgan, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2	1
Madigan, r.f.	3	0	2	2	0	0
Hill, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3	0
Needham, s.s.	3	1	1	12	2	0
Brown, 1b.	4	0	1	5	2	0
Connor, c.	4	0	2	1	4	0
Barger, p.	4	0	1	1	4	0
Totals	31	1	7	27	16	2

Score by innings—

Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	—4
Montreal	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

THE AFTERNOON GAME.

After losing in a somewhat tame manner in the morning's game the Royals took a brace and pulled the afternoon fixture off with Newton at the winning end of the score by 4—1. Baltimore started the scoring in the fourth, O'Hara grounded to the box of the box. Newton got his hand to the ball but threw to the bleechers, the runner meanwhile going on to second. Hall struck out and O'Hara stole third, working the 'squeeze' play when Dunn came in to bat.

The Royals tied things up in the fifth. Needham started the fun with a hit over second. Brown made a worthy attempt to sacrifice but through the fumble of the Baltimore pitcher landed on first in safety. Kittridge fouled out and Needham was forced at third when Newton grounded to Burchell. A Texas Leaguer behind second base by Joyce scored Brown.

The next scoring took place in the sixth when Montreal netted two more. Phelan bunted safely and was sacrificed along to second by Morgan, thence he went to third on Madigan's drive to centre. With Hall at the bat the 'squeeze' was worked again, Phelan scoring and Madigan going along to third. James's fumble of Needham's grounder scored Madigan.

In their half of the seventh Montreal completed the scoring for the day with a niggle. With Kittridge gone, Newton got to first when his grounder got away from James, and later stole second. Joyce was passed. Phelan bunted towards first, and although the ball got to the sack ahead of the runner, Hunter dropped the sphere when Phelan bunted him. Morgan's long drive was muddled by Hall and Newton scored. Madigan completed the inning by hitting to Hunter. Score:

MONTREAL.

	AB	R	B	PO	A	E
Joyce, l.f.	2	0	1	1	0	0
Phelan, c.f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Morgan, 3b.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Madigan, 2b	4	1	2	0	0	0
Hill, 2b.	3	0	1	2	6	0
Needham, s.s.	4	0	1	3	3	0
Brown, 1b.	4	1	1	11	1	0
Kittridge, c.	4	0	0	9	0	0
Newton, p.	2	1	1	0	2	2
Totals	29	4	8	27	12	2

BALTIMORE.

	ABR	H	PO	R	E
O'Hara, l.f.	4	1	1	0	0
Hall, c.f.	4	0	0	2	1
Dunn, 2b.	4	0	0	4	2
Rapp, r.f.	3	0	1	0	0
Hunter, 1b.	4	0	2	8	0
Hearne, c.	4	0	0	4	4
James, s.s.	3	0	0	3	4
Burrill, 3b.	2	0	0	3	2
Burchell, p.	3	0	1	0	3
Totals	31	1	5	24	16

Score by innings—

Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Montreal	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	x	—4

Summary—Bases on balls, off Burchell, 4; off Newton, 2. Struck out by Newton, 7; by Burchell, 1. Sacrifice hits, Morgan, Hill. First base on errors, Baltimore, 1; Montreal, 3. Stolen bases, Newton, O'Hara. Left on bases, Montreal, 5; Baltimore, 5. Double plays, Needham to Brown, James to Dunn to Hunter; Newton to Needham to Brown. Umpires, Cusack and Hoffner. Time of game, 1.40. Attendance, 6,500.

BALTIMORE AGAIN TO-DAY.

The Royals meet Baltimore again this afternoon at Atwater Park. On Monday Toronto will be the opposing team.

POLICE PROTECTION FOR UMPIRE.

Rochester, May 24.—The Skeeters and a section of the bleachers made an ugly demonstration on Umpire Conway after today's game, and he was escorted off the ground under the protection of the police. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	5	9	4
Jersey City	4	12	4

Batteries—Bannister and Doran; Foxen, Lake and McManus. Umpire, Conway. Attendance, 1,244.

EVEN BREAK AT TORONTO.

Toronto, May 24.—Toronto and Providence split even in a double header here to-day, Toronto taking the first by 9-0, and Providence the second by 5-2. There was a record attendance at each game.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	2	5
Toronto	9	12	2

Batteries — Clinton and Donovan; Moffitt and Carrigan. Umpire, Owens. Attendance, 9,920.

Second game—

Providence	6	3	
Toronto	3	2	

Batteries—Barry and Petersen; Applegate and Woods. Umpire, Owens. Attendance, 8,600.

ONE-SIDED GAME AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo, May 24.—Buffalo won a one-sided game with Newark here to-day, a feature of which was the base running of Kissinger.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	11	16	2
Newark	4	9	4

Batteries—Kissinger and Ryan; Eason, and Stanage. Umpire, Kelly. Attendance, 2,797.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Toronto	14	7	.667
Baltimore	13	10	.587
Buffalo	12	9	.571
Jersey City	13	11	.542
Rochester	11	11	.500
Montreal	10	11	.476
Newark	9	13	.409
Providence	6	16	.372

NATIONAL LEAGUE RESULTS.

At New York.—Boston, 7; New York, 5.
At Philadelphia — Brooklyn, 6; Philadelphia, 3.
At Pittsburg—Pittsburg 3; Cincinnati, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	25	6	.806
New York	25	7	.781
Philadelphia	17	12	.586
Pittsburg	15	12	.556
Boston	13	18	.419
Cincinnati	10	20	.333
St. Louis	9	23	.281
Brooklyn	7	23	.233

AMERICAN LEAGUE RESULTS.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
At St. Louis—Boston, 4; St. Louis, 0.
At Detroit—Detroiet, 9; Washington, 2.
Chicago-New York game postponed, wet grounds.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	21	10	.677
Cleveland	21	12	.636
Detroit	18	12	.600
New York	15	13	.536
Philadelphia	14	16	.467
St. Louis	12	20	.375
Boston	11	19	.367
Washington	9	19	.321

A GOOD DECISION.

There is an umpire in California who made a decision in a mid-winter game this year that ought to go down as historic, says the Washington 'Post.'

The game was between Azusa and Pomona, and there was a long argument before the umpire finally was chosen, the choice falling upon a slender, serious looking, bespectacled young man who hailed from Monrovia, which is neutral as far as Pomona and Azusa are concerned.

In the ninth inning, with Azusa one run to the good, there came a peculiar play. Pomona had a man on first and a man on third. The man on first started to steal on the first pitched ball, and the catcher, who apparently was the best ball player on the team, whipped the ball down to third. The man was caught five feet off the base, but, seeing he was gone, he jumped back, bumped the baseman, causing him to lose the ball, which rolled almost over to the schoolhouse, and two runs scored.

To the surprise of almost every one the umpire promptly called the base runner out, and awarded the game to Azusa.

Some one inquired anxiously why the decision was made, and the umpire replied: 'He is out for conduct unbecoming a gentleman.'

MONTREAL HORSE WON

Boston, May 24.—The feature event of yesterday afternoon's performances at the Brookline County Club Horse Show was the awarding of the Corinthian class to A. E. Ogilvie, who rode 'Lightfoot,' of the Montreal Hunt Club. By winning this class, Mr. Ogilvie secures a beautiful silver plate donated by the Norfolk Hunt Club, and a blue ribbon for first place. The two other Canadians who were entered in this special class did not land places, but it was thought by many that their work was deserving of some recognition. The steeds shown by the Montreal Hunt Club here this season are a fine lot, especially the one owned by Mr. Ogilvie, which captured the banner event of the local show.

CRICKET

MONTREAL WON AT OTTAWA BY TWO RUNS.

Ottawa, May 24.—Montreal won a close game with the Ottawa Cricket Club to-day by two runs, on the Rideau Hall grounds. The features of the game were the scores of Heygate, for Montreal, and of Bristow, for the home team, each player touching the same figure—51.

For Montreal, Goodwin bowled well, taking seven wickets for 38 runs.

Score:—

MONTREAL.

Rev. H. P. Plumptre, b Bristow	4
Wm. Massey, b Bristow	0
C. P. Wallace, b Bristow	23
H. J. Heygate, lbw, Bristow	51
F. Blackerwick, b McGiverin	0
L. Jones, lbw	0
W. Wright, run out	17
E. C. Wright, b Bristow	0
J. C. Smith, not out	3
C. Godwin, b Bristow	4
F. Motherwell, b Bristow	0
Extras	11
Total	113

OTTAWA.

F. Pereira, c Blatherwick, b Wallace	11
M. Bristow, c Massey, b Goodwin	51
J. Foulkes, b Godwin	5
H. Ackland, c Motherwell, b Godwin	21
H. McGiverin, c Wright, b Godwin	2
T. Rankin, c and b Godwin	4
W. Johnston, b Godwin	8
A. Gray, c Massey, b Wallace	1
D. C. Campbell, not out	0
T. Clunn, b Wallace	1
G. R. Smith, b Godwin	1
Extras	0
Total	111

The McGill Cricket Club plays here today.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Montreal—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bristow	21	6	44	7
Pereira	10	2	19	0
McGiverin	18	8	29	2
Johnston	2	0	10	0
Ottawa—				
Godwin	20	3	38	7
Motherwell	5	0	18	0
Wright	2	0	16	0
Wallace	12	1	33	3

The McGill Cricket Club plays at Ottawa to-day.

QUEBEC GOLFERS WON

Quebec, May 24.—The semi-annual match between Royal Victoria, of Montreal, and Quebec Golf Clubs, took place to-day on the Quebec golf links, and resulted in a win for Quebec by 41 to 10.

Following is the result. Both clubs subsequently lunched at the Garrison Club. The match for the custody of the Challenge Trophy will take place on June 1 next:

	Royal Montreal.	Que.-bec.
Hill	0	
vs. F. W. Ashe		2
Vaughan	0	
vs. G. S. Ahern		3
Wylde	1	
vs. E. L. Garneau		0
Turnbull	1	
vs. G. H. Balfour		0
Fenwick	0	
vs. A. M. R. Boulton		3
Butters	0	
vs. Alex. Brodie		2
Riddell	0	
vs. W. S. Champion		3
Browning	0	
vs. the Rev. Wylie Clarke		3
Owens	0	
vs. The Dean of Quebec		3
Holt	0	
vs. A. M. Deschambault		0
Wilson	0	
vs. Chas. Finis		0
Pinder	0	
vs. B. Hall		3
Grier	0	
vs. W. C. J. Hall		2
McCuaig	0	
vs. A. Laurie		2
Peck	3	
vs. G. Lemesurier		0
Robin	0	
vs. H. S. M. Greevy		3
Logan	0	
vs. Harold Scott		1
Thomas	0	
vs. Harry Scott		3
Miller	0	
vs. H. L. Stavely		3
McKim	2	
vs. Canon Von Iffland		0
P. Molson	0	
vs. A. Walcott		1
W. Molson	3	
vs. E. Wurtele		0
Dunton	0	
vs. G. H. Parke		3
Total	10	41

TWO FAMOUS CRICKETERS.

'Black and White.'

Two of the most famous cricket players of the world, the one, Mr. C. B. Fry, an amateur, and the other, T. Hayward, a professional. The latter during last season played some remarkable innings, and was a prolific scorer. He batted in 61 innings, making 3,518 runs, and getting an average of 66.37.

Mr. C. B. Fry, who captains Sussex this season, was absent from the side for practically the whole season, the result of an injury in the spring. 'C.B.', as he is popularly known, is said to be in good shape again, and his reappearance at the wicket has been keenly anticipated by the English cricket-loving public. C. B. Fry has been one of the most versatile athletes of his day, and got his 'blue' at Oxford for football, cricket, and athletics, only narrowly missing a fourth 'blue' for Rugby. He plays full back occasionally for the Corinthians.

ANGLING NOTES.

Thursday afternoon's and evening's trains for the Laurentians were filled with sportsmen, bound to lake and stream to tickle the trout for the first time this season and no doubt during the first few days of next week the less fortunate, who had perforce to stay in town, will have to put up with the more or less picturesque descriptions of the biggest fish and how he was caught—or lost—for the fish that is lost is generally the biggest of the lot. Anglers who have made hurried trips north since the first of May do not seem to have had any phenomenal success, although a record catch for three persons is reported from Lake Charlebois during the week.

Should a limit be put on the number of fish taken by any one individual on any single day? The fact that so many of the lakes in the district of Montreal are getting fished out, frequently leads to the asking of some such question as the foregoing. Undoubtedly there is a point at which sport ceases and slaughter begins, and the game-fish glutton should be tabooed just as much as the slaughter of the 'wood folk.' Obviously, however, the placing of any restriction in the nature of by-law or otherwise would be futile for it would appear to be almost impossible to carry out any system of detection. The real fisherman, however, like the true husbandman is careful of the future, and for the mere sake of 'pulling 'em out' does not jeopardize the chances of future sport for himself and the next man.

One of the most ancient of fishing yarns which has helped to put piscatorial stories in general under reproach is that of the bitter enmity supposed to exist between frogs and toads on the one hand and carp on the other.

Long before the days of Izaak Walton gruesome tales were told of conflicts between these creatures and the 'Compleat Angler' himself was derided for stating that frogs attack carp by 'sticking fast to their heads.'

The account given in 'Nature' by Professor Adrian J. Brown, of Birmingham University, of an attack by a toad on a golden carp is all the more interesting since it proves the truth of what has hitherto been regarded by most people as a 'fishy' story.

He says: 'On March 28 my son directed my attention to a large golden carp lying in shallow water near the edge of a pond in my garden with a frog or toad apparently resting on its head. The fish appeared to be very sluggish, and made no attempt to escape from a landing net with which it was easily brought to shore.

On examination it was found that the head of the fish was held tightly by a medium-sized common toad, which had obtained a very firm grasp by inserting its fore limbs as far as the second, or elbow, joint into the sockets of the eyes of the unfortunate fish. The ghoulish-looking toad lay on the top of the fish's head facing its tail, and with its hind legs hanging in front of the fish's mouth.

At first the appearance of the eyes of the fish led me to think that they had been ruptured but closer examination showed they were merely displaced and turned partially round owing to the pressure exerted by the intrusion of the toad's limbs between the eyes and their sockets.

On carefully withdrawing the toad's fore-limbs, which were inserted to the extent of about one inch within the eye sockets, the eyes returned to their normal position apparently uninjured, but during their displacement the fish must have been quite blind.

No effort of the fish could have rid itself of the toad after it had once obtained the remarkably firm grasp which has been described, and it appears very probable that the fish would have died in a short time.'

SPORTS AT WINNIPEG YESTERDAY.

Winnipeg May 24.—Victoria Day was devoted to athletic sports here and thousands attended various sporting tournaments and events, including professional baseball, which attracted record attendance even for Winnipeg, which is noted for its devotion to the diamond. Senior lacrosse was the only branch of sport which was not included in the day's calendar. Weather was simply delightful.

CYCLING IN QUEBEC.

Good Roads Wanted—Rights of Cyclists—Glass on City Streets - a Hen Case—Riding Positions.

Now that the auto clubs are agitating for better roads throughout the province, it is to be sincerely hoped that they will meet with more success than the poor benighted cyclist who, in years gone by, expended vainly much ink and vocal energy in the cause. The roads of Montreal are almost as unspeakable as the traditional Turk, and those of the province, while not to be mentioned in the same category, also show heaps of room for improvement. As pioneer waggon tracks they may be called a success, but, in this enlightened 'electric' age they fall far short of what they should be. Why, in the Province of Quebec, the cyclist has really no rights. He must ride on highways that are a disgrace to the country; he must give way to every other form of vehicle; if he loses his wheel he is told 'go and find it'; and finally when he is killed by a stupid, wooden-headed Yahoo, who persists in driving on the opposite side of the street prescribed by the law of the land, his (the cyclist's) relatives are told that he shouldn't have ridden a wheel on the streets of Montreal.

This sounds like good advice, but it isn't. If a man, woman, boy or girl, wishes to ride a wheel, he or she is perfectly justified in doing so, and it is the duty of the powers that be to put the streets and highways in proper condition for so doing. In Ontario, cinder paths are built throughout the country near the big centres for the exclusive use of cyclists.

On Toronto Island a board bicycle path is built right around the island from Hanlan's Point to Ward's Island, and all but cyclists are warned off it. In the city of Toronto the cyclists' rights are recognized the same as those of any other user of a vehicle. The rule of the road is strictly enforced, and woe betide the unwary cabby, carter, or cyclist who violates it in the slightest degree.

The rule regarding the throwing of broken glass on the streets is also very strict, as it should be, and if a person is convicted of stealing a wheel he is treated the same as a horse thief. A few years ago, doubtless, he would have been hanged. Cyclists have certain rights in every city and, now that the wheel is a recognized private utility which demands official recognition, all who ride a bike should band themselves together to see that whatever laws exist should be respected, and assist the auto clubs in their splendid agitation for good roads.

Wheelmen are likely to be interested in the decision of the King's Bench Divisional Court of London in a hen-bicycle case. A hen scratching worms at the side of a public road was frightened by a dog and flew across the highway into the spokes of a bicycle on which a young man was taking a holiday spin. The bicyclist was thrown on his head and badly hurt. The machine was ruined. The bicyclist sued the owner of the hen for damages. In the County Court the judge found for the defendant, holding that in order for the plaintiff to recover he must show either that it is the usual habit for hens to fly into the spokes of bicycles or that the hen in question had acquired that habit. There was no evidence of either sort, and therefore it could not be alleged that the owner of the hen should have kept her chained or locked up in order to prevent the hen from interfering with the sports of bicyclists.

The plaintiff, not satisfied with this decision, carried the case to the Divisional Court, but the two learned judges of that court sustained the County Court judge, so, as the law stands to-day, he who rides a wheel on English highways is pretty much at the mercy of the highway hen.

Mr. C. H. Larrette, writing in the 'Athletic News' (Manchester), says:

'Mr. Mecredy's article in the April number of 'Fry's Magazine' has raised a considerable amount of interest on the subject of riding positions. It has led me to try a series of experiments. Thanks to having a seat pillar inverted each way, and another perfectly straight, I have been enabled to ride with the point of the saddle dead over the crank bracket and as far as 5½ inches behind. I took care that in each position the distance should be the same—28½ inches—between the corner of the cantle and the centre of the crank axle, and made the necessary alterations in the tilt of the saddle, so as to ensure a comfortable seat. I have not the slightest doubt as to which suits my style of riding the better, and from which I can get the best results. That is when the saddle was the farthest away from the handles. My hill climbing was done on Petersham Hill, a stiffish climb, under the easiest conditions, but with the wind blowing down and a gear of 1 to 11.7 to push—well, the work was a trifle hard. But (though it was the last of my six climbs) I got up by far the easier with the saddle well back.

I was able to make by far the more use of the thigh muscles than when the saddle was even an inch more forward, while when it was vertical, though I did get up, it was a near thing, and convinced me that far more power is obtained by any one, who has really taken any pains to learn to ride, by use of the forward thrust than by sheer weight and pushing back, which must be the case where one is dead over the work. Yet, singularly enought, the path racing men always, with very few exceptions, sit forward. It must, however, be borne in mind that they all, at least as far as those who have gained any notoriety on the path are concerned, must have acquired the gentle art of ankling, but they put in most of their power in the lower part of the stroke. They are better trained than the average road rider, and geared much higher. The backward position is the more favored by the harder road riding men, whether they use a free wheel, which a few do for pottering, or otherwise. Where I found a great advantage from sitting back was when descending my testing hill. I was enabled to exercise by far the larger amount of control, and, rightly or wrongly, I believe that the less you use your brake the better it is for your bicycle and tires. I had a young friend with me who was little better than a novice, who did not by any means share my views. He was using a free wheel, and as he was riding by his weight alone he made far better progress on his own than he did on my machine. His 'recovery' was very indifferent, and his performance was quite sufficient to convince me that no one who may have any ambition to pose as a good rider ought to learn except on a bicycle with a fixed wheel. To recover smartly is as important as to exercise one's full amount of power. But when a beginner has a free wheel all he has to do is to kick hard and pick up his feet somewhat while the machine is running on between the strokes. Much, however, depends on how the novice is taught. Some will pick up peddling quickly, and without professional assistance, while others will take a considerable time to obtain an equal amount of proficiency, even though they may really try to improve their style.'

SCORE WAS TIED.

The First Lacrosse Game of the Season on the M.A.A.A. Grounds.

The opening game of lacrosse of the season on the M.A.A.A. grounds took place yesterday afternoon, when Toronto and Montreal drew, with a score of four goals apiece. Montreal were not fully represented, George Finlayson, Dade and Hamilton, being absent from the game but the presence of four new men, Povey, McGinness, Kenna and Fred. Scott, gave rise to much speculation among the lacrosse enthusiasts as to the prospects of a successful season for the winged wheel team this year. The two first named—ex-intermediates of the Sherbrooke team—showed signs of quality, but on the afternoon's play did not appear to be so reliable as the other two.

The Toronto line up was practically the same as played on the National ground last Saturday, but were apparently in much fitter condition for playing lacrosse than on that occasion.

The game was, on the whole clean, and was well handled by the officials, E. Blanchard and A. Gauthier, of the Nationals. During the game eight players found accommodation with the timekeepers, six of them for perpetrating minor faults, but the last two—Francis and Roddy Finlayson—for indulging in a fist fight in the last quarter of the match.

The scoring started twelve minutes from the first toot of the whistle, when Barnett netted the first for Toronto. With only three minutes of the second half gone Cameron put the visitors one ahead.

Montreal gathered themselves together for the remainder of the quarter, and some fine play by Finlayson, Angus and Nolan resulted in the attacks on the Toronto goal being frequent and dangerous with the result that Scott, Povey and McGinness scored, Montreal thus leading by three to two at the end of the second quarter.

In the third period, Toronto evened up, Barnett beating Muir after the latter had been called on several times to save. Toronto were the first to break the tie in the closing period, Carmichael scoring when about six minutes had passed. Scott evened the score once more, and the remaining moments of the game were spent in trying to break the tie, their overzealous efforts in this direction resulting in penalties being inflicted on Hamburg, McKenzie, Roddy Finlayson and Francis.

Line up was as follows:

Montreal,	Toronto.
Muir	Goal — Regan
Neville	Point — Francis
Haynes	Cover — Menary
Kenna	Defence — Hamburg
Angus	Defence — Kervin
Finlayson	Defence — Green
Nolan	Centre — Taylor
F. Scott	Home — McKenzie
H. Scott	Home — Barnett
Povey	Home — Cameron
McGinness	Outside — Gilmour
Wells	Inside — Warwick

SUMMARY OF GAMES.

First Quarter—

Game.	Scored by.	Time.
1	Toronto — Barnett	11.55

Second Quarter—

2	Toronto — Cameron	2.25
3	Montreal — F. Scott	5.10
4	Montreal — Povey	4.10
5	Montreal — McGinness	2.00

Third Quarter—

6	Toronto — Barnett	9.50

Fourth Quarter—

7	Toronto — Carmichael	5.43
8	Montreal — F. Scott	11.06

Referee, E. Blanchard; judge of play, A. Gauthier; umpires, A. Raymond and F. McCallum; timekeepers, Desse Brown and F. W. Thompson.

Penalties—Toronto, Kervin, Gilmour, McKenzie and Hamburg, five minutes; Francis, ten minutes. Montreal—McGinness and Kenna, five minutes; Finlayson, ten minutes.

Toronto and Montreal play at Toronto this afternoon.

POLO TOURNAMENT AT KINGSTON.

MONTREAL, TORONTO AND KINGSTON WILL BE THE COMPETING CLUBS.

Kingston, Ont., May 24.—Arrangements are concluded for a polo tournament here. It will partake of the nature of a society event. Many out of town visitors have signified their intention of being present, and numerous social gatherings are being arranged in their honor by the ladies here. As far as is now known three games will be played, as follows: On June 4, Montreal vs. Kingston; June 6, Montreal vs. Toronto; June 8, Toronto vs. Kingston.

SHAMROCKS LOST AT TORONTO

Toronto, Ont., May 24.—The Tecumsehs smothered the Shamrocks of Montreal in to-day's exhibition lacrosse match at the Island, defeating the Irishmen to the tune of seven goals to one. The match was marred by much rough play and scrapping. The worst occurred when Rowntree and Powers got into a fight near midfield and for a little while went at it rather lively. A large section of the crowd swarmed into the field and for a few moments the prospects were for a free for all, as the few policemen present were practically powerless. Peace, however, was finally restored and after an enforced stay on the fence the two combatants came back into the game. It is hardly safe to make predictions in view of the fact that the game was an exhibition game but the Shamrocks plainly were outclassed. The Tecumsehs seem to have the best all-round team in their history. The line up:

Tecumsehs—Goal, Clark; point, Griffith; cover, Stuart; defence, Pickering, Davidson, Rowntree; centre, Felker; home, Querrie, Murton, Whitehead; outside home, Graydon; inside home, Adamson.

The Shamrocks occupied similar positions respectively as follows: Tierney, Hall, Rochford, Kavanagh, McIlwaine, Munday, Currie, Robinson, Luston, Hennessy, Powers, Hogan.

Referee—Geo. Wheeler.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1907

THE SECRET SOCIETIES OF ITALY.

MARION CRAWFORD TELLS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS TO SUPPRESS THEM IN THE NATIVE HAUNTS.

(New York 'Times.')

Last year an army of 273,000 immigrants came to the United States from Italy. Joining the millions of their countrymen who were already here, the old question has arisen with renewed force: Does this immigration, the largest, in point of numbers, from any country in the world, bring with it a menace to American institutions?

There are not lacking certain peculiar facts of comparatively recent origin to add force to this query. Scarcely a week passes in this country that does not take with it its record of mysterious 'Black Hand' murders. Recent arrests in this city due to a special police order have shown that the Italians are more prone than those of any other nationality to carry concealed weapons. Crimes savoring of the peculiar feuds and brigandage that popular romance and tradition have attributed to Italy for centuries past are not unfrequently chronicled in the news of the day.

New problems have thus been forced upon the police in those cities where Italians form a considerable part of the population, while Italy herself has been very generally accused of still maintaining among her peasantry and laboring classes conditions that prevailed in the Middle Ages, and of transmitting those conditions to-day to other countries through her great and increasing volume of immigration.

There is probably no American more thoroughly capable of pronouncing upon the truth or falsity of this accusation than Francis Marion Crawford, who recently arrived in this city from his home in Sorrento, Italy. Mr. Crawford was born in a suburb of Rome fifty-three years ago, and has travelled, oftentimes on foot, from end to end of the land of his nativity. With the exception of occasional visits to this country, Italy has been his permanent home for the last twenty-five years. He has studied her people, her institutions, her history with the passionate absorption of the literary artist. He has lived her life, he has shared her enthusiasms, at the same time that he has viewed her from the critical standpoint of the foreigner. As a result of this intimate relationship the pages of his romances and historical essays have furnished the English-speaking public with a series of pictures of modern Italian life and tradition unique in the literature of to-day.

NO 'BLACK HAND' IN ITALY.

Speaking from this lifelong familiarity with a subject that has so constantly inspired his pen, Mr. Crawford, in giving his views to the 'Times,' is thoroughly aware of the conditions which have arisen in this country as a result of certain phases of Italian immigration. He knows, also, as few foreigners can know, the real situation in Italy as regards those peculiar, secret criminal organizations which are said to be still active there, and although he doubts the existence of the Black Hand in Italy, he is able to trace its parentage thence to this country.

'There is no Black Hand in Italy,' said Mr. Crawford to a 'Times' reporter. 'If there is such an organization in the United States it is probably an offshoot, under a new name, of the Camorra of Naples, of possibly a debased descendant of the Mafia of Sicily. Whatever its origin, or however closely it may or may not be allied to either of these formidable secret societies of the Old World, its extirpation here, if it really does exist here, is unlikely until the police authorities of America adopt something of the methods which the Italian Government is employing in the successful campaign it is directing to-day against organized brigandage and murder.

'As a matter of fact, I think those Americans who accuse Italy of producing the worst type of immigrants are guilty of a serious injustice. If other countries had the same facilities for immigration that Italy enjoys it is quite possible that there would be an altogether different story to tell. I admit, however, that it is probably true that much the worst class, the unthrifty, the ignorant class of Italians, may come to this country—a fact for which one must not blame Italy altogether, since quite an equal share of culpability belongs to the United States. In this whole question, also, it is well to remember that the money problem bears an important part.

'In Italy the highest wages paid for comparatively unskilled labor is thirty-six cents a day; here, I understand, it is not difficult for the same kind of labor to command two dollars a day. Well, there are two types of immigrant in Italy at the present time—the immigrant who has saved up a little capital which he wishes to invest in some country that offers better oportunities for profit than his own, and the immigrant who is practically penniless, through improvidence or a lack of energy or ability. The first of these immigrants goes to South America, where he generally invests his savings to the best advantage in some agricultural venture which enables him to settle down in a permanent homestead of his own. The second type, the penniless, the thirty-six-cent type, is attracted by the high wages of this country. He leaves Italy, comes to the United States, where he lives almost as cheaply as he did at home, saves all the money he can, and returns to his native land as soon as possible.

'During his stay here this type of immigrant never regards this country as anything more than a convenient opportunity to make money. With this in mind he naturally has no use for American institutions, he distrusts Americans, he does not learn the English language, and remains unassimilated to the last, for the simple reason that it is not a part of his plan to become an American citizen. Manifestly it is as unjust to measure Italy by this type of Italian that comes to the United States as it is to measure all China by the kind of Chinese who overrun our Pacific Coast.

'Then, there is another factor influencing the Italian immigrant for evil when he has arrived in this country—a factor out of which arises, quite possibly, what is called here the Black Hand Society. I refer to the padrone system. The ignorant Italian immigrant is sent from his own country to some padrone, or Italian contractor, in one of the large American cities. These padrones are a law to the men who come under their control. The latter work under their orders, they are absolutely in their power in all the manifold affairs of their daily life, and they are thus kept strictly aloof from any touch of American influence. This of itself makes a strong Italian organization in the midst of what is to the immigrant an alien population—and the immigrant must adhere to this organization or starve. There you have all the conditions that go to make a genuine Camorra.

'Who are these padrones? I know nothing of the Black Hand Society, but I fancy, as I said, that it is an outgrowth of the Camorra of Southern Italy which has found its way, under another name, to congenial soil in America. Furthermore, I have not much doubt that many of these padrones are members of the Camorra who have been compelled to leave Italy and seek safety and a new field for their secret operations in this country—and for their sinister purposes the ignorant immigrant lends himself admirably.

'It is difficult to get anything like an authoritative account of what the Camorra really is. The term has come to be used in Italy as a designation for a band of men who have organized to obtain illicit control over lawful or unlawful trade, or to commit crime with impunity for their own advancement. As an institution it is peculiar to Naples, where it originated and whence it has extended over the whole neighboring provinces. It is a powerful organization, and in the past has exerted a wide influence over the whole social and political life of Neapolitan Italy. It is so old,—as things of this kind run in Italy, that there is no positive evidence of the date of its origin. Even the etymology of the name is shrouded in mystery. I am inclined to believe, however, that it was started in the middle of the sixteenth century, when Naples was under the rule of the Spanish Viceroys.

'It is impossible to say, of course, that the Camorra is thus of Spanish derivation; but there were many Spaniards in Neapolitan Italy when Spain was in the ascendant among European nations, and they have left their impress to this day in the number of Spanish words that are still in use in ordinary conversation from Naples as far south as Sicily. In the latter country one enters upon the land of the Mafia, an organization which is quite distinct from the Camorra of Naples.

'The Mafia, as I described it in "The Rulers of the South," is an institution founded for the purpose of dispensing a sort of mountaineer justice by means of tribunals and a code of laws which are entirely distinct from and independent of the laws of the country. It compels tribute from high and low in the sections where it is powerfully established, but it differs radically from the Camorra both in its practical methods and in having a supreme council, a supreme tribunal, and recognized leaders, who attain their commanding positions simply through the exercise of their own personal influence and prestige. In spite of its undoubted tyrannies the Mafia is really one of the most conservative self-governing systems in the world, and is not at all Anarchistic in its tendencies. It is all-powerful politically, and the present government tolerates it simply because it cannot do otherwise.

'Brigandage does not form a part of the system of the Mafia, although the brigand of Sicily is often protected by some powerful member of the organization, while the legal authorities appear to be quite helpless in checking the occurrence of highway robberies in certain sections of the island—a helplessness which is abundantly indicated by the fact that in the Province of Palermo alone there were 1,092 attacks of this kind between the years 1893 and 1899. But the Mafia is not to be confused with the Camorra, to which brigandage is a familiar form of activity, and should not be held directly responsible for these robberies.

'The Camorra is simply organized thievery and assassination, and to it, and not to the Mafia, should be attributed the famous murders which took place some ten years ago in New Orleans. As an organization the Mafia is unknown outside of Sicily.

'One would naturally suppose that with such powerful criminal organizations in existence lawlessness of the most dangerous character to the resident and the traveller would be everywhere prevalent in Italy. This, however, is not the case. During the last twenty years the Italian Government has been most energetic in its efforts to suppress these societies, and to-day they are not at all what they were a decade ago. Only very recently twelve of the principal officers of the Camorra were arrested in Naples, and are now being held in prison there awaiting a trial. Then, the recent destruction of the crowded quarters in Naples, the tearing down of whole sections of the city that were formerly covered by the squalid dwellings of the criminal classes and the erection in their stead of good substantial tenements has been an additional help in checking the power of the Camorras.

'But the mainstay of the government in this fight with organized lawlessness is the admirable police force that is maintained in Italy. The Italian police, the carabinieri, as they are called, are physically and morally a body of picked men. For three generations back a man has to show a spotless record before he can hope to become a member of the force. These carabineers form a regular army corps and patrol the entire country. They are dressed in a peculiar uniform, which has been in vogue with them for over a century, and the mere sight of the queer cocked hat of one of these men, with all that it suggests of astuteness and irresistible energy to the credulous peasant, is often sufficient to stop a riot. Indeed, it is difficult to convey an idea of the unbounded respect which an Italian of the lower class has for the uniform of the carabinieri. He knows that the latter are liable at a moment's notice, on the highways or in the streets of the cities, to search him for concealed weapons, and the salutary fear of being found out and summarily dealt with keeps him for the most part unarmed.

A MANIA FOR WEAPONS.

'When the Italian leaves his country, however, he feels that he is out of the reach of the dread, ubiquitous carabinieri, and he arms himself accordingly. So prevalent has this custom become that on some steamship lines the Italians are invariably searched for concealed weapons; I have seen a goodly heap of knives collected in this way from a shipload of immigrants. But once in New York, the second or third largest Italian city in the world, by the way, there is not a carabineer in sight, and so the immigrant, not knowing the ways or the possible prowess of the New York policeman, feels that he is emancipated from further restraint and invests in whatever knives or pistols his fancy, or his padrone, may suggest.

'Imagine a squad of Irish policemen maintaining law and order in Rome! And yet New York is next to Rome in size as an Italian city. The Italian in this country is quite as much in need of proper surveillance as he is in his native land, and until he is taken out of the clutches of the New York padrones, with their probable Camorra affiliations, and until we have a sufficient number of uniformed Italian policemen, chosen and equipped as they are in Italy, it is quite probable that the city will continue to suffer from outbreaks of so-called Black Hand crimes.

'The true Italian peasant in his native environment I have always found to be a most amiable character, very hard-working and honest according to his lights. His regular workday, beginning usually at three o'clock in the morning, is longer than that of any laborer in the world. One gets a bad impression of these people, of course, from what one sees of them here. In Italy they show a sunny disposition, dress themselves tidily, and their neat little houses, overrun by clean, healthy-looking children—they are the most prolific people in the world—give a truthful impression of the happy family life that reigns within. I have known peasant households where a husband and wife have raised a family of as many as twenty children, and even among the upper classes I know of families of fourteen and fifteen children. Thus, no matter how many thousands of immigrants come to the two Americas, one need not fear that the resident population of Italy will ever do anything but increase.

'While the population, as a whole, is thus steadily growing, there is a decrease in numbers throughout the agricultural sections of southern Italy. The government is doing all it can to remedy this by offering bonuses for the improvement of land and the building of houses. It is also trying to improve sanitary conditions. An immense amount of work in this direction has been going on for the past twenty-five years, the good results from which are now very much in evidence. Certain districts near Rome which were formerly uninhabitable for nearly six months of the year have been drained, and foreigners who live there tell me that the deadly fevers of the old days have become practically unknown.

'One drawback under which Southern Italy labors arises from the inordinately large holdings of land by absentee landlords. The reverse of this condition is true of the fruit-growing country around Sorrento. There, owing to the continued prevalence of the Napoleonic Code with its peculiar decree to the effect that each piece of real estate held by a family must be divided equally among the children of that family, one runs across land holdings that have shrunk almost to the size of a pocket handkerchief. These two opposite conditions in Southern and Central Italy undoubtedly have their influence on the increasing volume of Italian immigration.

'As for the ridiculous tradition that the Italians of the lower and middle classes are 'bad' and 'dangerous,' in spite of all the tales of the Camorra and the Mafia, I can simply say that I have not found them so. The three causes that make bad Italians here—the padrone system, with its possible connection with the Camorra; the lack of Italian police, and the poor character of the immigrants and their failure to become assimilated to American conditions—would make a bad population of any nationality, but they do not exist in Italy. Sicily is generally held up as the bugbear of Italy. I have been all through Sicily, and as a result of my experience I believe that even in its proverbially worst sections it is absolutely safe for foreigners—safer, indeed, than the outskirts of many of our great American cities.

FOREIGNERS ARE SELDOM MOLESTED.

'Italy is really the easiest country to live in, and is under the most excellent police protection. During all my long residence there I have never had any trouble with anything approaching interference on the part of the Camorra, and my home is in the reputed Camorra district. As a young man I travelled through the wildest regions of Italy, often alone and on foot, and have only the pleasantest recollections of the experience. Of course, I have witnessed quarrels of a more or less violent character among the natives; but I have never known a foreigner to be molested or interfered with in any way. Nevertheless, one can never really know all of one's Italy—can never pierce to the inmost heart of her beauty and mystery.

'This year I will publish the first volume of a 'History of Rome in the Middle Ages,' a work upon which I expect to be engaged for the rest of my life. And yet I feel that one can never really know even Rome. It is as the historian Ampere said: Ten years of the closest study will give only a smattering of the real Rome—it would take more than a lifetime to penetrate to the almost limitless centuries of glory and decay upon which modern Rome has been reared.'

SIR HIRAM MAXIM'S LEATHER MEDAL.

Sir Hiram Maxim, the great engineer and inventor of the automatic system of firearms, has confessed that he was no infant prodigy—in fact, he believes that he was the most stupid, and also the best behaved, pupil at his first school, and to prove the former point he tells how he won a leather medal. It was the last day of the term, and a proud day for Sir Hiram's younger sister, for she had carried off the first prize. Other children also received prizes, and then the teacher said: 'I will now give a leather medal to the most stupid scholar in the school.' 'I looked about me,' says Sir Hiram, 'and I was quite certain it must be Kimm Casley, the double-thumbed boy. But, no! The teacher selected Hiram Maxim. I went forward and was given the only medal I have ever received in my life for anything relating to education.'—Tit-Bits.

BISHOP WELLDON'S 'READING.'

The Dean of Manchester (Bishop Welldon), proposing 'Literature and the Drama' at a Shakespeare dinner in Manchester, told a story. He was once asked to preach a sermon to boys on the evil of pernicious literature, and in order that he might be equipped for his task the society in whose interest he was to speak sent him a choice selection of the literature which was supposed to exercise a deleterious influence on the young by glorifying the exploits of persons like Dick Turpin and Jack Sheppard. He was just starting to pay a visit to a country house, and put this literature hurriedly in his bag. When he got to the house his bag was taken to his bedroom and unpacked for him by the footman. 'What he can have thought,' added the Bishop, amid laughter, 'of my secret literary proclivities is really appalling.'

OLD-TIME SCOTCH JUDGES.

'Stories about one or other of the judges were apparently the leading feature of conversation in Edinburgh society at the end of the eighteenth century,' we read in 'Edinburgh Under Sir Walter Scott,' by W. T. Fyfe (Dutton). And stories about the eccentric Lord Eskgrove were to be preferred above all others, being, in fact, as Cockburn says in his celebrated memoirs, 'a sort of fortune in society.' As to 'Esky's' personal appearance.

'His face is described as varying from a scurfy red to a scurfy blue. His nose was prodigious, the under lip enormous, and supported on a clumsy chin, which moved like the jaw of a Dutch toy. He walked with a slow, stealthy step—something between a walk and a hirple, and helped himself on by short movements of his elbows, backward and forward, like fins. His voice was low and mumbling. His pronounciation seems to have been fantastic in the extreme.'

Nothing disturbed him so much as the expense of the public dinner, for which the judge on the circuit has a fixed allowance, and out of which the less he spends the more he gains. His devices for economy were often diverting. For example, his servant had strict orders to check the bottles of wine by laying aside the corks:

'Once at Stirling His Lordship went behind the screen, while the company was still at table, and, seeing an alarming row of corks, got into a warm altercation, which everybody heard, with John; maintaining it to be "impossibill" that they could have drunk so much. On being assured that they had, and were still going on: "Well, then, John, I must protect myself!" On which he put a handful of the corks into his pocket.'

'Everything,' says Lord Cockburn, 'was connected by his terror with republican horrors. I heard him in condemning a tailor to death for murdering a soldier by stabbing him aggravate the offence thus: "And not only did you murder him, whereby he was berea-ved of his life, but you did thrust, or push, or pierce, or project, or propell, the lethall weapon through the belly-band of his regimen-tal breeches, which were His Majes-ty's!"'

'Sir John Henderson, a zealous whig, once came before the court, their Lordships having to fix the amount of some discretionary penalty which he had incurred. Eskgrove began to give his opinion in a very low voice, but loud enough to be heard by those next to him, to the effect that the fine ought to be fifty pounds, when Sir John interrupted him and begged him to raise his voice, adding that if judges did not speak so as to be heard they might as well not speak at all.

'Eskgrove, who never could endure any imputation of bodily infirmity, asked his neighbor: "What does the fellow say?" "He says that if you don't speak out you may as well hold your tongue." 'Oh, is that what he says? My Lords, what I was saying was very simpell. I was only saying that, in my humbell opinyon, this fine could not be less than two hundred and fifty pounds sterling"—this sum being roared out as loudly as his old, angry voice could launch it.'

BLACKMAILING THE DOCTORS

METHODS ADOPTED IN NEW YORK TO DEFEAT SUCH EFFORTS ARE PROVING MORE EFFICIENT DAILY.

(New York 'Tribune.')

Attempts to blackmail physicians are more numerous than the public is aware of, for the physician occupies a position in society which makes him especially vulnerable to the attacks of the extortioner. Few reputable disciples of Aesculapius like the publicity of the court room, so, often, for the sake of silence, a doctor will pay something to a patient who charges him with malpractice, using the term in the civil, not the criminal sense. That is, he has done so in the past, and would probably continue to do so in the future, were it not for the system which has been devised in this state and adopted by the state medical societies of ten other states to protect him. Suits for damages are now conducted by the legal representative of the State Medical Society, every member of a county medical society securing the protection as one of the benefits of membership.

The statistics of the legal department of the New York State Medical Society show that seven years ago one doctor out of every 250 in this state might expect to become the object of a legal attack on the ground of improper care of a patient. Last year the ratio was one in 350, indicating that the work of the society in compelling the plaintiffs to face a jury or withdraw was having an effect. Many of the plaintiffs, when they discover that they are to be put upon the witness stand and will be compelled to commit perjury in order to support their claims, drop the cases. They become scared. Out of twenty-four cases against physicians listed on a single page of the records of the New York State Medical Society, all except two have been dropped. One has been tried and one remains to be adjudicated.

When asked by a representative of the 'Tribune' regarding the extent of the attempts at blackmailing of physicians, James Taylor Lewis, the legal representative of the society, said the other day that 97 percent of the cases of which notice of suit was presented were clearly blackmailing schemes, while three percent were cases which raised some question which might properly be presented to a jury. Within the last seven years 268 suits for damages on the ground of malpractice have been brought in this state. A large majority have been based on alleged improper setting of fractured bones and subsequent care of them. Mr. Taylor said that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred of broken limbs there is some shrinkage in the length of the limb involved in the knitting of the ends of bone together again. The use of the X-ray has facilitated the process of securing damages on the ground of improper care in cases of this sort. A photograph of the section of the bone, showing that it is not in perfect alignment or that it is enlarged at the point of fracture, is enough to make the patient troubled as to the quality of the operation which has been performed upon him. It only requires the statement of a shyster lawyer looking for a case to convince him that he is entitled to a considerable sum of money from the physician. Not all such cases, of course, have blackmail as a motive, but the three percent of suits brought in good faith is made up in good part of such cases. These are not always won by the plaintiffs, however, for the fact that the bone has not the same appearance it once had does not necessarily mean that the limb is not perfectly sound and serviceable.

One case which the society was called upon to defend was that of a lumberman. A small tree was being drawn through some woods. At one point the trail made a somewhat sharp turn. As the log was drawn around this it was caught between two trees, one at the centre of the inside of the curve and the other a little further back on the opposite side. The first tree served as a fulcrum, and the strain on the forward and pressed the other end against the farther tree firmly. The lumberman took his axe and hacked at the end of the bowed log. It suddenly broke, and, the pressure released, it crashed against the chopper's leg. Both bones in one of his legs below the knee were broken. One had been fractured near the ankle and the other in a diagonal fashion just below the knee.

After the bones had healed, the lumberman felt something on the front of the shinbone like a pea. He was in nowise lame, but he thought the leg was a little shorter than it ought to be. He had the limb photographed by the X-ray process and discovered that in healing the diagonal fracture the upper portion of the bone had slipped down a little and the sides were not in perfect alignment. He sued the physician for damages, but it was shown that, owing to the fact that both bones were broken, there was no resistance to the downward pull of the muscles, and the bone could not be held exactly in place. So the case resulted in favor of the physician.

In another case one of the two bones of a woman's forearm was broken. The blow fell upon the upper side of the arm and it drove the fractured ends down upon the lower bone, dislocating the latter at the wrist. So far as the woman knew, barring a slight stiffness at the wrist after it had healed, her forearm was in as good condition as ever. She went with a friend to an owner of an X-ray machine and a photograph was taken. She was horrified when she saw the picture, for it showed that the bone had a considerable curve in it. She sued the physician, who had reduced the fracture, but received nothing for her pains.

Many cases, according to Mr. Lewis, are those of patients who are trying to evade the payment of a doctor's bill. The physician has treated them and, finally despairing of receiving his money, has taken steps to secure payment. The patient then brings a suit for damages, alleging that the doctor has not properly treated him. The physician, hesitating about exposing his affairs to the gaze of the public, refrains from pressing the bill. These, of course, are cases of blackmail pure and simple.

The value of facing the extortioner in court is illustrated in one recent case. A nose specialist had been treating a certain patient for a long time. The patient finally wrote the doctor that he could not afford to continue the treatmen, as the fee of the latter was too high, and added that he was perfectly satisfied with the treatment. The doctor, in course of time, sued the former patient, for the amount of his bill. The patient, through his lawyer, immediately served a summons and notice of an action for ten thousand dollars for malpractice. The State Medical Society assumed the defence of the physician. As soon as the plaintiff found that the case would be fought and he would be obliged to present his case in court, he asked to have the suit withdrawn. This request the defence finally acceeded to, after the plaintiff had agreed to pay fifty dollars costs.

The audacity and shamelessness of one type of extortioner was exhibited in another attempt to levy upon a physician. A man one dark night had been run down by a heavy waggon near a physician's home. The doctor found him lying in the gutter when he returned home from the theatre. He sent a call for an ambulance, stopped the bleeding of the man's broken limb and bandaged it up. Then he gave the man his card, and told him to say at the hospital who it was that had sent him, as that would insure good care.

One day four months later the man called at the doctor's house. Ringing the bell, he was admitted, and in his turn saw the doctor. There was nothing to indicate that he was not in good condition physically.

'Doctor,' he said, walking up to the physician's desk, 'do you recognize me?'

'No,' said the doctor, 'I must say that I don't know you.'

'Oh, yes, you do,' said the stranger. 'You remember you sent me to a hospital one night when my leg had been broken by being run over. Just look at that leg!' he said, pulling up his trouser leg. 'See where you bandaged it. Look at that scar!' He pointed to a scar where the flesh had healed over, for he had suffered a compound fracture.

'What are you looking for?' said the doctor, speaking slowly and looking the man full in the eye.

'I want five hundred dollars,' replied the stranger. 'I think you ought to pay me that for the kind of job you did for me.'

The doctor is said to have responded by having the man deposited on the sidewalk.

The multiplicity of cases of like ingratitude has led many doctors to protect themselves by taking an X-ray photograph of the part to be operated on before the operation is performed. This is becoming more common every day.

Occasionally a physician is sued for damages for an X-ray burn. It is said that it is practically impossible to know when a patient is being burned, for the ill effects of the X-ray, if there are to be any, do not show themselves immediately. The physician, according to Mr. Lewis, is protected in a measure by the fact that the courts only require of him that he shall use his best judgment and have experience equal to the standard of the community where he lives.

A LINK WITH CHARLES I.'S EXECUTION.

(Derby (England) 'Telegraph.')

An interesting Derbyshire 'link with the past' is recalled by Mr. J. H. Sharpley, of Hatfield College, Doncaster, in a letter to 'The Sheffield Telegraph.' He says: 'In 1872, when a boy, staying at Hulland Ward, Derbyshire, I called on an old woman, Elizabeth Durose, then ninety-seven, widow of a farmer, who told me that her grandmother, when a girl, had known a man—a distant relative—who had witnessed the execution of Charles I. The old woman then took out of a corner cupboard an old prayer-book, bound in black leather, which was, I fancy, of the time of Queen Anne, for I remember it had a frontispiece picturing a parson in gown and bands, and wearing a long wig, saying prayers in a "three-decker." Opening it at the form of service for Jan. 30, she showed me a piece of coarse linen, of the color of a dead leaf, which she said was a portion of a handkerchief which had been dipped in the King's blood, and was given to her grandmother by the above eye-witness. When it first passed into her possession it was nearly entire, but her children had played with it, and this was all that she had managed to preserve.'

WIDE RANGE OF WOLVES.

(From the 'Fur News.')

The range of a pair of wolves is an area of from six to ten miles square. When the hunter learns that wolves have been seen and heard in a certain locality it may take several days of scouting before the dogs can be got on the trail. The hunter must look sharp for signs in soft or sandy places and along creeks and streams. The old lady wolf will, as a rule, go to the nearest water to drink when leaving the den, or go to get a drink as she returns from the hunt before going to the den, and the locality is often found on account of that habit. A wolf track can be distinguished from that of a dog, because the two front toe-nails are set further ahead, making the track more pointed. When wolves are running, and especially if frightened, these toes spread apart, making a track that at a hasty glance looks very much like the track of a deer.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

[The correspondence department is valued by some as the most interesting part of the paper. The bane of it, however, is the length to which letters are liable to grow. There is not only the fact that readers avoid what is long, but the great difficulty of finding the space necessary. We do not like to refuse a good letter on the ground of length, but it often has to be done. Some newspapers put a limit on correspondents of a hundred or two hundred words. We recognize that there are subjects occasionally that cannot be well handled in so brief a manner, but we must keep before our readers the fact that brevity is always a primary commendation.]

RELIGIOUS DOUBTS.

A SYMPOSIUM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I venture to write about religious doubts. I am an Anglican, well taught in doctrines and Bible, but my chance reading and listening shows me that all I learned is fiercely discussed and contradicted. For example, Huxley said that Christianity would die out in a few years' time. How can I have saving faith until I shall have examined evidence given by all parties, Christian and infidel?

Is my minister mistaken, and does the infidel know more than he? Is it true that Christ exists? Did any event ever happen as the result of prayer, and how prove that a God really answered a man's prayer? Suppose that particular man had not prayed, is it certain that the benefit he wanted would not have come to him?

These are samples of my questionings.

Now, it is absolutely my duty to my relatives and fellow-men to work to the utmost at my occupation all day and spare time, therefore that duty leaves me no time, obviously, to go into the hundreds of theological books, etc., for I am forced to be a judge, and my case is a big and complicated one, and its circumstances and documents are spread over a period of many thousands of years—since the creation, let us assume.

Shall I partially neglect my relatives and work-a-day duties and examine into these everlasting controversies?

Will you, and any ministers and others who read this, please tell me, in the 'Witness,' what must I do to be saved, under the circumstances, and how to gain certainty?

DISCIPLE WALTER.

The above letter was sent to a number of leading pastors and divines, from some of whom answers under limitations as to length have been received in time for the present paper. Should others come they will be printed later.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The experience of 'Disciple Walter' is one which, whilst by no means peculiar to our age, is yet far commoner than it was fifty years ago, and it is entitled to our deepest sympathy.

But if the writer realizes, as he appears to do, the far-reaching character of the questions he asks, he will perceive how difficult it is to offer helpful counsel through the medium of a newspaper letter. I can only in briefest fashion offer one or two suggestions which may prove useful.

1. To all who are perplexed as 'Disciple Walter' is, I would say, 'Find out what you do believe in and live by that.' Every man believes something. Matthew Arnold, who rejected all miracles, yet believed in a 'power not ourselves that makes for righteousness.' That is a somewhat vague idea of God. Yet it is not a mean idea, but an ennobling one. He also believed in the 'sweet reasonableness of Jesus.' As a theologian I am far from satisfied with these things. But if they are earnestly believed in as Matthew Arnold believed in them, they make a very good working creed.

2. For Christianity is not a creed, but a life. Live and love the highest you can conceive of. Have confidence in Jesus Christ as the highest expression of manhood, and the completest possible revelation of God in the sphere of character. This is not a difficult creed, but it will carry you far along the pathway of life.

3. Begin with these simple and easily attainable things. Then if you like you can grapple with some of the theological difficulties of the age. But do not suppose that it is necessary for you to 'know all mysteries' before you can love God and your fellow man, and make Christ your rule of life.

4. To 'Disciple Walter' and to any others who may find themselves in like difficulties, I should like to say that I will gladly discuss with them their difficulties, nor need they fear, as I think a great many young men do fear, that they will not get a sympathetic hearing, or that I shall be horrified at the extent of their doubts.

HERBERT SYMONDS.
Christ Church Cathedral.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The letter 'Religious Doubts' seems to be the utterance of an honest man who is in trouble. The questions he asks might very well open the way to an endless discussion if it is controversy he seeks. But if he asks honestly, there are one or two things which, if he remembers and meditates upon, will, I believe, help him.

Men and women are surrounded by much for which there is no absolute and complete explanation. The stars in the sky, the sand on the seashore, the life which throbs in our veins and dwells in our emotional experiences are all hemmed about with mystery. No man, though he be the most learned or the most ignorant is more than an infinitesimal morsel of the great whole. And yet there is a passionate desire in the human heart for a positive assurance of the reality which lies behind the 'seen and temporal.' All religions are attempts to answer this desire.

Among the replies which have been given is that which is embodied in the sayings of Jesus of Nazareth, as given to us in the Gospels. The interpretation which he gives is in effect this:

That this universe in which we find ourselves is a sane universe, and that the creator and preserver is a being of perfect love, who has care for all men and even for the sparrows that fall. That he himself came to reveal the heart of this almighty one. That if we hold ourselves in love and reverence before this loving God and in kindness and good-will to all, seeking to do them good and not evil, we will obtain peace which no happening can take from us, and that we shall enter into fuller knowledge of God here and hereafter. And that all who thus seek are given help, so that though they often fail they ever rise from these failures to new effort.

There are many things that seem to contradict this interpretation. This all honest men must acknowledge. But, at least there is sufficient evidence, it seems to me, to justify one in accepting it and making this conviction the rule of life. And where this is honestly done there will be patience to bear life's sorrows, strength to resist its temptations, charity for our fellows, and courage in the face of its insoluble mysteries. If Christ is indeed the Son of God and spake the truth, blessed are they who submit their lives to his teaching. If (and we must acknowledge the doubt arises in honest minds) he was mistaken, even then those who have trusted him will have lived better and more helpful lives because of their faith.

And I never yet knew one who did thus honestly trust and submit himself to his guidance who did not find with increase of years a fuller assurance and a more firmly established peace. Many speak foolishly in his name, but his own message is perfect wisdom.

W. J. CLARK.
Westmount, May 21.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—To answer fully all the questions asked by your correspondent, who signs himself 'Disciple Walter,' would require several articles, and each one would take considerable space; but I should like to offer a few suggestions in regard to faith and prayer.

Before doing so, however, let me observe that, when Mr. Huxley asserted that Christianity would die out in the course of a few years, he did not refer, in my opinion, to the Christianity of Christ, with which, I believe, he was in deep personal sympathy, but to certain representations of Christianity; that is, to certain theories of Christian doctrine by which he was repelled. The Gospel of Christ, as Jesus proclaimed it, has been, is still, and always will be the power of God unto salvation to every one that believes, as the Epistle to the Romans declares.

But to believe, in the Gospel sense of the term, is not a mere assent of the intellect to a number of propositions about Christ, but a devotion of the soul to the things that he taught. To believing Jews in his day Jesus is reported in John viii. 31, as saying, 'If ye abide in my word, then are ye truly my disciples.' This passage teaches that saving faith is a moral act, an act which brings the life into conformity to the word of Christ. And one has only to unite oneself to God in Christ to prove for oneself the reality of Christ and the divinity of what he taught. Some things are learned best by studying them, but there are things that are better learned by doing them. Conscious salvation is a matter of personal experience.

Respecting the subject of prayer, I may tell your inquiring reader that true prayer on our part implies that we energize in the direction of our petitions. When we pray for others, we should act towards them in harmony with our prayers for them; when we pray for the world, we should work for the world; when we pray for ourselves, we should begin to exert ourselves in the direction in which we feel our need of special help. Prayer does not change God, but it changes us in our relation to God or in our attitude towards him, so that it leads us to do what, but for our praying, we should not have done. Unless we live, therefore as we pray and labor as we pray we have not truly prayed. But the result of true prayer or the wide-reaching influence of such prayer can never be estimated. 'More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of,' as Tennyson has beautifully said; but prayer is not the mechanical thing that so many persons seem to think. Let 'Disciple Walter' obey the word of Christ as I have explained and pray in the way that I have suggested and he need not neglect any domestic or commercial duty in order to find out what conscious salvation means, nor to prove for himself the fact that God both hears and answers prayer.

G. C. WORKMAN.
Wesleyan Theological College,
Montreal, May 22, 1907.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The age in which we live is one in which such doubts and difficulties as 'Disciple Walter' describes are common.

They are not limited to one communion, but may be found in all. It is, for example, often supposed that the Roman Church has a specific for doubt in its theory of infallibility. Yet Father Tyrell, writing to the late Father General of the Society of Jesus, says: 'You cannot but know that thousands of educated Catholics who are not experts in criticism, are aware of the disputes of experts about the most fundamental matters, and that the mere existence of such disputes reduces them to a state of perfectly inculpable theological confusion, which they easily mistake for a loss of faith.'

I would recommend 'Disciple Walter' not to worry, in his present state of mind, with theological disputations, but to purchase 'The Twentieth Century New Testament' and read the first three Gospels, or even only one of them. Let him mark with a pencil those things which he finds he can thoroughly believe, and those things of which he has doubts. Let him then construct a little theory of life out of the things he believes, and live by it.

Then, as time and opportunity occur, he can seek to work out, perhaps with the help of some sympathetic friend, the problems connected with such passages as he believes only in part or not at all.

In this way he will probably work his way through his difficulties until it shall be with him as with Tennyson's friend:

Perplex'd in faith, but pure in deeds,
At last he beat his music out;
There lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the creeds.

He fought his doubts and gather'd strength
He would not make his judgment blind,
He faced the spectres of the mind
And laid them; thus he came at length

To find a stronger faith his own;
And Power was with him in the night,
Which makes the darkness and the light
And dwells not in the light alone,

But in the darkness and the cloud—

SYMPATHIZER.

APPRECIATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Such articles as that which appears in your issue of this evening under the caption 'Sir Wilfrid's Economics,' and that in your issue of May 11 concerning the taxation of land values are, I am sure, appreciated by a large number of your readers, and probably by none more than myself. Amidst the prevalent superstition of protection, and crudities of thought respecting revenue-raising, it is gratifying and refreshing to read such articles as yours. There is, in my judgment, no greater service you can do your readers or the country than to continue to show the advantages of substituting for our present cumbersome, wasteful and inequitable methods of raising revenue, the simple, economical and just system of a tax on land according to value. It is not with any intention of elaborating, or hope of improving, your splendid statements of the matter that I write, but for the simple purpose of conveying an expression of appreciation. Let us have more of the same sort!

HENRY TIMMIS.
Montreal, May 21, 1907.

NOT IS IT NEW, BUT IS IT TRUE?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Professor Kilpatrick's article in a late issue of the 'Presbyterian' on 'R. J. Campbell and the new theology' is timely. After all, are the theological theories, opinions and beliefs of Mr. Campbell and others of a similar school worthy of the name of 'new' either in a theological or in a religious sense? But a more important question which the masses need to know is this, is the so-called 'new theology' true? Is it new may be a consideration in so far as it helps to answer the vital question is it true? To say a thing is new—it has recently come into existence, it has lately been discovered—is generally to clothe it with attractiveness and popularize it. A misnomer may deceive the popular mind as well as an error. Is it not a fact that some religious preachers and teachers are seeking to magnify their office by novel writing, novel preaching, novel teaching? Even if novelty is the road to popularity, is the man who professes to be Christ's ambassador justified in walking in that way, and leading others therein? The Athenian spirit, 'either to tell or to hear some new thing,' still lives and manifests itself. When Paul stood on Mars Hill face to face with those possessed by this spirit, did he match his knowledge of philosophy with the Epicurean and Stoic philosophy of the day? Did he cater to their thirst after novelty? As a preacher of truth and righteousness, he knew, as every true preacher should know to-day, that the highest needs of humanity cannot be satisfied with human philosophy and novelty. Paul preached God and great fundamental truths of the kingdom of heaven. Did he make himself popular? When he came to the doctrine of the resurrection 'some mocked,' others said 'we will hear thee again of this matter,' nevertheless a few believed. Paul faithfully and fearlessly preached 'the Word,' and he instructed Timothy, his son in the faith, 'to preach the Word.' To the saints at Corinth he wrote: 'I determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ, and him crucified.'

If all preachers of the gospel had more of Paul's determination about them in the matter of knowledge they could very profitably, and to the edification of the people, dispense with their human philosophy and novelty. The preacher today who determines not to know anything among men save Christ Jesus and him crucified, and who proclaims that knowledge in demonstration of the Spirit and of power has that which meets and satisfies the supreme needs of humanity.

Now, what of this so-called 'new theology' or 'new religion'? Let us look at some of its fundamental doctrines and see if they are new.

Is the deification of man new? Let us go back and stand with Paul and Barnabas in the city of Lystra. After Paul has healed the cripple what do the people say? 'The gods are come down to us in the likeness of men.' And they called Barnabas, Jupiter, and Paul, Mercuriue—and the priest of Jupiter would feign have offered sacrifice with the people. Did Paul and Barnabas say, 'Friends, you are sincere, but your new theology is not quite orthodox?' Oh, no, 'they rent their clothes, and ran in among the people, crying out, sirs, why do ye these things? We also are men of like passions with you, and preach unto you that ye should turn from these vanities unto the living God,' etc. The deification of man was no new theology in Paul's time. He rightly designates it 'these vanities.' To-day when the preacher of the gospel aims at healing the hurt of the daughter of Zion with 'these vanities' what hope is there for her health?

But we may push our inquiry back yet farther. Go to the garden of Eden. 'And the serpent said unto the woman, ye shall not surely die; for God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened, and ye shall be as gods,' etc. When the first recorded sermon preached by the devil contains the doctrine of the deification of man, namely, 'Ye shall be as gods,' can the preacher who preaches that doctrine to-day be truly said to have a 'new theology' or a 'new religion'?

Is the materialization of God new? What was it Paul wrote to the saints at Rome concerning those who held the truth in unrighteousness? 'When they knew God,' etc. (See Rom. i., 21-23.) Evidently the materialization of God, or idolatry, was no 'new theology' or 'new religion' to Paul. Neither did he sympathize with those who thus taught and lived. He points out their downward career—failure to glorify God as God, unthankful, vain imaginings, foolish-hearted, professedly wise, yet fools; changers of God's glory into man's image and that of the lower creation. What had the materialization of God done for Rome and the Roman empire? In the concluding verses of the first chapter of Romans he tells of its degrading, debasing, soul-destroying power upon mankind. The results of paganism and heathenism ought to convince both preacher and people to-day that the materialization of God in whatever form of idolatry it may manifest itself is not, cannot be, the remedy by which the deepest needs of humanity are to be supplied. When even preachers, in their professed wisdom, display their folly in departing from the revelation God has given of himself in the Scriptures, and teach and preach an impersonal deity, is it any wonder that men live in unbelief and die in sin? How direct is Christ's teaching upon this important subject: 'God is a Spirit,' 'When ye pray, say, our Father,' etc., 'And this is life eternal, that they might know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent.'

Is the conception of sin as 'a quest for life' new? What life is the man who indulges in strong drink and becomes drunken seeking after? Is it not the drunkard's life? The god he is in quest of is the old Greek god called Bacchus. What life is the man who indulges in sensuality seeking after? Is it not the sensual life? The god he is in quest of is the Roman goddess Venus, or the Greek Aphrodite. What is there new about all this either from a theological or religious standpoint? It is as old as the religions of the ancient Greeks and Romans. Sin is no more a quest after spiritual and eternal life, or a quest after God, than evil is a quest after good, or darkness a quest for light. The Scriptures tell us what sin is and the experience of mankind awakened to a consciusness of sin testifies to the truth of the Scriptures. Sin is lawlessness, unrighteousness, unbelief, the non-doing of good, the offspring of lust, the sting of death. (See I. John iii., 4; v., 17; Rom. xiv., 23; Jas. iv., 17; i., 13-15; I. Cor. xv., 56.)

It is when so-called new theological and religious views are shorn of their professed newness, and shown to be neither new nor true that they often lose much of their attractiveness to the popular mind. Two weaknesses in many Christian apologists of our time are noticeable—neglect in the use of the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God, and failure to show what is professedly new in its true colors, and so strip it of its power to deceive the people.

W. J. FOWLER.
Lower Musquodoboit, N.S.

THE NEW POSTAL REGULATIONS

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Regarding the change in postal arrangements with the United States in the matter of periodicals, I was interested in what your correspondent, 'D. C.' says in last Saturday's issue. I have just received a circular from the Funk & Wagnalls Company, of New York, asking for the remission of a certain cent fee extra postage on a periodical for the remaining months of subscription term. The circular contains the following statement:—

'We regret to be compelled to make this extra charge for postage, and we trust that our Canadian subscribers will remember that the whole amount of the increase we here charge goes to the Canadian Government. Not a cent of it goes into our pockets.'

I thought as 'D. C.' seems to think, that this extra postage was paid to the United States postal authorities. Would be obliged if the 'Witness' would explain how the matter stands.

H. GRACEY.
Gananoque, May 20.

Note.—The statement attributed above to a very intelligent firm reveals a complete misconception on their part. The Canadian Government has for a generation back distributed United States publications for nothing, and the increased rates now charged by the United States post-office make no change in this. They are still distributed for nothing. It is on Canadian publications going to the United States that the Canadian Government collects the increased amount. Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls are, however, correct in attributing the change to the initiative of the Canadian post-office.

STUDIES OF JAPANESE MAIDENS.

(Japan 'Chronicle.')

It has long been the custom in Japan for the daughters of families of high standing to take at least a year's course of domestic training with a family of similar social position in order to prepare themselves for their duties in life. According to all accounts this custom is dying out, and the modern young Japanese lady plays lawn tennis and devotes herself to the study of Western customs.

WHERE FRENCH PHRASES SURVIVE.

(From 'Town and Country.')

No longer may the French word take the place of the English word, no matter how prosaic may seem the latter. We know that it is vulgar to have a bete noir instead of a pet aversion, and better to say that John is a 'bad lot' instead of a mauvais sujet. All the dainty French words were once considered as ornamental to a woman as her pin curls or lovelocks were. But now one must know enough to converse entirely in French without a word of English or else never use a single French phrase.

In dressmaking establishments and in restaurants the French words will, however, die hard, though Americans, no doubt, would gladly welcome an Anglo-Saxon bill of fare. At the dressmaker's one really prefers the French words, even though when mingled with talk that is typical New Yorkese. Where have we words delicate enough for the fluffy white things beloved by the bride? No doubt it is best to call a spade a spade. But when made of hand embroidered linen with delicious ruffles at neck and wrist who can call 'it' a dressing sack?

NOVEL EFFECT IN LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

(Philadelphia 'Bulletin.')

'I shall introduce this year,' said a landscape gardener, 'two novelties on the grounds of a Newport millionnaire—a floral clock and a revolving flower bed.

'The clock is to be a circle twenty feet in diameter. The face will be of grass. The hands will be of white carnations. The numbers will be red roses, pansies, heliotrope and so on. This clock will work electrically, and of course, the mechanism will be concealed. Will it keep good time? Oh, the best. I made an experimental one last week that only varies eighteen seconds a day. The revolving beds will be a feature of a sunken garden. There will be four of them, each 12 feet square, and they will revolve electrically at a revolution a minute. These novelties will be the first motion pieces ever introduced into American landscape gardening.'

PEERS' TITLES FROM IRELAND.

(Grand Magazine.')

Many of the titles by which new peers are known present curious problems. When we see such titles for instance as Teignmouth and Sheffield, Ely and Kensington, it would scarcely occur to one man in a hundred to doubt that they were derived from the English towns of those names, and it is quite a shock to learn that these peerages are purely Irish and are associated with obscure villages in the Emerald Isle.

TO BE DYSPEPTIC IS TO BE MISERABLE

Hopeless, Confused and Depressed in Mind, Forgetful, Irresolute, Drowsy, Languid and Useless.

This disease assumes so many forms that there is scarcely a complaint which it may not resemble in one way or another. Among the most prominent symptoms are constipation, sour stomach, variable appetite, heartburn, water-brash, gas in the stomach and bowels, distress after eating, etc.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

is a positive cure for dyspepsia, and all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels or blood. It stimulates secretion of the saliva and gastric juices to facilitate digestion, removes acidity, purifies the blood and tones the entire system to full health and vigor.

Mrs. M. A. McNeil, Brock Village, N.S., writes: "I suffered from dyspepsia, loss of appetite and bad blood. I tried everything I could get but to no purpose; then finally started to use Burdock Blood Bitters. From the first day I felt the good effects of the medicine. I can eat anything now without any ill after effects and am strong and well again."

Price $1.00 per bottle or 6 bottles for $5.00.

13 Scrofulous Lumps

Inherited Disease—Eyes Affected—Weak, Could Hardly Walk—Life of Suffering.

Still Another Great Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla

The following letter is from Mr. Geo. A. Zirkle, School Teacher in Mt. Horeb, Tenn., well-known all through that county, where he was born and has always lived.

"Mt. Horeb, Tenn., Jan. 10, 1906.
"C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

"I have suffered all my life, until lately, from inherited scrofula. When a mere babe I had a scrofulous sore back of my ear. At 21 I had 13 scrofulous lumps on my neck. At 37 the disease assumed a new and tantalizing form. My eyes were affected so that I could not read after sunset, and when I closed them it was difficult to reopen them. There was always intolerable itching all over my body. Then a tumor on my neck changed to the front of my neck, suppurated and was followed by others, until six had formed and broken. I became so weak I could scarcely walk, and could hardly attend to my teaching. All the medicine I tried failed to help until I began the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In less than three months the sores healed, a troublesome catarrhal taint disappeared and the scrofulous habit steadily grew less apparent. Today I am in the best of health, weigh more than ever in my life. Do you wonder that I believe in Hood's Sarsaparilla? I can do no less than recommend it everywhere and every day."

A Valuable Remedy.

"I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as a valuable remedy for purifying the blood. As a spring medicine it is invaluable. I am using it for rheumatism and it is doing me good." MRS. BELISLE, 37 Hermine St., Montreal, Que.

TRISCUIT

Is Shredded Whole Wheat compressed into a cracker or wafer and cooked by electricity. Always ready to serve; it is tasty, wholesome and nutritious. As a food it is infinitely superior to corn, oats or white flour bread. Well adapted for "light housekeeping" and noon-day lunches.

BISCUIT for Breakfast; TRISCUIT for Luncheon.

All Grocers; 13c a Carton; 2 for 25c.

All Roofers are Good

(in their own eyes), but there's odds in roofers.

A comparison of records is all we ask.

GEO. W. REED & CO. Ltd., MONTREAL.

CURES THE LITTLE CHILDREN

When they get sick with cramps, indigestion and bowel trouble, give them Polson's Nerviline. Cure is immediate. Sold everywhere in 25-cent bottles.

(OFFICIAL REPORT.)

Imperial Bank of Canada.

Proceedings of the Thirty-Second Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, Held at the Banking House of the Institution, in Toronto, on Wednesday, 22nd May, 1907.

The Thirty-second Annual General Meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held in pursuance of the terms of the Charter at the Banking House of the Institution, 22nd May, 1907.

The chair was taken by the President, Mr. D. R. Wilkie, and the Assistant General Manager, Mr. E. Hay, was requested to act as Secretary.

Moved by Mr. Alexander Nairn, seconded by Mr. Mark H. Irish:

That Mr. Lyndhurst Ogden, Mr. R. H. Temple and Mr. W. Gibson Cassels be and are hereby appointed Scrutineers. Carried.

The Assistant General Manager, at the request of the Chairman, read the report of the Directors and the Statement of Affairs.

THE REPORT.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders their Thirty-second Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the affairs of the Bank for the year which ended on 30th April, 1907.

The net profits for the twelve months after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, for interest on unmatured bills under discount, for the usual contributions to the Pension and Guarantee Funds and providing for Provincial and other taxation amount to $719,029.04, which has been applied as follows:—

(a) Dividends have been paid at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the first three-quarters of the year, and at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum for the last quarter, amounting in all to.. $453,217.28
(b) Bank Premises and Furniture Account has been credited with.. .. .. .

A LAMENT

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—These lines were written thirty years ago, while living in Paisley, Scotland, on the death of our children, three of whom died within a few weeks of each other, with scarlet fever. If you think some of your Scotch readers would like to see them I would feel not a little honored. I may say that I was engaged in Scotland to come out here as manager of the Edwardsburg Starch Company (I am not in that position now), seventeen years ago, during all that time, with the exception of a few weeks, I have read the 'Witness' every day and think it the best paper in Canada.

MATTHEW SIM.

Lines on the death of our four children, all the family we had at that time.

TO MY DEAR WIFE.

1.

Dear Jean, ance mair 'tis genial spring,
The ariel minstrel's on the wing.
Oor favourite wee grey-tappit king
Lilts sweet his sang.
He canno noo resist tae sing
Baith lood and lang.

2.

A' Nature's glad, e'en tiny rills
Gang merrily trintlin' doon the hills.
The mavis tae wi' trumpet trills;
His voice I ken.
And buds spread out their tender frills,
Tae deck the glen.

3.

The buttercups and gowans, too,
Bring tae my e'e a picture true,
O' oor wee bairns wha used tae poo
Their bonny sels,
Besides wild roses wet wi' dew
And Scotch blue bells.

4.

Wee birds are mated noo, and pack,
They're happy tae, and fou o' crack,
Abin a' thing they hae the knack.
The sad tae cheer,
Yon bonny bird in sable black
I like tae hear.

5.

But ah, they hae nae charms for thee,
They canna dry that tear dimm'd e'e,
Howe'er sae sweet their sang may be,
Your heart aye yearns
For them you nurs'd upon your knee,
Oor four wee bairns.

6.

The nichts tae us seem unco' lang,
Sair miss we Mary's lispin' sang,
And gabby Rob, just learn'd tae gang,
A' through the flair.
Things wi' us noo seem tae gae wrang,
Oor hearts are sair.

7.

Wee Matthew tae I lov'd sae well,
How much, I hae nae words tae tell,
I lov'd him better than mysel'
He was my joy.
Why mourn? When death shall sound my knell,
I'll meet my boy.

8.

I see him drive wi' whip in haun,
His auld grey horse, he said was thraun,
Wee todlin' Rob behint him gaun,
A' through the room,
Hoo Mary laughed no fit to stan',
At wee Tam Thoom.

9.

Sweet Annie, tae, lang since at rest,
The youngest doo in a' the nest,
Lies sleepin' in her grandpa's breast,
Oor bonny wean,
Thus them on earth we lo'ed the best
Are deid and gane.

10.

In the cauld grave, noo, the wee things lie,
(Relieve my breist, thou welcome sigh),
Tae keep frae murmuring I try,
And dae my best,
But O, 'tis hard, I sometimes cry
Mysel' to rest.

11.

At times they rise before my view,
Methink I even see them noo,
Wi' death's cauld haun' upon their broo,
The dear wee things,
Just as they a' tae heaven flew,
On angels' wings.

12.

Sweet dae they rest, it was their fate,
Let us push on e'er it be late,
Tae follow them in through the gate,
This be oor aim,
With them tae worship Him that's great,
In oor new hame.

M. SIM.

Cardinal, Ont., late of Paisley, Scotland.

AN IMPERIAL POET.

The Czar also, it appears, should be ranked among the intellectuals. He is credited with three different titles to the distinction. He is a poet—that is, to be precise, he writes verses; he is a musical composer; anyway, he sets his own compositions to music, and he sings very prettily. Such are the claims advanced on his behalf by a French admirer, who says that His Majesty's verses are not only watertight in construction, but full of a sweet melody, while the music which he writes is marked by a tone of melancholy fatalism, as is appropriate in a land given over to pogroms. The Czar's voice is tenor. It is not powerful, but it has a sympathetic quality, and an instance is recorded where he sang with what is described as delicate feeling Massenet's melody, 'Mignonne voici l'Avril.'—London 'Globe.'

The daily return fare for 31 miles paid by a workman in Belgium is 7½ cents, and fares for shorter or longer distances are proportionately cheap. As a result 100,000 industrial workers live in the country, although employed in the towns.

A maximum penalty of £20, or imprisonment for three months, is provided by the British Spurious Sports Bill in the case of any person who assists in hunting, coursing, or shooting any animal which has been kept in confinement and has been released for this purpose.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

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

CHALMERS CHURCH, Prince Arthur st., corner of St. Lawrence Boulevard. Divine service, morning, 11 o'clock; evening, at 7 o'clock. Chinese school at 9.45 a.m. Sabbath school and Young Ladies' Bible class at 3 p.m. Young Men's Bible class at 3.10 p.m. Devotional hour, Wednesday 8 p.m. Friday, 4.15 p.m. Strangers cordially invited. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau street and Logan street. The Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Chinese Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday school, Bible classes and Eastern Men's Own at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Subject, fifth sermon in series on Moses, 'Moses's Rod.' Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior Christian Endeavor on Friday at 4 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services. Seats free.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (beside the Windsor Hotel)—11 o'clock, morning service; 7 o'clock, evening service. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor. 3 p.m., Sunday school and pastor's Bible class. 8.15 p.m., Chinese school. Monday, 8 p.m., C.E.S.. Wednesday, at 8 p.m., prayer meeting. Strangers always welcome. The Rev. James Foote will conduct the Sunday service.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH, Presbyterian. St. Catherine street.—The Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., the pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m., and the Rev. J. W. Woodside, M.A., assistant, at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Woman's Training Class at 3 p.m. Mr. Woodside's adult class at 3.15 p.m. Midweek meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

ST. MARK'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Haymarket square, corner of William and Dalhousie street. The Rev. G. F. Kinnear, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Men's Own at 10 a.m. Chinese school after evening service. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ERSKINE CHURCH, head of Crescent st. The Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., the pastor. Mr. E. McGougan, M.A., B.D., assistant pastor. Service at 11 a.m., by pastor; at 7 p.m., by assistant. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Midweek service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Preparatory service on Friday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m., and at 7 p.m. School for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Minister's class for men at 3 p.m. C. E. meeting on Monday at 8 o'clock. Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 8 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount, corner of Cote St. Antoine Road and Stanton street, Westmount. Pastor, the Rev W. J. Clark, will preach at both services. Morning, 11 a.m., Habakkuk iii., 17-18. Evening, 7 p.m., 2 Corin, 8-9. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai streets The Rev. J. Myles Crombie, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount Park. Rev. J. G. Clark, M.A., minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morrison Centenary service at 11 a.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, Presbyterian, Atwater avenue, near St. Antoine street.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. Pastor, the Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., 369 Clarke avenue.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Presbytery of New York), corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets. Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. Sabbath services: Public worship, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school, all departments, 3 p.m. Bible Study section of Young Men's League, 10 a.m. Mid-week prayer meeting and conference, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Tomorrow the pastor will preach at both services. Strangers are cordially invited to all services.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Crescent streets. The Rev. John Mackay, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. John Mackay, B.A., will preach at both services. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Midweek service in the lecture hall on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets. Pastor, the Rev. J. L. George, M.A. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. conducted by Mr. Thos. Drumm. The subject of discourse will be in the morning: Religious teaching of favorite hymns.—'Dear Lord and Father of Mankind,' by J. G. Whittier, and in the evening, 'Let there be Light.' Sabbath school and 'Ladies' League' and 'Young Men's League' Bible classes at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m., conducted by Mr. Drumm. Strangers and visitors welcomed and shown to seats.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All seats free and everyone welcome to all the services. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 o'clock. Pastor's class for men, Sabbath afternoon at three o'clock, in MacVicar Hall, upstairs. Week day services—Christian Endeavor Society, Monday, 8 p.m.; prayer meeting, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock; junior Christian Endeavor Society, Friday afternoon, 4.30; monthly meeting of the session, second Monday of each month. Pastor, Rev. K. J. Macdonald, B.A., B.D., 37A Rosel street.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street. The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., LL.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning services at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m.

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

COTE DES NEIGES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, St. Catherine Road—Sabbath services at 11 a.m. Sabbath school, 10 a.m. Bible class in St. Laurent school-house at 7 p.m. Rev. J. Steven, pastor.

Presbyterian Churches.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE — Service at 7 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st.—Point St. Charles—The 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.

Undenominational.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 896 Dorchester street. Prayer meeting every Thursday morning from 9.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members the first Thursday of every month at 11 o'clock. Bible class every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters second Tuesday of every month at 8.15 o'clock. Service conducted by city ministers every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. 'I Will Trust' Club every Friday evening at 8.15 o'clock. Bible class on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. All young women are invited to each and all of these services.

GIRLS' READING ROOM AND EVANGELISTIC HALL, 111 Stanley street.—Library open every day from 5 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., excepting Wednesday evenings. Bible class every Sunday at 4 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 8.15 p.m. 'What We Can' Circle of the King's Daughters, second Thursday of each month at 8.15 p.m. All young women cordially invited to all these services.

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

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion Square—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Bible-class on Sunday at 3 p.m.

SALVATION ARMY.—Corps No. 1, the 'Citadel,' corner University and Cathcart streets.—Services every week night at 8 o'clock, and on Sunday at 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7.30 p.m. Staff-Capt. McAmmond and wife, and Ensign Comstock in command.

Corps No. 2, Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles; Adjt. Orchard and wife in command. Public services on Sundays at same hours as above, and every week night except Tuesday.

Corps No. 3 (French), at No. 477 St. Lawrence street; Adjt. Cabrit and Captain Helbling in charge. Services on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, and on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 and 8 o'clock p.m.

Corps No. 4, at No. 110 Delorimier ave.; Ensign Bury and wife in command. Public services every week night and Sundays at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.

Corps No. 5, St. Alexander street, near Craig; Capt. Wood and Lieut. Lawrence in charge; services as above.

WELCOME HALL MISSION, 207 St. Antoine street. Services: Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, of each week, at 3 o'clock p.m., in the Mission Hall.

MONTREAL WELSH MISSION, Gordon Hall, cor. Mountain and St. Catherine Sts. W.) Special services are held in this hall every Sunday afternoon and evening at 3 and 7.15 p.m. All Welsh residents and friends are most cordially invited to attend. Come yourself and bring a friend.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday May 26, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. Venerable Archdeacon Ker, DD.

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

Baptist Churches.

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

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Olivier and Western avenues, Westmount. Pastor, the Rev. G. O. Gates, D.D. — Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Bible-school at 3 p.m. Young People's Association on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome. Seats free.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Sherbrooke street and McGill College avenue.—Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. Regular services are held on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. On Monday, B.Y.P.U., at 8 p.m., and on Wednesday, prayer and praise service at 8 p.m. The Bible-school meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the French Baptist Church, Mance street, near St. Catherine street. Strangers cordially welcome to all services.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Wellington and Liverpool street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Gordon H. Baker, B.A., pastor.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. Sunday, May 26, 1907. The Rev. S. J. Robins, of Leeds, Eng., will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers very welcome.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHAPEL, 692 Albert street, a few doors west of Vinet street, ste. Cunegonde Ward. West End branch of the Olivet Baptist Church. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.30. Sunday evening service at 7 o'clock, and Thursday evening prayer and praise service at 8 o'clock.

NORTH BAPTIST CHAPEL, of the First Baptist Church, 819 St. Urbain street, a few doors below Rachel street. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Preaching service, 7 p.m., every Sunday. A. E. Tuddenham, superintendent. Prayer service every Thursday at 8 p.m.

BERRI STREET BAPTIST MISSION, 793 Berri street, two doors below Duluth ave. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service of song at 6.45 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. John W. Ede, superintendent.

Unclassified Churches

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian)—Rev. W. S. Barnes, pastor.—Services in Fraser Hall, University street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 12.15 p.m.

THE ENGLISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, No. 365 Mountain street, between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke sts.—Rev. Chas. G. Beck, M.A., pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday-school at 12 noon. Evening service or Vespers at 7 p.m. Luther League at 8.15 p.m. All services are conducted in English. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

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.)

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.—St. Catherine street, West.—Rev. W. R. Young, D.D., pastor; the Rev. G. D. Armstrong, assistant pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. The Rev. H. S. Osborne will preach in the morning and the pastor in the evening. Subject for the evening: 'Our Heritage: Our Duty.' Visitors heartily welcome.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal avenue and Berri street. The Rev. A. W. Williamson, S.T.L., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. E. L. of C.E. on Monday. Young Men's Association on Tuesday. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH.—corner of Wellington and Charron streets. Class meetings at 9.30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Preaching service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Class meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. on Friday at 7 p.m. The Young Men's Brotherhood on Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers will be made welcome. Rev. J. E. Mavety, pastor.

NEW EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. Bertrand and De Montigny streets.—Pastor, the Rev. W. T. G Brown, B.A., B.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. S.S. at 3 p.m. Epworth League, Monday evening at 8. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers welcome. All seats free.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets.—Rev. A. A. Radley, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. A. A. Radley, will preach at both services.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, St. Henry, cor. Metcalfe avenue and St. Antoine street. Pastor, Rev. B. B. Brown. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. to-morrow. Sunday school at 3 p.m. League, Monday at 8 p.m. J. C. E., Wednesday, at 4.15 p.m. Wednesday, prayer-meeting at 8 p.m. Class Sunday morning at 10.30. Strangers cordially welcomed.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. E. Scott, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m., the pastor will preach. 7 p.m., the Rev. Thomas Brown, B.D., will preach. Strangers always welcome.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marieborough street, near Notre Dame. The Rev. J. Armstrong, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. The Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Visitors made welcome at all services.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. J. Wood, pastor. Service 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Class meeting at 10 a.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Monday at 8 p.m., E. L. of C. E. Wednesday, general prayer meeting. Friday at 4.15 p.m., Junior League.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. H. S. Osborne, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. 3 p.m., Sunday school. 10 a.m., class led by Mr. W. F. Meyers. Everybody invited to these services.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Sherbrooke and St Lawrence—Rev. M. Taylor and Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., pastors. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. T. A Halpenny, B.A., will preach at both services. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

ENGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elizabeth—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le Mercredi, à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche, 10 h.

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

Congregational 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.)

EMMANUEL CHURCH, corner of Stanley and St. Catherine streets. Farewell service in the present church. Morning subject, 'Greater Things in Service.' Evening subject, 'The Old Church Life and the New.' Preacher, the Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor. Everybody welcome. On the following Sunday, June 2, service will be held in the lecture room of the new church, Drummond street, near Sherbrooke.

CALVARY CHURCH CONGREGATIONAL, Guy street, above St. Antoine. Rev. E. H. Tippett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor, Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, No. 185 Congregation street.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible classes and Sunday school at 3 p.m. C.E. meeting on Monday night at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 8 p.m. The Rev. A. W. Main, pastor.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton streets, one block north of Sherbrooke and east of Park ave. Rev. Horace G. Rice, B.A., B.D., pastor. Public worship, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior Endeavor Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. Strangers always welcome. Seats free.

BETHLEHEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. The pastor, Rev. Wm. Munroe, will conduct both services. Morning theme: 'The Central Principle of Imperial Greatness.' Evening: Special patriotic service. Theme of sermon 'Imperial Patriotism.' Anthem, 'Recessional' (DeKoven). Solo, 'The Lord is My Shepherd' (Liddel). Miss Jo Climie. Strangers always welcome.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

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

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal. Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral. Rev. F. J. Sawers M.A., curate. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Rev. Professor Parrock, M.A., Bishop's College, Lennoxville. 2.45 p.m., Vicar's Bible Lecture for Men in the Cathedral. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes in the Synod Hall. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Rev. Professor Parrock, M.A. All seats free at the 7 p.m. service.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Vinet streets—Rev. Canon Dixon, rector, 517 St. Antoine street; the Rev. J. S. Ereaux, 463 Elm avenue, assistant. Morning service at 11 o'clock: preacher, the Rev. Mr. Ereaux. Service at 7 p.m. Preacher, the rector. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. Boys' Brigade and Gymnasium class on Thursday evening at 7.45. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner of St. Paul and Inspector streets. Rural Dean Sanders, Incumbent. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services, the Incumbent. Band of Hope on Friday at 7.30 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 11 a.m., Holy Communion and sermon. Preacher, the Rev. G. W. H. Troop, B.A. 3 p.m., Bible-class for Men; Bible-class for Women. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

TRINITY CHURCH, cor. St. Denis street and Viger square. Rev. John Macpherson Almond, M.A., rector. C. E. Purdy, student reader. Matins, 11 a.m. Evensong, 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Preacher, the rector.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Rev. J. Paterson Smyth, B.D., LL.D., Litt. D., Rector.
Rev. H. P. Plumptre, M.A.
Rev. J. A. Elliott, B.A.
Trinity Sunday.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 o'clock—Morning prayer. Preacher, the Rector.
2.45—Lecture to Men, in the chancel, by the Rector.
3 o'clock—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7 o'clock—Evening Prayer. Preacher, Rev. J. A. Elliott, B.A.
Wednesday, Divine Service, 8 p.m.

VERDUN BELCHER MEMORIAL CHURCH. Services at 11 a.m., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer.

L'EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Episcopale), 12 Chatham street. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 a.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Henry E. Benoit, rector.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

In effect Monday, May 13.

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 8.20 a.m. daily except Sunday, and 7.40 p.m. daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 10.20 a.m. except Saturday and Sunday: 1.35 p.m. Saturday only: 5.10 p.m., 6.20 p.m., except Sunday and Sundays only, 9.45 a.m.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.30 a.m. daily and 9.20 p.m., daily except Sunday.
From Valleyfield and intermediate points, 8.25 a.m. except Sunday: 2.40 p.m., except Saturday and Sunday: 4.30 p.m., Saturday only and 8.47 p.m. Sunday only.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:

Corrected to May 14th, 1907.

For Toronto, Hamilton, †9.30 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.30, 9.00 a.m. daily, †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday, 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Boston, etc., 9.00 a.m. daily, 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Sherbrooke, †8.30 a.m., †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday.
For St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 7.25 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m. daily, †4.30 p.m., and 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, 5.15 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays) Saturdays 1.30 p.m.
For Chicago, St. Louis Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto †9.30 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.
For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 10.15 p.m. daily.
For Ottawa †8.45 a.m., 9.40 a.m. daily, †4.00 p.m. 9.40 p.m. daily, 10.15 p.m. daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.40 p.m. daily.
For Winnipeg and Calgary, 9.40 a.m. and 9.40 p.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.15 a.m. daily 8.55 a.m. (except Monday), †11.55 a.m. and †6.40 p.m. 9.15 p.m.
From Boston, 8.15 a.m. daily, and 9.15 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.55 a.m. except Monday, †11.55 a.m. and †6.40 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., 8.55 a.m. daily except Monday.
From Toronto and West, 7.35 a.m. daily, and †7.15 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, 8.00 a.m. daily.
From Vancouver, 7.00 a.m. daily.
From Ottawa, 7.00 a.m., 8.00 a.m. daily, †11.45 a.m. 6.30 p.m., daily, †7.00 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †8.55 a.m., 2.00 p.m. daily., 11.30 p.m. daily.
For Joliette †8.00 a.m., 8.55 a.m., 12.20 p.m., 15.45 p.m
For St. Gabriel, †8.55 a.m., 12.20 p.m., †5.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.20 a.m., 15.45 p.m.
For St. Eustache, 8.25 a.m. †4.20 p.m.
For St. Jerome, †8.45 a.m., (1.40 p.m. Sat. only), †4.40 p.m. 5.35 p.m., 6.30 p.m.
For St. Agathe, 8.45 a.m., 11.10 p.m., 11.40 p.m., †4.4 p.m. 5.35 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points 10.25 a.m., 8.45 a.m. (1) 1.40 p.m., 5.35 a.m0, A6.30 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m. daily, †1.50 p.m. and 6.45 p.m., Ottawa †11.30 a.m., †10.35 p.m.
St. Jerome, †8.30 a.m., 9.20 a.m., 11 a.m., †7.00 p.m., k9.40 p.m., St. Lin, 9.20 a.m., St. Eustache, †8.20 a.m., 11 a.m., †7.05 p.m., k9.40 p.m., Joliette, St, Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.50 a.m., and 6.05 p.m., 110.00 p.m.
† Week days. (4) Saturday.
r Monday Wednesday, and Friday.
A Daily except Saturday and Sunday.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 129 St. James St.
Telephone Main 3 [illegible]
Telephone, Main 753.

DISEASE BY TELEPHONES.

(From Monchen, Med., 'Wuchenschrift.')

According to Dr. Tomarkin the public has formed an exaggerated idea of the risk of catching contagious diseases from germs deposited on telephones. The inhalation of dust which has accumulated in funnel-shaped transmitters or the application of a receiver to the ear might possibly cause a contagious disease to be contracted, but this kind of contamination must be very rare, and there are telephones which make it impossible.

G.T.R. trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

Corrected to Dec. 27th, 1906.

7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.
*8.00 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, daily, except Sunday to Quebec.
*8.30 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
8.45 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Pt., Albany, Troy, New York via D. & H.
8.46 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo, Sorel, Pierreville.
*9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.
*9.01 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York via C.V.R.
*9.45 a.m.—Brockville, Valleyfield. Daily.—Daily except Sunday, Kingston, Toronto.
11.16 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.
3.40 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
4.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke Quebec.
4.20 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington.
4.21 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate points.
4.56 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point
5.01 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sorel, Pierreville.
5.16 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.
6.20 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans.
7.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa division.
*7.40 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy New York via D. & H.
*8.00 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
*8.15 p.m.—St. Hycinthe, Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec.
*8.40 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York via C.V.R.
*10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

7.00 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooks, daily ex. Sunday Quebec.
*7.01 a.m. Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
*7.15 a.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H. Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
*7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R., St. Johns.
*7.40 a.m. Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
8.00 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly.
8.35 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Pierreville Sorel.
8.40 a.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford
9.21 a.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville Chambly.
10.50 a.m.—Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Valleyfield.
*11.30 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa division.
1.00 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec.
1.58 p.m.—White River Jct., Burlington, St. Albans St. Johns.
3.15 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H. Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
4.30 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
5.28 p.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.
*8.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
6.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division
8.10 p.m.—(Sunday only) Brockville, Valleyfield and intermediate points.
*7.00 p.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
7.15 p.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
7.50 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H. Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
*8.00 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa division.
8.10 p.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R. St Johns
*10.10 p.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R. St Johns

*Daily: Trains not otherwise specified daily except Sunday.

Suburban Train Service

FOR LACHINE—5.00 a.m., 7.15 a.m., 9.45 a.m. daily, 12.10, 1.30 Sat. only, 2.20 p.m. Sat. and Sun. 3.45, 4.21, 5.15, 5.45 p.m., 8 daily, 9, 11.25 p.m. ex Sat., 11.55 p.m. Sat. only.

FOR LACHINE WHARF—6.25 a.m., 6.30, 8.01, a.m. 12.10, 5, 6.21 p.m.

FOR ST. ANNE'S and VAUDREUIL.—8.30 a.m. daily, 9.45 a.m. daily, 1.30, 1.35 Sat. only, 2.15 Sat. only, 3.40, 4.21, 5.15, 5.45, a.m., 6.15, 7.30 daily 8 daily, 9.00, 11.25 p.m., 11.55 Sat. only.

FOR DORVAL—5.00 a.m., 6.25 a.m., 7.15 a.m., 7.30 a.m., 9.45 a.m. daily, 12.10, 1.30, 3.45,

BAXTER'S OLD SWEETHEART.

(By Frances Campbell, in the 'Westminster Gazette.')

Baxter was our greengrocer—a stooped, gnarled old man of perhaps seventy. Had, in the pathetic parlance of the poor, 'seen better days.' He had once owned a very large market-garden, acres of orchard, and many fields. He had been ruined by the failure of a famous building society. Now he had a small plot of land, carefully laid out, without a wasted inch in it, and, midway among the neat ridges, a tiny cottage of two rooms. He did all his own work, and sold his produce from a hand-barrow, pushed painfully up and down the steep inclines off and on the Boston road.

It had been a terrible week—frost and snow, then slush and mud, and bitter winds. Baxter, as a rule, was too taciturn; but to-day, having been almost forced in out of the driving sleet, and thawed with tea by the kitchen fire, he became apologetic.

'I'm a bit late, Miss,' he said to the Queen of the Kitchen. 'My Ole Sweet'eart were mortal bad larst night—an' I slep' late this mornin'.'

'Bad, is she?' was the sympathetic inquiry; and the despot of the kitchen went in quest of Miss Rosamund, a young lady who liked to hear of others' ills, if she could help them. Rosamund came down, with her work-basket under one arm and a cat under the other; naturally she let the basket fall and emptied its contents at Baxter's feet. He stooped, his stiff bones creakily groaning the while, to pick up the scattered reels and ribbons.

'Lor', Miss!' he exclaimed slowly, holding up a bunch of narrow rainbow-tinted ribbons before the fire for admiration. 'ain't they lovely! My Ole Sweet'eart she would dote on them, she would. She do love pritty things.'

'Tell her to come and see me, and I will give her some,' invited Rosamund cheerfully.

He shook his grizzled head slowly. 'No, Miss,' he regretted; ''tain't possible; she's for no more journeys on this earth. 'Tain't to be expected after her age, and her complaint. No, she'll niver go anywheres no more—till she goes Up Above.'

He laid the ribbons in his palm and passed his distorted fingers over them very gently.

'I'm so sorry,' breathed Rosamund. He looked at her with bright old eyes, filled with gentle admonition. 'Don't be sorry, Missie,' he said quietly; ''tain't no more onnattural to die than it is to be born; an' my Ole Sweet'eart she says it will be a joyful surprise. We've got God's word for it—an' that's certain sure. Bless you, she's happy as the day is long—when she ain't got red-hot corkscrews running through 'er. Give 'er a bit of a pictur, or a flower, or some ribbions like these, and she won't let a sound out of 'er for hours—just a-lyin' lookin' at them.'

'Do take them to her!' cried Rosamund, hastily searching the basket for stray lengths and scraps of gay silk. 'And I will go to see her, Baxter, and take some more.'

'Thank you, Missie,' said Baxter, with shining eyes. He placed the little bunch of ribbons between the pages of a seed-catalogue and put it in his breast-pocket. His coat, wofully thin, was wet through; but the ribbons would be dry there.

'She's not for long,' he remarked as he took himself lamely to the door. 'But she do want to see the spring flowers come in. Her an' me, we allus looked for the spring flowers—an' she do love pretty things.'

Our domestic despot shook her head thoughtfully as she watched him hobble to the gate. 'His old wife has got cancer, Miss,' she informed Rosamund; 'and it would be a Lord's mercy if she were took off, for she do suffer awful—the milk told me.'

We went to see the Old Sweetheart in her tiny room amid the tilled field. She was as neat and clean as if a hospital nurse tended her all day and night. Yet there was no one but Baxter to 'do a hand's turn for her.' Baxter rose before the sun, dug and planted and raked, was nurse and cook and general cleaner-up—all before departing on that up-and-down-hill round of his with the laden barrow.

The Old Sweetheart was not beautiful—she was just a shadow, worn and wasted with poverty, child-bearing, hardship, and suffering. Yet her eyes had such quiet, patient happiness as one sees in pictures of the martyrs only—and her smile had another sweetness, suggestive of that other world, where she lived in anticipation while yet clinging to this and to Baxter. 'Baxter would be so lone,' she thought, after five-and-thirty years of companionship together.

It was pathetic to see the twisted, shadowy hands weaving the gay ribbons in and out the grey-blue stalks of dry lavender—weaving with them, between awful paroxysms of her fearful diseases, her dreams of peace and heaven. Helpless and outworn as she was, and suffering the tortures of the damned, the child's soul in her wasted body looked out at us serene and joyful—secure—happy in the possession of some fragments of silk and the gaily tinted scraps of cracker-paper that children love.

Then came a time when the little kind doctor insisted on the presence of the parish nurse, and our absence; and Baxter did not come till one windy morning, the second day of the roaring mono of daffodils.

He had his barrow laden with wooden boxes, filled with lovely, graceful, golden things, tossing their fair heads in the high wind and filling the road with loveliness. He saw us at the window, and beckoned us down. As we came to the barrow he was sitting on the shaft, and we saw he had a band of faded black round one arm, and one encircling his old hat. But he did not tell us what had happened—only waved a hand to the golden flowers. 'I brought 'em down for you to see,' he remarked proudly. 'Beauties, ain't them? An' enough to go right roun' 'er. She will be happy, my Ole Sweet'eart, with all them a-blowin' and a-growin' roun' 'er.'

He smiled on us with a curious triumph. 'Where is she?' asked Rosamund huskily.

'Down there,' explained Baxter, pointing over his shoulder with his thumb towards the High street and the spire of St. Laurance's.

'Will you let us go with you?' asked Rosamund. Baxter smiled gladly again.

'I didn't like to ax,' he apologized, 'but she would be that proud—'

He was horribly lame; the progress to the little graveyard off the Brentford High street was the most painful I have ever made; but we did not dare to help him, with that load. It was in a remote corner, but sunny and already very green. He knelt down, hugging a box of daffodils, and Rosamund, who had carried in the other, placed it beside him.

He smoothed the level greenness with his open right hand, and looked up at us proudly.

'All roun' her,' he murmured softly, half to himself, half to us. ''Baxter, dear,'' says she, ''I'm sorry to miss the daffadowndillies''; an' says I, ''Don't ee, now, Sweet'eart, for shalt have 'em all roun' ee.'' Lor', she will be as happy; sleepin' in there wi' no more gashly pain in 'er, an' the daffadowndillies noddin' all the time. An' then, says she, soft-like, ''I would a-liked to take some up wi' me in my han's; but I'll come an' wait among 'em for ee. I will that, Baxter, dear.'''

He was deftly planting the flowers as he spoke, crawling round on his knees till the narrow mound was completely encircled with the tall blooms—fragrant with the promise of the spring. He looked suddenly up at Rosamund.

'Don't be cryin' now,' he admonished her. 'Why, what for, now? 'Tis as natural to die as 'tis to be born. An' she said 'twould be a joyful surprise to us—she did that—my Ole Sweet'eart.'

He looked at his handiwork with a shy delight, and smoothed the green turf again with his hand, speaking thoughtfully. 'I'm a bit glad that she went afore me,' he said; 'for she's that smart, is my Ole Sweet'eart. I wouldn't have knowed the childer—'tis such a long while since we lost 'em—but you couldn't hide nothing from 'er; she'd a known 'em the very minute she set foot on the golden floor. I heard 'er call their names afore she went; but she'll miss me—after five-an'-thirty years together.' His voice trailed away into a whisper. 'I misses er—sore—my Ole Sweet'eart.'

Before March was out he was called to her; and before he went we saw him in the Cottage Hospital. All the lines were smoothed out of his weather-beaten face, and his distorted fingers lay quiet on the white counterpane. The poor are very patient, very uncomplaining. He had never spoken in all the time of our acquaintance of his own sufferings. Now he, too, had come to an end of them, and lay happily enough waiting the call.

He shook hands with us, and said 'good-bye' as if he were going on a journey—as, indeed, he was, in anticipation of a joyful surprise. He told us so again, and there was a slumberous gladness in his tired eyes—and so we left him.

IMPOSSIBLE TO STOOP OR BEND

SEVERAL DOCTORS COULD DO NO GOOD.

PAIN IN BACK AND KIDNEYS.

People often say, "How are we to know when the kidneys are out of order?"

The location of the kidneys, close as it is to the small of the back, which is not affected materially by other organs, renders the detection of kidney trouble a simple matter.

The note of warning comes from the back. Backache is the signal sent out by the kidneys the minute they become overtaxed. Those who heed the warning when it first comes, usually have but little trouble. The danger lies in delay. A few doses of

Doan's Kidney Pills

taken in time, often saves years of suffering, and in many cases life itself.

They stimulate the action of the kidneys, enabling them to perform their duty perfectly.

Miss S. C. Pye, Ecum Secum, N.S., writes: "For the past three years I have been troubled with a very bad pain in my back and kidneys. It was so bad it was impossible for me to stoop or bend. I had several doctors attend me, but found no relief until I picked up one of your Egyptian Dream Books, and found out about your remarkable remedy, Doan's Kidney Pills. I procured two boxes and their action surprised me, for they completely cured me. I don't think they have an equal for kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for $1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

WHO WAS MR. BINKS?

Aunt Kate was baking pies when the postman rang, but when she heard the swish of a letter sliding down the slit in the door to the hall floor she set the rolling-pin down and hurried for the letter. It was only from a little nephew, as she could tell at once by the irregular address; but with a fond smile she returned to the kitchen and sat right down to open it.

'Darling Aunt Kate,' it ran. 'I thought I would now take my pen in hand and write you a few lines to say we are all well and have got an addition to the family, and hope you are the same.'

'Dear me!' exclaimed Aunt Kate, much surprised. 'I wonder what it is.'

'Its hair is soft as silk, its eyes are like velvet, its teeth like pearls, its kisses like sugar. That's Maggie's talk, but of course boys wouldn't talk about it that way.'

Aunt Kate gasped. 'Why, Nephew Jack must have a baby sister,' she said to herself; but when she read a little further that the new pet had been named 'Mr. Binks,' she knew she was wrong.

'Papa came home yesterday, and brought Mr. Binks with him. Mr. Binks looked all over the house the first thing. He tried all kinds of playthings and chose as his favorite a pink bag with a big stone in it, which mother had against the door that won't stay open. He was so determined to have this that we took off the fancy cover and the pink ribbons and put the stone into a ticking sack and tied it up tight with a string, and Mr. Binks just drags it all around after him, up on the chairs and the sofa, and he likes to take it to the highest place he can climb to and let it fall off, so it bumps kerwack on the floor. Then he jumps down and gets it again. He is very strong in the mouth.'

'Oh, I see,' guessed the reader of the letter; 'it's a cat.'

'Mr. Binks talks to himself in a very cross voice sometimes.'

'Oh, a parrot, is it?' Aunt Kate asked herself.

'He scolds himself and gets very angry at his tail, which is too short for him to reach with those long alligator jaws. I tell you, you'd think you were in Florida if you ever got your fingers between those jaws with the rows of shining teeth all along the edges. It hurts awful.'

'Well, now, wouldn't you think the boy was talking about a young crocodile?' mused Aunt Kate; 'but neither crocodiles nor alligators have hair as soft as silk, nor do they play with bags with stones in them.'

Baby Binks we call him sometimes, when Maggie wants to use him for her doll. We talk baby talk to him, and he will talk back in the cunningest way. He will curl up so roguishly and seems to know how to play the part. His eyes, which are pink around the edges, will shine with playfulness.'

'Now do you suppose that nephew of mine has a rabbit?' the puzzled auntie inquired as she turned a page of this funny description.

'I think Mr. Binks is the biggest snapping turtle I ever saw,' was the next sentence.

'A snapping turtle!' exclaimed the surprised auntie. 'I wonder what those children's father will get them next.'

'He just snaps at you all the time, but he don't always bite. Just shows his teeth and lunges his head towards you in a sort of "Will you take a dare?" way. Sometimes he is just like a kitten, for he will paw around the floor after a spool like a playful cat, and chase it from room to room.'

'Why, it isn't a snapping turtle, after all,' said Aunt Kate, as she hurriedly pulled two pies from the oven and put in another and hastened back to her letter.

'Mr. Binks is not making a collection of postal cards or souvenir spoons, but he is gathering mittens, and most of them he puts in his nest where he sleeps, and we don't know who they belong to. One day we saw a little boy crying in the street and he said our Binks took his mitten, so we went around to the back shed and the little boy picked out his red mitten from quite a pile.'

'Oh, I know now,' smiled Aunt Kate, in a satisfied way. 'Mr. Binks is a crow. Crows steal everything they can get hold of.'

'We never had a white one before,' the letter went on. 'He is just like snow or ice-cream, only when he gets dirty, of course. He sits up on his hind legs sometimes and chews crackers in mother's apron. And he does love to run up and down over any person lying on the sofa by the fire. He will get his nose right into their back hair and root it all down. And he likes to nestle down among the fringe on a shawl beside the person, but if you don't watch out he will gnaw all the fringe off.'

Aunt Kate had another guess now, and decided 'Mr. Binks' must be a white rat. But the letter ended: 'Good-bye, with love, your nephew, Jack.'

'P. S.—I forgot to say that "Mr. Binks" is a dog.'

'Well,' said Aunt Kate, as she folded the letter and went to take out her pie, 'I never would have thought it.'—Lelah R. Benton, in 'Child's Hour.'

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

SATURDAY, MAY 25.

TRUSTING GOD.

God's dealings with His people are to draw out their trust in Him. Read the story of Israel's journeyings in Exodus and Deut. No water, no bread. The testing at Sinai, where Israel afraid of God, stood afar off, while Moses, the man of faith, drew near. The law with its terrors was a testing of faith. God tests us to see if we will yield the obedience of faith, which springs from love. Obedience to law is because I must obey. The obedience of faith is because I love to obey, delighting to do the will of God. His law of love is written in the heart. The law with its terrors was the testing of Israel's obedience. The wilderness, the experience of what God can, and will do, for His obedient people. They learned from it the boundlessness of His resources (See Deut. viii). Believers are to have many testings of their faith. In Deut. xxxiii., 8-11, we learn how God honors those who trust in Him, and in Judges ii., 19-23, how He deals with the disobedient. There must be a renewed mind, before we can know and do the good, and acceptable and perfect will of God (Ro. xii., 2). See Eph. v., 7-10; Ro. xiv., 16-19; Heb. xiii., 20-21.

DAILY TEXT.

May 25.

Not as pleasing men, but God, which trieth our hearts.—I. Thess. ii., 4.

In the following the Rev. Josiah Strong gives us his conception of a rule for guidance in Christian stewardship: 'The Christian has given himself to God, or, rather, has recognized and accepted the divine ownership in him. He is under obligations to apply every power, whether of mind, body or possessions to God's service. He is bound to make that service as effective as possible. Certain expenditures upon himself are necessary to his highest growth and usefulness, and are, therefore, not only permissible, but obligatory. All the money which will yield a larger return of usefulness in the world, and greater good to the kingdom, by being spent on ourselves or families than by being applied otherwise, is used for the glory of God, and is better spent than it would have been if given to missions. And whatever money is spent on self that would have yielded larger returns of usefulness if applied otherwise, is misapplied; and, if it has been done intelligently, it is a case of embezzlement.'

Not a drop of Alcohol

Doctors prescribe very little, if any, alcohol these days. They prefer strong tonics and alteratives. This is all in keeping with modern medical science. It explains why Ayer's Sarsaparilla is now made entirely free from alcohol. Ask your doctor.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our preparations. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

CASH OR CREDIT

Owing to the fact that Spring is a very expensive Season, on account of moving and one thing and another, we are prepared to sell and fit up Gas and Electric Fixtures (provided order is placed early) on a credit basis, that will appeal most satisfactory to all that wish to take advantage of it.

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Business Cards - - Office Stationery - Wedding Invitations

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

TENDER.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Cribwork Wharf, Mulgrave," will be received up to and including THURSDAY, MAY 30th, 1907, for the construction of a Cribwork Wharf extension to the shore side of the existing dock at Mulgrave, N.S.

Plans and specification may be seen at the Station Master's Office, Mulgrave, N.S., and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B., May 13th, 1907.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

TENDER

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside 'Tender for Buildings, Halifax,' will be received up to and including THURSDAY, MAY 30th, 1907, for the construction of a Stores building, Oil House and Chimney; all to be erected near the site of the new engine house at Halifax, N.S.

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

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., May 13th, 1907.

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

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

'When we were out automobiling on the boulevard yesterday I stopped to look at the rhododendrons.'

'What part of the car is that?'—Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.'

'Oh, George,' she exclaimed, 'now that you've seen my new hat you simply can't regret that I got it. Isn't it just a poem?'

'Well, if it is,' replied John, 'I suppose a proper title for it would be "Owed to a Milliner."'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

'Now here,' said the enthusiastic real estate agent to the prominent politician, 'is one of the most desirable houses in the capital. It has exposures all around——'

'Oh,!' cried the prominent politician, with a start of dismay, 'that's just what I'm trying to get away from!'—Baltimore 'American.'

'Miss Kitty,' said the new doctor, 'your trouble is merely indigestion. We can fix that. By the way, have you been doing any dieting?' 'I don't know,' answered the little girl. 'The other doctor has been making me eat all sorts of things that I just hate.' 'Then you're dieting all right.'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

Beck (despondently)—'I said something my wife didn't like, and she hasn't spoken to me for two days.'

Peck (eagerly)—'Can you remember what it was you said?'—'Tit Bits.'

'Very well, sir,' cried Dr. Kwack, after his quarrel with the undertaker, 'I'll make you sorry for this.'

'What are you going to do?' sneered the undertaker. 'Retire from business?'

Platt said to Brown, 'I say, old boy, if you went into a shop and bought a muzzle for your dog, and the shopman wouldn't put it on for you, what would you do?'

'Do? Why, put it on myself, of course!'

'Would you really?' sweetly. 'Then you'd have to buy another muzzle for the dog.'

'Am I to understand, then,' asked a disappointed poet, as the editor handed back his latest production, 'that you do not like my verses?'

'Yes; I don't think much——'

'Ah, you don't think. I see—that explains

'Tried your new auto yet?' 'Yes. Had fine ride.' 'Go fast?' 'Not so fast as the cop. That's where the fine came in.'—Philadelphia 'Public Ledger.'

Mrs. Backpay—'Good morning, sir. Will you take a chair?' Instalment House Collector—'No, thank you, ma'am. I've come to take the piano.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

First passenger (on the 'L.')—'We ought to agitate for better service.' Second passenger—'Oh, no. Why not leave the matter to those in whose hands Providence has placed the transit facilities of the country?'—'Puck.'

WHAT HE WAS FIT FOR.

The village carpenter had given so generously of his services and sound advice toward rebuilding the little memorial chapel that when it was completed all the Summer people agreed that he should be asked to speak after the luncheon, which was to follow the dedication exercises.

The day and the carpenter's turn came duly.

'Ladies and gentlemen—dear friends—' he began, his good brown face very red, indeed. 'I am a good deal better fitted for the scaffold than for public speaking.'

Then he realized what he had said, and sat down amid roars of laughter.—'Youth's Companion.'

Have You a Cold? THEN GET A BOX OF **Harte's Grippe Wafers** Cures a Cold in Twenty-four Hours.

Have You a Cough? GET A BOTTLE OF **Harte's Cough Mixture** JUST THE THING. PRICE 25c. J. A. HARTE, Druggist 150 Notre Dame West Telephone 1190 Main.

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LAKESHORE DELIVERY

WALTER PAUL'S Waggons will commence running along the Lake Shore as far as St. Anne's, on Saturday, 11th May.

All orders must be in on Friday before 5 p.m.

WALTER PAUL,

Cor. Metcalfe and St. Catherine Sts. PHONES—UP 1237, 1238, 1239.

Home Department.

I Lay in Sorrow, Deep Distressed.

(Charles Mackay, (1812-1889.)

I lay in sorrow, deep distressed;
My grief a proud man heard;
His looks were cold, he gave me gold,
But not a kindly word.
My sorrow passed—I paid him back
The gold he gave to me;
Then stood erect and spoke my thanks,
And blessed his Charity.

I lay in want, in grief and pain;
A poor man passed my way;
He bound my head, he gave me bread,
He watched me night and day.
How shall I pay him back again
For all he did to me?
Oh, gold is great, but greater far
Is heavenly sympathy!

Our Own.

(By Sydney Dayre, in the 'Christian Intelligencer.')

'A low fever. Nothing to occasion any alarm, but may hang on some little time.' So the doctor had said a week ago, and mother still lay with little apparent change in her condition. Hester was getting discouraged. The oldest daughter in a home, in her condition. Hester was getting dis- should be—which Hester certainly was—can never find such a time easy. Duties had always seemed to crowd on her even when mother was at the helm, showing always what the boys called both executive and administrative ability. Now that her busy hands lay quiet, all her cares, in addition to those incident to sickness falling on the young shoulders, it is not to be wondered at that Hester's heart sometimes failed her.

'You are getting pretty well fagged out,' said a kindly neighbor who had stepped in for a cheery bit of chat.

'Oh, no——' Hester's brave heart arose against admitting all she was feeling.

'I know better,' said Mrs. Lee. 'Come, now,' with the wise knowledge of the relief often afforded to an overburdened heart by telling its trouble, 'tell me how many things have seemed to pile on you to-day.'

'Oh, not so many,' said Hester, laughing. 'I felt tired at finding that Nora had forgotten to put the milk in the refrigerator last night, and just as I was preparing mother's morsel of breakfast I found it sour. Jack had to go for more and it made him late at school.'

'Next?'

'Jane made heavy biscuits for lunch. I called for bread and when I found there was none and looked distressed she told me she was tired staying where there was so much more work this last week, and gave me notice.'

'The wretch! Well, Hester, don't fret about that, for we shall all do our best to find you another girl—a better one, too, I hope.'

'You are so good,' said Hester gratefully. 'The worst thing to-day was that Mrs. Carter sent over asking us to tell the doctor call at their house. Harold took the message and forgot to tell me. Jane had heard it and told me after the boys were gone. I was frightened and so perplexed between leaving mother just at the time I usually wait on her most in the morning, and afraid not to let the doctor know. But mother insisted on my leaving her, so I went down to the doctor's house to try to find out where he would be most likely to be. Mrs. Martin was very good and telephoned till we reached him and sent him to Mrs. Carter.'

'You poor child! And it rained this morning. And you have had your work crowded by all that. Now I tell you what—it is beautiful out this afternoon and you must go for a little walk. I'll stay with your mother. Go around by the new hospital and see how nicely they are laying out the grounds.'

Hester did not refuse the kind offer, but went first to her mother. She had been sitting up for a little while and her bed must be made up and she helped back into it. Then she must have some beef tea, but Jane, who had been directed to have it warm, had forgotten it, and the fire was low. Fresh medicine must be prepared and it was a long three-quarters of an hour before Hester was ready to go to her room.

'It is not worth while for me to go,' she said.

'You must go,' urged her friend. 'The first thing you know you will be sick yourself, and then what should we do? It won't take you long to dress.'

It was delightful, Hester was obliged to admit to herself, the being out in the freshly washed air, full of the breathings of the early summer. But by the time she reached the hospital grounds the weariness of body she was beginning to realize more with every day of these extra demands on her strength asserted itself, and she was glad to rest on a rustic seat.

With the weariness came depressing thoughts. Everything was so changed at home. Each day was such a long-drawn out trial. There was no present prospect of mother being about again. It was impossible, try to prevent it as she might, not to feel keenly the added burden laid upon her by the constant care of her mother—the over-worked body kept it too apparent. Going back to the house she must face such a tiring round before her day was over.

The patrol waggon appeared at the entrance of the grounds some distance below her. With its slow movement it would take a few minutes tto reach the hospital by the winding approach, and as she gazed at it Hester thought:

'Now, this will be my opportunity to ask Miss Deane about what I thought of this morning for mother.'

It was but a step across the turf to the main receiving door of the institution. One of the nurses was a friend of Hester's and she now found her with one or two others, awaiting the approach of the waggon, whose entrance in at the gate had been announced by telephone. Having asked her question and received the answer, she, always interested in these faithful workers, stood for a few moments listening to their chat as they busied themselves getting into last readiness the appliances for help to the approaching sufferer.

'Is it a very bad case?' she asked, awed at the suggestive preparations.

'Pretty bad, I'm afraid,' was the reply. 'One of our charity cases—a man run down in the street while under the influence of liquor. There is always much to contend with in such.'

'Don't you dread them?' asked Hester.

'Oh, we can't choose our cases, you know. It is business with us, of course we do our best with what comes.'

The calm, alert eye and the grave face set in anticipation of hard and unpleasant duty gave promise that the best would be done.

And as the poor victim of an ill-spent life, his face marred and brutalized by long self-indulgence, was drawn up to the door, Hester slipped away, her heart full of a crowding of new thoughts.

'Oh, I never thought of it before—it has come on me all of a sudden—the difference, such a difference. Those women, by stress of something in their lives, are there to take care of strangers—people they care nothing for and who care nothing for them. And such cases—hard and revolting. Now I, I am doing for mother. She loves the touch of my hand and the sound of my voice. Every trifling thing I do for her is met by her glance of thankful love. Every bit of help I give her is doubly sweet because it is given by me. It is care, but how thankful ought we to be to whom it is permitted to do for our own—our dear, very own.'

'Your walk has surely done you good,' said her friend as Hester came in with a new light in her eye.

MEAN GIVING.

'I can't bear to have her do the least thing for me,' said one girl of another. 'She is always throwing it at you so afterward. It seems impossible for her to forget her kindness.'

To forget one's own kindness is one of the crowning graces of generous people. Those who are really great in kindness keep no mental ledger account of them. It is only the person rather niggardly of favors who remembers them afterward.

'I think they're pretty mean if they're not willing to do so, after what we did for them last year,' is not an uncommon expression of opinion. It has a reasonable sound at first. Yet it is neither more nor less than the expression of a spirit that in its kindness and generosity is merely trafficking and bargaining. It is unsatisfied unless it gets back as much or more than it gives.

One has no right to bestow a favor at all unless he can do it with absolute freeness. To refer to a favor bestowed is like taking back the gift—giving it over again in such a way as to humiliate the recipient. Give greatly, freely, nobly, or do not give at all.—Selected.

Home Thoughts.

FOR MY FRIEND.

(By Eva Augusta Porter.)

She is my friend; she hath a little place
Reserved for me within her daily prayer,
And Love and Righteousness are ever there
To beg for me a portion of God's grace,
She is my friend; Thy gift, O God, to me;
Grant her, I pray, as great a gift from Thee.

She is my friend; she toucheth with her hand
The common things along our common way,
And lo! a light that glorifies the day
And throws a radiance out through all the land.
She is my friend; Thy gift, O God, to me,
Grant her, I pray, as great a gift from Thee.

—'Congregationalist and Christian World.'

HOME-MAKING AS A BUSINESS.

'Being in business is a very good thing for women in one way,' said a young matron lately to an older friend, who was lamenting the entrance of so many girls into the business field. 'It educates the business sense—or ought to—and when they begin housekeeping they bring a knowledge of system and profit and loss to it. Housekeeping is a business proposition; so much yearly income, so many servants to keep systematically occupied, so many tangible results to get at the end of the year. Why most women consider that business and home are two different things I never could see. A really good home is always run on business principles, and comes out on the profit side. 'I consider myself a woman in business. I have, as far as possible, business hours—hours when I visit my kitchen, cellar, and larder, hours when I do my marketing and household accounts, hours when I mend and sew. When I get a new servant, I train in my schedule of hours, and I see to it that she is always busy during her working day, just as my husband's clerks are. A servant who has spare time on her hands during the day invariably becomes discontented. But if she has a schedule, and is free when her day's work is over, she likes the place—it is a business atmosphere. Of course there are extra times of work—but it is remarkable how things can be systematized when one puts one's mind to it determinedly. As for the children, all babies are brought up by system nowadays, you know. They thrive on it.'

'Why, I never would have thought your housekeeping was like that,' said the other. 'It looks so—so homelike.'

'That's just it,' replied the young housekeeper, with a smile. 'It's my business to make home homelike—don't you see?'—'Harper's Bazar.'

ON TAKING OFFENSE.

We make ourselves more injuries than are offered us; they many times pass for wrongs in our own thoughts that were never meant so by the heart of him that spoke them. The apprehension of wrong hurts more than the sharpest part of the wrong done. So by falsely making ourselves patients of wrong we become the true and first actors. It is not good, in matters of discourtesy, to dive into a man's mind, beyond his own comment; nor to stir up a doubtful indignity without it, unless we have proofs that carry weight and conviction with them. Words do sometimes fly from the tongue that the heart did neither hatch nor harbor. While we think to revenge an injury, we many times begin one; and, after that, repent our misconceptions. In things that may have a double sense it is good to think that the better was intended; so shall we still keep our friends and quietness. — 'Good Thoughts.'

BLESSED BY COMPARISON.

No one who had the slightest knowledge of the facts could imagine that Sallie Royce had an easy time of it. The eldest of the three sisters left alone in the world, had problems of moment to solve. She made not infrequent visits to the parsonage, and told her perplexities out of a full and sometimes a sorrowful heart. One day, when extra burdens weighed upon her, she came with a tale of woe.

'Trust God and don't worry,' was all the minister could say. 'You are doing your best. Have faith and be patient.'

The advise seemed trite, and easier to give than to take.

But while she was there Miss Poxon entered. Now, those who do not know Miss Poxon ought to know what manner of woman she is. She scrubs floors, and teaches Sunday-school classes, and scolds recreant husbands, and performs other useful services in connection with a settlement of the Young Women's Christian Association. She is a character the like of which one might go far to meet. 'What is it today?' asked the minister.

I want you to buy four tickets to the concert, and let me give them to the Mavowskis; poor things, they want to go and can't, and the profits are for the playground; and I'm going to ask Mrs. Packard to buy four more for another family; and I need some malted milk for Mrs. Petruski; they've just got their twelfth baby, and the last one not fourteen months old, and her husband sitting round the house and doing nothing, and the children all puny until they get old enough to go to work and get enough to eat.

'I should like to see the whipping-post established; I should faint if I had to do the whipping, but I believe I could salt them a little; and old Mrs. Wiggin—you remember old Mrs. Wiggin that you sent the cloak to? Well, she's little Mary's mother, you know, that sings; and she's down with something the matter with her thigh; it was a muscle gave way, but I guess it's some cancerous trouble.

'She sews the collars on vests, and gets three cents apiece, and when she got that hurt she got round on a cane as long as she could, and now her wrist's given out the same way; and when you come in Sunday afternoon to preach at the mission, do you suppose you can come over and pray for her?

'And there's the Hefers, you know. There's a man that's good for something, but he got hurt, and now Jimmie's had to stop school and go to work, and—'

There are no periods in Miss Poxon's conversations; she goes on until something happens. But Sallie could hear no more.

'I'm just ashamed of myself!' she cried. 'And to think I came here to tell my troubles!'

'Is your rent paid?' asked Miss Poxon, and without waiting for an answer, followed the question with a string of others. 'Do all your folks keep sober? Have you got good shoes? Well, then, my dear, you don't know what trouble is! And sometimes I get so tired; I had to scrub a floor this morning, and take three children to the Home for the Friendless, and a man scowled when the biby cried, and I just told him they were not my children, and where I was taking them, and I'd paid my fare and those children were going to ride, and if he didn't like it he could take another car; and I do get pretty tired, but it's lots of fun to be helping somebody; and dear, if you've got good shoes, and the rent is paid, and your folks are kind, and you can say your prayers at night and go to sleep, don't ever think you have any trouble, for you haven't.'—'Youth's Companion.'

With the Children.

THE CHILD'S MORNING HYMN.

Jesus, keep me all this day
When at school and when at play;
When I work and when I rest;
Bless me, and I shall be blest.

Keep my body free from pain,
Keep my soul from sinful stain,
Bread supply for daily need,
Help me on Thy truth to feed.

May I do all things I ought,
May I hate each evil thought,
Let no false or angry word,
From my lips this day be heard.

May I serve Thee here below,
Serve Thee when to heaven I go,
Serve and love and trust in Thee
Now and through eternity.
—Newman Hall.

THEIR MOTHERLESS CHILD.

(From the Chicago 'News.')

'It is awkward having two parties in one week, isn't it?' said Aunt No. 1 laying down the newspaper to sympathize with the high school girl who stood shaking her head at the blackened finger tips of her long, white gloves. Aunt No. 1 is stately, dark haired and wears eyeglasses.

'It's awkward having only one pair of white kids,' returned the girl, ruefully. 'Blanche Cross buys hers by the dozen.'

'Wouldn't your silk ones do for to-night?' I could wash them,' volunteered Aunt No. 2, with the memory of schooldays past shining in her tender blue eyes.

'I'd sooner wear these the way they are. They don't look so terrible when they're on.'

'It's a shame,' mourned chubby little Aunt No. 3, peeping over the coat she had been warming by the grate, as the high school girl turned and thrust her arms into its sleeves.

'Good-by, dear,' chorused all together, as the girl went down the steps.

When she had disappeared beyond their loving gaze, Aunt No. 1 turned to the others. 'Poor, motherless child!' she murmured, softly. Then she added with a brisk air: 'Now, of course, no cleaner would do those gloves and return them the same day, but there were directions in the last 'Home Helper' about cleaning gloves at home.'

'Could we get the odor out in time?' asked Aunt No. 2.

'That makes me think,' Aunt No. 3 broke in, delightfully. 'One of the 'Hints to Good Dressers' in the 'Ladies' Maid' said you could bake the odor out of a pair of newly cleaned gloves in ten minutes. You heat your oven and then turn off the gas and lay the gloves in on a piece of clean paper. I thought when I read it that I'd be afraid of an explosion, but, perhaps—'

'Listen,' commanded Aunt No. 3, reading from the 'Home Helper': 'You soak your gloves in a saucerful of gasoline and then take a piece of rough huck towelling, and gently wipe the dirt off, stroking always in one direction, from wrist to finger tip, until the kid is perfectly cleansed.'' That sounds simple.'

The day was Thursday, and as soon as the maid had departed the aunts descended upon the kitchen. With windows open they began glove cleaning, one executing while two advised. The dirt did not wipe from the kid quite as gently as they had expected, but Aunt No. 1, at last, with chattering teeth, pronounced the task finished.

'Well, it's more even, anyway—a general pearl grey,' Aunt No. 3 said, as she suspended the gloves outside a window. The article in the 'Ladies' Maid' had said they must be thoroughly dried outdoors before baking.

But the evenness had vanished an hour later, for soot from a neighboring chimney had covered the gloves with black specks that would not shake off, and left smears when touched. The cleaning had all to be done over—patiently, carefully. Then the gloves were pinned inside of a handkerchief and hung out again.

The afternoon was waning when the baking began. Paper after paper was laid in the oven until one refused to scorch. After that, in a flutter of apprehension, the aunts inserted the gasoline perfumed gloves and awaited an explosion. On tiptoe, with clasped hands, they watched the oven-door. Nothing happened. After a few minutes Aunt No. 3 peeped in and delicately applied her nose.

'The odor is nearly gone,' she reported, joyfully. 'And see how white they are! Won't she be surprised? Well, is isn't every motherless girl that gets looked after like this.'

This is how it happened that when the high school girl entered the front door an indescribable odor greeted her nostrils. Walking through to the kitchen, where the returned maid had lighted a hot fire preparatory to baking potatoes, she opened the oven door. There, on a smoking paper, lay two crisp, brown objects, shaped like gloves, and, as the air struck in, the paper blazed up merrily.

'Oh, dear! It's more than I can bear,' wept the girl, a little later, as she watched Aunt No. 3 draping the despised silk gloves over the radiator for quick drying. 'If I'd been one of a large family, where nobody had time to fuss over me, my lovely kid gloves would be all right now.'

The speech was as ungrateful as it was true, and the girl was sorry as soon as it was out.

After she had started for the party that night, Aunt No. 1 said firmly. 'She was just right, after all. Of course, she's a poor, motherless child, but we want to develop her into a self-reliant woman, and we ought not to fuss over her so much.'

'We won't,' the others agreed.

Next morning after Aunt No. 3 had noiselessly turned on the steam and closed the window in the girl's room, she crept into the hall, with finger upheld. 'Sh!' she whispered as Aunt No. 1 opened her door. 'There's five minutes before we need to wake her.'

'I thought we weren't going to coddle her after this,' put in Aunt No. 2, suddenly appearing.

Two rebuking faces met her. 'You wouldn't begin in the morning—before breakfast—with a poor, motherless child?' they demanded.

'Of course not!' she answered. Then she added; 'I've started the water heating for her bath.'

THE MORNING HURRY.

As far as is possible we should avoid the hurry and flurry that usually precedes the slam of the front door, as the children get off to school. It is difficult to manage, there is no doubt. The mother dislikes, more than anything else, perhaps, waking her child out of a sound sleep, and this often has to be done if he is to have his breakfast and dress properly before school. Usually she leaves him till the very last minute, if he is sleeping, and then a hastily eaten breakfast and a hurry and bustle to get off is the result. This can only be obviated satisfactorily by instituting earlier hours for going to bed, that the child may wake early as a natural thing.

In many homes, even without the late sleeping, there is hurry in the morning. The children are allowed to get into lazy habits and procrastinate to an exasperating and injurious degree. Then, as the moment approaches when the leaving for school can be no longer delayed, there is undue anxiety on the part of the mother and a scene of excitement that is good for neither mother nor children.

'Mother, where's my cap?' 'I can't find my geography!' 'Where is that strap?' Such exclamations are familiar to the mother and, occurring at the eleventh hour, are a source of trouble and vexation.

Orderly habits are eminently to be desired and should be inculcated; but, small children, and indeed big ones, are fallible in this direction, and unless everything is put ready to hand the night before there are bound to be some losses in the morning. And the mother who gives too much oversight is as bad in her way as the careless mother; she trains her children to incompetence and irresponsibility. Each child should feel that he is responsible for his own clothes and his own books, and after a time, when he has experienced the discomfort of a prolonged search at the last moment, or the loss of something which he really needs, he will learn that the easiest thing is to be tidy.

Send the children from the door with happy faces; and let them see your own smiling face as the last look is given. The best digestive for breakfast and the best preparation for school work are happy, light-hearted minds and smiling countenances as a parting vsioin.—'Health Culture.'

MISSING THE LOCAL NEWS.

Miss Cumnock was a district visitor, who went about her work with the same indiscriminating enthusiasm which carried her through her other social and philanthropic enterprises.

She found at the outset one of the keenest old women it had ever been her lot to meet, who unfortunately had never learned to read or write.

'I shall go to that poor soul three times a week,' she announced to her family, 'and I shall read her all the news of the day and some of the best books. She will appreciate everything.'

At the close of one of Miss Cumnock's long afternoons of reading the minister called to see Mrs. Higgins.

'I suppose you've been enjoying a delightful hour together,' said the minister, and Miss Cumnock, clasping a pile of newspapers and a book with fervor, answered him.

'We've had a lovely afternoon!' she said, eagerly. 'Lovely! And now you've come to put a finishing touch to it. Good-bye, Mrs. Higgins!'

'Good-bye!' said the old woman; and then as the door closed she turned her bright eyes to the minister.

'Can't ye help a body out of a hole?' she asked him. ''Tis every day in the week but Sundays she comes now. She means well, and I'm enduring it as best I can, but while I'm being informed what all the world's doing, and following every movements of the Royal Family, the Simpson children and the rest o' Pearson's Place are getting away from me, an' I never heard o' the Watkins's baby's teeth till there was three o' them in his mouth.'—'Christian Age.'

Advertisements.

DRUGGING CHILDREN.

All so-called 'soothing' syrups and most of the powders advertised to cure childhood ailments contain poisonous opiates and an overdose may kill the child. When the mother uses Baby's Own Tablets she has the guarantee of a government analyst that this medicine contains no opiate or narcotic. They can be given with absolute safety to a new-born baby. They cure indigestion, constipation, colic, diarrhoea and the other minor ailments of children. Mrs. G. Collins, Hirkella, Man., says:—'Baby's Own Tablets are the most satisfactory medicine I have ever used for the minor ailments of children. I always keep the Tablets in the house.' Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

For the Housekeeper.

THE PROPORTIONS WRONG.

Often the housekeeper is years in learning, says 'Harper's Bazar,' the reason why it takes a long time to freeze her cream is because the proportions of ice and salt are wrong. All creams should become solid in fifteen minutes after they are put into the freezer; if they do not, then the trouble is in the mixture around the can.

It is necessary, of course, that the mixtures to be frozen be perfectly cold before it is put into the freezer. If a custard is used, this can be made and put on ice an hour or so before it is needed; if cream is to be whipped, it may be chilled before it is beaten. The ice should be all in bits as large as an egg, of regular size; the salt should be neither too fine nor too coarse, but that which comes in bags, called 'ice cream salt.' The freezer should be put into place with the cover on when all is ready; the broken ice should be measured in a large dipper or bowl, and two measures of ice mixed quickly with one measure of salt and put into the pail, and so on. After it is packed it must stand, empty and covered, for fifteen minutes; then the cream may be put in, and it must stand ten minutes to chill, when the turning is to begin and last fifteen minutes. The dasher is to be taken out, the cream scraped from the sides and packed down, the freezer repacked and left covered for two hours in a cool place, with a heavy cloth dipped in salt water over it.

Selected Recipes.

Mock Bisque Soup.—Put a pint of tomatoes on to stew with a small bay leaf, sprig of parsley, blade of mace and slice of onion. Let simmer for fifteen minutes. Scald a quart of milk in double boiler. Rub together to a smooth paste, two level tablespoonfuls of butter and two of flour, and when the milk is scalding hot pour enough over the paste to make it liquid, then return all to double boiler and cook and stir constantly until it thickens. Rub the tomatoes through a sieve, add to them a teaspoonful sugar, salt and pepper to taste and a half teaspoonful soda (a little more if tomatoes are very acid.) Stir carefully into the boiling milk and serve immediately with croutons.

Cheese Fingers.—The cheese fingers are quickly made and very savory. Mix one cupful of flour, quarter teaspoonful of salt, a dash of cayenne, a half teaspoonful of baking powder; rub into this two tablespoonfuls of butter, add a half cupful of grated cheese, and mix to a dough with ice water. Roll out in a thin sheet, cut in half inch strips with a jagging iron, and bake pale brown in a moderate oven.

Eggless Cake.—Cream a half cup of butter with one and one-half cups of sugar, add a cup of sour milk, a level teaspoonful of soda, three level cups of flour, a half teaspoonful each of cinnamon and mace, and a cup of raisins seeded, chopped and floured. This cake is excellent to have during the season when eggs are scarce, and if carefully made, is very good.

Eggless Cookies.—One cup of sugar rubbed to a cream with a half cup of butter or lard; one half cup of sour milk, one-half teaspoonful of baking soda, flour enough to make a dough that can be rolled out. Add any flavor wished and roll out, cut and bake quickly.

Mint Fruit Sherbet.—Place in a large mixing bowl a bunch of fresh mint, bruising the leaves, and pour over them a quart of boiling hot thick sugar syrup; then add the juice of two lemons and the grated rind of one, the pulp of half a pineapple, and a tiny pinch of ground cinnamon; cover the contents of the bowl closely, and allow it to infuse until quite cold. Have in readiness a chilled freezer, into which is strained the fruit puree, and after adjusting the cover freeze to the consistency of soft snow; now pour in, slowly, the stiffly whipped whites of two eggs, the other half of the pineapple (flaked into minute particles), and the strained milk of a small cocoanut. Continue freezing until smooth and firm. Serve in small crystal sherbet cups, covered with a dusting of minced, candied orange peel and ornamented with tiny crystallized cherries. —'The Housekeeper.'

Summer Resorts.

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bonneville will spend the summer in Senneville.

The Hon. and Mrs. L. J. Forget and family are now occupying their summer residence.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Armstrong have taken a cottage on the Lower road.

Mr. H. Elliott spent the latter part of the week with friends in Senneville.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Wanklyn and family will occupy their residence in Senneville at the end of the month.

Mr. H. Seath has taken a cottage near the Canadian Pacific station.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Gillespie will occupy their cottage in two or three weeks' time, in Senneville.

Miss M. Morrison spent Saturday and Sunday the guest of friends on Lower road.

Mrs. Wm. Kissock is now occupying her cottage on the Lower road.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Brunet will soon occupy their cottage on Lower road.

Miss Marguerite Chabot spent the latter part of the week visiting relatives on the Lower road.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. McInenly have taken a cottage in Seneville for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Lane are now occupying their cottage on the island behind Ile Perrot.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot Kissock were the guests of Mrs. Wm. Kissock during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Rivard and family will spend the summer at the Clarendon.

Mr. and Mrs. Pratt and family are now occupying their cottage on Grand Trunk avenue.

Mr. Louis Perry and Master Perry will spend the summer on Grand Trunk avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Coursol are spending the summer at Ile Perrot.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Kelly and family will take a cottage on the island.

Mr. and Mrs. Bailey and family are now occupying their cottage on their island.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Carbray are now occupying their cottage on Lower road.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Laurendeau are now occupying their cottage on Grand Trunk avenue.

Sir William Macdonald spent a few days the guest of Prof. Robertson, on Grand Trunk avenue.

Mr. A. Easton, of Toronto, is the guest of his parents in Senneville.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Davis are spending the summer at the Clarendon.

Capt. C. A. Binney is registered at the Clarendon for the summer.

Miss A. Barret is occupying her cottage on Grand Trunk avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Parker will soon occupy their cottage in Senneville.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Lafortune have left to spend a few days in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Redpath are now occupying their cottage in Senneville.

Mrs. Dupré and the Misses Dupré will spend the summer at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick J. MacDermott will spend the summer at Raymonds.

Mr. and Mrs. James Morgan are now occupying their residence in Seneville.

Miss M. Hargrave spent Saturday and Sunday the guest of relatives in Senneville.

Mr. Harry Monk spent Sunday the guest of friends in Senneville.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilson and family will spend the summer at the Clarendon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Bastien will spend the summer at the Clarendon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Borolan and family have taken a cottage in the village.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Michaud and family are occupying their cottage in the village.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Roch and family have taken rooms at the Clarendon Hotel.

Miss Florence Chabot spent Saturday and Sunday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Watt, on St. Mary's road.

Mr. James Allan will soon occupy his summer residence in Senneville.

Mr. and Mrs. Vivian Dowker are now occupying their summer cottage on the Lower road.

KNOWLTON.

Messrs. P. J. Ruel and E. Coté, of Quebec; G. Hall, of Toronto; R. B. Stewart, of St. John, and W. A. Wilson, of Sherbrooke, were in Knowlton lately.

Mrs. T. B. Brown, of Sherbrooke, was here during last week.

Messrs. Roddick Kennedy and Eddie Parker, of Montreal, spent the week-end in Knowlton.

Mrs. Weir and Miss Dot Weir, of Montreal, are expected at 'Lakeside,' the residence of Mr. C. D. Bancroft, early in June.

Mrs. Wilson, of Manitoba, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

The 'Ladies' Parochial Guild,' of St. Paul's Church, was cordially entertained at the home of Mrs. Henry Knowlton on Wednesday last.

Mr. Gardner Stevens, of Waterloo, was in Knowlton last week.

The Rev. William Smith attended the district meeting in Sutton this week.

Mrs. Grant Ferrier and Miss Mary Ferrier have returned from Mexico, where they spent the past winter.

Mr. Beals, who made a short visit to Montreal recently, has returned to his home in Brome. His grandson accompanied him.

Mr. Harry Williams, of Montreal, has been spending a number of days in Knowlton with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Williams.

Recent arrivals in Knowlton include: Mr. and Mrs. W. Inglis, of Foster; Mr. Howard Gibson, of Richford, Vt.; Mr. J. S. Parker, of Montreal; Mr. F. S. Amedon, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J. Beard, of West Shefford, and Messrs. W. Wilson and J. Brown, of Sherbrooke.

Mr. G. G. Foster and family, of Montreal, arrived in Knowlton the middle of last week.

A very enjoyable dance was given in the Lake View House Hall on the evening of Empire Day, under the supervision of the Knowlton Boat House Club. A number of young people from Waterloo, Montreal, and neighboring districts attended.

Miss Louise Williams, has returned home from the Royal Victoria College, Montreal.

Fifty elm trees are a recent contribution from Mr. Justice Lynch towards the beautifying of the Knowlton Conference grounds.

The Rev. Rural Dean Carmichael spent part of last week with friends in Montreal.

Mrs. W. C. Buckley, of Montreal, arrived in Knowlton last week.

The Rev. E. M. Taylor made a brief visit to Montreal on Saturday last.

Among the visitors who spent Victoria Day and succeeding days in Knowlton were Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Truell, of Montreal. They were the guests of Mrs. N. Pettes.

Mr. J. McKeown and family, of Montreal, will occupy their pretty cottage, 'Hillcrest Villa,' as usual, this summer.

DIXIE AND DORVAL.

Mr. Jas. Hartney, of Toronto, is visiting friends in Dixie.

Mrs. W. W. Mussen and Miss Mussen are the guests of Mrs. W. H. C. Mussen.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Decary have opened their house on the corner of Lefebvre ave.

Although the cold weather would seem to keep the people back, most of the boarding houses are full, and late comers will have to go elsewhere.

At the Lakeview Cottage the Misses Coburn are catering to about thirty guests, among whom are Messrs. Fred and Jack Bolger, Gordon Smith, Charles Earle, Robt. S. Hart, W. Lawrence, Fred Mathews, Lorne McMillan, H. Pilgrim, Walter Ryan and Archie Watt.

Mrs. Davidson, who has taken Idle Wilde for the season, has among her guests the Messrs. R. Coleman, Rob. Magor, E. B. Ryan, E. R. Sprague, Duncan Campbell, A. Gagnon, S. Barnet, the Messrs. Carson and the Messrs. McMath.

Gordon Davidson, champion canoeist, who hurt his ankle while tobogganing on Mount Royal last winter, is recovering slowly.

Mrs. Gilbride has opened her cozy cottage on the Lake Shore.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lyall are expected out next week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Vaughan have taken Mrs. Jamison's cottage for the season.

Mrs. A. Prieur and family and Mr. Welland are among the new arrivals at the Racquet Court Inn, which has been opened this season by Mr. W. Morrison.

The Lachine Boating and Canoeing Club will start their regular weekly dances on Friday evening, May 24. The Lachine Boys' dance has become one of the features of the Lake Shore, many coming down from as far as Ste. Annes.

Among those staying with Mrs. J. B. Hamilton, sr., who has taken the cottage next the Country Club are Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hamilton, jr., Mr. R. L. Nicholson and Mr. J. J. Fairbairn.

MONTREAL WEST.

The Rev. Mr. Pratt, of St. Phillips, is still in the hospital.

Mr. C. J. W. Davies is confined to the house for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Robinson were out last week.

Mr. T. Anderson, Bishop of the Lower road, was visiting friends here.

The St. Pierre aux Liens Council have nominated a special constable.

Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses R. Brown leave for a trip to Smith's Falls.

Mr. Munro has moved into his new store, near the C. P. R. station.

LACHINE

The ladies of the Indian church at Caughnawaga held a very successful sale of bark work, bead work, and basket work last Friday. Quite a large sum was realized.

The loose cash collections in the Lachine Methodist Church will be on behalf of the hospital visitation fund. This fund aids in the support of the Rev. Thomas Harris, the devoted Methodist chaplain of the Montreal hospitals.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Church held a business meeting at the parsonage last Tuesday.

The Sons of England intend taking charge of the next Choral Union concert.

Miss Gertrude McComb is the guest of Miss Shearer.

Among the new arrivals at Mrs. Lee's on the lake front, are Messrs. Alfred Mellor and Oswald Brough.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. E. Delmege have opened their house on the lake shore.

Mr. and Mrs. Underhill have taken a cottage in Brewster Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Ponsonby-Sexton have come back again this season.

Mr. John Hayden, of the Canada Radiator Co., leaves for a short visit to Toronto this week.

Mr. T. Tombyll, of the Canada Flax and Fibre Co., is staying at the Corona.

The plants donated by the Lachine Horticultural Society to the school children of Lachine will be distributed at the Town Hall on Saturday, June 1, between 3 and 4 p.m.

Mr. H. Guinette, of Clandon & Co., is a guest at the Corona.

During the big storm last week Capt. St. Denis lost two flat bottom boats from the wharf boat house.

Mr. John Snyder, of Peterborough, is staying at the Corona. He is looking for a site for an up-to-date cutlery factory, which will be situated in Lachine.

Mr. J. W. Boyd, of Lakeside, the well-known wrecker, was in town this week, looking after the raising of the steamer 'Buccaneer,' which has sunk in the Lachine canal.

Mr. Charles Gauthier, of Valleyfield, who is leaving for California, was here visiting Mr. A. Rouselle.

ST. LAMBERT.

Several of the residents here will spend the summer abroad, among whom are Mrs. Braithwaith and family, who left last week by the SS. 'Empress of Britain.' Mrs. Braithwaith was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Wadsworth, and children, of Jamestown, N.Y.

Mrs. Mathewson and daughters have taken one of the Craig Estate cottages on the river front, where they are established for the summer.

Mrs. Walker, Toronto, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Radford, are expected here this week, guests of Mrs. Tom McCallum, with whom Mrs. Radford will spend the summer.

Mrs. James Clark, who is spending some months in the west, was here for a short time this week.

Mr. Bert Elliott, accompanied by his mother, leaves shortly on a trip to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Mr. Arthur C. Jacques arrived this week and, with his family, are occupying their cottage in Victoria Park, and where they will spend the summer.

Miss Vida Roberts, Mance street, spent Sunday here, the guest of Mrs. Tom McCallum.

Miss R. Baker-Edwards spent the week end here visiting Mrs. W. Sproule.

Mr. and Mrs. Loudon's residence, Victoria avenue, has been closed for some weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Loudon being the guests of Mrs. Rodger, Western avenue, Westmount.

Mr. W. H. Rosevear has return from town, where he spent the winter, and is again occupying his cottage on Victoria avenue.

Mr. W. Percival, Westmount, has taken the house occupied last year by Mr. Charles Duchesnay and family, and which he will occupy with his family this summer.

Mrs. J. McKennan and family are residing in one of Mr. Patenaud's cottages on Victoria avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Henderson, who have been the guests of Mrs. Clarence Henderson for some weeks, leave shortly for their home in Hamilton.

Mr. T. Wall and family moved out early this year and are again occupying a cottage near the golf links.

Mr. George Simard was out here on Wednesday superintending the work of building and improvements connected with his country home here, which, when completed, will be one of the most attractive colonial residences on the south shore.

Mrs. and Miss Newman were guests here this week.

Mrs. Williams Ireland were guests of Mrs. H. Williams, Riverside, this week.

Mr. E. Ramsden is among the newcomers here this season, having taken rooms on St. Ann's street.

Dr. A. Mignault was out in his auto on Wednesday.

The Rev. Canon Dixon was among the recent visitors here, the guest of Mrs. Tucker, Victoria avenue.

The Misses Gertrude Lamontagne, Bertha McCallum, Blanche Leland and Greta Morris were among the prize winners at the recent gymnastic competition by Miss Sara Morris's pupils.

Mrs. Furnace, who has spent the winter here, the guest of Mrs. David, leaves shortly to reside in Ottawa.

LACHUTE.

Mrs. Messiah, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Mackie.

Mr. J. Copping was in town last week.

Dr. Rutherford, of Hawkesbury, spent the week-end with friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Parris, of the 'Bank,' attended the Horse Show last week.

Miss Parsons, of the Annex, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Drennan.

Mr. J. John returned from a trip to Peterborough last week.

Mrs. Thos. Christie is in Brockville for a few days.

Mrs. George McGregor left last week to join her husband at Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Giles spent last Sunday at their cottage at Lake Louisa.

Mr. Hugh Gall is visiting his brother, Mr. J. Gall, at Mont Tremblant.

Miss Carr returned home last week after a year's absence, visiting friends in Scotland.

The Rev. Mr. Byron and family left last Saturday for Thurso, Mr. Byron having received a call to the Presbyterian Church there.

Mr. Parsons was up last week seeing about reopening his cottage for the summer.

Mr. Stanley Raith left last week for Sorel, where he has secured a position on the government yacht 'Maisonneuve.'

Mr. McBurney, principal of the Academy, has moved to the Miller House, East End, lately occupied by Mr. H. Routh, who has removed to Montreal.

Miss Hildreth, of Montreal, has returned home.

Mrs. Charters, of Montreal, has been visiting her son, the Rev. H. Charters, 'The Rectory.'

Mr. and Mrs. Noxon and family, of Ottawa, arrived in town last week, and have leased the McConnell House, in the West End.

Mr. Thos. Ayers has returned from a trip to Madrid county, Missouri, and other places.

The engagement is announced of Miss Carrie Moore, of our Academy, daughter of the late J. C. Moore, of the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, to Mr. G. Self, of the Commercial Cable Co., Canso, N.S., the marriage to take place in September. Miss Muir, of Richmond and St. Francis College, has been engaged to replace Miss Moore at the Academy.

Mr. J. E. W. Simpson, who isleaving for the West, was tendered a banquet in the Argenteuil Hotel Tuesday night, and presented with a handsome gold-mounted pipe and a Winchester rifle, together with an address.

ST. ROSE.

There have been a number of arrivals from the city during the past week. Among whom were the following:

Mr. William Stephenson and the Misses Stephenson have opened their cottage.

Mr. Raoul Lacroix and family, of Montreal, moved out from the city this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Binnie, of Montreal, are now occupying their cottage on Broadway.

Arrivals at the Ste. Rose Hotel for the past week were: Messrs. L. P. Larochelle, Quebec; D. Moreau, George Giroux, A. Latremouille, A. Bonneville, of Chicopée, Man.; W. Villeneuve, W. A. Hodgson, R. D. Lemieux, W. R. Lamontagne, P. Gagnier, P. St. Germain, E. Garand, Dr. Jos. Dannais, G. A. Bourdeau, I. Viau, P. St. Germain, A. Vaillancourt, Dr. I. Bruneau, O. Deguise, H. Bcon, A. J. Hart, L. P. Pelletier, A. Matté, U. Robert, Jules Giroux, C. L. Harbeson, Miss G. McLean, William Boon, Jos. Lamouche, W. R. de Wolfe, U. Lesperance, H. Lesperance.

POINTE CLAIRE.

Mrs. J. F. Haskell and family have arrived.

Mrs. Newell Bate, who has been the guest of Mrs. J. F. Haskell, has returned to Ottawa.

The Misses Kellett, who have been the guests of Mrs. Oakes, have left for England, where they will visit their niece, Mrs. T. Luscombe.

Mr. Montague Howard visited Pointe Claire recently.

The Messrs. Leslie, Lillie and B. McKenzie have procured rooms at Madame Duchesneau's.

Mrs. Fred. O'Grady was visiting friends in Pointe Claire this week.

Miss Olive Buchanan has returned to town.

Mr. Clarence Hepburn and family have arrived and have taken a cottage.

Master T. Smith is the guest of Mrs. O. F. Lily, Cedar avenue.

Miss Mabel Kellett leaves shortly for New Liskeard, Ont.

Miss D. Brown and Mrs. Benson have returned to Montreal.

Mr. Harold Hughes has returned from Toronto.

The Rev. Canon Chambers, of Lachine, was visiting friends in Pointe Claire lately.

Mrs. Gerald Lomer entertained in honor of the Misses Kellett on Monday last.

Mrs. Fox, who has been the guest of Mrs. Gerald Lomer, has left for Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. Demers and family are installed in the Latondel cottage.

Mr. Jack Dean, who has been the guest of Mrs. H. Holland, has left for Cobalt.

Miss Babette Tellier, of Elm Point, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Walker Savage, has returned to Pointe Claire.

Mr. and Mrs. Lomer Beard and family, of the Denbigh Flats, Westmount, are expected out shortly.

VAUDREUIL AND DORION.

Mr. Joseph Lafontaine spent a few days here recently the guest of his brother, Mr. Romeo Lafontaine.

Mr. Francois de Sales Bastien and family arrived to spend the summer in their pretty villa 'Bellevue.'

Registered at the Grand Union Hotel: Mr. J. A. Danis, Velleyfield, Dr. Harwood, Mrs. Harwood, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Emard, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Chevalier, St. Mathias; Mr. J. L. Bouchard, Montreal.

Mass Raymonde Savard and Miss Therese Valois, Montreal, passed a few days here among friends.

Mr. Auguste Harwood and family are installed in their pretty residence for the summer.

Among those spending the week-end here were: Dr. F. M. Evariste Valois, Valoisville; Mr. Alphonse Charlebois, Montreal; Mr. Z Cere, Montreal; Mr. Romuald Pilon, Montreal; Mr. Delvina Legault, Col. Alfred Labelle, Montreal; Mr. Grenier, Montreal; Mr. Placide Legault, Montreal; Mr. Avila Legault, Montreal.

The Misses Odilon Dupuis, of Montreal, on their return from Europe, will spend the summer at Lalonde's boarding house.

Mrs. Rolland will pass the summer here with her mother, Mrs. Labertge.

The Misses Dery, of Montreal, have taken rooms at Lalonde's boarding house for the season.

Mr. Henry S. Harwood, post-master, of Montreal, and Mrs. Harwood, arrived on Wednesday to open their cottage for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Kapelle de Kapelle will spend the season here.

The Misses Ranger, of Montreal, spent Sunday here.

Mr. Henri Achim, of Drummondville, spent a few days here with relatives.

Registered at the Ottawa Hotel were:—Mr. Hector Dery, Montreal; Mr. Raymond Dery, Montreal; Mr. Aime Desrosiers, Montreal; Mr. Henry Desrosiers, Montreal; Mr. W. Gohier, Pointe Claire; Mr. J. A. Bourdon, Ottawa; Mr. Pitre Champagne, Montreal.

Mr. E. T. Raddon, of Montreal, and his family, will pass the summer here. Mr. Raddon has purchased Mr. Foster's magnificent house.

Mrs. T. Aquin and family have opened their pretty villa 'Les Rosiers,' for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleroux, of Montreal, spent a few days here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Armand Gelinas will pass the summer here.

Mrs. Gustave and Charles Turcotte, of Montreal, are installed on their island for the summer.

Mr. Alain C. de Lotbiniere Harwood, of Montreal, will spend a couple of months here.

Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Singer and family, of Montreal, have arrived.

Dr. Merrill and family have opened their house for the summer.

Col. and Mrs. Labelle and family will arrive this week to spend the summer. The Colonel spent the week-end here fishing.

The Turks are the world's coffee connoisseurs.

But you needn't go to Turkey for fine coffee.

Practically every grocery store in Canada has Chase & Sanborn's SEAL BRAND—that perfect blend of perfect coffees.

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HOW THE SCRAP STARTED.

Jones stepped on Smith's favorite corn, and of course there was trouble. What Smith needed was Putnam's Corn Extractor—that painless remedy for corns and warts that cures in twenty-four hours. Putnam's is the old stand by; try it.

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.'

'The Tulip called to the Eglantine—
"Good neighbor, I hope you see,
How the people who visit this garden come
To pay their respects to me."
"It may be so," said the Eglantine,
"In this quiet nook I dwell,
And what is passing among the great
I cannot know as well;
But they tell me I am the flower of Love,
And that low whispered name
Is dearer to me than rainbow hues
And the loudest breath of fame."'

There is a gay spirit abroad when the tulips appear, for they seem born for good cheer, mingled with a wonderment at the gorgeous coloring, the rich markings and the sturdy growth.

And wandering among them the thought comes to mind: 'Wherefore if God so clothed the grass of the field,' and we feel self-condemned for our 'little faith.' And now, although the season seems to be fraught with disappointment, and the cold days are lingering, it does not affect the perennials of meadow or garden, for a week ago the golden heads of dandelion were put into my hand, shining as of old. There were four-leaved clovers, too, emblem of good luck, to be treasured as still rare, but looking at the profusion of dandelions to-day one cannot help feeling of this flower:

'How like a prodigal doth nature seem,
When thou, for all thy gold, so common art.'

The spring flowers join the procession in increasing numbers, lily of the valley will soon open its tiny bells, and the weeds are already springing up in the paths. Well we know what Ruskin said on this subject in 'Sesame and Lilies.' 'You have heard it said that flowers only flourish rightly in the garden of some one who loves them. I know you would like that to be true; you would think it pleasant magic if they could be flushed into bloom by a kind look upon them.'

But it takes time and forethought and a pleasant share of labor to bring the sweet things into even a moderate degree of perfection.

BRANCH THAT FAILED.

Flowerdale.—Received your letter, but am still looking for the branch that failed. There are so many new things growing in a Manitoba 'bush' that it is only natural to try to find out the names of them.

Perhaps the botanist at the Experimental Farm nearest to you might be more fortunate with your sample, and be able to give you the information desired.

BOOK FOR GARDEN.

L.D.J.—The best book on this subject is Professor Bailey's 'Garden Making' price one dollar. There is also a dollar magazine published monthly by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, that is very instructive. Our 'Canadian Horticulturist' is very useful both for flowers and fruit, and at the moderate price of fifty cents a year.

PRIMULA BLIGHT.

J.G.—The trouble is doubtless over watering and lack of free circulation of air. The Primula is so free from insect enemies that it is a pleasure to grow it and its bright cheerful blossoms are generally so constant. But it cannot endure overwatering or moisture on the leaves, especially if the air is close and muggy.

Put the plants into half-shaded quarters, with but little water, and fresh air around them.

THE SOIL FOR A FARM.

A young farmer asks if sandy soil is good and what sort of land is best in buying a farm. Do not be persuaded to buy a sandy farm that will blow in the wind and require to be constantly fed with fertilizers in order to produce any kind of a crop. Such land seldom contains one-tenth part the plant food per acre that clay soil possesses. The best soil is a mixture of clay and sand that will not bake, or leach out its fertility, and that will dry quickly after heavy rains. This is a good season of the year to see how early the land warms up and how quickly plant growth starts.

Such a soil is a rich loam and it must have depth in order to be productive. The lay of the land is as important as the character of the soil. Never buy a farm that is not drained, but choose if possible such as receives its drainage from Nature, and that is generally elevated for low land must always be avoided.

Ascertain if fruit grows well in the locality, for if land is capable of producing good fruit, it adds to its value and usefulness.

SHADE FOR CURRANTS.

Mrs. R.—The currant, like the raspberry, is willing to keep steady, and is one of the fruits that will thrive better among trees than in too dry an exposure. But the currants that grow in the open are sweeter than those that live in the shade, and also better flavored. Yet in order to economize space they may be planted on the northern or eastern side of a fence or wall.

In giving this fruit partial shade it is not wise to have the bushes set where they will have to contend with the roots of trees, for no fruit can thrive in such conditions.

If possible, select well drained deep moist soil, and do not be afraid of making it too rich.

THE CURCULIO.

R.T.—It is no doubt the curculio that causes the 'dents' on your early apples, for this enemy of the orchardist is not confined to plum trees. It has been observed that the insect burrows in the ground an inch or two below the surface in order to pupate. In this way it can be reached and destroyed by clean culture, while the curculio is in the pupa state.

They go into the ground the first two or three weeks of June, and emerge as adult beetles in July, so that is the season to keep the ground stirred and to destroy many of them.

It is often said that poultry lessen the evil, as plum trees in such yards often bear the best fruit, but they are not always vigilant enough to keep the enemy at bay in grassy land that has been long in sod.

Bordeaux mixture, even with arsenical additions, does not always succeed, and it is best to rely upon clean culture at the season here mentioned.

Many beetles are collected by placing a sheet under a tree, and shaking them down upon it, when they can be gathered and destroyed.

CRIMSON RAMBLERS.

Rambler.—All roses are borne on new wood, that is, wood of the same season's growth; hence the more new wood, the greater quantity of roses.

The Crimson Rambler is a so-called climbing rose, and usually grown on a trellis or pillar, consequently long growths are needed.

Select the strongest of last year's canes, and cut out all weak growths. Cut back side twigs, and fork in some decayed manure before growth starts in spring. In spite of all care some of the bearing wood may have been destroyed during the winter.

ROOTING AN OLEANDER.

B.D.—There is not any difficulty in rooting an oleander in either water or moist sand. If you will use the new growth roots will form at the ends of the cuttings. The oleander grows rapidly, and is a plant of strong and vigorous habit, its greatest enemy being the scale. This can be destroyed by using soap suds and a small brush up and down every stem, rinsing afterwards with cold water. It is a clean looking plant, and a constant bloomer.

SHRUBS FOR THE LAWN.

Perplexed. — Your letter containing bit of shrub of Euonymus, and asking name, reminds me how few people seem acquainted with this shrub. As for the question if it is suitable for the lawn, the answer can only be that it is not unsuitable, but there are other plants more effective.

It is not noted for especially fine foliage all summer, but the seed pods that open their three cornered shell in autumn expose brilliant scarlet seeds. The common name is Burning Bush, but for a lawn there are several finer shrubs.

The Rugosa Rose stands first, and the Japanese Snowball quite an improvement upon the old sort, as the flowers are borne along the stalk, instead of in a bunch on top.

It is rather strange that the high bush cranberry is so little appreciated, probably because it is a native found in our northern woods. But it is ornamental on the lawn, either in flower or fruit, the former being white and not unlike the Hydrangea, while the red berries are the size of small cranberries, and remain through the winter.

HOW TO PRUNE.

John D. R. writes: 'I have an old garden on my hands where various fruit trees grow, with grape vines, and small fruits. I should like a little advice as to how to prune them.

In answer it is as well to state that there are no hard and fast rules for pruning any kind of tree, vine or shrub.

But there are general principles that may be considered as well established, and good common sense is the very best guide. Those that are too upright in habit must be checked in that tendency, and those that are drooping must be trained to more upright growth. All branches that cross each other are likely to conflict in any way, should have one or the other removed.

Low-headed trees are in favor, and have much to recommend them, while a central stem, with branches from it on all sides, forms the ideal tree.

Grape vines are trained in so many ways that to give special directions for each would be impracticable. But they require severe pruning to keep down the superfluous wood, and pinching out the growth early is most satisfactory.

Raspberry and blackberry bushes should have old canes cut out before growth starts. The severe cutting back of bearing canes is sometimes practised, but is a mistake, it being better to thin out weaker canes by removal.

Currants, gooseberries, and other bush fruit, should have the old wood cut out after the fruiting season is over, and the remaining part shortened moderately if large berries are desired.

SPRAYING IN BLOOM.

Doubtful.—There are two reasons why you should never spray your apple trees when in full bloom.

First, you will destroy large numbers of honey-bees that are your friends in fertilizing the fruit, and for another reason the spray is liable to injure the function of the stigma of the blossoms, and thus all prospect of fruit is destroyed.

The Boys' Page.

Drowning an Eagle

(By Fred. H. Stevens.)

[For the 'Witness.'

Rockville is such an isolated, faraway little hamlet that its few children treasure as epoch-marking events even the most trivial of unusual occurrences. The summer of 1905 has gone into the local chronology as 'the summer the eagle came.'

The bird was first seen by little Charley Neal, who hastened into the house and told his Aunt 'Becca that her big, gray gobbler was flying away. Aunt 'Becca came to the door in time to see the eagle circle around the barn two or three times evidently in quest of prey. Then it winged its way across the fields in the direction of the woods.

She was able to identify the visitor, for in her youth eagles were frequently seen in the locality. But of late years one was very rarely observed. It is unlikely that any of the younger generation had ever seen one.

The teacher boarded at Aunt 'Becca's, and the next morning he came to school with the story of the strange visitor. The scholars were delighted when told that the bird might make its summer residence in that locality; and that perhaps each would have an opportunity, at one time or another, to view it, for all were greatly interested in their nature studies.

It was Randolph Clark who was the first to get a glimpse of the eagle, although all the other scholars had an opportunity to view it at their leisure later on.

The circumstances under which Randolph saw it were such as to arouse his instant hostility towards it. He had started after supper to go for the cows. On his way to the pasture he passed through the small field back of the barn where the cattle were kept at night, and where, also, a coal-black lamb spent its youthful days. The cosset was Randolph's property, and his only pet.

He had only turned the corner of the barn when a piteous bleating in the corner of the lot told him the lamb was in distress. Hastening in the direction of the sound, his eyes opened wide in amazement at the sight before him. A great bird with outspread wings had its cruel talons fastened in the fuzzy wool on the fat back of the precious cosset, making an effort to rise with it.

The boy had in his hand the stout Indian willow switch which he usually carried when driving the cows. Recovering from his first surprise, he made a valiant dash to the rescue of his pet. He struck bravely at the flapping wings. The eagle, taken by surprise, loosed his clutch on the lamb and turned his evil yellow eyes upon the boy, snapping at the stick with his vicious, hooked beak. Randolph thrashed away with a will, and the eagle chose discretion as the better part. Rising high in the air, it wheeled about, screeching and scolding until the boy had borne the trembling and wounded lamb to the kitchen.

Although the lamb was not so seriously injured but that it recovered fully in a few days, Randolph vowed vengeance upon the eagle's bald pate.

On several journeys to the pasture after that he carried his elder brother's shot gun in view of the slim chance of getting a crack at the bird. But his opportunity for wreaking vengeance came later, and in an entirely different manner.

One day in July he was hoeing potatoes on the intervale land near the river. The day was hot and in the middle of the afternoon the great willows on the bank cast a cool shadow over the favorite swimming pool. Randolph flung aside his hoe and went to the river for a plunge in the water beneath the enticing shade.

It was a great day for swimming, and he went far out beyond the shadows, having fine sport by himself. As he made towards the shore the blinding glare of the sun was darkened for an instant as a shadow passed over the water. Nearing the shoal water by the shore, he let his feet rest on the gravelly bottom, the water reaching to his waist.

Scanning the sky he observed his old enemy, the eagle, soaring around and around in a narrowing circle, screaming harshly the while. Surely, thought the boy, it would not attack him! He had been taught to consider purely mythical all stories of the American eagle attacking human beings.

But evidently this one had never before seen a bare-skinned boy floundering in the water, and mistook him for easy prey.

It sailed nearer and nearer. For one brief moment it poised directly over the boy's head, not more than five feet above him, its ferocious talons stretched downward, while the great wings fanned the air rapidly. Randolph instinctively ducked. The screaming bird again circled wide and returned with a vicious swoop, passing so close that he could feel the breeze from its winge.

Bewildered by such an unwonted attack, the lad was unable to move. As once again the bird passed close over him he crouched in terror as he imagined the cruel lacerations those hateful claws might make on his unprotected back.

Again the eagle poised, not more than a foot above him. Wild with fear, he made a grasp for its legs just above the curved talons. The one chance in a hundred of getting a secure hold and avoiding the claws was his.

He clung for dear life. The startled bird clutched vainly and beat the air in a useless endeavor to rise. Through the struggle the boy lost his footing, and together both went under the three feet of water with a churning and splashing such as never before disturbed the serenity of that placid eddy.

Fortunately for Randolph, one of his best stunts was diving, so he kept his breath now, likewise his hold upon the eagle's legs. Not so the eagle; the new experience caused it to flounder furiously for a moment. As soon as his scattered wits returned, Randolph regained his feet and was able to keep his own head above water and that of the eagle below it. The poor bird soon strangled, and its exertions grew feebler. In less than two minutes Randolph deemed it safe to let go, and hurry to the shore.

From there he watched the bird come slowly to the surface either drowned or too exhausted to struggle any more. At any rate, it had succumbed almost at once and floated quietly in the eddy.

Then, sure that the eagle was powerless to work any further injury, Randolph waded out and drew it ashore by the neck.

To the credit of the boy's humane instinct it can be said that he tried, but in vain, to resuscitate the bird. Finding his efforts of no avail, he dressed himself and carried it to the house.

His experience was the wonder of the neighborhood. The eagle measured more than five feet from tip to tip of its wings. The school children flocked to see it, and Randolph felt himself the hero of the hour.

The eagle's skin and plumage was sent to the city, where it was nicely mounted, and it is now Randolph's proudest possession, not excepting the cosset.

The Elm

(G. U. Hay, in 'The Educational Review.')

The elm (Ulmus americana) is one of our most beautiful and stately trees, so often selected for shade and ornament that one scarcely thinks of it as belonging to the forest. Yet it is found in abundance near water courses and in damp and moist soil throughout the Maritime provinces and eastern America. It attains its greatest luxuriance on rich intervales along our rivers. No shade tree can surpass it for beauty of foliage and form. Sometimes it may be seen as a single shaft, with branches near the top and with tufts of short leafy twigs covering the long slim trunk from near the ground upwards. This is the feathered elm. Usually it has an entirely different habit of growth, sending up to the height of twenty feet or so a massive trunk, which divides into stout branches shooting upwards and continuing to throw out smaller branches and twigs as they ascend. The latter have that drooping and spreading habit which give the tree the vase-like form so well-known along our rivers. Such trees spread their shade invitingly over the green-sward beneath.

Sometimes the elm branches, starting out from the trunk near the ground, sweep upward in a large and beautiful curve, sending their tips outward in a far reaching circle almost touching the ground, and giving the tree the appearance of a huge ball when viewed from a short distance. But so great is the strain when the tree is loaded with wet foliage that the branches are liable to break off at or near the trunk. The elm, as it advances in age, especially in higher and cultivated grounds, is very likely to assume this form; it is in the younger elms and those growing in the rich alluvial meadows that its stately outlines and graceful curves may be seen to best advantage.

The elm needs an abundance of water and rich soil; when these are provided its growth is very rapid, and it will become a good sized tree in from fifteen to twenty years. Most elms reach the height of their beauty in fifty years or so. They decay early; but instances are not rare, especially in those of the rounded form, where they reach an age of several hundred years. The famous Washington elm, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, under which George Washington took command of the Continental army in 1775, is certainly more than two hundred years old; but this is now decaying and cannot last long.

Many instances are reported of the distance that elm roots will grow in search of water. Some years since a drain in the vicinity of Paris was stopped up, and on digging down to discover the cause it was found that it had been clogged with a growth of roots which proceeded from an elm tree nearly fifty feet distant. (When roots grow in water they develop great masses of rootlets, which was the cause of the clogging).

The flowers of the elm precede the leaves in early spring. They are of a yellowish tinge and hang in close, conspicuous bunches from the ends of twigs. They are very simple in structure, each with a small bell-shaped calyx, with four to nine stamens on long slender filaments, and an ovary having two short styles. During the few days that the flowers remain open they are crowded with bees. The oval leaves are simple, with a sharp point, and their edges are usually doubly-serrate. The seeds mature very rapidly; each is provided with a wing which grows about it in the form of a circle. If the seeds be collected and planted in moist soil early in June they will grow almost immediately, a hint for those who may wish to cultivate this fine shade tree. It is interesting to note that while the leaves of the elm are alternate, the first pair in seedlings are opposite.

The wood of the elm is hard, strong, tough, compact. The difficulty of working it prevents its general use as timber. Its fibres hold tenaciously together; and as the wood has no special beauty compared with the maple, cherry or some others, it has no special value for furniture. It was formerly used in ship building; and the tough wood is useful for ox yokes, waggon supports, hubs of wheels and similar purposes where there is a cross strain. A cubic foot weighs forty-five pounds. The bark is tough and strong, and has been used for making ropes and chair bottoms. The wood makes good fuel and yields an abundance of ash.

FOUR BRAVE MEN.

Speaking before the students of Harvard University recently, says the 'Youth's Companion,' President Roosevelt placed great stress upon the necessity for both kinds of courage, moral and physical. He might well have illustrated both with an incident, described in 'The World's Work,' which took place in a tunnel under the lake at Milwaukee. Jacob Flyter was in the compressed air-chamber at the head of the tunnel with four Italian laborers, whom he was directing. A failure of air-pressure let the water enter, and the four Italians bolted through the air door and slammed it, leaving the foreman shut in to face what seemed certain death.

The engineers in charge immediately went to the head of the tunnel, but found that they could not open the door to rescue Flyter. The tunnel was rapidly filling with water, and it seemed only a question of a short time when it would rise above his head and drown him. The water was extremely cold and numbing.

Then three men, Harris Giddings, Lawrence Hanlon and Peter Lancaster, firemen off duty and each a man of family, came up and learned what had happened. At once they entered the tunnel, and, wading through water already knee-deep, approached the bulkhead.

Through a window they could see Flyter, his face contorted with terror. He was screaming for help.

Making signs that they were trying to help him, they took up a heavy beam for a battering-ram and began an assault on the door. At every blow it yielded a hair's breadth, but instantly closed again. Inch by inch the water rose about them. Flyter's screams ceased, and, peering through the bull's-eye, they discovered that his lips were under water, and he had his head thrown back and was breathing through his nostrils.

The water round them had risen to their breasts, but still they worked on. A slight opening let the water about Flyter flow into the tunnel itself and lowered the level to Flyter's neck.

The men passed him a flask of whiskey. Although his teeth chattered with the cold from the icy water, Flyter refused to touch it.

The men returned to the work with the battering-ram, but apparently vainly. They decided to get a jack-screw, but before going for it tried once more a tremendous blow with the ram, and this time the door quivered, yielded and swung back.

While the water roared past them they reached in, caught the fainting Flyter, and dragged him out, and as fast as they could carried him to the foot of the shaft, where the elevator was waiting.

At the hospital Flyter shook with cold and nervous exhaustion. The doctors pressed him to take some whiskey. He refused.

They told him his life depended on it, and still he refused. He lapsed into unconsciousness. Days later, when he was able to speak, they asked him why he had faced death rather than take whiskey. His answer proved that he had a courage as true as that of his rescuers.

'I promised my mother,' he said, 'just before she died that I would leave it alone. I shall never go back on that word.'

WILD FLOWER PHOTOGRAPHS.

The wild flower photographer has a somewhat shorter season than he who goes in for landscape; nevertheless, in some parts of the country, says a writer in the Boston 'Herald,' he can count on eight working months. To my mind two of the most important points in photographing a wild flower are to show the kind of place it grows in, and to show the character of the flower itself. It is better, I think, to bring out these two points in separate pictures, as it is only in exceptional cases that it can be done successfully in one.

If, for example, we photograph a swamp, to show the habitat of pickerel weed, the flower itself will appear so small in the picture that we can tell little of its growth or structure. My own plan is to make a picture of the locality, showing, if possible, the position of the flower, and then to single out a typical specimen and make of that a portrait which will reflect the character of the original.

When I have found a blood root or other wild flower which I wish to photograph, I first walk around it to find the best point from which to take its portrait. Having found that point, I set up the camera and focus carefully. All surroundings, such as leaves, twigs, or grass which do not add to the picture, or which interfere with the intelligibility of it, are carefully removed.

Often I find a beautiful flower growing in a position where it is impossible to photograph it successfully. In such case I simply dig it up and transplant it in the most convenient and appropriate spot, where its contour may be brought out against the shadow of a stump, a dark crevice in the rocks, a pool of water or any other suitable background.

Flowers partly or wholly red or yellow should be photographed on isochromatic plates, or they will come out almost black in the picture; for those in which blue or white predominates, a color screen should also be used; without it blue flowers are apt to come out white.

Genius is Inspiration. Talent is Perspiration.—C. Dewitt Miller,

A LITTLE THING.

A pen once lost me an order. I had just worked up the executive of a large concern into a desire to buy. I had my contract form lying on his desk with my finger on the dotted line. He reached over toward his pen rack, took off a pen and plunged it into the ink-well. He turned to me with a frown on his face—the wel was empty.

I was ready with a fountain pen. The pen uncapped, I handed it to him. He started to write; the ink would not flow. I took it and shook it. Again he made the attempt, with no result.

'I will get one,' he said. So he stepper into the other room. Evidently someone stopped him with a question, for he did not come back for three minutes. Then he stood at his desk: he looked down at the contract.

'I believe I had better think this matter over again,' he said. And all the talk I put up could not budge him.

I had lost a sale because my fountain pen was empty. Now one of my regular morning duties, week in and week out, just as regular as my shave and my checking over of calls to be made, and the making out of my expense account, is filling my fountain pen.—James N. Bowen, in May 'System.'

PUZZLES.

To the boy or girl who will secure the highest number of marks in three months, commencing from Saturday, April 13, for correctly guessing the puzzles in our puzzle corner, we will give as a prize a nice book.

The answers must be in not later than Thursday morning of each week, that is, for our Montreal readers. Those living at a distance are requested to send in their answers as soon as possible.

Address your answers to 'Puzzle Department,' 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

CHARADE.

3. My first is a girl's name, my second a girl's name, my whole is a girl's name.

DIAMOND.

1. A third of pet; not wet; to beg; part of the verb tease; an official of the United States, chosen every four years; deportment; to work and press into a mass; a co-ordinate conjunction; a third of pet.

A HIVE OF BEES.

1. Add b to a part of your head, and make a dangerous animal.
2. Add b to a domestic animal, and make a receptacle.
3. Add b to the product of a great monopoly, and make to cook.
4. Add b to a kind of noise, and make to fetch.
5. Add b to an ancient vessel, and make a part of a tree.
6. Add b to a gratuity, and make palliatives.
7. Add b to a corner, and make an ornament.
8. Add b to a bird, and make a dish.
9. Add b to a worn-out garment, and make to boast.
10. Add b to a garden tool, and make a thicket.
11. Add b to a dart, and make a vehicle.
12. Add b to lean, and make nothing.
13. Add b to part of a door, and make part of a city.
14. Add b to antiquated, and make fearless.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

TRANSPOSITION PUZZLE.

Pale, peal, plea, leap, lea, ale.

TRIANGLE.

E L A B O R A T E
L i t t o r a L
A t l a n t A
B e d a u B
O u t d O
R o a R
A d A
T
E

ANSWERS—ADDITIONS.

1.—Jack—Jackal. 2. Ode—Odeon. 3. Hen—Hence. 4. Moth—Mother.

Answers to puzzles of April 27 have been received from Minnie G. Robertson, Kaslo, B.C. She is awarded fourteen marks. A. B. Whiteside, Lamont, Alta., 22.

The answers received and marks awarded to the puzzles of May 4 (Flight of stairs, etc.) are as follows: Georgina Simpson, Bay View, P.E.I., 19; Ewen Lamont, Springton, P.E.I., 19; Minnie G. Robertson, Kaslo, B.C., 16; A. B. Whiteside, Lamont, Alta. 19. All your answers have been corect. (What a long time to wait for your paper.)

The following are the names and marks of those whose answers arrived too late to be published last week: Eliza Brown Broadview, Sask., 18; Russell A. Armstrong, 18; Jessie Telford, Strabane, 13; Helen Telford, Strabane, 13 (both Jessie and Helen have left out the Numerical Enigma); Clarice Allen, Brazil Lake, N. S., 18: Edith J. Hunter, Et. Etienne de Beauharnois, 18; Georgina Simpson, Bay View, P.E.I. 18; Ethel P. Brown, Hunter River, P.E.I., 17; Nellie MacDonell, Canaan, N.S., 18; Harriette Smith, Chatfield, Minn., 18; Joy Deeprose, Peterborough, Ont., 18.

Some of our puzzlers have found last week's puzzles rather difficult; the triangle may have required more effort than the others but we are allowing extra marks to those who guess it correctly. The names and marks of those who sent in answers this week are: Hazel Mackercher 21; Jock Noad 19; Bessie McIntosh, 18; Gladys Moreland, 20; Melville G. Anderson 20; Edith Munroe 19.

KEEPERS OF THE KOMATIK

Acknowledgments of subscriptions for the maintenance of our komatik cannot be made this week, but that does not mean that it is neglected, by any means. We are glad also to see that some of our readers are taking an interest in the China Famine Fund, for we have received a subscription for this from Leonard Evans, Nutana, Sask., which has been turned over to the proper quarter and acknowledged in the regular list.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Animal Games

Almost all young animals play. It is one of the most charming sights imaginable to watch fox cubs amusing themselves outside the earth late on a summer evening. They not only roll and gambol like kittens or puppies, but they have also a game which strongly resembles a sham fight.

The young of all the cat tribe, including lions and tigers, are naturally playful. Even such clumsy creatures as rhinoceroses and elephants enjoy games in their early youth.

Badgers have a peculiar play. They seem to enjoy turning somersaults. The young badgers in the Zoological Gardens amuse visitors by turning somersaults scores of times in succession on the same spot.

Bears do the same thing, and not only young bears, but old ones also. The natives of Kamchatka have a dance which they call the bear dance. Every gesture is copied accurately from the bear. The natives themselves appear to be proud of the fact that the bears are their dancing masters.

Dancing is by no means confined to quadrupeds; in fact, it is the principal play of many birds. Perhaps the finest of bird dancers is the South American cock o' the rock. These birds have regular dancing places, level spots which they keep clear of sticks and stones. A dozen or more of the birds assemble round this spot, and then a cock bird, his scarlet crest erect, steps into the centre. Spreading his wings and tail, he begins to dance, at first with slow and stately steps, then gradually more and more rapidly, until he is spinning like a mad thing. At last, tired out, he sinks down, hops out of the ring, and another takes his place.

Some of the quail tribe are great dancers, and so are the American sandhill cranes. It is a most ludicrous sight to watch a crane dancing; he is so desperately solemn over the whole performance. He looks like a shy young man who has just learned to waltz and is rather ashamed of the accomplishment.

So much for games without toys. But many wild creatures get a great deal of amusement out of various inanimate objects. The kitten plays with a ball of worsted, and every one knows the dog that possesses a pet bone, some dry and grubby relic which is not the least use as a food, but which the animal throws about and catches again by the hour and when finished with buries in some secluded corner against another day.

Beckmann gives a delightful account of a raccoon which used to amuse itself by washing various odds and ends in a bucket of water. An old pot handle, a snail shell or anything of the sort would do, but what he loved best of all was an empty bottle.

Clasping it in his forepaws, he would waddle slowly to the bucket with the bottle clasped close to his breast, and then roll it and rinse it in the water. If any one ventured to disturb him he was furious and threw himself upon his back, clinging so tightly to his beloved bottle that he could be lifted by it.

Groos says that bears will do the same sort of thing. He relates the case of a polar bear which used to roll an old iron pot to and fro in his tank, and then, lifting it out, rub it up and down in a trough of running water. He stood on his hind legs and used his forepaws exactly like a washerwoman washing clothes.

Certainly this bear looked upon the kettle as a toy and the washing a game. There could have been no other possible object in his queer performance.—'Strand Magazine.'

WHY SOME BIRDS HOP AND OTHERS WALK.

A little bird sat on a twig of a tree,
A swinging and singing as glad as could be,
And shaking his tail, and smoothing his dress,
And having such fun as you never could guess.
And when he had finished his gay little song
He flew down in the street and went hopping along,
This way and that way with both little feet,
While his sharp little eyes looked for something to eat.
A little boy said to him: 'Little bird, stop,
And tell me the reason you go with a hop,
Why don't you walk, as boys do and men,
One foot at a time, like a dove or a hen?'
And the little bird went with a hop, hop, hop;
And he laughed and he laughed as he never would stop,
And he said: 'Little boy, there are some birds that talk
And some birds that hop, and some birds that walk.
Use your eyes, little boy; watch closely and see
What little birds hop, both feet just like me,
And what little birds walk like the duck and the hen,
And when you know you'll know more than some men.
Every bird that can scratch in the earth can walk;
Every bird that can wade in the water can walk;
Every bird that has claws to catch prey can walk;
One foot at a time—that is why they can walk;
'But most little birds who can sing you a song
Are so small that their legs are not very strong
To scratch with or wade with, or catch things—that's why
They hop with both feet. Little boy, good by.'

(The exceptions to this rule are rare. The rule is generally correct, and so simple as easily to be remembered.)—Selected.

THE AGE OF TREES.

A correspondent of 'The Times' has found a plane tree on the Island of Cos which, he suggested, may be 2,400 years old at least, for there is a marble seat under it, and the inhabitants declare with one voice that this was used by Hippocrates. Another correspondent thinks the evidence insufficient. The oldest tree with which he himself is acquainted claims no more than 1,100 years, and it cannot prove so much. Of course it cannot; there is no register of birth and deaths of trees, and when some famous specimen falls, interested persons are apt to set a young one in its place and say nothing about it. After a certain time the innocent public accepts the substitute in good faith. But there is one case where the age alleged, 2,151 years, or, by the latest correction, 2,194 years, may almost be accepted—it is a long way off, unfortunately. In 288 B.C., or 245 B.C., King Tissa begged a cutting of the Bo tree at Anuradhapura, under which Buddha slept on a great occasion. No one dared to mutilate the venerable relic; but it settled the difficulty by casting a branch of its own accord into a golden jar. Prince Mahinda was going as a missionary to Ceylon, and he took the blessed sapling with him, under charge of his royal sister. They 'planted it out' at Anuradhapura, where the tourists behold it flourishing, a mighty trunk, at the present day. But is it the real article? That the story is true nobody disputes, but in two thousand years half a dozen young Bo trees have had time to grow mighty. The Chinese pilgrim, Fa Hien, describes the sacred object he saw in the fourth century, and more than one point he noted may be identified in the specimen existing. But they are not remarkable. Sir Emerson Tennant looked into the evidence, and he wrote: 'Estimates of the age of old trees in the world are matters of conjecture, which, however ingenious, must be purely inferential; whereas the age of this Bo tree is matter of record, its conservancy has been an object of solicitude to successive dynasties, and the story of its vicissitudes has been preserved in a series of continuous chronicles among the most authentic handed down to mankind. Its green old age would seem almost to verify the prophecy given when it was planted—that it would flourish and be green for ever.' Science may be able to pronounce definitely before long.—Selected.

A BABY-SHOW.

Over the green lawns of the Boston suburbs scamper great gray squirrels, waving their plumy tails in the triumph of their undisputed rights. For these creatures, with their quick movements and saucy chatter, enjoy welcome freedom of the ground, and they store their harvest without thought of tax or dispossession. That they have their cares and forethought is evident by their careful attention to business and accumulation of wealth. That there is also matronly pleasure and pride of family in these tree households is shown by the experience of a lady who lives in a suburban town.

The lady had made a pet of one of the fine gray squirrels which dwelt on her premises. She would sit on her piazza and feed the pretty creature from her hand. The squirrel soon became quite fearless, and would stay about its friend, and even curl up in her lap, but was always alert to dart off at the approach of another person.

One day the lady was sitting on her veranda when she noticed her pet making its way across the grass, followed by three fat and fluffy balls of gray fur.

Up to the piazza came the big squirrel, taking the steps with graceful leaps. In vain the babies tried to surmount the troublesome obstacles. Their legs were too short and their strength too small, and every time they tried to jump up a step, back they fell in futile little heaps. In vain the mother urged; the Hill of Difficulty was too steep.

The eager watcher appreciated the situation. The proud parent had brought her little ones to show her friend.

The lady wrote an account of the circumstance to a famous naturalist who is beloved by all Americans. In answer he told her that he would have given much to have had anything as beautiful and touching come to him.—'Youth's Companion.'

TIGER AND VULTURE OF THE SEA

If the 'killer' whale is 'the tiger of the sea,' as the writer of an interesting article in a recent 'Windsor' has it, the orcas, surely, are the vultures of the ocean. In connection with whale catching, the author of this interesting natural history article tells of the following incident:

Some years ago a whaler in the northwest had killed a large whale, and had the animal alongside, when it was attacked by a school of orcas. They doubtless were half starved, and, crazed by the scent of blood that extended away a long distance, probably followed it up like hounds, immediately attacking the whale. The men, with spades and lances, cut and slashed at them, inflicting terrible blows, yet, despite this, the orcas literally tore the whale from the ropes and carried it off.

This certainly shows that the orcas, together with a very fair share of intelligence, are also creatures of extraordinary courage.—Dundee 'Advertiser.'

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF ATONEMENT

II.

(By Reginald J. Campbell.)

(This sermon, preached several years ago at a convention, has recently been reprinted in England as a refutation of Mr. Campbell's assertion that he has always preached the same views as those he now sets forth in the City Temple. The sermon being long, we have given it in two parts.)

These four conditions — estrangement from God, a sense of condemnation, the impossibility of escape, and the inhibition of holiness—are constant elements, as we have seen, of the sense of guilt. There can be no object in pointing them out other than to show the deep-seated need of the soul which is their result, it is impossible that the mind should continue to endure the pressure which the discovery of personal guilt creates. Two courses are open to the penitent. He may stifle or destroy the thoughts and feelings which mar his peace, or elee a yearning, a longing, almost a demand, for relief shapes itself within him. Such a demand is the cry of the conscience, 'What must I do to be saved?'

Thou Who hast borne all burdens, bear our load.
Bear Thou our load whatever load it be;
Our guilt, our shame, our helpless misery,
Bear Thou Who only canst, O God, my God,
Seek us and find us, for we cannot Thee.

It is the business of the preacher to give answer to that cry. The message is in no wise altered; it is, 'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved.' 'The chastisement of our peace was upon him, and with his stripes we are healed.' So intimate is his connection with the soul that we can say, 'He was made sin for us, who knew no sin, that we might become the righteousness of God in him.'

DIFFERENT FORMS OF THE LONGING FOR SALVATION.

I will here venture the assertion that, in spite of the outward indifference which exists towards the gospel and its invitations to-day, the question, 'What must I do to be saved?' is asked oftener than the pulpit tries to answer it. The demand is more widespread than we sometimes recognize or attempt to meet. It assumes various forms and disguises, according to the different characters, temperaments, and circumstances of those who feel it. It is sometimes intense and poignant, sometimes a half-conscious desire, sometimes a question that presents itself at certain crises of experience, and is forgotten at others; sometimes an aching want that goes on for years, and waits weakly for the hope of satisfaction. No earnest and faithful preacher is ever without sufficient examples of the working of the Spirit of God amongst the people whom he addresses; they need the good tidings of pardon and peace, and to us is committed the ministry of reconciliation.

This is what we mean by the witness of the human heart to the essential truth of the atonement. It is what may be called the psychical proof of the great doctrine of substitution and expiation. Metaphysically it may for the moment be lost in the mists of criticism and uncertainty, morally it is worthy of all acceptation. Let us get firm hold of this one necessary truth that sinful human nature demands—the relief which God has furnished in the gift of his holy son Jesus, who is the propitiation for our sins. Once grasped, the truth will almost preach itself. Face to face with the sinner, and with full knowledge of his wants, what can we do but preach Christ and him crucified as the ground and condition of the forgiveness of sins and the justification of the sinner?

I may, perhaps, be pardoned for giving at this point an illustration from a personal experience in the work of the ministry. Indeed, the case I desire to cite has been to me much more than an illustration; it has been a landmark in my ministry. It has more than once formed the basis of an appeal to my own people. On one occasion, about two years ago, I was sent for to see a lady — a stranger—who was dying in Brighton. I found her to be a person of means and education, but quite ignorant of the salient facts of the Christian faith. Her religious views had been formed almost entirely by the influence of certain Oriental cults. To her Jesus was simply a great moral Teacher, standing in line with other religious masters. Of Christianity as the religion of redemption she had no knowledge. Her life-story had been a sad one, stained deeply by both sorrow and sin. With the details we have no concern, with the need they gave rise to we are all in sympathy. The poor suffering soul stated it for herself in words that are charged with meaning. 'Oh,' she sighed, 'that it were possible for some great, strong friend to take my conscience as though it were his own, that I might have a little peace!' I learned more from that sentence concerning the mystery of redemption than up to that moment I had ever thought of. Here was a soul who knew and stated the need of just such a salvation as we are bidden to proclaim. She asked, without knowing that there was an answer, for the Saviour who was made sin for us, who could take man's conscience as though it were his own, and leave in its place his peace. The sense of guilt had awakened with power in this poor dying woman. To have told her, in what was almost the last moment of her life, that the Most High could forgive her sins would have carried no comfort to her heart. The only possible relief for her was to hear of him on whom the Lord had laid the iniquity of us all. The reason why I venture to tell you this story is, because it is the best example within my knowledge of a soul knowing and stating its own need without being aware that there was any hope of the satisfaction of that need. Suppose there had been but that one case in the whole world, then God's answer to that one has been the gift of the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world.

MORAL EFFECT OF THE DOCTRINE.

It has been objected, and sometimes in strong terms, that the principle of the Atonement, as here suggested, is an immoral one. It is contended that to expect Christ or any one else to assume the responsibility for our sinful deeds is to expect something that, in the moral order of things, should not, and cannot, take place. We are told that it is an act of moral cowardice to lay our sins on Jesus, that to free ourselves from the burden of past and present guilt, and to expect another to bear it, is in itself an act of wrong, and hurtful to the future moral character of any one who brings himself to believe it. The principle in such repentance is suggested to be identical with that of the condemned criminal who, to ensure his exemption from punishment in the world to come, makes his peace with God at the eleventh hour, and walks to the scaffold singing hymns and breathing prayers. We are reminded that this kind of gospel has no sanction in the natural order of things, that nature and human experience alike teach that every man shall bear his own burden, and that he who rests his case upon such a foundation builds his moral character upon a fiction.

I do not pause here to point out what I believe to be the mistaken assumptions honestly made by teachers of this kind. Such a position, however, can only be taken by such as have a very inadequate sense of the exceeding sinfulness of sin. Granted that the Atonement is the wisdom of God in a mystery, that it eludes the categories of the philoospher, it yet remains irrefutable that it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth. How can that doctrine be immoral without which the flower of morality could not come into being? How can that Gospel be mistaken which has woven itself into the experience of the saints in all ages, which is the foundation of such heroes of the cross as Bernard of Clarivaux, Francis of Assisi, George Herbert, Charles Haddon Spurgeon, and Catherine Booth: These, and such as these, are the great cloud of witnesses. Immoral! Then the richest and most beautiful of all human types of character are to be regarded as rising from a foundation with which they have nothing in common. No, no, it cannot be so; the tree is good of which the fruit is good; the grandest, strongest, most irrefutable proof of the truth of the Gospel which we preach is that to-day, in our midst, under our eyes, we see the same results achieved by it as in the days of yore. Men rise into newness of life only because they believe that Christ bore our sins in his own body on the tree. If they did not believe it their moral regeneration would be impossible. That they do believe it is the secret of the spiritual miracles that are wrought in human souls wherever that Gospel is preached. Suppose it to be withheld, suppose we could convince the church that he has been mistaken during the last nineteen hundred years in proclaiming this doctrine at all; suppose we substitute for it the gospel of 'turn over a new leaf and work out your own salvation without the cross!' I shudder to think of the number to whom peace of mind, noble service, humble, self-respecting righteousness, and devoted love to Christ would cease at once and for ever.

Beloved fathers and brethren, there is no need to suppose such a catastrophe, but there is need that we encourage one another to service, and incite one another to definiteness. I have given to you this morning what I believe to be the imperishable element in the doctrine of Atonement—that which will survive all changes in statement and all habits and tendencies of particular times and peoples. Let us not hesitate to speak the wisdom of God in a mystery, for we are stewards of the mysteries of God, and must give an account of that stewardship. Let us proclaim the salvation we ourselves have found, without fear and without compromise. The world needs it more than ever it did; the prophet is listened to as much as he ever was; we are on the eve, some think, of a great evangelical revival. As the cross is raised let us range ourselves under its shadow, and go forward in faith, nothing doubting. We have a message to deliver that men need to hear; it is the old, old story of Christ and him crucified.

'In the cross of Christ I glory,
Towering o'er the wrecks of time;
All the light of sacred story
Gathers round its head sublime.'

INDIAN NAMES ON TREASURY WARRANTS.

(St. Louis 'Republic.')

When Assistant Sub-Treasurer Thomas J. Akins reached his office in the Federal building yesterday morning a batch of warrants, sent to the Sub-Treasury to be cashed, was on his desk. Mr. Akins's eye happened to catch the name on the first warrant, and he gave a start and took another look to make sure that his eyes were not deceiving him. The warrant had been issued to Mr. Billy Mule. Mr. Akins at first thought that there had been some mistake. The warrant had been cashed, however, and Mr. Billy Mule's signature was on the back.

Mr. Akins turned to the next warrant. It had been issued to Mr. Has No Shirt. Mr. Has No Shirt had endorsed the warrant and it had been cashed. Next came Mr. Straight Crazy, followed by Messrs. Big Baby, Skunk, Matches, Noise, Bug, Calf's Head, Bear Going Up Hill, Standing Twenty, Different Tails, Little Turtle, Mad Bull, Plenty Horses, and Mmes. Turkey Leg, Short Woman, Lean Woman, Bear Louise and Dirty Face.

Mr. Akins was mystified for a few moments, until he went to the bottom of the heap and found a memorandum to the effect that the warrants were issued to Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians by Charles E. Schell at Darlington, Okla., for rentals of ground and other concessions.

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NEWS OF THE JEWISH WORLD.

It may interest families in Montreal of the name of Judah to learn that a despatch from Trenton, N.J., published in Philadelphia papers, states that a 'presentation sword' was found in the shop of Harry Finklestein, who has offered it to the State of New Jersey for purchase. The sword is of coin silver and has an intrinsic value of about a thousand dollars and is inscribed: 'Presented to First Lieutenant Henry M. Judah, Fourth United States Infantry, for meritorious conduct and distinguished courage in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, Molino del Ray and the City of Mexico by his friends and fellow citizens of the City of New York.' Lieutenant Judah doubtless was well known during and subsequent to the war with Mexico sixty years ago, and it would be interesting to know who the man was and by what turn of fortune the sword came to be in a Trenton pawnshop hidden in a garret, and forgotten by everybody, with no record of its being pawned. From the name it would be surmised that Lieutenant Judah was a Jew.

* * *

Sir Moses Ezekiel, the sculptor, has received from the Italian Government, or more properly, the King of Italy, the title of 'Officiale Della Corona D'Italia,' or, Officer of the Crown of Italy. He has been knighted by many of the sovereigns of Europe, received degrees of honor for art and science from nearly all of the great art academies and associations of the old and new world and carried off many medals for his work, none of which he ever valued more highly than the 'Prize of Rome,' from the Royal Academy of Berlin, which sent him to the Eternal City for two years with a stipendium of 1,500 thalers per annum in 1874. Mr. Ezekiel has since made his home in Rome, where he has established in the ruins of the Baths of Diocletian, on the Piazza delle Terme, the most interesting and unique studio in the whole of Europe.

* * *

The Federation of Canadian Zionists has received a dispatch from the Zionist headquarters in Cologne, Germany, to the effect that the Eighth Zionist Congress will be held at The Hague, from the 14th to the 20th of August. This will be the second Congress held since the death of Dr. Herzl, the creator of the Zionist Congresses. It is expected that the American organization will send a large delegation to The Hague. It is thought that one of the reasons that The Hague was chosen as the place of meeting instead of Basle, Switzerland, where the congresses have taken place, is because of the desire of the Zionist leaders to bring the matter of Zionism to the attention of The Hague Peace Conference and The Hague Tribunal.

* * *

There has been a very notable decrease during several past months in the number of Jewish immigrants landing in New York city. During April, 1907, there arrived a total of but 3,215, as compared to 18,414 in April of 1906, nearly six times as many. According to nationality, the Jewish immigrants arriving in New York during April were as follows: Russian, 2,396; Austrian, 393; Hungarian, 288; Roumanian, 58; English, 59; German, 11; Turkish, 7; French, 2; Swedish, 1. Total 3,215. It will be noted that the Russian immigration is far below the monthly average for many years past. This may possibly indicate that the Jews of that country are more hopeful of the future, in spite of the terrors which shadow the land. It is also noteworthy that in spite of the agrarian outbreak in Roumania the emigration of Jews from there to the United States was insignificant. Of the new arrivals 2,306 held tickets to New York only and 909 to outside points. There were 1,485 men, 1008 women and 722 children.

* * *

The falling off in Jewish immigration at the port of New York during the month of April is a puzzle. A decline of over 80 percent from one month of one year to the corresponding month of another year has never before happened. The fact that Passover occurred in the early part of April does not explain the difference, since Passover of last year also occurred in April, nor can it be explained by the hopes of reforms from the Douma, since the immigration from Austria and Roumania shows almost, although not quite, as much decrease as that from Russia.

* * *

Brownsville, the home of some sixty thousand Jews, has a new society called the 'Wander-lust' the object of which is 'to promote the intermarriages between Jews and Christians.'

* * *

The Volozhin Yeshibah, which has long been regarded as the greatest seat of Jewish learning in Russia, is about to be closed because of the differences that have arisen between the students and the managers of the school. The management has of late introduced a strict policy of suppressing the haskoloh movement among the students, forbidding them to read newspapers and study foreign languages. Most of the students have already left the Yeshibah, and those who remained contemplate leaving the institution within a few days. Thus the Volozhin Yeshibah, whose hundredth anniversary was to have been celebrated this week, will, in all probability, be closed.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Jewish Theological Seminary will be held on Monday, June 3, at 10 a.m. and continued on Tuesday, June 4, in the Seminary Building, 123rd street and Amsterdam avenue, New York.

* * *

The Bavarian dynasty, although perhaps the oldest of Europe, and strictly Catholic, will soon be declared as helplessly 'verjudet.' Not so long ago Prince Ludwig, the heir presumptive, was the guest of a Jewish merchant in Nuremberg, and now his brother, Prince Arnef, goes one step further and starts upon a voyage to Central Asia in company with a Jew, the famous traveller, Gottfried Merzbacher. Merzbacher, who is a relative of the famous bibliophile, Abraham Merzbacher, travelled extensively in Central Asia, and received many distinctions for the results of his investigations, decorations not only from the King of Bavaria, but also from the Czar, and the title of Doctor of Philosophy from the Munich University. Jewish explorers are not as rare as is usually believed, and even now there is Eduard Glaser, the explorer of Arabia, and among the party of Captain Peary was Dr. Wolf as ship's surgeon, just as Payer's Austrian north pole expedition had a Jewish ship surgeon, Dr. Repes.

* * *

Under the will of the late Patrick Keenan, New York, city chamberlain for three terms, and one of the best-known district leaders in Tammany Hall, the sum of five thousand dollars is to be divided between Mount Sinai Hospital and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

* * *

Dr. Georg von Caro, whose raising to nobility excited the German anti-Semites to such a fever heat, although he had become a convert to Christianity years ago, donated 100,000 marks to a Jewish charitable foundation, made by his parents in Breslau. With Dr. von Caro two more converted Jews were ennobled, while unbaptized Jews, even if they are the Kaiser's social favorites, like L. M. Goldberger, Albert Ballin and James Simon, have to content themselves with the title of a privy commercial councillor and a decoration. Jews of the present age no longer believe that it will do them much good, if Mordecai were to ride through the streets of the capital, sitting on the King's horse. The first Jew in Prussia to be ennobled was Abraham, Baron von Oppenheim, in Cologne, whose family were converted to Christianity before he died, and who built a synagogue in Cologne at his own expense, but never visited it, not even attending the dedication.

* * *

Abraham Rosenfield, a prominent citizen of New Orleans, died suddenly at the home of his sister, Mrs. S. Mendelsohn, at Baton Rouge, where he had gone on a business trip. He was well known for public spirit and many charities. Mr. Rosenfield enlisted in 1861 and served in Bryant's Cavalry (Confederate), a body of scouts noted for its dash and recklessness, until it was disbanded after the war.

* * *

A year ago, Abraham Goldstein was selling peanuts, newspapers and cigars on the Denver railway trains; to-day he is on the way to count his money by the million. This sudden and unexpected rise to fortune is the outcome of thrift and honesty and good luck. Goldstein came to Denver at the beginning of last summer without money enough to pay a week's board. He got employment from R. R. Burke as a news agent on the Moffat road trains and put in a summer of hard work. He saved what he earned and invested it in mining claims and ranches. His investments proved lucky and quick fortune followed.

* * *

The pulpit of Sinai Temple, Chicago, was occupied by Mr. Wm. T. Stead, of London, two Sundays ago, who said: 'In Cleveland, I learn that there had been dissatisfaction because so many Jews were being passed as school teachers, and it was decided to raise the standard of the examinations to keep them out. They raised it, but nobody but the Jews after that got in at all.'

* * *

Dr. Margulies, president of the Italian committee to further the interests of the Falashas in Abyssinia, has had an interview with Signor Martini, governor of the Italian Colony of Erythrea. The governor expressed his sympathy with the suggestion that schools should be established in that colony for the Falashas, whom he styled 'the intellectuals of Abyssinia.'

* * *

The Spanish newspapers are asking the Jews of Morocco to return to Spain. These Jews are of Spanish origin and the papers promise not only to receive them with open arms, but offer them immediate citizenship.

* * *

Another messenger from the Spanish Senate arrived at Gibraltar recently to see the Jewish refugees from Morocco and invite them back to Spain. This senator's name is Dr. Miguel Morayto. He saw the refugees in person and offered them many inducements to return to the land of their ancestors. 'No,' was the reply of the Jews to the senator, 'we can never trust the Spanish nation again. And besides, God has cursed your land and no good Jew will ever attempt to establish a synagogue in Spain again.'

* * *

Owing to these uncertain times the poorer Jews of Morocco, who live in the interior, are suffering for the want of the necessaries of life and as far as I have been able to learn there is no society of any kind to give them aid. These Jews consider the education of their children as of the utmost importance, and were it not for the Alliance Israelite they would be forced to bring them up in ignorance. As it is even the children of the poorest Jews of Morocco are well versed in Spanish, Arabic and French, but their opportunities for the future under the present government are worse than nothing.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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

GENERAL.

THE INVENTOR'S WIFE.

We have to thank several of our readers for their courtesy in sending the poem asked for by G.M.F. Copies have been received from George E. Cole, Ottawa, Ont.; Miss Jennie Scoon, Ponsonby, Ont.; Miss Bella Dewar, Lost River, Que.; Miss Effie A. Johnson, Truro, N.S.; C. B. Simpson, Bay View, P.E.I., and Chas. A. Fraser, Leeds, Que.

It's easy to talk of the patience of Job
Humph! Job had nothin' to try him;
Ef he'd been married to Bijah Brown,
folks wouldn't have dared come nigh him.
Trials, indeed! Now I'll tell you what—if
you want to be sick of your life,
Jest come and change places with me a
spell, for I'm an inventor's wife.

And such inventions! I'm never sure, when I
take up my coffee-pot,
That Bijah hain't been 'improvin' ' it, and
it mayn't go off like a shot.
Why, didn't he make me a cradle once, that
would keep itself a-rockin';
And didn't it pitch the baby out, and
wasn't his head bruised shockin'?

And there was his 'Patent Peeler,' too—a
wonderful thing I'll say;
But it hed one fault—it never stopped till
the apple was peeled away.
As for locks and clocks, and mowin' machines,
and reapers and all sech trash.
Why, Bijah's invented heaps of 'em, but
they don't bring in no cash.

Law! that don't worry him—not at all; he's
the aggravatin'est man—
He'll set in his little workshop there, an'
whistle and think and plan,
Inventin' a jew's harp to go by steam, or
a new-fangled powder-horn,
While the children's goin' barefoot to
school, and the weeds is chokin' our
corn.

When I've been forced to chop the wood,
and tend to the farm beside,
And look at 'Bijah a-settin' there, I've jest
dropped down and cried.
We lost the hull of our turnip crop while
he was inventin' a gun;
But I counted it one of my marcies when
it bust before 'twas done.

So he turned it into a 'burglar alarm.' It
ought to give thieves a fright—
'Twould scare an honest man out of his
wits, if he sot it off at night.
Sometimes I wonder if 'Bijah's crazy, he
does such curious things.
Hev I told you about his bedstead yet?—
'Twas full of wheels and springs;

It hed a key to wind it up, and a clock
face at the head;
All you did was to turn them hands, and
at any hour you said.
That bed got up and shook itself, and
bounced you on the floor,
And then shet up, jest like a box, so you
couldn't sleep any more.

Wa'al, 'Bijah he fixed it all complete, and
he sot it at half-past five,
But we hadn't more'n got into it when—
dear me! sakes alive!
Them wheels began to whizz and whir! I
heard a fearful snap!
And there was that bedstead with 'Bijah
inside, shut up jest like a trap!

I screamed, of course, but 'twas no use
then I worked that hull long night
A-tryin' to open the pesky thing. At last
I got in a fright;
I couldn't hear his voice inside, and I
thought he might be dyin';
So I took a crow-bar and smashed it in—
there was 'Bijah peacefully lyin',

Inventin' a way to get out again. That was
all very well to say,
But I don't believe he'd have found it out
if I'd left him in all day.
Now, sence I've told you my story, do you
wonder I'm tired of life?
Or think it strange I often wish I wasn't
an inventor's wife?

MRS. E. P. CORBETT.

SOME COLORED LIBERATORS.

A.P.—You would confer a favor if you would publish short sketches of the lives of 1, Fred. Douglass; 2, Booker T. Washton, and 3, Toussaint L'Ouverture. Ans.—1, Frederick Douglass, born in Maryland in 1817, the son of a negress and a white man, afterwards distinguished himself as an orator and journalist. He was a slave on the plantation of Colonel Edward Lloyd. He picked up knowledge how and when he could, and in 1838 escaped from his master, and went to Massachusetts, and was for four years an agent of the Anti-Slavery Society. In 1847 he founded 'The North Star,' a paper which continued for several years. In 1870 he founded at Washington 'The New National Era.' He was United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, for five years, and United States Minister to Haiti in 1889. He wrote the 'Life and Times of Frederick Douglass, 1817-1882'; 'Narrative of my experiences in slavery'; and 'My Bondage and My Freedom.' He died near Washington, on Feb. 20, 1895. 2. Booker T. Washington, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for Colored Students, Alabama, since 1881, was born a slave in Virginia, the date unknown, but probably about 1858. He was educated at the Hampton Industrial Institute, in Virginia, and at the Wayland Seminary in Washington, D.C. He taught in the public schools of West Virginia, and also at the Hampton Institute, before establishing his work at Tuskegee. He has lectured extensively on questions pertaining to the uplifting of his race, and has written on the same topics. One of his best known books is 'Up from Slavery.' He has been married three times. 3. Toussaint L'Ouverture was born in Haiti in 1743, and died in France at the age of sixty. He was a negro slave, but received a rudimentary education. In a Haitian revolution, he fought first for the royalist faction, at that time united with the Spanish Dominicans. In 1794, with a large force of blacks, he deserted to the French republicans, thus turning the scale in their favor, and acquiring great influence. He was made deputy governor, and eventually the French commissioners, who were supposed to rule the island, were left with only nominal powers. An insurrection, incited by Toussaint, drove the French Commissioner from the island; he delegated his powers to the mulatto General Rigaud, but Rigaud was defeated by Toussaint, who thus became master of the western part of the island. He protected the whites, and put the blacks at work on their old plantations under a system which secured them part of the profits. In 1801 he occupied the eastern part of the island which had been ceded to France. Finally he threw off all semblance of subjection to France, and promulgated a constitution which made him president for life, with the power of naming his successor. Thereupon France sent troops to subdue the island, and after a series of conflicts Toussaint capitulated. He was pardoned, but later was arrested on a charge of conspiracy, and sent to France, where he remained a prisoner until his death.

WHY YOUR THROAT IS WEAK

All winter you have been hacking and coughing, and now your throat needs strengthening. Use Catarrhozone; it cures huskiness, removes catarrh and prevents throat weakness. All dealers sell Catarrhozone.

THE ASH-BURNING THEORY DOUBTED.

Wide Divergence of Opinion in a Matter of Almost Universal Interest.

Dr. Sheard, Toronto's Medical Health Officer, and Chairman of the Provincial Board of Health, says, 'Balderdosh,' when the ash-burning question is mentioned to him.

The Altoona cobbler and the Globe engineer say, 'Eureka,' 'I have found it,' while the Toronto City Engineer at the City Hall says, 'It is a failure.' How doctors do differ, sometimes! Notwithstanding this, the druggist and the groceryman are on the rush filling orders for salt and oxalic acid.

There is one thing, however, about which there is the most perfect harmony of opinion on the part of everybody who knows the facts or who has put themselves in a position to judge intelligently by using it. Even doctors, especially those who stand at the head of their profession, and those whose desire to really benefit their patients and humanity is greater than the prejudices which have been instilled into them during their years of training, will tell you that the greatest and most successful remedy known to medical science for the cure of all stubborn and difficult cases of throat, lung and stomach troubles is Psychine. Some of the most marvellous cures on record have been effected by this remedy. It purifies the blood, strengthens the action of the vital organs, builds up the system, and quickly cures la grippe, pneumonia, chills, fevers, night sweats, wasting diseases, consumption in all its earlier stages, and all stomach or liver troubles. It can be obtained at all druggists at 50 cents and $1, or Dr. T. A Slocum's, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto.

'I was out with the volunteers at London, and I got a heavy cold, which turned to Bronchitis, and my lungs were severely affected. I had a cough all Summer. Doctors said I was past recovery. I used Psychine, and it proved a great blessing for me. It is a positive cure for Bronchitis and Lung Troubles.

'CHESLEY SCHELL.

'Ravenswood, Ont.'

NUMISMATIC.

O.S.M., Quebec.—I have a coin with an inscription 'Auctori, Connec,' and a bust on one side and a figure seated with the words 'Inde et lib' on the other. 1. Is this coin struck for India? 2. What is its value? 3 What is the value of a Columbia half dollar of 1892? 4. Also of one of 1893? Ans.—1. This is not a coin of India, but struck by the State of Connecticut before the adoption of a federal coinage in the United States. The words 'Auctori Connec,' mean by the authority of Connecticut. 2. There were many varieties of this coin struck, some of which are rare. Your specimen is probably worth ten cents. 3. About 60 cents. 4. No more than face value.

Subscriber.—A lady has a collection of stamps to sell. Can you give me the address of a dealer to whom she can sell it? Ans.—P. N. Breton, St. Catherine street, near Bleury, also the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, 18 East 23rd street, New York, but, as a rule, dealers do not give more than ten percent of the retail value of stamps.

Anxious Marine.—What is the value of a stamp inscribed 'Proprietary Inter.' Rev.. 'three cents,' with a head in the centre. Its color is mauve. Ans.—This is a United States revenue stamp. As there are very few collectors of such stamps, they are of no great value, say, 25 cents per 100.

M.M.—What is the value of the following stamps:—1. Austria, 3 Kreuzer, red, 1850. 2. Portugal, 25 reis, rose, 1866. 3. Denmark, 4 skillings, 1854. 4. Western Australia, 2 pence, orange, 1861. 5. New South Wales, 5 pence, green, 1853. 6. Are the values given in your columns market prices? 7. Can you give the address of a reliable firm to whom I can sell my stamps? Ans.—1. 25 to 50 cents a hundred. 2. About one cent. 3. One cent. 4. You have given the wrong date of issue, as the yellow 2 pence was not issued until 1865 or 1866. About 2 cents. 5. If your description is correct, this is a rare stamp, worth, say, $15, but it is more likely a later issue, which is much more common, and not worth more than 40 cents. They are of the same design and color, but the 1860 issue is perforated, while that of 1853 is imperforated. 6. Our values are only estimated, as much depends on the condition of the stamp. Torn or badly defaced specimens are worthless, while those in exceptionally fine condition may sell for much more. Then dealers hardly ever give more than ten percent of the catalogue prices. 7. See answer to 'Subscriber,' above.

Subscriber, Molakoff.—Could you publish the address of Jennings, etcetera, collectors of curios, New York. Ans.—We have no means of finding out such address, but there is a firm of Jennings & Co., dealer in antique furniture and curios in Phillips square, Montreal.

LORD LISTER.

E.W.—Kindly give the address of Lord Lister, the eminent surgeon, who recently celebrated his eightieth birthday. Ans.—The address is 12 Park Crescent, Regent's Park, London, W., England.

Theres Many A Slip

in the making of ordinary coffee. Sometimes it's made too early—more often it's made too late. Sometimes there's too little of it—more often there's too much. These slips don't happen when using

'CAMP' COFFEE

Ask for it at your Store.
R. Paterson & Sons, Coffee Specialists, Glasgow.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

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

Application for homestead entry or inspection must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent.

An application for entry or inspection made personally at any Sub-Agent's office may be wired to the local Agent by the Sub-Agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on receipt of the telegram such application is to have priority, and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "personation" the entry will be summarily cancelled, and the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim.

An applicant for inspection must be eligible for homestead entry, and only one application for inspection will be received from an individual until that application has been disposed of.

A homesteader whose entry is in good standing, and not liable to cancellation, may, subject to approval of Department, relinquish it in favor of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, if eligible, but to no one else, on filing declaration of abandonment.

Where an entry is summarily cancelled, or voluntarily abandoned, subsequent to institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for inspection will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Applicants for inspection must state in what particulars the homesteader is in default, and if subsequently the statement is found to be incorrect in material particulars, the applicant will lose any prior right of re-entry, should the land become vacant, or if entry has been granted it may be summarily cancelled.

DUTIES.—A settler is required to perform the conditions under one of the following plans:—

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

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such homesteader, the requirement as to residence may be satisfied by said person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirement may be satisfied by residence upon such land.

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

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

The fee for recording a claim is $5.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IRON, METALS,
BRASS, COPPER, LEAD, etc., WANTED, IN ANY QUANTITY.
HIGHEST PRICES PAID.
IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO., 5-7-9 Queen Street.
PHONE MAIN 4959.

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

SUDDEN DEATH TO BED BUGS
caused by one application of LYONS' LIQUID BUG POISON. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 25c a bottle at all dealers.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.
ALEXANDER LINDSAY,
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH,
57 St. Henry.
Quick Service Good Work and Low Prices

CENTS FOR SALE
AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE PACIFIC ISLANDERS.

Christian missions in the foreign field need no other defence than some account of the labors and successes of those sturdy apostles who, forsaking home and kindred, go willingly into the uttermost parts of the earth, seeking barbarous nations that outwardly seem least amenable to the demands of a gentler life. This, we think, will be the impression uppermost in the minds of those who glance even casually through the pages of the book before us, 'The Pacific Islanders: From Savages to Saints,' being a series of sketches contributed by missionaries scattered among the various island groups of the Southern Pacific. (Funk & Wagnalls.) Some forty-five typical photographs and six maps add to the interest of the letter-press.

'When James Calvert arrived at the Fiji group,' we are told, 'it was his first duty to bury the hands, feet, and heads of eighty victims whose bodies had been roasted and eaten in a cannibal feast.' That was sixty years ago or more; now there are in Fiji 'two thousand five hundred preachers, one thousand three hundred chapels, two thousand day and Sunday-schools and three thousand native teachers.' In New Zealand, where the missionaries waited eleven years for their first convert, and five years for a second, there are now, out of forty thousand Maoris, twenty-five thousand Christians. And so the story goes, as group after group is reviewed. When compared with the results of missionary endeavor among, for instance, the Chinese, an older and historically civilized people, these wholesale conversions give rise to a curious psychological speculation—the effect of Christian teaching upon a people too barbarous and disorganized, to be really fortified in an ancient and unaltering faith, as compared with the effect upon the more subtle Chinese. Among the influences most deterrent to the work of the missionaries have been the vices introduced by men of western civilization. Escaped convicts and sailors, ruffians like those pictured by Stevenson, loafing on the beach of Falesa, have even plotted with the natives against the missionaries. In the older days, trading captains, passing themselves off for the moment as missionaries, ingratiated themselves with the people, inveigled numbers of them on board ship, and sailing away with them, sold them as slaves. Of the almost insuperable obstacles offered by heathen superstitions, those of the Hawaiians, when first approached by the missionaries, are characteristic:

The ignorance of the Hawaiians was as extreme as their idolary was degrading. They lived in grass huts, and were almost destitute of clothing; the arts and sciences were unknown to them beyond those which are most primitive and essential to the preservation of life. The missionaries found no word to express thanks, as though gratitude were unknown. Infanticide was practised by all ranks of the people. Few parents spared more than two or three children, and many allowed no more than one to live. . . Think of a mother thrusting into the mouth of a helpless babe a piece of tape to stop its cries, then deliberately digging a hole in the earthy floor of her hut within a few yards of her bed, and on the spot where she ate her daily bread, and there burying alive her own child! And for no other motive than to indulge indolence, or save the trouble of bringing the child up! By 1870, there were in Hawaii about sixty independent churches, two-thirds of them administered by native pastors, and embracing some fifteen thousand members. Where so excellent work is being done, it seems rather a weakness that Christendom should not present to these poor peoples a united front. The chief obstacle to this is, of course, the exclusive attitude of the Roman Church. But, even from the point of view of Protestant 'mission study' classes, for which this work is primarily intended, it would have been interesting to have some sketch of the work of Roman Catholic missionaries in the islands. Father Damien, on Molokai, is at least too romantic a figure to be overlooked.

GOOD AIR AND FOOD.

'Sanitary and Applied Chemistry,' by E. H. S. Bailey, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Kansas, (Macmillan, Toronto. Price $1.40), is intended primarily as a text book suitable for those who have completed a high school course in chemistry. It is yet so full of general information and so simple in its method of presentation, that a large part of its contents will prove interesting to everyone. Dust and bacteria, heating and ventilation, the value of different kinds of fuel, and other practical subjects are included. The second part of the book treats of the chemistry of food, and discusses thoroughly the many forms of adulteration against which householders have now more than ever to be warned. The composition and food value of bread, breakfast foods, sugars, vegetables, fruit, meat, milk, cheese, and butter, are carefully defined. Various methods of preserving foods indefinitely are discussed; while affording a greater variety at all seasons of the year, they may prove dangerous, especially where chemical preservatives are used, often not wisely, but too well. The chemical stops or prevents the growth of bacteria, but frequently also hinders digestion and deranger the stomach. Too often, foods already in decay, are so 'preserved' and placed on the market, when in all conscience they should have been destroyed. Infants and young children are most liable to suffer, not only from the food, but from the preservative. Dr. Vaughan, in a recent number of the 'Journal of the American Medical Association,' however, distinguishes these preservatives.

'A true food preservative must keep the substance to which it is added in a wholesome condition, so that it can be consumed by persons in every physical condition of life without impairment of health or danger to life. It is not the function of a food preservative to impart to food a deceptive appearance and to make it look better than it actually is. The law (in the United States) forbids the use of all meat preservatives that restore the color and fresh appearance to partially decomposed meats. . . . To prevent the development of those bacteria that produce odoriferous substances while the more toxic bacteria, that develop no tell-tale odor, continue to grow and multiply, does not comply with the requirements demanded by a food preservative that asks for legal sanction.'

Coloring matters are used to give to a food of poor quality an inviting or a natural appearance. Chief among these are the aniline dyes, derived from coal tar, some of which in themselves are not dangerous, but all of which, in the course of manufacture, carry into the foodstuff, arsenic, or mercury. Housekeepers, if they wish to confound dishonest manufacturers and grocers who charge for adulterated, a price that should procure pure, wholesome foods, have but one course open to them—to boycott every dealer in dishonest goods.

A HANDBOK FOR TOURISTS.

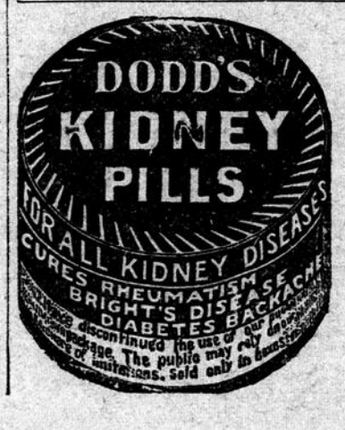
A convenient little book has been published by an American woman for the guidance of transatlantic tourists. While not pretending to take the place of a guide book, it offers many valuable hints for travellers to Britain or Europe, especially if they are making the trip for the first time. 'The Travellers' Handbook,' by Josephine Tozier, (Funk and Wagnalls Co., $1.00), was published for the first time a year and a half ago, and has already entered upon a second and revised edition. Beginning with the formation of plans and departure from this side, Miss Tozier gives brief, pointed directions as to steamship lines, luggage, tickets, staterooms and other steamer comforts, fees to attendants, clothing, food, the best way to carry money and valuables, and every other imaginable detail of travel.

Separate chapters are devoted to Britain, France, Germany, Holland, Italy and Egypt. Steamer and railway accommodation, customs and terms; hotels, restaurants and lodgings, are described briefly, frankly, and with the utmost sangfroid. A paragraph in each chapter is devoted to customs and etiquette of the different countries, as well as on shipboard, that travellers may not be too much dismayed if they find things not what they are accustomed to, especially in the matter of cooking.

It is to enjoy the variety furnished by a different view point that the traveller packs up his bag, gathers together his money, and goes abroad. . . . If the prospect of unbearable deprivation alarms you, do not leave your hearth and home, your comforts and your accustomed food, to go forth in the world to be miserable yourself, and to spoil the pleasure of everyone who has the misfortune to sit at table with you in a foreign land.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Uganda's White Man of Work,' a story of Alexander M. Mackay, by Sophia Lyon Fahs (New York: Young People's Missionary Movement.) 'The Crowning Test,' by George Arthur Hammond. (Kingsclear, N.B., Canada: Lahstoq Rustic Press.) 'Essays on India,' by Saint N. Sing. (London, Ont.: Mill's Bookstore.) 'The Evolution of Matter, Life and Mind,' by A. Stewart Duncan. (Philadelphia Index Publishing Company).



LITERARY NOTES.

FICTION.

Any one who picks up 'Ghetto Comedies' with an eye only to the latter portion of the title is likely to be surprised at the contents of the book, but he who knows Israel Zangwill, the author, will know what to expect. Mr. Zangwill in his preface takes pains to justify his use of the word 'comedy' for the often painful little pictures he has drawn. It is a grim sort of fun-making that he employs and his sarcasm has at times a very bitter taste. The stories are remarkably good, and the Jews, good, bad, or indifferent, that make up the castes are one and all well drawn. The foxlike cunning of old Simon Samuels, in 'The Sabbath Question in Sudminster,' the young enthusiasm of Barstein, in 'The Jewish Trinity,' and the cruel inability of each to act with the others for the common good, as shown in 'Samooborona,' show how well Mr. Zangwill is acquainted with all the varied personalities and conflicting selfish interests that make his people what they are to-day.

In his new story 'A Victor of Salamis' (Macmillan) William Sterns Davis has chosen the period of classic history when Athens was Queen of Greece and Greece led the civilized world. The principal character is a young athlete, whose victory at the Isthmian games gives the author a chance for a good bit of description. His later reverses drive him to Persia at the time when this power is planning its northern invasion. He is able to serve his country and redeem his name at the great battle of Salamis.

AFRICAN.

The fact that it is a good boys' story will not make Herbert Strang's latest book, 'Fighting on the Congo' (The Bobbs-Merrill Company) any less welcome to some of the grown ups. It is a spirited tale of adventure, but the author's very truth to fact makes it a weapon in the hands of the reformers for his young hero goes right into the heart of the Congo rubber district, is thrown into conflict with the corrupt Belgian officials, and makes faithful friends of the poor natives, who curse the industry that means death to so many of them. The hero has much of the wholesomeness that characterized Henty's boys, and is rewarded his due meed of success after his period of stern service.

A queer, but none the less interesting character as subject for a biography has been chosen by Dr. Heinrich Brode in 'Tippoo Tib' (Longmans, Green & Co.). Dr. Brode is an old resident of Zanzibar, who enjoyed the friendship of Tippoo Tib, or at least knew him so well as to induce him to write his autobiography. This he did in Swaheli and Dr. Brode's translation of this has been so expanded as to give a picture of Africa before it became the prey of foreigners.

'Nyassaland under the Foreign Office,' (London: G. Bell and Sons), by H. L. Duff, has the advantage of having been written by a member of the British Central Africa administration, and amidst the surroundings of which he writes. The book itself was originally published some four years ago, but this edition contains considerable new matter and shows that Nyassaland is also in the line of progress. The problem of native labor is not to be answered by legislation; Mr. Duff can see nothing for it but a change of heart.' He has a good word to say for the missionaries, and hopes for further good results from their work. There is a chapter of temptations to the sportsman in 'Big Game,' and much about the customs of the people.

TRAVEL.

A pleasant land indeed for a visit did Louis Becke drop into by chance, if he is to be trusted, and 'Sketches from Normandy' (Lippincott) may well induce other wanderers to taste of its delights. The author and his family, dog and all, had planned for a fortnight's trip, but the account covers an incompleted three years' journeying.

'Sketches from Normandy,' says the New York 'Times,' 'is not the kind of book of which it is possible to give outlines or digests, since its very beauty and charm consist in its utter disregard of sequence or logic, or of any substantial subject matter, but every chapter is a fresh delight to an appreciative mind, and the whole quite reconciles even Mr. Becke's old acquaintances to his taking "a day off," as it were, from his bounden duty in regard to the South Seas.'

Another pleasant land is under tribute in 'Romantic Cities of Provence,' (T. Fisher Unwin), by Mona Caird, illustrated by Joseph Pennell and Edward M. Synge. Provence spells sweet sounds, soft summer days, and happy memories to many who will take up this book and not be disappointed; and to those who do not know the land its story here will carry its own power to please at the hands of Mrs. Caird.

Two recent books of travel in India are 'Under the Sun. Impressions of Indian Cities,' (Doubleday, Page & Co.), by Percival Landon, and 'A Vision of India,' (E. P. Dutton & Co.), by Sidney Low. Both are full of the strange charm that this land exerts, the latter being perhaps the more ambitious. Mr. Low traveled in India as the correspondent of the London 'Standard' during the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1905-6, but he covered more than the official tour and has a lively narrative style.

SOCIAL STUDIES.

'Nothing if not practical' might well be the motto of William H. Allen, general agent of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, in his recent book, 'Efficient Democracy.' (Dodd, Mead & Co.) Indiscriminate giving has often been attacked as merely the lazy man's device to ease his conscience, but has never come in for a more definite showing up than in this book. Mr. Allen is anxious to squeeze the last pennyworth out of every dollar given in charity, that none may be wasted, and his advice to would-be charitables is wholesome and commonsense. He is not inclined to rate the world for its coldness, but rather for its lack of understanding.

Two recent publications of the Macmillan Company are 'The New Basis of Civilization,' by Professor Simon N. Patten, of the University of Pennsylvania, and 'Races and Immigrants in America,' by Professor John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin. The former is the first volume in the new American Social Progress Series under the editorship of Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay, and deals with the meaning and significance of recent social changes, taking up in turn the basis in resources, heredity, family life, social classes, social consciousness, amusement, character, and social control. The latter, although dealing with the problem of race assimilation in the United States is largely applicable to the question throughout America.

A specific examination of the social difficulties in one city and the methods employed to cope with these is given in 'Cambridge: A Brief Study in Social Questions,' by Eglantyne Jebb, (Cambridge: Macmillan and Bowes). Miss Jebb has not been alone in her experiments nor in this recounting of them, and although the problems are those of Cambridge, there is much in their commonsense treatment that will be of value to other reformers.

HINTS.

'A little help is worth a deal o' pity,' is a true saying, and among the many bits of advice that are put up in book form 'The Complete Dressmaker' (D. Appleton & Co.) will not come amiss to many a troubled young housewife. Two dresses that can be had for the price of one are not to be despised, and Mary I. McIntyre, instructor in professional dressmaking at the Pratt Institute, New York, and Mme. Ann Ben-Yusuf, instructor of millinery at the same institution, suggest many other such delightful possibilities in this book for which they are responsible.

Another publication of the same firm that may be mentioned with the above is Dr. L. Emmett Holt's 'Care and Feeding of Infants.' It has proved its right to be considered in many a home, for it has a word for all emergencies in child life up to the age of ten.

Rather more ambitious than the usual book of recipes is 'Paul Richards's Book of Bread, Cakes, Pastries, Ices and Sweetmeats' ('The Hotel Monthly,' Chicago). It is the author's desire to inspire his fellow cooks with a laudable pride in their profession and to assist in raising this to a higher plane, but while addressed to the professional it has much that the amateur need not despair of finding useful.

LITERARY.

'The London Library' series, published by G. Routledge & Sons, has a recent very interesting addition in 'Letters of Literary Men: More to Burns,' edited by F. A. Mumby. From the time when letter-writing was a novelty, little indulged in from the cost of paper, to the days when it had become a carefully cultivated art totally unlike the usual hasty greetings of to-day, Mr. Mumby has had a wide area of choice. His selection contains much that is curious and pleasing, and nothing that is not of interest, although little that is new. The curious old epistles offer many an apt phrase for quotation, such as Defoe's wise counsel to avoid personal reflections in a discussion that 'thus we may differ still, and yet preserve the Christian and the gentlemen. I see no reason why I should affront a man's person because I do not join with him in principle.'

The Macmillan Company announces for publication shortly a new edition of Vernon's 'Readings on the Purgatorio.' This standard commentary has been enlarged and so thoroughly revised that it has been found advisable to reset the entire text. It will be recalled that a new edition of the 'Readings on the Inferno' was issued a few months ago.

Gerald Stanley Lee's very readable essays on 'The Lost Art of Reading' are being republished by Putnam's Sons in an ornamental edition. Whether or no they will do much to stem the tide their author regrets, their perusal is a pleasure in itself.

LICKING POSTAGE STAMPS.

Licking postage stamps is a very common practice, and one that few people would associate with danger of disease of any sort. Of course, illness traceable to this cause is rare, but that it does sometimes occur no one can doubt, but aside from the disease germ theory of abstaining from this practice, it certainly is not a cleanly habit, nor is it a necessary action. It is a good deal easier and safer to lick the envelope, or, what is better, moisten the corner of it with the finger tips and water, and then apply the stamp. A wet handkerchief will dampen the envelope sufficiently to make the stamp adhere. While great care is taken in preparing the mucilage that is put upon postage stamps, it is impossible to insure the perfect health of the persons who handle them. An employee with an incurable disease might spread his ill condition through a whole country. It may not be necessary to warn every one, but those who have never had their attention called to the subject will not fail, upon a moment's reflection, to see the folly of licking postage stamps.—Boston 'Budget.'

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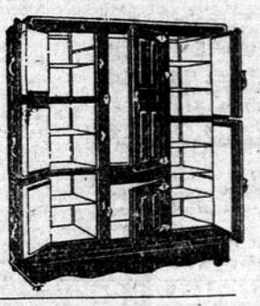
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THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

REVIVAL IN COREA.

Writing to the 'Christian,' of a remarkable movement at Ping Yang, Miss Pash says: 'Special meetings had been held in the Central Church of the district (holding 1,700 people) for a week. They were good meetings and well attended, but everything seemed formal and cold. Two of the missionaries stayed up all night, in prayer, on a Sunday night, and on the Monday the blessing came. Taking I. John i., 9 as their text, the people began to confess their sins.

'Corea is full of devil-worship, and men pride themselves on intrigue and deceit. Nothing will induce them, as a rule, to confess themselves in the wrong, even when it is palpably manifest, but now they stand up to confess most awful sins. Our missionary has written to his wife that he could not look on their faces while they were making confession, so great was their agony.

'The upheaval is like an earthquake – the men in the Central Church, the women in another building, and the 'Academy boys' (young men, 300 in number, training to be teachers), in their school. These latter carried knives to avenge themselves on the Japanese; but now the knives are given up, and they are praying mightily for those whom they regard as despoilers.

'In Seoul the manifestations have not been so great, but confession and restitution are going on all round. The Holy Spirit is leading the native brethren from Ping Yang, and also some of the missionaries, to visit other parts of the country, and new believers are coming forward in great numbers. One missionary, just returned from furlough in America, told us that during his absence forty-one new groups had been formed in his district, many of whom had never seen a missionary, but had been entirely taught by Coreans.

'One of the native brethren has been visiting Seoul, preaching in all the churches, and in every one confessions have been made, with cries and tears. He is an old man and blind. Time would fail to tell of the wonderful things that are taking place.'

THT STUBBORNEST FOE.

('Church Missionary Gleaner.')

Sir William Muir, the great Oriental scholar, is responsible for the saying that Mohammed and the Koran are the stubbornest foes of civilization, liberty, and truth which the world has yet known.

The admixture of truth with falsehood constitutes the subtlety of Islam. A religion which inculcates belief in the true God, which prescribes devout acts of daily worship and is based upon a book considered to be a divine revelation, possesses a magnetic power. Its converts become fanatical adherents of their own creed and persecuting opponents of every other. Death by sword or poison meted out by father to son is not only a defensible but a righteous act, if that son has embraced a religion that exalts Christ.

What is the Mohammedan position today? There are, at a conservative estimate, 210 millions of Moslems in Africa and the East. Over one-third of that Mohammedan world is wholly unreached by messengers of the Gospel, i.e., in seventeen lands larger than the British Isles no missionaries are at work. Yet two-thirds of those 210 millions of Mohammedans are under British rule—a fact that loudly proclaims the enormous opportunity presented to the Church of Christ!

Is the Christian missionary position to-day hopeless in face of its stubbornest foe? By no means.

All the leading strategical centres of lands whither missionaries to Moslems have yet gone have been entered. The whole Bible has been translated into every language (except Hausa) spoken by Moslems, while the Koran can be understood by only one-fourth of the Moslem world. There are converts in every country where work has been attempted, and many others have sealed their testimony with their blood. In North India there are nearly 200 Christian pastors, catechists, or teachers who are converts or the children of converts from Islam. Thousands of Moslem youths are under Christian teaching. The first-fruits from one of the leading Moslem families in Palestine, has been in England for some months, stirring the universities by the wonderful story of his conversion. Confirmed by the Bishop of London on Oct. 1, Sheikh Paul has returned to Egypt to witness for Christ to his former fellow-students of the Moslem University. Readers of the above facts will remember such a man in their prayers.

But Islam is an advancing force. It is increasing numerically to-day in India, Burmah, West Africa, Uganda, the Congo Free State and Northern Abyssinia. In one village on the Gold Coast a native preacher and his entire congregation have gone over to Islam. Whole pagan districts, if not speedily evangelized, will fall into the hands of Moslem propagandists. Are we content that millions of our brethren, for whom Christ died, shall be given over to Islam's cold creed and licentious greed?

The great Mohammedan University, El Azhar, at Cairo, in which ten thousand students and 250 professors are in residence at one time, is pouring forth a ceaseless stream of men, aggressive missionaries of Islam.

Where are the missionaries of Christ? And, where are those who will send them forth and support them?

CONDITIONS IN CHINA.

The correspondent of the 'North China Herald' of Shanghai, who recently visited the famine district, in his closing letter upon the conditions there, wrote: 'Throughout my travels I did not experience any manifestation of that anti-foreign feeling which is commonly supposed to exist among the mass of the inhabitants of the interior. Beyond a very natural curiosity—which would be evidenced in any country in the world in similar circumstances—the demeanor of the people of Kiangpeh would not discredit the highest forms of civilization. I am persuaded that this is in a great measure due to the action of the few missionaries throughout the district, who are gentlemen of the most estimable character and worthy of the great calling to which they belong. The influence of these men, who sacrificed many—and in some cases all—of the amenities of civilized existence for the purpose of carrying on their work among a people who will inevitably benefit enormously thereby, is a credit not only to themselves and the organizations to which they belong, but to that western ideal which China must ultimately absorb if she would make herself worthy and safe in the family of the nations.'

WE NEED JAPAN.

(By Abbott E. Kittredge, D.D., in the 'Christian Intelligencer.')

The story of Japan's new life and power reads more like a romance than history and yet these marvellous events have taken place within the memory of many readers. As you visit its busy cities to-day you find it hard to realise that fifty-four years ago Japan was not only closed to the outside world, but was dead as regards progressive life. She had scarcely any lighthouses on her coasts, for there was no need of any; she had no railways, or telegraphs, or postal service, or factories, or schools, except for the few, no constitution and no courts of justice worthy of the name. But in 1853 Commodore Perry came to Japan with two men-of-war, and his visit had but one meaning, that either Japan must open her ports to the outside world, or she would lose her independence as a nation, and his demand was seconded by England and France and Russia.

Seven years after this we find her sending embassies to the United States and Europe; in 1869 the first telegraph wire was stretched to a distance of 840 yards; 1871 saw the end of her feudal system, and the establishment of an imperial mint; in 1872 the first railway was opened between Yokohama and Tokio, and one John Black, an Englishman, published a newspaper; in 1878 the Chamber of Commerce was inaugurated and in 1883 a Supreme Court of Justice began its sessions.

To-day the whole country is thrown open for trade and residence, there are over 5,000 miles of railway, 3,000 telegraph offices, 800 newspapers and magazines and one paper claims a circulation of 200,000 copies. She has two universities, seven colleges, five medical colleges, three hundred technical schools, fifty-two normal schools and 26,857 elementary schools, with more than five millions of pupils. Factories have sprung up all over the country, and Osaka, her wealthiest city, is girdled with a belt of tall chimneys. She is building her own war vessels and manufacturing equipment of her army and navy, which have within a few years astonished the world by a succession of the most brilliant victories.

Along with this marvellous material progress, Japan has created a constitutional monarchy, with an imperial diet, consisting of two houses, one of the peers and the other of representatives, who are elected by the people for a term of four years, and she has instituted two great reforms, the abolition of tortures and the granting of full religious liberty to her citizens. Thus in fifty years she has not only entered upon a new and vigorous national life, but has become one of the recognized great powers of the world.

But there is a dark side to this picture, which can only be fully realized by one who visits Japan. It is the heathenism which still holds the souls of this people in its degrading grasp. As you go through the Buddhist and Shinto temples you find the same idolatry as in India, only under different names, and you see thousands bowing down before senseless images and placing the printed prayers, which they have purchased, before the idols of wood and stone. In one temple I noticed a poor woman stopping before each one of the many shrines and after clapping her hands to arrest the attention of the god, she would bow her head in prayer. One of our party who could speak Japanese, asked her why she was praying before every god, and her answer was that she had a great sorrow in her family, and she thought that if she could secure the interest of all the gods in her case she might obtain relief. Japan is still in the thick darkness of superstition, and only the Gospel of Jesus Christ can scatter this darkness and bring light and liberty and peace to these millions of souls.

But 'the morning light is breaking,' and never has this been more manifest than in the conference of the 'World's Student Christian Association,' just held at Tokio, at which there were present the representatives of twenty-five different nations. The total number of delegates was 627, and 245 of these were Christian Japanese. It is impossible to estimate the blessed influences of this conference, not only upon the delegates, but through their quickened spiritual lives upon the work in the countries from which they came. Such a gathering was never held before in the history of the Christian Church, and its chief feature was the felt presence of the Divine Master and Leader. The parting hymn was 'Abide with me,' and I believe that the entire church all over the world will feel the inspiration of this conference, and that in the months to come we shall hear of blessings falling upon every land, and of a deepening consciousness of the abiding presence of the Saviour in all believing hearts.

AT THE PANAMA CANAL.

(Miss Geraldine Guinness, in the 'Christian.')

New Year's Eve, and a fast-fading twilight on the high-walled promenade overlooking the bay. A man is standing there alone, and the lady who approaches sees the dejection of his attitude, notices the white miserable face, and asks in a gentle, cheery voice:

'Are you going to spend a happy New Year?'

The man scarcely moves. He is looking out towards the ocean as he answers:

'Life is not worth living; I shall not have a New Year at all.'

Yes, this is Panama! and in the darkness perhaps more than one man has given up the struggle and determined to end his misery. But what of the ending of this one's story? There is a short talk; the man is sent off to get a shave, he is brushed up and fed, and then that present, laid by towards a holiday, is given to settle his most pressing debts, and hope dawns in his heart with the New Year; the irresistible current in which he had consciously drifted down further and further, until he had come to think that it was useless to struggle, seems to be less swift and dangerous now. The picture is true! It was lived out on the eve of 1906; but when 1907 dawned, the same man was in good employ, living a respectable, honest life.

This is a wonderful Isthmus—a neck of land forty-eight miles wide which separates two oceans, and blocks the world's commerce. Here the greatest engineering feat on record is being carried through. At the Pacific Canal entrance La Boca has been dredged; at Pedro Miguel the creeks have been filled; at Culebra the cut has been deepened; at Empire a town has been built; at Gatun prospecting has been made for the greatest dam on earth. The work already accomplished is amazing, and that still left for accomplishment stupendous. Thirty-one thousand men are employed on the Isthmus, of whom seven thousand are white. They are provided with Governmental quarters and mess-halls; sanitary precautions have kept Panama free from yellow fever since 1905, and the city has a good water supply. A visit is now very enjoyable, and even a longer stay pleasant. The employee fresh from a New York home puts up with the roughness of food and quarters—there is novelty for him—but soon the consciousness dawns that this monotony will not be broken; the sun will always rise at the same hour, and set exactly as it did on the day of his arrival. There may be a bull-fight, or possibly a change of the commission; but, for the rest, life will be unvaried—six days' work, hurried meals, increasingly sleepless nights, a regular Sunday morning headache, baseball in the afternoon, and so the monotony, over and over again! For the average man gambling is almost the only possible recreation, the excitement of poker-playing the most effective stimulus, drink and stupor the only obtainable compensations for sleeplessness; and under such conditions—temptation, monotony, and tropical nerve-strain—many a young fellow must fall.

When Miss Rose Johnson arrived in Panama, early in 1906, she saw the need for men's homes and clubs; and during this year, while the Y. M. C. A. of the United States has been preparing for the great work by means of which it will soon endeavor to grapple with the need, she has given herself to found a Christian Home for men. March 2 was its first anniversary, and Miss Johnson spoke a few words to the assembled friends in restrospect of the year. Spanish lessons in two small rooms and a chance meeting with some Christian Endeavorers, led to the starting of the movement. There was a small but crowded initiatory meeting, at which Colonel Gorgas presided; and an executive committee was appointed, with the Rev. O. C. Elkins as chairman. Then Bible classes were given in one of the Commission buildings; three Spanish lessons a week brought Miss Johnson into touch with others among the men, and all the members came together for a large meeting once a month.

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February was spent in preparing a boarding-house, and, on March 2, Miss Johnson opened her present home in Sixth Avenue. Within a week the eighteen beds were full, and fifteen more 'boys' were dining in the house. Every month showerd a good balance; Miss Johnson supplied, at popular prices, the best meals to be obtained on the Isthmus, and her home could not accommodate all those who applied for rooms. I. C. C. employees preferred paying for her rooms to living in free government quarters. The fame of the house spread, men from Colon joined the picnics, pyjamas were sent to be mended from up the line, and a great number of men came to have personal talks with Miss Johnson.

One prodigal, whose widowed mother was in California, unconscious of her boy's wicked life in Costa Rica, and his stranded position in Panama, came into the office one day, and an hour later he was on his knees praying to God for forgiveness. He knelt down with despair in his face, and arose transformed. Miss Johnson succeeded in getting him work until he could pay his passage north; then she sent him home, and to-day he is an earnest Christian in California. The following letter shows what a picnic may accomplish:

'I had begun to think life was not worth living, and that I would end it, when I got your letter asking me to that picnic. The thought that someone still cared what happened to me made me care again for myself, and now I want to make a new start.'

More than one man has in the Home been patiently won out of the drink bondage; the daily influence has surely changed the 'boys.' 'If you were a minister,' one young man said to Miss Johnson, 'I would get up and leave the room. But somehow you just make a fellow tell you all his troubles, and then he finds you are preaching!'

At the close of its first year the Home sustained two very severe losses. One night a negro broke into Miss Johnson's bedroom and stole one hundred dollars which she had received that evening too late to bank. Then the former housekeeper also made some very serious thefts from the Home. Under the influence of morphia she ran up large bills in Miss Johnson's name, borrowed from the servants, and eventually decamped. In all she cost Miss Johnson forty-five pounds.

It is urgent that this indefatigable worker should leave Panama for a few weeks' rest, and it will be necessary to decide whether, in view of changing circumstances, the work should be continued or not. The following testimony, written by Miss Johnson's present 'boys,' shows how the past year's work has been appreciated:—

'We, the undersigned, wish to express our appreciation of the moral, spiritual, and material help given by Miss Johnson to us I. C. C. employees and bankers. The Young Men's Christian League is the nearest approach to home on the Isthmus. It has kept many of us from going down under the many temptations of the city. Miss Johnson has persuaded us of the existence of practical Christianity and service which disregards dollars. Her influence has kept many of us from being slack, and revived our old and best instincts.'

DESPERATE CONDITIONS.

The news which is continually arriving from China shows that the famine is not diminishing. Mr. Bradley, a missionary, writes as follows: 'I fear that death, corruption, and disease may make it necessary for all (missionaries included) who can raise ten dollars to pay travelling expenses to leave for other parts. This provided the officials are able to keep the people down, which seems almost impossible. Last Thursday I was out in the country, and went to one village which might be taken as an average. The place contained 154 homes by actual count. I found that 135 of these homes were absolutely in a desperate condition; of the remaining nineteen at least eight had only enough grain to last them one month; of the 139 destitute homes, about 130 had still enough potato and willow leaves to last them two or three weeks. There were nine homes that did not have anything, and whose inmates said that, except what they had begged, they had had nothing to eat for several days. Dogs, cows, donkeys, and horses are dying from starvation, and the people are eating them as fast as they die. The flour that the Shanghai Committee has promised will just about keep the people alive in one of the fifty-two 'tu-fen' in the Suchien district. What about the other fifty-one 'tu-fen'? The little village that I have just told about, I myself visited and made the count. I can vouch for the accuracy of my figures and while it may be a little worse than some places on higher ground, I doubt if it is as bad as others, and it can be taken as a fair sample.'

THIS SUMMER AT NORTHFIELD.

The coming summer will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Northfield Conferences. Mr. W. R. Moody has announced that among the chief speakers are to be four Englishmen, nearly all of whom were at one time associated with the founder of the conferences, Mr. D. L. Moody. They will supplement one another during the season, which will last from May to October. Four distinct conferences and two summer schools are already scheduled, in addition to the graduating exercises of both the Moody schools and the summer term at Mount Hermon.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer, who has just retired from Christ Church, London, will lecture daily during the month of July. This attraction, in addition to the students' and young women's conferences and the schools for Sunday-school workers and women's missionary societies, should place July alongside of August in point of opportunity and help at Northfield. The Rev. Mr. Meyer has long been one of the leading Free Churchmen in England, holding for some time the presidency of the National Free Church Council. In the recent educational controversy he figured as a leader of the Nonconformist party. The Mr. William R. Lane, evangelist of this same council, is also to be in Northfield during July. His work in the evangelistic campaign at the World's Fair in 1903 has made him known to many Americans.

The features during August will be the visits of the Rev. J. Stewart Holden and Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, both of London. The Rev. Mr. Stewart Holden is pastor of Portland Chapel, where he succeeded Dr. Griffith Thomas, who has been a familiar figure to Northfield audiences. Dr. Morgan has continued his work in Westminster Chapel and extended it until now it is estimated that he reaches twenty thousand people every week. His subject for his lectures at Northfield will be 'The Epistle to the Romans.'

The exact dates for the conferences are:

Student's Conference, June 28 to July 7.

Young Women's Conference, July 9 to 19.

Summer School for Sunday-school workers, July 20 to 27.

Summer School for Women's Foreign Missionary Societies, July 23 to 30.

General Conference for Christian Workers, Aug. 2 to 18.

Post Conference Addresses, Aug. 20 to about Nov. 1.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer's Bible class, July 1 to 30.

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Address all subscriptions for Dr. Grenfell's work to 'Witness' Labrador Fund, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' office, Montreal, indicating with the gift whether it is for launch or cots.

THE KING AND THE ARTIST.

Concerning this year's Academy portrait of the King by Mr. Arthur S. Cope, there is a pleasant little story told which is creditable alike to the artist and to his subject—if the King can be described as a subject. The London correspondent of the 'Yorkshire Daily Observer' says that when invited, or requested, or commanded to paint the Royal portrait, the independent artist expressed himself perfectly willing to do so upon certain conditions. These were, first, that the King himself should come to the artist's studio instead of the artist going to the Palace, and, next, that the King should give as many sittings as the artist himself deemed necessary for the production of a satisfactory portrait. The official mind was profoundly scandalized at the audacity of the artist in making any stipulations at all, especially in the matter of the studio visit. The thing was impossible and absurd, it would be as much as their heads were worth even to hint at such an impropriety. The artist, however, remained firm in his decision that there would be no picture at all unless it were done under the conditions most favorable to good work, and the deadlock had at last to be referred to the King himself. With characteristic good sense, the King thought the proposal a very proper one, and made no more difficulty about placing himself in the artist's hands than he would have done in surrendering himself to those of his doctor. The result has entirely justified the course taken. For once the King's portrait may claim to be a picture of real artistic merit, to the effacement of innumerable painful memories of monstrosities in scarlet.

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There are several ancient privileges attached to the post of armorer to the King. One of these gives him a right to dine at the King's table at least once a week; another enables him to demand a golden goblet from His Majesty once a year. Guy Laking, the present holder of the post, does not claim either of these ancient privileges. On state occasions, however, he wears the gorgeous uniform of his office, which is no doubt far more ornamental than comfortable.—'Tit-Bits.'

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Beauvais, Lalonde & Cie., 482 St. James. Main 605
BERTHIAUME, J. B., 112 Park ave. Up 3216.
BROWN, W. J., 2708 St. Catherine st. Up 2900.
CHAPUT, L. W., 941 St. Catherine W. Up 3967.
ELLIOTT, P., 48 Berthelet street. Up 4350.
ENGLISH PROVISION CO., 2500 St. Cathrn. Up 2416
HODGSON, T. L., 718 St. Urbain street. E. 558.
MALONEY, D., cor. Sherbrooke and Mance. E. 2483
MUNRO, D. D. & CO., 2567 St. Catherine.
MUNRO BROS., 203 St. Antoine street. Up 2670.
PAUL WALTER, 2355 St. Catherine st. Up 1237.
SCANLON, JOHN, 239 Bleury street, Up 1307.
STRONG & STRONG, 483 Lagauchetiere. West. M. 6337.
VANIER FRERES, 1029 St. James st. Up 2576.

HARDWARE—(Retail).

DRYSDALE, D., 645 Craig street. M. 167.
Krasel, Paul R., 2693 and 2695 St. Catherine. Up 1452
Notre Dame Hardware Co., 1168 St. James. Up 1420
PHILBIN, M., 2266 St. Catherine. Up 1045.
SEVIGNY, R. N., 514 St. James street. M. 1624.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 6 St. Lawrence st. M. 1914.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS.

DOIN, ARMAND, 1584 Notre Dame. M. 1146.
GRACE, GEO. A., 279 Bleury street.
ROBERTSON & CO., 233 St. James st. M. 2207.

HOTELS.

HOTEL CARSLAKE, Geo. Carslake, Propr., 571 St. James street. M. 6133.

ICE MERCHANTS.

THE CITY ICE CO., Ltd., 295 Craig street, West. Tel. 3957, 3958.

LADIES' COSTUMES.

LAFRANCE, P., 192 St. Lawrence street. M. 542.

LADIES' HAIRDRESERS AND WIG MAKERS.

PONTON, JOS., 33 Notre Dame East. M. 2361.
PUNDE & BOEHM, 2365 St. Catherine. Up 3161.

LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILORS.

HERL, ANTON, 631 St. Catherine st., west. Up 2627
SAGAN, M., 821 St. Catherine st. W. Up 318.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENALLACK (THE) CO., 8, 10, 12 Latour. M. 3396-7

LOCKS AND KEYS FITTED.

OHLING, JOHN, 312 St. James street.

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd., 85 to 95 Atwater avenue. M. 3457.

MACHINERY.

Canada Machinery Agency, 298 St. James. M. 2195.
MILLER, W. L. & CO., 18 St. Peter st. Tel. M. 5423
YOUNG, ANDREW, 11 Busby Lane. M. 2544.

MEAT MARKETS.

Westgate & Lewis, McGill Coll. & Park ave. Up 2690 and 4058.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

AMERICAN TAILORS, 392 St. Catherine West. Up 2283.
GALLERY, DAN., 2072 Notre Dame. M. 2230.
Tuddenham & Anderson, 344 St. James. M. 3979.

NURSERIES.

THE CANADIAN NURSERY CO., Renouf Bldg.

OPTICIANS.

CARRIERE, ROD., 253 St. Catherine East. E. 2257.
GRANT, DR., B.O.A., O.P.H.D., 294 St. Catherine street west. Up 1232.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

BARNES, W. M., 630 St. Catherine W. Up 3203.
GORDON, P. J., 409 St. Catherine West. M. 1429.
HOMIER, J. A., 743 St. Catherine W. Up 3951.
LAPRES & LAVERGNE, 360 St. Denis st. E. 1283.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

United Photographic Stores, Ltd., 132 St. Peter st. M. 453.
United Photographic Stores, Ltd., 146 Peel street. Up 964.
HOGG, THE D. H. CO., 662 Craig street. M. 1953.
LEE & SARGENT, 675 St. Catherine st. W. Up 3817
SMITH, R. F., 116 Notre Dame street west. M. 1467. Up 1006.

PIANOS AND MUSIC.

SHAW, J. W. & CO., 370 St. Catherine st., West. Up 1414.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ARCHAMBAULT, ED., 1684-6 St. Cathrn. E. 1842.
LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street. Up 1491.
LEACH PIANO CO., 2440 St. Catherine st. Up 998.
LINDSAY, C. W., Ltd., St. Catherine st. Up 2638.
WILLIS & CO., Ltd., 600 St. Catherine st. W. Up 2686.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMERS.

EDLINGTON, CHARLES, 2311 St. Cathrn. M. 1080
JOHNSON & COPPING, 634 St. Catherine west. Up 2696.

PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGERS.

POTTER, W. E. & Co., 26 St. Philip st. M. 1939.

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

GORDON & EGAN, 120 Mansfield st. Up 1115.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

FORTIER, J., cor. St. Peter & Notre Dame. M. 444-5
DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
McALLISTER A. & CO., 93 St. Frs. Xav. M. 2157.

RANGES AND STOVES.

Galarneau, A. & Co., 322 Mt. Royal. Mer. 2134.
PROWSE, GEO. R., 285 McGill st. M. 254.

ROOFERS.

CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 309 St. James st. M. 1172.
REED, G. W. & CO., 337 Craig st. West. M. 988.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

LEGALLEE BROS., 35 Bleury st. M. 2458.
Walker & Campbell, cor. N. Dame & McGill. M. 775

Retail.

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

BISSONNETTE, ERIC & CO., 450 St. James. M. 6379
LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, No. 338 Notre Dame West, Balmoral Block.
MURPHY, D. & CO., 402 St. James st. M. 1966.
ROBERTS, J. W., 336 St. James street. M. 1968.

SCRAP IRON, METALS, RUBBERS, RAGS, PAPER.

BLOCK, M., 773 St. James. Up 147.
ELLISON, A. & SON, 962 St. James. Up 986.
PICKLEMAN, H., 127 Dalhousie st. M. 701.
WALKER, J. R., & CO., 35 Common st. M. 1338-9.

SEED MERCHANTS.

EWING, WM. & CO., 146 McGill street. M. 134.
WM. RENNIE CO., Ltd., 190 McGill st. M. 2392.

SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

COSTEN, T. & CO., 43 Notre Dame st. W. M. 2894
SMYTH, JAMES M., 828 Dorchester st. Up 1260.

SPORTING GOODS FOR HIRE.

SMYTH, JAMES M., 828 Dorchester st. Up 1260.

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

CANADA STEAM LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS, 62 St. Catherine East. E. 51.
Montreal Steam Laundry, 799-801 Craig st. M. 3699-91
TOILET LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 290 Guy st. Up 3481
TROY LAUNDRY, Verdun. Phone 3644.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, Phone Main 413. Notre Dame, Balmoral Block.

TRUSSES.

LINDMAN, B., 16 McGill College ave. Up 1583.

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 128 St. Peter st. M. 3832.c.fa

TYPEWRITING BUREAU.

VIROLLE & CO., Room 61 Guardian Bldg. M. 1946

UNDERTAKERS.

ARMSTRONG, G., 72 and 74 Victoria sq. M. 219.
Seale & Son, cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester. Up 969 and 2671.
TEES & CO., 300 St. James street. M. 327.
WRAY, WM., 556 St. Catherine W. Up 2667.

WALL PAPER.

MURPHY & SON, 2452 St. Catherine st. Up 1337.

Manufacturers.

ASBESTOS MANUFACTURERS.

SCLATER ASBESTOS CO., 100 Nazareth street. M. 3189.

BAG MANUFACTURERS.

THE CANADIAN BAG CO. Ltd., 492 William st. M. 3289.

BENT AND ART GLASS.

GRIMSON, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine. M. 1922

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

Lang Mft'g Co., 230 St. Elizabeth st., St. Henri. Mt. 1820, 1821.
The Montreal Biscuit Co., Brewster ave. Mt. 106.
The Caledonia Biscuit Co., 182 Mountain. Up 1941
LUTTRELL, JOS. & CO., 680 Albert street, Ste. Cunegonde. M. 3909.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke st. M. 3647.
MARTIN FRERES & CO, 155 Shearer st. M. 3536.
THE WM. RUTHERFORD SONS CO., 85 Atwater ave. M. 3457.

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

AIRD, JAMES M., 101 St. Urbain. Up 1025.
AULD, R. S., 557 St. Antoine st. Westm't. 13.
GALLERY BROS., cor. Young and William sts. Main 2895.
Graham Bros., 291 St. Antoine. Tel. Up 1123.
SMITH, GEORGE, 452 Guy street. M. 1467.
STRACHAN, JAMES, 246 City Hall ave. E. 71.
WYLIE, W. & J. S., 228 Bleury st. Up 1409.

CANDY MFRS.—(Wholesale).

Lang Mft'g Co., 230 St. Elizabeth st., St. Henri. Mt. 1820, 1821.
The Montreal Biscuit Co'y, Brewster ave. Mt. 106.
LUTTRELL, JOS. & CO., 680 Albert st. M. 3909.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

LATIMER, R. & CO., 21 St. Antoine st. M. 1872.

COCOANUT.

McLEAN'S 'WHITE MOSS,' 107 Lagauchetiere st., West. M. 777.

EGG CASE FILLERS.

THE MILLER BROS. CO., Ltd., Dowd st. M. 2098

EMPLOYEES TIME CLOCKS.

HAWLEY TIME REGISTER, No. 14 'La Presse Building. M. 4834.

GINGER ALE MANUFACTURERS.

ALLAN, ROBERT, 620 Dorchester st. M. 1784.

HAT MANUFACTURER.

CLEMENT, A. E., 8 Lemoine st. M. 811.

MATTRESSMAKER.

TOWNSHEND, G. E., 380 St. James st. M. 3014.

METAL AND GLASS MFRS.

LANGWELL, GEO. & SON, Dorchester st. East. E. 419.

PORK AND BEEF PACKERS.

MONTREAL PACKING CO., Limited, Point St. Charles. Main 5380.

RAINCOATS—(Ladies' and Gentlemen's).

DAVIS, H. E. & CO., 119-121 St. Henry st. M. 5445.

SAFE MANUFACTURERS.

OHLING, JOHN, 312 St. James street.

SASH AND DOOR MANUFACTURERS.

MacFarlane, R. & Co., Ltd., cor. St. James and Richmond st. Up 2288
Rutherford, Wm. & Sons Co., 85-95 Atwater. M. 3457

WIRE GOODS, ETC.

NATIONAL WIRE WORKS, 51 Craig street W. M. 1134.