Twenty-four Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

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THE MACDONALD AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

NOW that the warmer weather has come, and permitted building operations to be pushed ahead, the group of buildings which will go to form the Macdonald Agricultural College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue is rapidly taking shape. Already the walls of the main block are finished, and much of the interior work is done. This block comprises the administration building with its two wings—one devoted to physics and chemistry, and the other to biology, bacteriology, and entomology. Standing on either side of this central block and facing the Ottawa river are the students' residential buildings, which also have their roofs on, and are almost as much advanced as the other buildings. The poultry building on the right flank of the central group is completed and occupied, and the building for the teaching of horticulture, agronomy and veterinary science is rapidly rising from its foundations. These will complete the college buildings, except that there is to be a group of cottages for the members of the staff to live in. The foundations have already been got out for these. Altogether, the college gives every indication of being in readiness for the reception of students in September next.

THE MACDONALD COLLEGE, STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE.
View of the Central Block, showing Chemistry Building on the left wing, and Biology Building on the right.

An inspection of the buildings reveals the extraordinary care which is being taken to make the buildings solid and lasting, as well as to provide in every possible way for the convenience and comfort of the students. One particular feature of the buildings is their absolutely fireproof construction. The whole of the walls, floors, and staircases are made of reinforced concrete supported by steel girders. Even the roofs are constructed in this way, and in addition are tarred, papered, tarred again, and tiled. The concrete floors are covered with wood, which has an air space underneath that is interrupted at every six inches, so that there could be no possible draught. Thus even if the floor caught fire, it would die out without doing much damage, for Professor Robertson maintains that it would be impossible for it to spread. The woodwork of the doors, as well as the furniture, etc., is all of figured oak, with dull finish, harmonising well with the general character of the buildings, and giving the rooms an air of good taste and solidity. At the same time they are light and airy, and are so constructed that every window affords a good view over the college grounds.

One feature of the administration building which is notable, is that it will contain a post-office with all postal facilities, so that the students will have all the mailing facilities under the same roof as that in which they receive their instruction. Another novel feature is that the building will contain a medium-sized boarding house, where the girl students, whose course of instruction will include housekeeping, will each have to take charge for a short time, and do all the spending and managing for the house, with a number of fellow students as boarders, before she is allowed to graduate. By this means and others, the college hopes to turn out graduates admirably qualified to be model wives.

A FEW OF THE FAMOUS AYRSHIRE COWS.

In the girls' residential building there is a large dining room where the girls and youths will dine together every day, while both in this and the youths' residential building there is a gymnasium and a swimming tank. The accommodation is for 250 girls and 150 youths.

The assembly hall is an extremely pretty room, with admirable acoustic properties. It will be capable of seating 750 people, and will be used for religious services, concerts, etc. In it will be a fine little organ costing $8,000.

All the buildings are connected with each other by underground corridors, large enough to permit the students to pass from one building to another. Under these corridors are laid the pipes for conveying water, heat, gas and electricity, all of which will be supplied from one plant, which is already in operation. The gas is merely for experimental purposes, as all the lighting will be done by electricity. The absolute purity of the water is ensured by distillation.

The total area of the college grounds is 561 acres. The grounds are divided by the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railway lines into two parts. That containing the college buildings is about two hundred acres in extent, all of which will be largely used for experimental purposes. The remainder is devoted to the model farm which is so admirable a complement of the college. The property is exactly a mile in breadth.

At present the most interesting feature of the experimental grounds is the poultry department. In the poultry building from six to twelve incubators have been at work all the spring, and the result is that 1,500 chicks are now racing about in their pens, and wondering when the next meal time is going to come. The eggs for these incubators have been supplied from pens of four separate breeds of fowls, namely, Barred Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, and Rhode Island Reds. These are looked upon as the four best-paying breeds, and if anything, the Rocks are the favorite. Dr. Robertson, the principal of the college, maintains that poultry pay well, and he certainly is showing a model method of keeping them. All winter the hens have been laying, though kept in unheated houses, and none of them have been allowed to waste much time in broodiness. The secret of curing hens of their broodiness is very simple. They are put in an ordinary coop of staves, and this coop is suspended by a single string from the roof of the hen-house, a few inches from the floor. Every movement that the hen makes causes this coop to swing, and, though it is not absolutely certain, it is believed that this constant movement give the hens that dizzy feeling, so characteristic of sea-sickness. Dr. Robertson gives it another name. He calls it technical education. Whatever it is, it cures broodiness, for after about two days in the swinging coop the hens decide to throw off their sluggishness and get back to paying work once more.

MORE OF THE AYRSHIRES.

ONE OF THE FARM TEAMS.

The college grounds proper also contain a large plantation of fruit trees, with the nucleus of a fine orchard. In this over 2,500 trees have recently been planted.

The college farm is under the superintendence of Mr. J. Fixter, who was for twenty years engaged on the Dominion Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and who took up his residence in the extremely pretty farmhouse at Ste. Anne de Bellevue last October. At present the principal live stock on the farm is a herd of pure-bred Ayrshire cows, said to be the most valuable on the continent. There are thirty milch cows, and a number of bulls and young stock. The herd represents the results of years of careful breeding, while in the ownership of Mr. Reford, during which all the animals that did not come up to standard were weeded out. The milk taken from each cow is now weighed at each time of milking, and is also tested with the Babcock tester for butter fat, so that the exact amount of profit that is made by each cow can be known. It is proposed to have a small herd of pure-bred Holsteins in the near future, as well as a herd of Shorthorns, and a herd of the wonderful little French-Canadian cattle. Each of these herds will represent standard pure-bred stock, the young bulls from which will be sold at reduced figures to farmers, in order to improve the quality of stock in the province.

The principal feed of the Ayrshires this winter has been ensilage, upon which they thrive exceedingly and give plenty of good milk. Mr. Fixter says that a silo is one of the grandest things a man can have on his farm. For the ensilage, he recommends green corn, cut up in a coarse kind of chaff-cutter and immediately put into the silo and trampled well down around the edges. In feeding ensilage he finds that the best results are obtained from a mixture of 50 pounds of ensilage, 20 of roots, and 10 of cut hay and straw, with the addition, if milk is being produced for the city, of from 6 to 8 pounds of a mixture of bran, oil meal, and oats.

The farm buildings are all built on the model principle, with plenty of air and light, the cows being fed regularly twice a day in cement troughs running the length of the stables, from which all the feed is cleared after meals, to be followed by a running stream of water, which provides drink and keeps the troughs sweet. The partitions for the calf pens, etc., are nearly all of wire instead of wood, as this permits of more light and greater cleanliness.

The farm grounds are divided into four sections so as to permit of a rotation of crops of four years each. There is to be no permanent pasture, this being looked upon as one of the most wasteful methods of farming land. All the most approved patterns of implements are being used on the farm, one of the most valuable innovations being a new disc seed drill, which has already this year paid for itself by saving the ploughing of fifty acres of land.

The whole object of the farm will be to enable students to gain practical experience in profitable farming, thus supplementing the valuable technical training that they will get in the college proper. At the same time the farm will serve as a model that cannot fail to have a marked influence in improving agriculture, not only on the island, but throughout the province. The short courses for men, in addition to the regular student training, will enable all in the province who can show that they would benefit by it to get a knowledge of the best methods of economical farm management.

THE FARMHOUSE, MACDONALD COLLEGE.
From this it will be seen that Sir William Macdonald believes in making the farm surroundings beautiful.

A CORNER OF THE BARNYARD.
The tower in the middle of the silo, where ensilage is stored for winter feeding.

WAR ON HOTELKEEPERS

THE 'CROIX' FAILS TO SEE THEIR USEFULNESS OR RESPECTABILITY.

Under the heading 'War on the Hotelkeepers' Association,' the 'Croix' published a very severe article in its last issue. The comment opens with a statement that the association has addressed to its members a circular which shows the 'infernal spirit that moves it,' and that the one who wrote it is certainly more versed in the art of filling glasses than in that of emptying inkstands. One paragraph of the article says: 'They complain bitterly that the moment is near when the hotelkeepers—"a useful class of people nevertheless!"—will no longer be able to live. Well, gentlemen,' the writer adds, 'you will then do something else. If you are not intelligent enough to earn your living without destroying the body and soul of your fellowbeings, you do not deserve to live. If hotelkeepers were to disappear, the wives and children of drunkards would live!'

Further on, the writer adds: 'They bitterly deplore that a class of "useful" and "respectable" men should be ruined and despised.

'Useful! in what sense?

'Respectable, in the eyes of whom?

'It is only fair that they should be punished as they deserve, having brought misery upon so many families. No, too much contempt can never be brought upon that class of citizens, who are the more dangerous from the fact that they have succeeded, to a certain extent, to make themselves pass for honest people. I admit that there may be a few exceptions, but they are almost as scarce as white crows.'

Commenting on this article the 'Canada' criticises the language used and says that the Hotelkeepers' Association is about carry on a business which is legal and authorized by government patents, and absolutely respectable; that its members if a few liquor dealers violate the law, the great majority respect it sincerely.

DOMINION PARK.

Dominion Park is doing a great business this season and there is no doubt that it will be even a bigger success than last summer. There have been a number of interesting additions to the host of former attractions. An extraordinary attraction has been booked for the outside exhibition next week. The Curzon Sisters will play their first engagement on this side of the Atlantic, hanging by their teeth from a wire many feet high in the air. Another feature will be the Walthou troupe of acrobats. They are declared to be remarkably clever. Van der Meershan's band is becoming very popular and a programme of excellent music is given every afternoon and evening. The afternoon picnics of the young folks is now becoming quite a fad.

THE RACICOT CONCERT.

The annual concert given on Thursday in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, by the pupils of Miss Racicot, piano teacher, was a very successful event. Notwithstanding the bad weather, there was a large audience, and all those present duly appreciated the proficiency acquired by the pupils under the care of their able and painstaking teacher.

NOTICE TO Ratepayers.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Secretary-Treasurer that at a Special Session of the Town Council, to be held at the ordinary place of Sessions, in the Town Hall, 21 Stanton street, Westmount, on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1907, at 8 o'clock p.m., a By-law will be submitted to the Council for approval, entitled "By-law to Install a Municipal Water System in the Town, to Provide a Supply of Pure and Wholesome Water for the Inhabitants of Westmount, and to Authorize an Issue of Bonds or Debentures to the Extent of $300,000 to meet the Necessary Expenditure in Laying Pipes and Other Works."

(Signed) WM. MINTO,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Westmount, May 29th, 1907.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.—No. 1224.

Joseph Ulric Emard, Advocate and King's Councillor, of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff,

vs.

Arthur Mailloux, Plumber, formerly of the City and District of Montreal, and now of parts unknown, Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

Montreal, May 14th, 1907.

N. B. ARCHAMBAULT,
Deputy Prothonotary.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED BY
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
207 St. James Street, 40 Crescent Street

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENTS,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
385 St. James Street.

Atlantic City, N. J

GALEN HALL
Hotel and Sanitorium, Atlantic City, N.J.
Elegant stone, brick and steel building; always open, always ready, always busy. Elegant 'Bath Department' for pleasure or health. Sea water used.

R&O SPECIAL LOW RATES WEST
Through the beautiful THOUSAND ISLANDS and BAY OF QUINTE by daylight

Montreal-Toronto-Hamilton Line steamers of the R. & O. NAV. Co., sail on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 p.m. Every convenience for passengers. State rooms warm and comfortable, and electric-lighted. Fares:—

To Toronto, $8.50, return $16.00.
To Hamilton, $9.00, return $17.00.

Meals and berth included. Correspondingly low rates to intermediate ports.

Ticket Office, 128 ST. JAMES STREET, (Opposite Post Office.)

J. F. DOLAN, City Passenger Agent.

Summer Resorts.

CEDAR WILD,
Fine Summer Resort,
on best part of lakes. Write for particulars. HARRY SAWYER, Milford Bay, Muskoka.

ROUND LAKE HOUSE, WEIR STATION, Que., situated in the Laurentians, is now open for the season. Trout fishing. An ideal spot to spend your week-end outing. Excursion launch, billiards. Correspondence solicited.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Power House," will be received at this office until 16 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 14th of June, 1907, for the construction and erection of a Power House, together with the accessory Gas Producer House, Transformer Shelter and a Lumber Dry Kiln, in the New Yard of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton, New Brunswick.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on and after this date at the Office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, at the Office of the General Manager of Government Railways, Moncton, N.B., and at the Office of the Superintending Engineer of the Canals of the Province of Quebec, No. 2 Place d'Armes, Montreal, at which places forms of tender may be obtained.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,

L. K. JONES, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 30th May, 1907.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

NOTICE.

The Harbor Commissioners of Montreal hereby call the attention of the public to the following extract from BY-LAW NO. 130, which has been approved by Order-in-Council, published according to law, and be of force and effect on and after the 15th June, 1907.

The cargoes of all vessels arriving in the Harbor on and after the aforementioned date, and not removed within the delay given, will be subject to the payment of the additional charges provided by said BY-LAW.

'Goods remaining on the wharves or in the sheds for more than five clear working days after the complete discharge of the vessel from which they have been landed, except as hereinafter provided, shall be subject to additional charges, as follows:

'For each of the first five days, an amount equal to the wharfage paid on said goods, and

'For each of the second five days, double the amount of the wharfage paid on said goods, and

'For each and every day thereafter, five times the amount of wharfage paid on said goods.

'The Commissioners may remove and store at the expense of whomsoever it may concern, all goods not removed within ten clear working days after the complete discharge of the vessel from which the goods were landed.

'Consignees who may claim that their goods could not be removed within the above delay on account of the action of H. M. Customs shall furnish to the Commissioners a certificate signed by the Collector of Customs, setting forth the date that their goods were released by Customs.

'Goods requiring to be gauged by H. M. Customs shall be allowed a further delay of four days for removal, in addition to the five days above mentioned, before the additional charge will be made.

'The agent of every vessel discharging in the harbor, the cargo of which is subject to the payment of wharfage dues, shall deliver at the office of the Commissioners within twenty-four hours after the final discharge of the vessel, a certificate to that effect, and immediately after the expiry of five days after the final discharge of the vessel, a list of the goods not removed, and their weight, or measurement, marks, and the name of the consignees, as appear on the manifest of the vessel from which the goods were discharged.

'After the expiry of the delay given for the removal of goods from the wharves, the Agent of any vessel shall not deliver to the consignee such goods as may not have been removed, unless said consignee produces a certificate from the Secretary of the Commissioners that the additional charges have been paid, and when the delay granted by said certificate for the removal of goods has expired, the Agent of any vessel shall discontinue the delivery of said goods until the consignee produces another certificate from the Secretary that the further additional charges accrued have been paid.'

DAVID SEATH,
Secretary.

Harbor Commissioners' Office, Montreal, June, 1907.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH,
57 St. Mleary.
Quick Service. Good Workand Low Prices

Summer Resorts

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

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

ABENAKIS SPRINGS, P.Q.,
the most satisfactory and least expensive Summer and Health Resort in Canada. Modern hotel. Perfect Sanitation. Long Distance Phone. Telegraph and Post Office. Everything for your Comfort and Enjoyment. Splendid Ball Room. Music. Fine Foss. Golf, Tennis, Tennis, Boating, Bathing and Fishing.

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

ABENAKIS MINERAL WATER
A positive cure for Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Diabetes, Nervous Prostration, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Torpid Liver, Kidneys—all Diseases peculiar to Women.

DELIGHTFUL PLACE FOR WEEK END OUTINGS.
Brighter, Better, Gayer than ever.
Round Trip from Montreal via G.T.R. $3.50 Saturday to Monday, $3.00. Rates $12 to $16 per week. Write for beautiful Booklet.
E. G. EATTIE, Mgr., Abenakis Springs, P.Q.

GASPE BASIN,
The favorite spot for Health and Sport.
Charming Resort for Sportsmen and Pleasure Seekers.

The vicinity affords beautiful scenery, fine sea bathing and unexcelled fishing. Guests have the privilege of salmon and trout fishing in connection with the house. Salmon and Trout Fishing par excellence.

BAKER'S HOTEL,
(Now Open)
so long and favorably known, offers first-class accommodation for tourists, with all the comforts of home.
Before making your plans for your summer outing, be sure to write for terms and other information to
BAKER'S HOTEL, Gaspe, Que.

Niagara Peninsula.
Canada's Health and Pleasure Resort.
9½ Hours from Montreal.

Mineral Salt Baths for Rheumatism and Nervous Troubles. Long Distance Phones each room. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Fishing. Apply
GRAND TRUNK RY. OFFICE, Montreal,
Or, "THE WELLAND," St. Catharines, Ontario.

THE IRVING Old Orchard Beach, Maine
Directly on Beach. Prices moderate. Convenient to everything. Booklets.
Mrs. L. A. GOOGINS, Prop.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE, Foster, P.Q.,
is now open for Summer Boarders. Special rates to families stopping the season. Good board and fishing. Boats free to guests of the house. For particulars write A. KILBURN, Foster.

STE. ROSE HOTEL,
The Ste. Rose Hotel is now open for summer boarders. Special rates for families. Apply to JAS. ROBERTS, Ste. Rose, Que.

SQUARE LAKE HOUSE
ST. FAUSTIN STATION,
W. O. FYFE, Manager.
Situated in the highest point of the Laurentians, close to Railway Station; beautiful scenery; good safe boating and bathing; headquarters for trout fishing. Running spring water in house. Modern plumbing, wide verandahs.

GLEN VILLA INN
NORTH HATLEY, QUEBEC.
Four hours from Montreal, on shore of beautiful Massawippi Lake; 200 guests; average $3.00 per day, $17 per week; half rates during June, the ideal month of the year; a health-builder for convalescents. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Bathing, Fishing. Beautiful Walks and Drives; Extensive Gardens and Lawns, Forest and Fields. Casino Orchestra. Write for Booklets.
G. A. LeBARON, Prop., P.O. Glen Villa, Que.

THE PEMAQUID HARBOR HOUSE
OPENS JULY 1. An ideal summer home; rooms large and airy, open fireplaces; ample grounds; piazzas; croquet, tennis, delightful walks and drives; safe boating and bathing, fishing; excellent sanitary conditions; rates $7 to $10.
AFTON H. FARRIN, Proprietor. PEMAQUID HARBOR, Me

INCH ARRAN HOUSE,
Canada's Favorite Summer Resort,
AT DALHOUSIE, N.B.,
Was re-opened for Guests on
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JOHN E. DEAN, Proprietor.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
MONTREAL, QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL.

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
Canada	July 6.	Aug. 10.	Sept. 14
Ottawa	July 13.	Aug. 17.	Sept. 21

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The "CANADA" is one of the fastest and most comfortable steamers in the Canadian trade.
The "OTTAWA" holds the record for the fastest passage between Montreal and Liverpool.
First-Class rate, $65; Second-Class, $40 and upwards, according to steamer.

MODERATE RATE SERVICE.
To Liverpool, $42.50 and $45.00.
To London, $2.50 additional.
Third-class to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Belfast, Glasgow, $27.50.

MONTREAL TO BRISTOL (AVONMOUTH)
Turcoman . . . . . June 15
Englishman . . . . . June 29
Manxman . . . . . July 6

For all information apply to local agents, or to DOMINION LINE,
17 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

ELDER, DEMPSTER LINE.
To Nassau, Cuba and Mexico
SS. "SOKOTO" about June 20th.
To book passage apply to
ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
W. H. HENRY, Imperial Bank Bldg | NORMAN L. LUSHER, 178 St. James Street.
MONTREAL.

To SOUTH AFRICA
SS. "CANADA CAPE," about June 15th
SS. "MONARCH," about July 15th
For rates of freight, &c., apply to
ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
319 Board of Trade Building.

OTTAWA RIVER NAV. Co.
Passenger Steamers running daily except Sunday.

TO OTTAWA—First-class, $2.50. Return, $4.00.
Daily Excursion to Carillon by steamer Rideau by the Rapids, $1.00.
Take 8 a.m. G.T.R. for Lachine to connect with steamer.
AFTERNOON EXCURSIONS. Up by train down by steamer, Shooting the Rapids.
TO ST. ANNE'S—G.T.R. 1.30 p.m. Round trip, 80c.
TO LACHINE—G.T.R.—5 p.m. Round trip, 50c.
Ticket Offices—Grand Trunk Station, Windsor Hotel, 4 Offices on St. James street, Nos. 128, 137 and 236.
Head Office: 165 Common Street.
Telephone Main 1029.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.
RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.

THE WELL and favorably known SS. CAMPANA, 1,700 tons, lighted by electricity, and with all modern comforts, leaves Montreal, on Mondays, at 4 p.m., 20th June, 1st, 15th and 29th July, 12th and 26th August, for Pictou, N.S., calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

BERMUDA
Summer excursions, $35 and upwards, by the new twin screw SS. 'Bermudian,' 5,500 tons. Sailings from New York every alternate Wednesday, commencing 5th June. Temperature, cooled by sea breezes, seldom rises above 80 degrees.

The finest trips of the season for health and comfort.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec
For freight, passage and Staterooms, apply to
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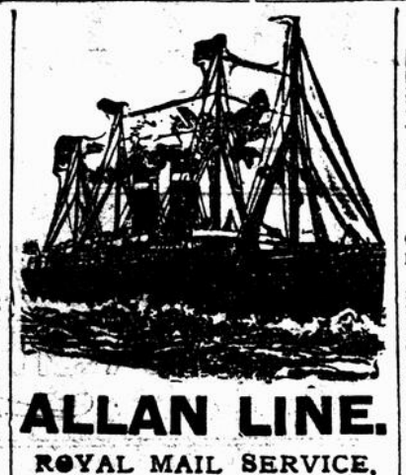
PHONE: UP 2529.

AGENTS FOR SALE AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.



ALLAN LINE.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.
VIRGINIAN, 7 June, 9 a.m. 5 July.
TUNISIAN, June 14, 4 a.m., July 12.
VICTORIAN, June 21, 9 a.m.; July 19.
IONIAN, June 28 at 4 a.m.
CORSICAN, new, July 26, Aug. 23.

VICTORIAN and VIRGINIAN, each 12,000 tons, are the only Turbine Steamers on the Canadian route. Absolutely no vibration. Record passage, 5 days, 14 hours.

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks; electric lights throughout.

FIRST-CLASS, $70 and up, according to steamer and date of sailing.

SECOND-CLASS Liverpool, Londonderry $43.50 and up. Return tickets at reduced rate.

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

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW.
Mongolian . 6 June. Pretorian . 20 June
Corinthian . 13 June. Sicilian . 27 June
Rates—Saloon, "called"; Second Cabin, $40 and up; Third Class, $28.50.

MONTREAL TO HAVRE AND LONDON.
Sardinian . 19 June. Parisian . 29 June
Saloon, called', 'Second Cabin' Rate, $40 and up; Third Class, $27.50.

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

Reford Agencies

DONALDSON LINE.
Montreal-Glasgow Weekly Service
SS. ATHENIA, Cold Storage . . June 13
SS. MARINA, Cold Storage . . June 20
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PASSENGER RATES:—One Class Cabin, $40 to $60; Steerage, $26.50 to $30.00.

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SS. HURONA Cold Storage and Cool Air . . . . June 3
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All steamers fitted with cold storage and cool air.

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THOMSON LINE TO ABERDEEN.
SS. ESCALONA . . . . July 10

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To LIVERPOOL. From
June 8....LAKE ERIE . . . . May 22
June 14....EMPRESS OF IRELAND May 31
June 22....LAKE MANITOBA . . June 5
June 28....EMPRESS OF BRITAIN June 14
July 6....LAKE CHAMPLAIN. . June 19
July 12....EMPRESS OF IRELAND June 28
July 20....LAKE ERIE . . . . July 3
July 26....EMPRESS OF BRITAIN. July 12
Aug. 3....LAKE MANITOBA. . July 17
Aug. 9....EMPRESS OF IRELAND July 26
Aug. 17....LAKE CHAMPLAIN . . July 31
Aug. 23....EMPRESS OF BRITAIN Aug 9

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Gen. Pass. Agent,
Rooms 3, 4 and 5, Board of Trade.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO.,
(Limited)
PROPOSED SAILINGS.
MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED.
CANADA AND MANCHESTER.
FROM MONTREAL.
*SS. MANCHESTER TRADER . . June 12
SS. MANCHESTER SHIPPER . . June 30
SS. MANCHESTER IMPORTER . . July 13
*SS. MANCHESTER TRADER . . July 27
*Fitted with cold storage.
Some of the above Steamers have first-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers.
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited.
AGENTS . . . . MONTREAL.

Black Diamond Line
SS. "BONAVISTA"
Is expected to load on or about
MAY 30th
For CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.
SYDNEY, C. B.
NORTH SYDNEY, C. B.
and ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.
WHARF OPPOSITE PAPINEAU AVENUE.
For Freight Rates, etc., apply to WHARF OFFICE, foot of Papineau avenue.
Tel. Main 3351.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
CHEAP WEEK END TRIPS.
GOING—Saturday or Sunday by any train
RET'G. until Monday by any train, as follows:—

Abenakis Springs	$3.30
Beloeil	.80
Bluff Point (Cliff Haven) N.Y.	2.80
Burlington, Vermont	3.05
Cornwall	2.14
Highgate Springs, Vt.	1.85
Massena Springs	2.65
Otterburn Park, including one admission to Park	.95
Plattsburgh, N.Y.	2.65
Quebec	4.90
Rouse's Point	1.70
Sherbrooke	3.30
Ste. Anne de Bellevue	.75
St. Hyacinthe	1.30
St. Johns	1.00
Vaudreuil	.80
Ottawa	*3.60

Also many other points.
*Good returning until Monday morning trains only.
CITY TICKET OFFICES,
137 St. James street, Telephones Main 460 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
EXCURSION TO QUEBEC
$2.30 FROM MONTREAL
Good going on train 41, leaving Place Viger Station at 8.55 a.m., and train 81, leaving Place Viger at 2.00 p.m., Saturday, June 8th. Good to return by all regular trains up to and including Tuesday, June 11th.

"BROME LAKE SPECIAL"
Leaves Windsor Station Saturdays only at 1.25 p.m., arriving Sherbrooke at 5.00 p.m., stopping at St. Johns, Farnham, Cowansville, Sutton Jct., Knowlton, Foster, Eastman, and Magog, making connection at Eastman Jct. for Bolton Centre, South Bolton and Potton Springs. Returning leaves Sherbrooke on Mondays only at 5.47 a.m., and Potton Springs at 5.45 a.m., arriving Windsor Station at 9.15 a.m.

Trains for Laurentian Mountains
FROM WINDSOR STATION.
On Saturdays only a train will leave Windsor Station at 1.15 p.m. for Shawbridge, Montfort Jct., Val Morin, St. Agathe and intermediate stations to Nominging, and on Sundays only at 10.00 a.m. for Shawbridge, St. Margaret, Val Morin and St. Agathe. Returning will leave Nominging at 4.30 p.m. on Sundays only and arrive at Windsor Station at 9.45 p.m.

CO-OPERATIVE SETTLERS OF THE NORTH.
ST. JOVITE, JUNE 16th and 17th.
Return tickets will be sold from Montreal, Nominging and intermediate stations to St. Jovite for
SINGLE FARE.
Good going June 16th and 17th. Good returning until June 18th.

PORTLAND, ME.
Through Sleeping Car Service will be resumed on Sunday, June 9th, and through Parlor Car on Monday, June 10th.
City Ticket Office, 129 St. James Street, Next Post Office.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
Bonaventure Union Depot.
"THE LATEST TRAIN OUT"
11.45 p.m.
QUEBEC Via INTERCOLONIAL
Daily--Night Express--Daily
(Both Ways.)
(Commencing June 16th.)
Leaves Bonaventure Union Depot 11.45 p.m.
Arrive Quebec 7.00 a.m.
Return same hour, Levis to Montreal
Passengers may board train at 9.00 p.m. and remain in sleeping car until 8 o'clock next morning.

This new service will be much appreciated by the business public, likewise all West End residents of our city.

Charming panoramic view of Quebec City from deck of Ferry Steamer from Levis, giving passengers a short refreshing appetizing trip across the St. Lawrence before breakfast.
Don't forget your Camera.
THROUGH SLEEPERS.
EVERY COMFORT ASSURED.

OCEAN LIMITED--7.30 p.m.,
Commencing June 30th.
All trains of the Intercolonial Railway arrive and depart from the Bonaventure Union Depot.
CITY TICKET OFFICE.
St. Lawrence Hall—141 St. James street, or Bonaventure Depot. Tel. Main 615.
J. J. McCONNIFF,
City Pass. and Ticket Agent.
H. A. Price, Assistant Gen. Pass. Agent.

GOLDEN WHEAT AND WHITE MOUNTAIN BREAD:
PHONE US FOR A TRIAL LOAF.
R. S. AULD, 557 St. Antoine, Cor. Atwater Ave.
TEL. MOUNT 13

STEAM USERS
Insure your Boilers in THE BOILER INSPECTION & INSURANCE CO., OF CANADA.
Our regular INSPECTIONS and ADVICE will guarantee you SAFETY, DURABILITY and ECONOMY.
Plans and Specifications for Boilers, Boiler Settings, Chimneys, etc., furnished.
Engines Indicated.
No charges made for services to insurers 30 Years Experience.
OLAF E. GRANBERG, Chief Inspector, Prov. Que.
N. R. MUDGE & SON, Agents,
211 Board of Trade Building.

Twenty-four Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Fair with Local Showers

VOL. XLVIII., No. 134 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1907. PRICE ONE CENT

TROOPS WOULD NOT CHEER THE CZAR.

Two Officers of the Imperial Blue Hussars Imprisoned in a Fortress.

St. Petersburg, June 7.—Military officers are eagerly discussing the sequel of the occurrence at Tsarkoe-Selo last week on the occasion of the Czars' birthday fetes. At that time a colonel of the Imperial Blue Hussars called to the squadron on the parade ground for cheers for the Emperor. The command was received in dead silence. The colonel, who was a personal aide-de-camp to the Czar, has now been sentenced to fifteen days' confinement in a fortress. The captain of the squadron has been sentenced to thirty days' confinement in a fortress.

SMOTHERED IN GRAIN.

Herbert Simpson, six years old, of 1074 Notre Dame street east, met his death yesterday through being suffocated by grain, having fallen into a chute at Mr. Molson's brewery on Notre Dame street east, near the corner of Delorimier ave., only a few doors from his home.

The accident occurred at about 4.30 o'clock, when Herbert and his brother were playing around the chute. The chute has a door which opens on Notre Dame street, and in front of which, for the protection of the public, a cement step is placed, which is about a foot and a half above the sidewalk. An elevator belt is built from the basement to the top of the sixth flat. Carters use the Notre Dame street door to dump the grain through into the basement, whence it is operated by the belt.

A few minutes prior to the accident a group of children, Herbert and his eight-year-old brother Willie among them, had gathered around the opened door, and they were playing with handfuls of grain. The foreman told them to run away, as he was going up to the top flat to put the elevator belt in motion.

According to the story which Willie Simpson related after the accident, the children started to leave the spot, but they had only gone a few steps when Herbert turned back shouting, 'Wait till I get another handful of grain.' His brother walked on, thinking it would be all right, but after finding that Herbert did not rejoin him, he went back to the door and found a group of excited children, who pointed to the chute, saying, 'He's down there.'

In the meantime the elevator belt had been started, and by the time the frightened brother tried to reach down the chute to catch hold of his brother, the little fellow had been worked down the chute by the action of the belt until he was beyond reach. No workmen were in the vicinity at the time, and the little brother ran about excitedly for five minutes before he at last found an employee on the fifth flat of the establishment. By the time the latter reached the sidewalk below and looked into the chute, the belt had been stopped from above, as the boy's body prevented it above, as the boy's body prevented it feeding.

The workman reached down the chute as far as possible, and at last felt the little boy's hand. He did his best to pull the body out of the grain, but, finding this impossible, he ran up to the sixth flat for the foreman, and by the time the two finally managed to clear the chute, the little fellow's face was black from suffocation. A General Hospital physician arriving on an ambulance pronounced the boy dead, and the body was taken to the morgue.

The child's mother, woh at the time was in her home a block east of the establishment, had learned of the accident, and arrived on the scene before the boy's body had been brought out of the chute. The poor woman could not get near the mouth of the chute owing to the crowd which had gathered round. By the time they had cleared part of his body the men shouted to her that her boy was alive, but a few minutes later her hopes were dispelled when the little form was laid out on the sidewalk and no sign of life could be detected.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY

Toronto, June 7.—The first commencement of the University of Toronto to be held in the completed new convocation hall took place this afternoon, in the presence of a company of spectators that filled the seats on the ground floor and in the two rows of upper galleries. The scene was rendered brilliant jn color by the variety of hoods and robes, the gold braid of the chancellor's gown and gold tassel of his cap, through the gradations of crimson, purple and others to the ermine M.A. hoods and the plain black gowns of the bachelors of arts. The white dresses of the lady graduates, set off by their black gowns and relieved by the masses of color in the huge bouquets of roses and sweet peas many of them carried, added further brightness to the gay scene, and the many-hued costumes and millinery of the spectators completed the color scene, so far as personal elements went. The whole against the backgrounds of tinted walls in the amphitheatre, dotted here and there with portraits of leading men in university affairs of the past, made up a tout ensemble impressive in the extreme.

The following degrees were conferred: Doctor of laws, honoris causa: Silas Weir Mitchell, LL.D., presented by the dean of the faculty of medicine; Archibald MacMurchy, M.A., presented by the professor of mathematics; Hugh Innes Strang, B.A., presented by the acting president of the university; doctor of music, honoris causa, MacKenzie Rowan, in absentia.

Prince Fushimi inspecting the guard of honor provided by the Canadian Garrison Artillery at Quebec yesterday.

GOVERNOR OF TORONTO JAIL.

Rev. Dr. A. B. Chambers Will Likely Replace Mr. G. R. Vanzant.

Toronto, June 7.—The Hon. Mr. Hanna, the Provincial Secretary, announced this afternoon that the dismissal of Mr. G. R. Vanzant, governor of Toronto jail, goes into effect on June 13, and that the name of his successor may be officially given out to-morrow. Though

REV. A. B. CHAMBERS, D.D., LL.B.

members of the government were reticent on the matter, there is little doubt that the new governor will be the Rev. Dr. A. B. Chambers, pastor of Parliament Street Methodist Church. The dismissal of Mr. Vanzant is made through Sheriff Mowat, as a result of the report of Mayor J. C. Judd, of London, the commissioner appointed by the government to investigate the charges against the governor, the hearing of which took place some months ago. A copy of the report was sent to the sheriff, who is at present at Preston, and he notified the prisons branch of his action thereon. He will also name the successor. This is the formal procedure, though both dismissal and appointment must have the approval of the government, and, as a matter of fact, in this instance at any rate, the government is responsible for both.

Mayor Judd, in his report, not only finds against the governor on the charges made, but he is particularly caustic in his comments upon the equipment and structural conditions of the jail. He also condemns the system whereby the city appoints the steward and the engineer of the jail, and the sheriff, with the approval of the government, appoints the governor. In this connection, it is understood that the city authorities are willing to forego their privilege, thus putting an end to the system.

The Rev. A. B. Chambers, D.D., LL.B., in 1883 succeeded the Rev. Geo. Forsey as pastor of Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church of this city, where he remained three years.

MRS. VANDERBILT'S LOST JEWELS

New York, June 7.—A $15,000 vanity box, made of gold and containing 358 diamonds and 63 sapphires, which two waiters attempted to pawn yesterday, resulting in their arrest, was identified today by Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, as one she had lost last October.

HOLD-UP AT THREE RIVERS.

Three Rivers, June 6.—Herman Brouillette, living at Baptist Island here, was held up on St. Maurice street at 10.30 p.m. on Tuesday, by three tramps, and relieved of a $50 and a $100 bill, his pocket knife and pipe. His coat and hat were tried on by the trio, but proved to be too small, so were returned to him. His assailants, after kicking him, left him to continue on home.

THE BOND INCIDENT.

Correspondence Between the Premier of Newfoundland, Sir Francis Hopwood and Mr. Winston Churchill.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 7.—Copies of the correspondence which passed between Sir Robert Bond, Sir Francis Hopwood and Mr. Winston Churchill, relative to the sensational account in the 'Daily Mail' of the way in which the Hon. Mr. Bond was treated at the Imperial Conference, was issued to-night. Sir Robert Bond, replying to Sir F. Hopwood, denied stating that the report there was correct. He expressed the opinion, however, that the dismissal of the official precis of his full presentation of the fishery question, in which his colony is so vitally concerned, in 25 words, could hardly be regarded as anything short of discourteous and calculated to mislead the public, both in the United Kingdom and in Newfoundland. He further stated that the Conference finally decided unanimously that his statement should not be confidential.

Sir Francis Hopwood, replying, admitted that Sir Robert Bond's statements were quite accurate, but pointed out that his speech did not lend itself to the summary.

Yesterday Mr. Winston Churchill wrote to Sir Robert Bond, saying he could not allow his speech at the West India Club banquet to pass without full acknowledgment of the frankness and integrity he had shown. Mr. Churchill added, if the Conference agreed that nothing should be published, its decision was solely in the interests of Canada and Newfoundland.

Premier Bond replied: Since you have mentioned that I was a party to the decision that, with the exception of my speech, nothing should be published. I feel it my duty to the colony to put on record that I was reluctantly compelled to become an unwilling party to the decision in order to secure any mention whatsoever of the case of Newfoundland in the proceedings of the Conference.'

The Canadian Associated Press understands that negotiations on the subject of the questions between Canada and the United States are making satisfactory headway, an agreement having been reached on several of them.

The Bond-Churchill-Hopwood correspondence is the subject of comment in a majority of the papers, and sympathy for Sir Robert Bond is not strongly marked. The 'Chronicle' supposes that the fact is Sir Robert Bond was annoyed at the shortness of the official report, and, in anger, he said things which lent themselves to misrepresentation. The 'Morning Post' says it is more a question of lack of tact on the part of the Colonial Office than lack of courtesy. The 'Times,' however, gives Sir Robert Bond stronger support, though describing the correspondence as not very edifying. The 'Times' outlines the difficulties of the fisheries question, remarking that the principal difficulty lies in the hopeless divergence between the constitutional and practical aspects of the case, and the solution lies primarily in the direction indicated by Mr. Chamberlain, namely, union with Canada, which would give Newfoundland a stronger practical claim to have her constitutional position respected.

DRIVERS MUST HAVE LICENSE.

Opportunity having been given since May 1 to carters and others to obtain licenses for their vehicles, the police will on and after Monday next take proceedings in the Recorder's Court against all those found driving without a license.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The Rev. Dr. Ramsay, of Ottawa, is a guest of Dean Bovey.

The Rev. Principal McLaren, D.D., of Toronto, is a guest of Mrs. G. A. Grier, Redpath street.

The Rev. J. T. Taylor, of Mhow, Central India, is the guest of Mrs. D. Yuile, McGregor street.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Ballantyne were among Montrealers at the Chateau, Quebec, yesterday.

Mrs. Edward Hall, of Ottawa, who has been spending a few weeks in the city, left for home yesterday, accompanied by her brother, Mr. Thomas Montgomery.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Somerville, of Toronto, and the Rev. John Thomson, of Ayr, Ont., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Becket, 235 University street.

The Misses Lina and Rosalie Clarke, daughters of Mr. A. E. Clarke, of Melbourne, Australia, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. George Edward Jaques, Victoria avenue, Westmount.

The Hon. Walter Scott and Mrs. Scott, of Regina, are spending a few days with their cousin, Mr. S. M. Callander, at London, Ont., on their way from the South. Mr. Scott is much improved in health.

Mr. J. C. Holden, president of the Ames, Holden, Ltd., leaves the first of the week for a drive through the Adirondack mountains and Northern New York. Mr. Holden will be gone all summer, and will be accompanied by his granddaughter, Miss M. L. Holden, of Victoria, B.C.

The engagement is announced of Captain Charles Edwin Bourne Hanson, 3rd Battalion Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), only son of Mr. Charles A. Hanson, J.P., High Sheriff of Cornwall, and Mrs. Hanson, of Fowey Hall, Cornwall, to Violet Sybil, third daughter of the late Mr. J. B. Johnstone, of Coombe Cottage, Coombe, and Mrs. Johnstone, of Coombe Croft, Kingston Hill, Surrey. Captain Hanson is a nephew of Messrs. Edwin and William Hanson, of Montreal.

The marriage of Miss Mabel Gertrude Brotherhood, formerly of Montreal, to Mr. John Neville Woodcock, of Wigan, England, took place on Wednesday afternoon, at St. James Church, Stratford. The Rev. F. Dealtry Woodcock, of Brockville, a cousin of the bridegroom, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Wm. T. Cluff. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. R. H. Brotherhood, and was attended by her sister, Miss Evelyn Brotherhood. The Rev. Herbert Woodcock was groomsman. The honeymoon will be spent in the White Mountains. Mr. and Mrs. Woodcock will reside in Toronto.

At St. Stephen's Church, Lachine, on Thursday evening, was solemnized the marriage of Miss Gertrude Elliott, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Elliott, to Mr. George Norman Clarke, eldest son of Colonel G. H. Clarke, V.D., of Kirk-Ella, England. The Rev. Canon Chambers performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her father, and Miss Mildred Chambers was bridesmaid. Mr. Ivan Hutchins, cousin of the bride, acted as best man, and the ushers were Messrs. Frank and Fred Elliott, brothers of the bride. The church was effectively decorated with palms and pink and white blooming plants. The gifts were numerous and handsome.

The marriage of Miss Ida Macdonald, of Granby, to Mr. Frank N. Maclaren, of Winnipeg, took place at the home of Mr. W. T. B. Macdonald, on Wednesday afternoon, the Rev. J. L. Alexander officiating. The bride, who was dressed in embroidered white mull, was attended by two little nieces, Misses Ruth Macdonald, and Violet Hyndman, prettily dressed in white silk and carrying baskets of sweet peas and carnations. Mr. and Mrs. Maclaren left for a trip to Prince Edward Island, before going to their home in Winnipeg. Among the wedding gifts were a cabinet of solid silver cutlery from members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and sterling silver spoons and knives from members of the First Congregational Church choir, Winnipeg, of which the bride was soprano soloist.

TELEPHONE EQUIPMENTS.

Much Lower in Chicago Than in Montreal.

IMPORTANT FEATURE OF INQUIRY IS GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF TELEPHONE RATES.

The Railway Commissioners came down from Ottawa on their special car yesterday, and held another session of the lengthy inquiry which they are making with a view to ascertaining whether the new tariffs of tolls submitted by the Bell Telephone Company for approval is a fair and reasonable one or not. The day was spent principally in filing documents and information that had been asked for, and the question then arose as to whether or not it would be necessary for the commissioners either to go to western Canada or appoint a committee to go, in order to take evidence of witnesses there in regard to the company's operations.

The city solicitor wrote asking that the Commission should do so, but no decision was come to yesterday on the matter.

Mr. Winter, superintendent of construction for the Bell Company, was examined as to the relative cost of station equipment in various Canadian and United States cities, as put in by the Bell and independent companies.

Quoting from figures furnished by the Bell Company, he showed that the cost for similar equipment put in by the Chicago Telephone Company was much lower.

'How do you explain this discrepancy?' asked Mr. Shepley. 'Surely construction is as expensive in Chicago as here?'

'The only way I can account for it,' said Mr. Winter, 'is that the Chicago company probably leases their telephones and transmitters. Either that or there is too much protection in Canada, one or the other. If they lease their instruments it would make sufficient difference in first cost to account for the whole of this discrepancy.'

This concluded the evidence, and the inquiry was adjourned till to-day, when the arguments commenced.

Mr. W. D. Lighthall, K.C., who has been attending the inquiry on behalf of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, stated yesterday afternoon that, although he did not anticipate any very great results at once from the work of the Commission, its most important feature was the acceptance by monopoly of the principle of government supervision of its rates. This principle of government control of rates in the cases of such monopolies was most important, and he hoped yet to see it extended to other public utilities controlled in Montreal by monopolies.

CANADIAN CABLES.

Mr. J. Kier Hardie to Visit Canada—Naval Contribution of Cape Colony and Natal.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS RECEIVED BY ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER AND LORD STRATHCONA.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 8.—Mr. J. Keir Hardie, in the course of a health trip, will visit Canada.

London, June 8.—A Capetown despatch says it is stated there that the Admiralty has permitted Cape Colony and Natal to spend a naval contribution of £85,000. Locally it is understood the money will be devoted to the upkeep of the ships supplied by the Admiralty for the development of naval volunteers and the formation of a nucleus of a local squadron.

London, June 8.—A party of the Knights of Columbus, headed by Chaplain Crinion, of Paris, Ontario, were received to-day by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, and afterwards by Lord Strathcona. Later the party visited the House of Commons and took tea at the Terrace.

ANGLICAN DEGREES

MEETING OF EXAMINERS OF ECCLESIASTICAL PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Toronto, June 7.—The board of examiners for divinity degrees in the ecclesiastical province of Canada, met this morning at the synod office. There were present the Rev. Canon Allnatt, D.D., representing Bishop's College, Lennoxville; the Rev. Canon Cody, Wycliffe College, Toronto; the Rev. Principal Waller, Huron College, London; the Rev. Dr. Abbott Smith, Diocesan College, Montreal. Reports of the recent examinations were considered and the following alumni of the Diocesan College were passed for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity:—The Rev. W. W. Craig, M.A., St. Luke's Church, Montreal; the Rev. C. E. Jeakins, B.A., Huntingdon, and the Rev. R. C. Blagrave, B.A., Belleville, Ont.

GRACE DART HOME FOR DESTITUTE INCURABLES.

Mr. Henry J. Dart wishes to offer his sincere thanks for the following donations to the Home: Miss Winifred Watson, Iberville, Que., $1; Mr. Duncan Gordon, Montreal, $12; Mrs. Towers, 54 A Beaver Hall Hill, iron crib; Ladies' Sunshine Society, Westmount, complete furnishing of Sunshine Room, all new.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A colonel of the Imperial Blue Hussars in St. Petersburg has been imprisoned for fifteen days, and the captain of the squadron, thirty days, because their men refused to cheer the Czar on his birthday.

A man got tangled in the ropes of a balloon as it went up, in France, yesterday, was carried up two thousand feet while those in the car tried frantically to rescue him, and then dropped to earth and was smashed to pieces.

Lewis Grasse, a man twenty-five years old, was killed yesterday by the overturning of his automobile, while racing from Nantes to Bonnieres. He is the fifth man to be killed on the same spot.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, at Plymouth, yesterday, expressed deep disappointment at the way in which the House of Lords had blocked the Irish and Education Bills. Upon the outcome of this struggle, he said, depended the very existence of Liberalism as a force in the state and as an instrument of progress in times to come. The time for compromising and temporizing had gone. the House of Lords must be given to understand that the British people must be masters in their own House.

Correspondence between Sir Robert Bond, Sir Francis Hopwood, and Mr. Winston Churchill, just published, relative to the sensational story of the 'Daily Mail,' shows that the Premier of Newfoundland considered the action of the Imperial Conference in dismissing the fisheries question in twenty-five words as extremely discourteous, and that if he had not given his reluctant consent to the decision of the Conference that nothing of the discussion should be published, even that much would not have been given to it.

The passenger steamer 'Bridgewater,' of the Coastal Steam Packet Company of Halifax, valued at $22,000, is ashore a hundred miles east of Halifax, and will be a total loss.

The King and Queen are to visit Dublin in July.

Herbert Simpson, a little boy six years old, was smothered in the grain chute at the Molson's Brewery, yesterday.

The Presbyterian General Assembly yesterday decided to raise the salaries of ministers $100 a year.

THE CYCLONE IN INDIA

Caused Damage at Kurrachi to Extent of Between Three and Six Millions.

Bombay, June 8.—It is estimated that damage to the amount of from $3,000,000 to $6,000,000 was caused by the cyclone which swept over Kurrachi on June 6. The lighting system of the city was wrecked.

THE KING TO VISIT IRELAND

HIS MAJESTY AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA TO GO TO DUBLIN IN JULY.

London, June 6.—The King and Queen will make a brief visit to Dublin in July, when, at the King's request, a special race meeting will be arranged at Leopardstown, His Majesty donating two cups for competition. It is improbable that their Majesties will go beyond Dublin.

A TERRIBLE DEATH

WORKMAN BECAME ENTANGLED IN ROPES OF BALLOON AND DROPPED TWO THOUSAND FEET.

Barcelona, June 7.—While a balloon was passing over this city at a height of nearly two thousand feet, a man fell from it and was smashed to pieces. He proved to be a workman who had got entangled in the ropes when the balloon started. The occupants, Count Mendoza Cortina, and three others, tried to get him into the car, but the man lost strength and fainted.

FAIR WITH LOCAL SHOWERS

I said, 'Let me walk in the fields,'
He said, 'No, walk in the town';
I said, 'There are no flowers here,'
He said, 'No flowers but a crown.'

I said, 'But the skies are black,
There is nothing but noise and din.'
And he wept as he sent me back,
'There is more,' he said, 'There is sin.'

I said, 'I shall miss the light
And friends will miss me, they say.'
He answered, 'Choose to-night,
If I am to miss you or they.'

I pleaded for time to be given,
He said, 'Is it hard to decide?
It will not seem hard in heaven
To have followed the steps of your guide.'
—George McDonald.

Lakes—Moderate winds; showers in the more southern districts; elsewhere fair; not much change in temperature.

Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence—Fair, not much change in temperature; a few showers towards evening or at night.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Partly fair, with local showers; not much change in temperature.

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 50c, 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 verse) occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

GRAY — At 34 Souvenir avenue, Montreal, on June 5, 1907, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. G. Gray.

MacMILLAN — At Lochiel, on June 2, 1907, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Alex. MacMillan.

SIMON.—At Indian Cove, Grand Greve, Gaspe, on May 31, 1907, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Simon, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

BAYLIS—MacGREGOR.—On June 5, 1907, at Sandringham, Ont., by the Rev. A. Lee, St. Elmo Church, Christena Margaret, third daughter of Captain R. C. and Mrs. MacGregor, of 'Pinehurst,' Sandringham, to Arthur A. Baylis, of Ottawa and Newport, England.

BADENACH—BRICKMAN, — On June 5, 1907, at Christ Church, Toronto, by the rector, the Rev. W. Brewing, Annette Blanche, daughter of Mr. W. A. S. Brickman, of Rednersville, Prince Edward County, Ontario, to Edgar A., eldest son of the late William Badenach, of Toronto.

CLARKE — ELLIOTT — At St. Stephen's Church, Lachine, by the Rev. Canon Chambers, on June 6, 1907, George Norman Clarke, eldest son of Colonel G. H. Clarke, of Kirk-Ella, England, to Gertrude Elliott, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Elliott, Lachine.

DONNELLY—MACMASTER.— Within St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Huntingdon, Quebec, on June 5, 1907, Mr. James Donnelly, of Elgin, Quebec, to Miss Mary Bertha MacMaster, of Dundee, Quebec, by the Rev. Ephraim W. Florence.

DRAFFIN—CARMICHAEL.— At the residence of the bride's parents, on June 5, 1907, by the Rev. J. M. Tredrea, J. R. Draffin, of Marivale, to Bella M., daughter of Wm. Carmichael, of Oxford Tp.

FOULDS—TEMPLEMAN.—On June 5, 1907, at the residence of the bride's father, 51 Centre street, Ottawa, by the Rev. J. H. Kline, Margaret Maude, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Templeman, to John Robert Foulds, of the Railway Commission, and son of Mr. A. A. Foulds, Ottawa.

GIBSON—CROCKETT. — At the Presbyterian manse, Danville, Que., on Saturday, June 1, 1907, by the Rev. J. N. Brunton, Eleanor Crockett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Crockett, 'Hillcroft,' Danville, to Geo. H. Gibson, electrician, youngest son of Mr. J. H. Gibson, Danville, Que.

HALFPENNY—BEACH.—On June 5, 1907, at the home of the bride, by the Rev. J. M. Tredrea, Wm. J. Halfpenny, of Marlborough Tp., to Irene Isabel, eldest daughter of Mr. James L. Beach, of the Township of Oxford.

McLAREN—WYLIE.—At the residence of the bride's father, 312 Slater street, Ottawa, on June 5, 1907, Mr. W. L. McLaren, of the engineering branch, Militia Dept., to Miss Nellie Wylie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wylie.

McLAREN—BULMER. — At St. George's Church, on June 5, 1907, by the Right Rev. James Carmichael, D.D., Bishop of Moutreal, Archibald James, elder son of Henry McLaren, to Edyth Alberta, only daughter of the late Edward Bulmer.

POW—M'INTOSH.—On June 5, 1907, at 9 Baldwin street, Toronto, the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. M. McGregor, M.A., editor of the 'Presbyterian,' William Greig Pow, of Tillsonburg, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. Alexander McIntosh, Toronto.

STAVELEY—YOUNG.—On June 4, 1907, at the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Quebec, by the Very Rev. Dean Williams, D.D., assisted by the Rev. A. E. Burgett, M.A., Edward B. Staveley, architect, to Amy Louise, youngest daughter of G. B. S. Young, Esq.

TRAILL—MARSEILLES.—On June 5, 1907, at the residence of the bride's parents, Brantford, Ont., by the Rev. S. J. Farmer, pastor of First Baptist Church, Brantford, Margaret, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Marseilles, to George Greenhill Traill, son of the late James Traill, Toronto.

WALTON — McDONALD — At Grace Church, Winnipeg, on May 25, 1907, by the Rev. Dr. Wm. Sparling, Etoile Marion, daughter of the late N. D. McDonald, to George Arthur Walton, formerly of Montreal.

DIED.

GATEHOUSE — On June 5, 1907, at Longuil, Que., after a long illness, borne with exemplary patience, Felix Gatehouse, passed peacefully away, aged 67 years.
Interred in Mount Royal Cemetery.

COTTINGHAM — At her home, Tullochgorum, on May 29, 1907, Christina Alison, widow of William Cottingham, aged 77 years and 23 days.
Interred in Ormstown Cemetery.

DICKSON — At St. Paul, Minn., U.S., on June 4, 1907, James Dickson, formerly of Montreal, father of Mrs. F. E. Wyer, 153 Ash avenue.

KNIGHT.—At Pingyung fu Shansi, N. China, on April 13, 1907, Isabel May, infant daughter of the Rev. W. P. and Mrs. Knight, of China Inland Mission, aged 8 months, from pneumonia.

MAGEE.—At Buckingham, Que., on June 5, 1907, Eileen, youngest daughter of Harry T. Magee, aged 15 months.

SMITH—At her late residence, North Nation Mills, Que., on June 5, 1907, Mary Elmira Van Duzen, widow of the late Thos. O. Smith, in her 76th year.

WATT — Suddenly, on June 6, 1907, at the residence of his son, Chas. Watt, 55 Somerset street, Ottawa, James Watt, late of Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 66 years.
Funeral private.

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

Special Notice.—The Karn is the most durable of all Canadian Pianos, and is the acme of perfection. Layton Bros., 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square).

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The Emperor of Japan, who recently celebrated his fifty-fourth birthday, is fond of night rambles. He is famous for his activity, and he is said to be the busiest man of his empire. At night, when everybody is asleep—and in the country of the chrysanthemums they go to rest early—the Mikado often leaves his palace, and, with his hands in his pockets and a cigar in his mouth, wanders through the streets of Tokio in order to make sure that everything is quiet in the capital and that his loyal subjects sleep the sleep of the just.

NEW DOCTORS FROM McGILL

Seventy-four Students Successfully Complete Medical Course.

WILL RECEIVE THEIR DEGREES AT CONVOCATION NEXT WEDNESDAY.

Students of the Medical Faculty at McGill University were at the college buildings bright and early this morning, in order to examine the results of the examinations of second and fourth year medical students, which were passed at a meeting of the Faculty, held late last night.

The list shows that seventy-four students have successfully passed the final year examinations, and will receive the degree of M.D., C.M., at the convocation next Wednesday. Of the graduating class ten passed with honors in the aggregate of all subjects.

The Holmes gold medal, for the highest aggregate of marks in all subjects comprised in the medical curriculum, and the Woode gold medal for the highest aggregate in clinical work go to Mr. R. M. Benvie, of Salt Springs, N.S. Mr. L. H. Trufant, of Auburn, Me., won the final prize, awarded for the best examination, written and oral, in the subjects of the graduating year.

Of the seventy-four who will be admitted to practice, twenty-one hail from the Maritime Provinces, twenty from Ontario, sixteen from Quebec, and the remainder from other provinces or from other parts of the British Empire, and a few from the United States.

The second year prizeman is E. H. Funk, of Rossland, B.C., who is also the winner of the Senior Anatomy Prize.

The results are as follows:—

FOURTH YEAR RESULTS.

Holmes Gold Medal—R. M. Benvie, Salt Springs, N.S.

Wood Gold Medal—R. M. Benvie, Salt Springs, N.S.

Final Prize—L. H. Trufant, A.B., Auburn, Me.

Honors in aggregate of all subjects:—
1. R. M. Benvie, Salt Springs, N.S.
2. L. H. Trufant, A.B., Auburn, Me.
3. A. L. McLennan, B.A., Lancaster, Ont.
4. H. L. B. Peters, B.A., St. John, N.B.
5. F. W. Brydone-Jack, Vancouver, B.C.
6. C. A. Eggert, Atlin, B.C.
7. F. P. Quinn, Ottawa.
8. W. A. Whitelaw, Meaford, Ont.
9. W. S. Baird, Lucknow, Ont., and G. W. Sinclair, Privoncetown, Mass.

The following, 74 in number, have fulfilled all the requirements to entitle them to the degree of M.D., C.M., from the university. In addition to the primary subjects they have passed a satisfactory examination, both written and oral, in the following subjects:—Principles and practice of surgery, theory and practice of medicine, obstetrics and diseases of women and children, pharmacology and therapeutics, medical jurisprudence, practical and general pathology, bacteriology and hygiene, mental diseases, also clinical examinations in medicine, surgery, obstetrics, gynaecology and opthalmology and otology, conducted at the bedside in the hospitals:—Arthur J. R., Perth, Ont.; Bailey, G. W., Fredericton, N.B.; Baird, W. S., Lucknow, Ont.; Benvie, R. M., Salt Springs, N.S.; Bernstein, D. H., Montreal, Que.; Blanchard, H. B., Mallorytown, Ont.; Bray, D. G., B.A., Sherbrooke, Que.; Brydone-Jack, F.W., Vancouver, B.C.; Budyk, J. S., Montreal, Que.; Coborn, Josiah, Newton Robinson, Ont.; Covey, H. W., Everett, Mass., U.S.A.; Crowe, H. S., Central Onslow, N.S.; Dearborn, H. F., Malden, Mass., U. S. A.; Donovan, B., Montreal, Que.; Dixon, J. A., Almonte, Ont.; Edwards, W. F., Smith's Falls, Ont.; Eggert, C. A., Atlin, B.C.; Enright, W. E., M.A., Sherbrooke, Que.; Farris, H. A., White's Cove, N. B.; Fraser, S. B., Richmond, Que.; Furse, W. J., Westmount, Que.; Gabie, W. G., Kazabazua, Quebec; Garcelon, W. S., A. B., Lewiston, Me.; Girvan, R. G., Rexton, N.B.; Graham, D. W., Arundel, Que.; Gray, W. E., Campbellton, N.B.; Grier, R. T., Montreal, Que.; Hawkins, Z., B.A., Sussex, N.B.; Healey, J. J., Smith's Falls, Ont; Holbrook, R. E., Minto, Man.; Holman, W. L., B.A., Summerside, P.E.I.; Hunter, J. D., Victoria, B.C.; Huycke, A. H., Warkworth, Ont.; Keay, Thos., New Glasgow, N.S.; Lake, W. E., Ridgetown, Ont.; Landry, A. R., Dorchester, N.B.; Lannin, G. E. J., South Mountain, Ont.; Locke, E. E., B.A., Westmount, Que.; Logie, F. G., Chatham, N.B.; MacLachlan, W. W. G., Guelph, Ont.; MacNab, N. A., Montreal, Que.; McCann, J. H., South Framingham, Mass.; McCowen, G. R., St. John's, Nfld.; McLennan, A. L., B.A., Lancaster, Ont.; McPhee, T. J., Courtenay, B.C.; Morgan, J. D., B.A., Montreal, Que.; Muir, W. L., B.A., Truro, N.S.; Noble, E. C., Digby, N.S.; Norton, F. A., Savana de Mer, Jamaica, W.I.; Oulton, M. A., M.A., Jolicoeur, N.B.; Peltier, H. G., Fort William, Ont.; Penney, L. T. W., New Germany, N.S.; Peters, H. LeB., B.A., St. John, N.B.; Petersky, S, Vancouver, B.C.; Quinn, F. P., Ottawa, Ont.; Rabinovitch, Max, B.A., Montreal, Que.; Robinson, R. C., Winchester, Ont.; Rublee, O. E., B.A., North Hatley, Que.; Scott, W. H., Edmonton, Alta.; Shankel, F. R., B.A., Hubard's Cove, N.S.; Shirreffs, S. H., Clarence, Ont.; Sinclair, G. W., Privoncetown, Mass.; Stein, S. F., Kemptville, Ont.; Stephens, G. F., Winnipeg, Man.; Stevenson, A. B., New Glasgow, P.E.I.; Sutherland, R. H., B.A., River John, N.S.; Taylor, G. O., Hillsboro, N.B.; Thomson, J. W., Mattawa, Ont.; Trufant, L. H., A.B., Auburn, Me.; Vesey, E. M., Little York, P.E.I.; Waddell, J.R., Chatham, Ont.; Whitelaw, W. A., Meaford, Ont.; Wilson, A. A., Perth, Ont.; Woodrow, J. B., Beaconsfield, Q.;

Following is the honor list by subjects:—

Special Pathology—1, McLennan, A. L., B.A.; 2, Thomson, J. W. 3, Lannin, G. E. J., and Trufant, L. H., B.A.; 5, Peters, H. LeB., B.A.; 6, Quinn, F. P.; 7, Landry, A. R.; 8, Benvie, R. M., Furse, W. J., Gabie, W.G., and Rublee, O. E., B.A.; 12, Brydone-Jack, F. W., and Farris, H. A.; 14, Budyk, J. S., Enright, W. E., M.A., Graham, D. W., Stephens, G. F., and Whitelaw, W. A.

Mental Diseases—1, Trufant, L. H., A.B.; 2, McLennan, A. L., B.A.; 3, Edwards, W. F.; 4, Shirreffs, S. H.; 5, Benvie, R. M.; 6, Baird, W. S.; 7, Locke, E. E., B.A., and Logie, F. G.; 9, Lanning, G. E. J.; 10, MacNab, N. A.; 11, Eggert, C. A., and Penney, L. T. W.; 13, Brydone-Jack, F. W.; 14, Covey, H. W.; 15, Coborn, Josiah, Farris, H. A.; 17, Blanchard, H. B., and Woodrow, J. B.; 19, Arthur, J. R., and Graham, D. W.; 21, Hawkins, Z., B.A., Rublee, O. E., B.A., and Shankel, F. R., B.A.

Gynaecology—1, Trufant, L. H., A.B.; 2, Brydone-Jack, F.W.; 3, Quinn, F. P.; 4, McLennan, A. L., B.A.; 5, MacNab, N. A.; 6, Baird, W. S.; 7, Benvie, R. M., and Healy J. J.; 9, Penney L. T. W.; 10, Wilson, A. A.; 11, Arthur, J. R., and Peters, H. LeB., B.A.; 13, Blanchard, H. B.; 14, Denovan, B., Gabie, W. G., and Whitelaw, W. A.; 17, Budky, J. S.; 18, Fraser, S. B., and McCowen, G. R.; 20, Lannin, G. E. J.; 21, Gray, W. E.

Medicine and Clinical Medicine — 1, Benvie, R. M.; Trufant, L. H., A.B.; 3, Brydone-Jack, F. W.; 4, Peters, H. LeB., B.A.; 5, Eggert, C. A.; 6, McLennan, A. L., B.A., and Whitelaw, W. A.; 8, Baird, W. S., Wilson, A. A.; 10, Coburn, Josiah, and Enright, W. E., M.A.; 12, Blanchard, H. B., Quinn, F. P., Sinclair, G. W.

Survery—1, Benvie, R. M.; 2, Healy, J. J., 3, Eggert, C. A.; 4, Gabie, W. G.; 5, Trufant, L. H., A.B.; 6, MacNab, N. A.; 7, Blanchard, H. B.; 8, Brydone-Jack, F. W.; 9, McLennan, A. L., B.A., and Peters, H. LeB., B.A.; 11, Sinclair, G. W.

Clinical Surgery—1, Benvie, R M.; 2, Trufant, L. H., A.B.; 3, Sinclair, G. W.; Logie, F. G.; 5, Farris, H. A.; 6, Gabie, W. G.

Obstetrics—1, McLennan, A. L., B.A.; 2, Landry, A. R.; 3, Eggert, C. A., Quinn, F. P., and Whitelaw, W. A.; 6, Baird, W. S.; 7, Benvie, R. M.; 8, Peters, H. LeB., B.A., Rublee, O. E., B.A., and Trufant, L. H., A.B.; 11, MacNab, N. A., and Sinclair, B. W.; 13, Penney, L. T. W.

Ophthalmology and Otology—1, Benvie, R. M., and Trufant, L. H., A.B.; 3, MacNab, N. A., and Sinclair, G. W.; 5, Peters, H. LeB., B.A.; 6, Baird, W. S., Lake, W. E., and Whitelaw, W. A.

SECOND YEAR RESULTS.

Second Year Prizemen—E. H. Funk, Rossland, B.C.

Senior Anatomy Price—E. H. Funk, Rossland, B.C.

Honors in aggregate of all subjects:
1, Funk, E. H., Rossland, B.C.
2, Kelly, C. M., B.A., Springfield, N.B.
3, Auld, F. M., Cove Head, P.E.I.; Bramley-Moore, A.

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General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

Arrangements have been made with WM. NOTMAN & SON, for a group picture of the Assembly.

Members are requested to give sittings at the Studio, Birks' Building, Phillips Square, as soon as possible.

5, Conn, L. C., St. Catharines, Ont.
6, Lannin, J. C. J., South Mountain, Ont.
7. McEwen, S. C., Nanaimo, B.C.
8. Cron, Chas., Harbor Grace, Nfld.
9. Curry, W. A., B.A., Halifax, N.S.

The honor list by subjects is as follows:—

Pharmacy—1, Conn, L. C.; 2. Funk, E. H.; 3, Lawson, G. C.; 4, Maclean, C. G. C., and Worley, E. G.; 6, Cron, Chas. and McCallum, J. S.; 8, Bleasdell, W. A., and Richardson, R. W.; 10, Bramley-Moore, A., Carney, M. J., B.A., Kelly, C. M., B.A., Lindsay, L. M., McEwen, S. C., Smith, B. S., and Turnbull, F. M.

Pharmacology—1, Conn., L. C., and Vesey, E. M., Little York, P.E.I.; Waddell, J.R., Chatham, Ont.; Whitelaw, W. A., Meaford, Ont.; Wilson, A. A., Perth, Ont.; Woodrow, J. B., Beaconsfield, Q.;

Following is the honor list by subjects:—

Special Pathology—1, McLennan, A. L., B.A.; 2, Thomson, J. W. 3, Lannin, G. E. J., and Trufant, L. H., B.A.; 5, Peters, H. LeB., B.A.; 6, Quinn, F. P.; 7, Landry, A. R.; 8, Benvie, R. M., Furse, W. J., Gabie, W.G., and Rublee, O. E., B.A.; 12, Brydone-Jack, F. W., and Farris, H. A.; 14, Budyk, J. S., Enright, W. E., M.A., Graham, D. W., Stephens, G. F., and Whitelaw, W. A.

Mental Diseases—1, Trufant, L. H., A.B.; 2, McLennan, A. L., B.A.; 3, Edwards, W. F.; 4, Shirreffs, S. H.; 5, Benvie, R. M.; 6, Baird, W. S.; 7, Locke, E. E., B.A., and Logie, F. G.; 9, Lanning, G. E. J.; 10, MacNab, N. A.; 11, Eggert, C. A., and Penney, L. T. W.; 13, Brydone-Jack, F. W.; 14, Covey, H. W.; 15, Coborn, Josiah, Farris, H. A.; 17, Blanchard, H. B., and Woodrow, J. B.; 19, Arthur, J. R., and Graham, D. W.; 21, Hawkins, Z., B.A., Rublee, O. E., B.A., and Shankel, F. R., B.A.

Gynaecology—1, Trufant, L. H., A.B.; 2, Brydone-Jack, F.W.; 3, Quinn, F. P.; 4, McLennan, A. L., B.A.; 5, MacNab, N. A.; 6, Baird, W. S.; 7, Benvie, R. M., and Healy J. J.; 9, Penney L. T. W.; 10, Wilson, A. A.; 11, Arthur, J. R., and Peters, H. LeB., B.A.; 13, Blanchard, H. B.; 14, Denovan, B., Gabie, W. G., and Whitelaw, W. A.; 17, Budky, J. S.; 18, Fraser, S. B., and McCowen, G. R.; 20, Lannin, G. E. J.; 21, Gray, W. E.

Medicine and Clinical Medicine — 1, Benvie, R. M.; Trufant, L. H., A.B.; 3, Brydone-Jack, F. W.; 4, Peters, H. LeB., B.A.; 5, Eggert, C. A.; 6, McLennan, A. L., B.A., and Whitelaw, W. A.; 8, Baird, W. S., Wilson, A. A.; 10, Coburn, Josiah, and Enright, W. E., M.A.; 12, Blanchard, H. B., Quinn, F. P., Sinclair, G. W.

Survery—1, Benvie, R. M.; 2, Healy, J. J., 3, Eggert, C. A.; 4, Gabie, W. G.; 5, Trufant, L. H., A.B.; 6, MacNab, N. A.; 7, Blanchard, H. B.; 8, Brydone-Jack, F. W.; 9, McLennan, A. L., B.A., and Peters, H. LeB., B.A.; 11, Sinclair, G. W.

Clinical Surgery—1, Benvie, R M.; 2, Trufant, L. H., A.B.; 3, Sinclair, G. W.; Logie, F. G.; 5, Farris, H. A.; 6, Gabie, W. G.

Obstetrics—1, McLennan, A. L., B.A.; 2, Landry, A. R.; 3, Eggert, C. A., Quinn, F. P., and Whitelaw, W. A.; 6, Baird, W. S.; 7, Benvie, R. M.; 8, Peters, H. LeB., B.A., Rublee, O. E., B.A., and Trufant, L. H., A.B.; 11, MacNab, N. A., and Sinclair, B. W.; 13, Penney, L. T. W.

Ophthalmology and Otology—1, Benvie, R. M., and Trufant, L. H., A.B.; 3, MacNab, N. A., and Sinclair, G. W.; 5, Peters, H. LeB., B.A.; 6, Baird, W. S., Lake, W. E., and Whitelaw, W. A.

SECOND YEAR RESULTS.

Second Year Prizemen—E. H. Funk, Rossland, B.C.

Senior Anatomy Price—E. H. Funk, Rossland, B.C.

Honors in aggregate of all subjects:
1, Funk, E. H., Rossland, B.C.
2, Kelly, C. M., B.A., Springfield, N.B.
3, Auld, F. M., Cove Head, P.E.I.; Bramley-Moore, A.

Histology—1, Curry, W. A., B.A.; 2, Kelly, C. M., B.A.; 3, Funk, E. H.; 4, Carney, M. J., B.A., Lannin, J. C. J., and Walsh, J. J.; 7, Lindsay, L. M.; 8, Conn, L. C., Cotton, T. F., B.A., Sharpe, C. E., and Smith, B. S.

Anatomy—1, Kelly, C. M., B.A.; 2, Funk, E. H.; 3, Bramley-Moore, A.; 4, McEwen, S. C.; 5, Auld, F. M.; 6, Conn, L. C.; 7, Atkinson, P. McL.; 8, Maclean, C. G. C.

Physiology—1, Funk, E. H.; 2, Auld, F. M.; 3, Kelly, C. M., B.A.; 4, Cron, Chas.; 5, Bramley-Moore, A., and Conn, L. C.; 7, Lannin, J. C. J.; 8, Bugbee, G. R., Ph.B.; 9, Curry, W. A., B.A.; 10, McEwen, S. C.; 11, Carney, M. J., B.A.

Applied Medical Chemistry—1, Kelly, C. M., B.A.; 2, Auld, F. M.; 3, Conn, L. C.; 4, Bramley-Moore, A., and Lannin, J. C. J.; 6, Funk, E. H.; Curry, W. A., B.A., and Ewing, W. T.; 9, Atkinson, P. McL.; Bugbee, R. G., Ph. B.; Greenleese, J. C., and McCallum, J. S.; 13, Sharpe, C. E.; 14, Smith, B. S.; 15, Cron, Chas.; 16, Ower, J. J., B.A., and Turnbull, F. M.; 18, Craig, H. M., and Worley, E. G.; 20, Richardson, R. W.; 21, Lindsay, L. M.; 22, Dunlop, F. T., and Leys, W. M.; 24, Lawrence, W. A.

Organic Chemistry—1, Cron, Charles, and Lafontaine, U., B.L.; 3, Funk, E. H., and Kelly, C. M., B.A.; 5, Allingham, J. A., B.A.; 6, Bramley-Moore, A., Conn., L. C., and McCallum, J. B.; 9, Lawson, G. C.; 10, Auld, F. M.; McEwen, S. C., and Scott, J. B.; 13, Lannin, J. C. J., and Logie, H. B., B.A.; 15, Leys, W. M.; 16, Lawrence, W. A.; 17, Craig, H. M., and 18, Smith, S. C.; 19, Atkinson, P. McL.; Cody, H. C., and Sihley, G.A.; 22, Gillis, J. J., B.A., and Sharpe, C. E.; 24, Ower, J. J., B.A., and Walsh, J. J.; 26, Carnell, A. H., and Donahue, H. F.; 28, Worley, E. G.

Following are the pass lists by subjects:

Histology—Archibald, D. W., Ballon, D. H., Barnhill, H. B., Booth, G. E., Brown, S., Bugbee, R. G., Ph.B., Callaghan, W. A., Cameron, J. R., Clarke, J. C., B.A., Crawford, J. W., Dunlop, F. T., Foster, A. N., Froomess, L. E., Graves, C. A., Gwynn, C. C., Hamilton, C. D., Hawkshaw, E. P., Jenkins, J. S., Lahey, J. J., Leys, W. M., McMillan, W. H., Murray, J. M., Ower, J. J., B.A., Richardson, R. W., Sharpe, C. E.

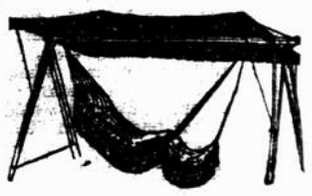
Anatomy—Archibald, D. W., Baldwin, W. J., Barnhill, H. B., Cameron, J. R., Carnell, A. H., Clarke, T. L. E., Cox, C. G., Crawford, J. W., Cross, C. E., B.A., Dunlop, F. T., Fraser, M., Froomess, L. E., Graves, C. A., Harry, A. C., Hawkshaw, E. P., Ower, J. J., B.A., Sharpe, C. E., Walsh, J. P., B.A.

Physiology—Archibald, D. W., Ballon, D. H., Bleasdell, W. A., Bugbee, R. G., Ph. B., Cameron, J. R., Cross, C. E., B.A., Dunlop, F. T., Fraser, M., Froomess, L. E., Graves, C. A., Harry, A. C., Hawkshaw, E. P., Murray, J. M., Ower, J. J., B.A., Paterson, J. H., Richardson, R. W., Robinson, G., Sharpe, C. E.

Applied medical chemistry — Archibald, D. W., Ballon, D. H., Bleasdell, W. A., Booth, G. E., Brown, S., Bugbee, R. G., Ph. B., Cameron, J. R., Cornell, A. H., Crawford, J. W., Dunlop, F. T., Fraser, M., Graves, C. A., Jenkins, J. S., Leys, W. M., Murray, J. M., Ower, J., B.A., Richardson, R. W., Robinson, G., Sharpe, C. E., Walsh, J. P., B.A.

Organic chemistry—Allingham, J. A., B.A., Ballon, D. H., Barnhill, H. B., Bauld, W. A. G., Booth, G. E., Brown, S., Bugbee, R. G., Ph. B., Cameron, J. R., Cornell, A. H., Cox, C. G., Cross, C. E., B.A., Dunlop, F. T., Foster, A. N., Fraser, M., Froomess, L. E., Graves, C. A., Hamilton, C. D., Hawkshaw, E. P., Leys, W. M., Logie, H. B., B.A., Murray, J. M., Ower, J. J., B.A., Richardson, R. W., Sharpe, C. E., Sihler, G. A., Speer, R. B.

Have you bought A Hammock yet?



Here's a hammock that can be used either as a chair or a hammock.

As you will see it is attached to a frame which can be folded up when not in use.

This support is very convenient as it enables you to place hammock on balcony, veranda or lawn.

Seat and foot rest are adjustable and can be raised or lowered to any position.

Price, complete with waterproof awning, hammock and support, $23.50, less 10 per cent.

Other hammocks from $2.30 up, on view in our window.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, LIMITED,

Cor. Guy & St. Catherine Sts.

THE 'DEAD LINE' OF FORTY.

(From the 'Reader.')

Mrs. Eddy was forty when she discovered Christian Science, just as Mrs. Stowe was forty when she wrote 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Scott began the Waverley novels when he was forty-three; Mohammed was fifty-two when the Hegira marked the beginning of his great work; Swedenborg was fifty-four years old when what is called his illumination began, and if Newton and Darwin had regarded themselves as past their best at forty there would now be neither the 'Principia' nor 'The Origin of Species.'

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The feature in store life of Montreal just now is the Sale of Ladies' Coats which is now proceeding at Carsley's. They have about 400 garments, which are being disposed of at less 20 percent to 50 percent. As a result of such reductions the store was crowded since the sale opened, and it is advisable to act speedily and pay them a visit.

Fruit-a-tives

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" differ from any other remedy in the world.

They cure, absolutely, Stomach, Liver, Kidney, Bowel and Skin Troubles.

Because none of the usual remedies have given you relief, is no reason why you should not give "Fruit-a-tives" a good, honest trial.

Fresh fruit acts directly on the three great eliminating organs—Bowels, Kidneys and Skin. But fruit contains only a minute quantity of the medicinal principles and in order to receive any marked benefit from fruit, one would be compelled to eat more than could be assimilated by the system.

"Fruit-a-tives" contain all the curative virtues of fruit in a wonderfully concentrated form.

In making "Fruit-a-tives," the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes are combined—and, by a wonderful discovery of a famous physician, a chemical change takes place in the juices, by which the medicinal action is many times increased. Then tonics are added, and the whole compressed into tablets.

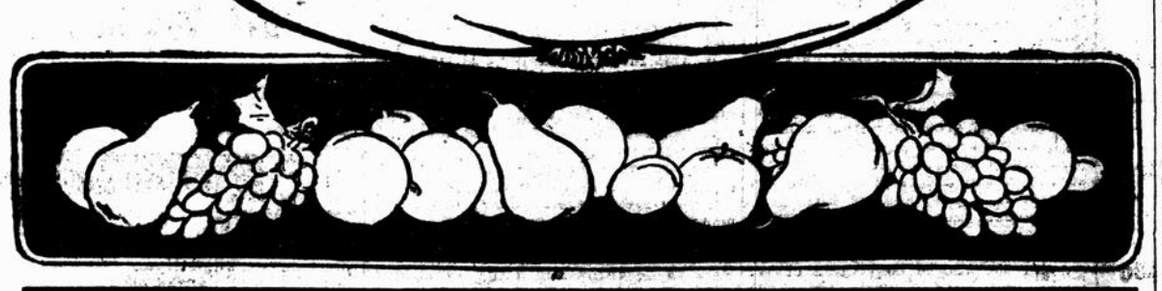
"Fruit-a-tives" contain no Calomel—no Cascara—no Senna—no Morphine—no violent purgatives—only fruit juices and tonics.

"Fruit-a-tives" act directly on the Bowels, Kidneys and Skin—strengthening them—and arousing them to vigorous action.

With the Kidneys healthy—the Bowels moving regularly every day—the Liver active—and the pores of the skin doing their full share towards ridding the system of waste—there can be no disease. "Fruit-a-tives" mean health for every member of the family.

50c. a box—6 boxes for $2.50. Sent to any address on receipt of price if your druggist does not handle them.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, OTTAWA. 103



RALPH CONNOR TO PREACH

WILL OCCUPY CRESCENT STREET PULPIT TO-MORROW MORNING, AND ST. PAUL'S AT NIGHT.

The Rev. Charles W. Gordon, D.D., the popular preacher and author, of Winnipeg, who is more generally known under his pen name, 'Ralph Connor,' is attending the Presbyterian Assembly, and to-morrow he will preach in two of the city churches—in the morning at Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, and in the evening at St. Paul's Presbyterian Church. He will also give an address in Erskine Church in the evening. Dr. Gordon is no stranger to Montreal, and he always attracts large congregations.

TECHNICAL CLASSES

RESULTS IN MONTREAL Y.M.C.A. EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Educational Department of the International Committee has handed out the results of the examinations in steam engineering, machine design, shop mathematics and mechanical drawing. The results in the other subjects will be announced in a few days.

The classes in the mechanical section have grown in popularity during the last few years, and what is still more gratifying have increased in quality of results. The teachers, Messrs. Peter Bain and Robert A. Gurnham, are practical experts in the subjects and fill responsible positions in the Montreal Steel Works and Caledonian Iron Works respectively.

Diplomas are awarded to all students making seventy-five percent or upwards, and additional class prizes, donated by the Allis-Chalmers-Bullock Company, the Montreal Steel Works and others, are awarded to students making the best average pass.

Results of examinations—Maximum in each subject, 100.

Steam engineering—Advanced.—Leslie Hornsby, 80; Geo. E. Cooper 85; C. H. Garth, 90; Harry Prew, 90; Robert Brown, 95; Alex. Mitchell, 95; Robert McCleery, 95.

Machine design—Advanced. — Robert McCleery, 75; William Barrow, 75; E. A. Beck, 80; John W. Reid, 90; Alex. Mitchell, 95.

Shop mathematics—Advanced—Douglas Jeffrey, 75; Wm. Barrow, 90; Robt. A. Gurnham, 90; Robt. McCleery, 90; Alex. Mitchell, 90; Leslie Hornsby, 95; Robt. Brown, 100; Chas. H. Garth, 100; Harry Prew, 100; Jno. W. Reid, 100; John Beddie, 100.

Mechanical drawing—Advanced. — H. L. Scott, 88; R. McCleery, 90; A. R. Harriss, 93; E. A. Beack, 97; Wm. Barrow, 97; Douglas Jeffrey, 99.

CONSCIENCE STRICKEN

CURIOUS EXPERIENCE OF ACCUSED NOW BEFORE KING'S BENCH.

There is only one more trial on the roll for the present term of the Court of King's Bench, and this is one that has been pending for eight years. It is that of Patrick Lavery, formerly a second-hand dealer in this city, who is charged with receiving stolen goods. The peculiar feature in connection with this trial is that the accused, after being a fugitive from justice for several years, surrendered himself in order to satisfy his conscience.

In 1899 Lavery was indicted for receiving goods which were stolen from the McCready Shoe Company. A few days before his trial he jumped his bail and fled to the United States, where he remained until July, last year, when, stricken by his conscience, he decided to return to Canada and give himself up.

He was again admitted to bail, but, owing to some misunderstanding he again failed to appear for trial, and his bond was forfeited. Lavery was in England at the time. Upon learning the court's ruling, he immediately returned and surrendered himself a second time, and again managed to be temporarily released on bail. He was ordered to appear before the court to-day. He is being defended by Mr. J. C. Walsh, M.P.

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND.

Committee at Last Recommends its Purchase for $200,000.

SALE CARRIES TRANSFER TO THE CITY OF NORTHEASTERN PORTION OF LAFONTAINE PARK.

At a joint meeting of the Finance and Parks and Ferries committees, held yesterday afternoon, it was decided to recommend to the City Council that an agreement be entered into with the Federal Government for the purchase of St. Helen's Island for the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the purchase to carry with it the transfer of the far portion of Lafontaine Park, reserving only one part to the government for military parades, and securing the assurance that there never will be a military school erected on the park. A clause in the submitted agreement reserves a certain part of St. Helen's Island for an exhibition ground. Some objection was taken to this by Ald. Payette, who contended that the island was not adapted for exhibition purposes, unless some scheme of bridging was carried out with the city, and even if he were not a member of the City Council he would always oppose the holding of an exhibition there.

Ald. Robinson suggested that an addition might be added to the clause leaving it optional to the council to hold certain exhibitions on the island if they thought fit at any time.

Finally, it was decided to pass the report, which had already been fully discussed at several meetings previously, and recommend it to the City Council's approval.

THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

REPORTS OF ITS WORK WILL BE HEARD ON MONDAY.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Local Council of Women will be held on Monday afternoon, June 10, at four o'clock, at the Young Women's Christian Association, at which general reports of the work of the Council will be presented. Afternoon tea will be served at the conclusion of the meeting. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance of members, and the general public is also cordially invited to attend.

The women of Fayal, in the Azores, make a lace out of the fibres of the leaves of the century plant, and it is not less beautiful than costly. These women are the only makers of the lace left in the world to-day, and travellers stopping at Fayal on their South Atlantic voyage should not miss the opportunity of seeing these women at work. The peasants of Abissola once possessed the same art. They made of the century plant's leaves a beautiful black lace, but it would not wash.

GOLDEN WEDDING CELEBRATION.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Bower celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding on Thursday, June 6, at their home, No. 391 St. Antoine street, surrounded by their children and grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Bower have had eleven children, seven of whom are now living. They are Mrs. A. M. Ross, Mrs. A. E. Hanna, Mrs. D. Lorne McLean, Mrs. L. E. Prevost, Mrs. David Lawson and Geo. A. Bower, all of Montreal, and Mrs. H. J. Murney, of Toronto Junction. Of their twenty-three grandchildren, seventeen are living.

Mr. Bower came from Edinburgh in November, 1854, and was immediately

MR. ALEX. BOWER.

engaged to go to Sorel to work on the steamer 'Iron Duke,' which had met with an accident while ferrying passengers across the river, before the Victoria bridge was completed. Returning to Montreal, he was employed by Barkley & Dunbar, engine builders, where he remained for four years. On leaving them he was engaged by Sir George Drummond to work at the Canada Sugar Refining Company, where he has remained ever since, a period of forty-eight years. For thirty-three years of that time he has been employed as mechanic.

Mr. Bower has been an elder in Calvin Presbyterian Church for twenty-six years.

Mrs. Bower, née Elizabeth Dunn, came

MRS. BOWER.

to Montreal from Glasgow with her parents when four years of age, in the sailing vessel 'Kent,' which was wrecked on the way out on the Seven Islands.

Mr. and Mrs. Bower were the recipients of many beautiful and substantial gifts from their children and grandchildren; from many other relatives and friends, and from the staff and officials of the Canada Sugar Refining Company, including a personal gift to Mr. Bower from the president of the company, and a cheque in the name of the firm. Many congratulatory letters and telegrams were also received.

Among the guests at the celebration were the Rev. Mr. Dunn, acting pastor of Calvin Church, and Mrs. Dunn; Mr. and Mrs. David Glenn and Miss Glenn. Mrs. Glenn is a sister of Mrs. Bower, and was her bridesmaid fifty years ago.

You know how much benefit you get from listening to good music, but:—you probably **don't know** how much **greater** the benefit, not to speak of the pleasure of **personally producing it.**

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.**

'The Fascination of Personally Producing Music' tells the story and will be mailed free to any address.

The Pianola and Pianola Piano are on daily demonstration to the public, irrespective of any intention to purchase, only at

NORDHEIMER'S, Limited,

589 St. Catherine Street West.

Pianos of all other makes will be taken in exchange at a fair reduction.

ROYAL Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Has Many Imitators But no Equal

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

ANNUAL JUNE SALE

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

A Few Specials

CORSETS! CORSETS!

All the latest styles in the following makes at **10** percent off regular prices:

D. & A. CORSETS from	72c	W. B. CORSETS from	$1.85
P. D. CORSETS from	95c	LAVIDA CORSETS from	5.85
R. & G. CORSETS from	$1.17	NAZARETH WAISTS from	36c
C-B. CORSETS from	1.35	FERRIS WAISTS from	54c
C. C. A. LAGRACE from	1.35	EQUIPOISE WAISTS from	$2.70

DRESS CHALLIES.

30 pcs. beautifully Embroidered CHALLIES, in Navy, Old Rose, Sky, Reds, Pink, Mauve, Bluette, Black, Brown, Green, etc.; regular value of these goods is 75c per yard; to clear at **45c.**

CREAM GOODS.

A few pieces of choice Cream Materials at **33** 1-3 percent discount.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

LADIES' COSTUMES.....less 33 1-3 p.c.
MISSES' COSTUMES.....less 33 1-3 p.c.
LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS.....less 20 p.c.
LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS.....less 20 p.c.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S REEFERS....less 20 p.c.
LADIES' TWEED and CLOTH JACKETS..less 20 p.c.
LADIES' BLACK SILKETTE UNDERSKIRTS, Special Price, 72c.

MEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

250 TWEED AND WORSTED SUITS; sizes 33 to 44; prices $15.00 to $25.00, less **50** percent.
25 LIGHT TWEED OVERCOATS, stylish, price $15.00, less **20** percent.
Homespun and Oxford TWEED COATS and PANTS, unlined; prices $12.50 to $15.00, less **10** percent.
CRAVENETTE RAINPROOF TWEED COATS; prices $12.00 to $25.00, less **20** percent.
ODD PANTS, for $2.50 net.
ALL WASHABLE VESTS, less **10** percent.
SPECIAL—Odd Lines of Box Coats, asst. sizes; prices $16.50 to $20.00, less **50** percent.

BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

50 p.c. Discount Off.

BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS. BOYS' 3-pc. TWEED SUITS.
CHILDREN'S FAWN BOX CLOTH REEFERS.
BOYS' TWEED OVERCOATS; small sizes.

10 p.c. Discount Off.

CHILDREN'S WASHABLE SUITS and ENGLISH SAILOR SUITS.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

SPECIAL—20 p.c. Discount Off.

6 pcs. BLACK TWINE VOILE. 80c per yd., for 64c; 90c per yd., for 72c; $1.00 per yd. for 80c. This lot is a special purchase; therefore extra good value.
Also a Special Table containing assorted lots of choice materials less **20** percent.
5 pcs. BLACK CREPE CLOTH, 80c, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.75, less **33** 1-3 percent.
5 pcs. BLACK CASHMERE SERGE, 30 in. wide, worth 50c per yard, for 27c.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

All AXMINSTER and WILTON CARPETS less **10** percent to **25** percent.
All BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETS less **10** percent to **20** percent.
All KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS less **10** percent to **25** percent.
All CHINA and JAPANESE MATTING less **10** percent to **50** percent.
All FIBRE MATTING and MATS less **10** percent and **25** percent.
All Made-up Squares in AXMINSTER and WILTON less **25** percent to **33** 1-3 percent.
All Made-up Squares in BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY less **20** percent to **33** 1-3 percent.
All PERSIAN, TURKISH and INDIAN RUGS, less **20** percent to **50** percent.
LINOLEUM OILCLOTH and CORK CARPET less **10** percent to **20** percent.

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT.

GRANITE WARE

FRY PANS AND BASKETS; regular, $1.25, for 75c, guaranteed.
FISH KETTLES; regular, $1.50, for **$1.00**, guaranteed.
STEAMERS, 5 sizes, less **33** 1-3 percent.
DOUBLE BOILERS, three sizes, less **33** 1-3 percent.
TEA KETTLES, three sizes, less **33** 1-3 percent.
BANNISTER DUSTERS, regular, 50c, for **25c.**
W. C. BRUSHES, regular, 60c, for **45c.**
CASH BOXES, a few sizes, less **33** 1-3 percent.
NICKEL PLATED SEAMLESS BRASS CUSPADORES, less **33** 1-3 percent.

TRUNK AND BAG DEPARTMENT.

We have a very complete assortment of Trunks to choose from; prices ranging from **$3.00** to **$65.00**; sizes, 28 in. to 42 in. long.
STEAMER TRUNKS, all lengths; prices, **$3.50** to **$60.00.**
Ladies' and Men's Hat Boxes in different sizes and shapes.
We are giving a special discount of **10** percent off the above.
A few special lines in SUIT CASES and BAGS, less **20** percent.

MEN'S HAT DEPARTMENT.

Large stock of STRAW HATS and PANAMAS at special reductions.
splendid opportunity to procure a FINE HAT at a low figure.
—AND—
CHILDREN'S STRAW GALATEAS, linen goods, at great reductions.
A line of MEN'S PEARL AND BEAVER SOFT HATS; all the new shapes; regular, $3.00, for **$1.50.**

WHITEWEAR DEPARTMENT.

INFANTS' PIQUE CARRIAGE RUGS, less **20** percent.
INFANTS' WHITE MUSLIN DRESSES, less **20** percent.
INFANTS' LAYETTE SETS, less **20** percent.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE AND SERGE REEFERS, less **20** percent.
CHILDREN'S COLORED GINGHAM DRESSES, less **20** percent.
GIRLS' 2 piece SAILOR SERGE SUITS, less **10** percent.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S PARASOLS, less **10** percent.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Ltd., Montreal.

Weekly Calendar.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH,

Corner St. Catherine Street West and Chomedy Street.

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

The pulpit will be occupied by delegates to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, as follows:

REV. W. R. FOOTE, B.D., of Seoul, Corea,
in the Morning.

REV. J. A. TURNBULL, D.D., of Toronto
in the Evening.

VISITORS MADE WELCOME.

EMMANUEL CHURCH

Service will be held in the Lecture Hall of the new church, 169-171 Drummond street.

Preachers:—The following delegates to the Presbyterian General Assembly.

Morning: REV. W. A. J. MARTIN.
Evening: REV. DANIEL STRACHAN.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

Special Sermon to Young Men,

— AT —

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH Cor. Dorchester and Guy Sts.

SUNDAY, June 9th, 1907.

7 p.m.—Subject: "SEEING VISIONS."

PREACHER:

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

CALVARY CHURCH CONGREGATIONAL
GUY STREET, (above St. Antoine)

SUNDAY June 9th, 1907

11 a.m.—Annual Children's Service.
Speaker: Rev. D. M. Ramsay, D.D., of Ottawa.

7 p.m.—Preacher: Rev. David Perrie, of Wingham, Ont.
Member of Presbyterian Assembly.

Everybody Welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. Sherbrooke st. and McGill College Ave.

REV. A. B. REID,

Delegate to the PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY will preach at the Morning Service, and

REV. DR. GORDON, Pastor, at the evening.

Evening Subject:—"Christ's Question Concerning the Messiah"

ALL INVITED. (Concluded)

Dominion Square Methodist Church

Rev. E. E. SCOTT, Pastor.

SUNDAY, June 9th, 1907.

11 a.m.—Rev. GEORGE BRYCE, D.D., LL.D., of Winnipeg.
7 p.m.—Rev. JOHN MAY, M.A., of Renfrew.

STRANGERS WELCOMED.

Bethlehem Congregational Church, - Westmount,

Sunday Services:

Morning Service—11 o'clock

Rev. Wm. FARQUHARSON, M.A., of Dunham, Ont.

Evening Service—7 o'clock

Rev. A. L. BURCH, M.A., of Orangeville, Ont.

DELEGATES AND STRANGERS WELCOME.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH,

SUNDAY, June 9, 1907.

11 a.m. Rev. J. H. TURNBULL, M.A., of Ottawa, Ont.
7 p.m. Rev. W. A. J. MARTIN, M.A., of Brantford, Ont.

Commissioners to the Presbyterian Assembly. Everybody Welcome.

VICTORIA RINK All Next Week at 3 and 8.15

GARDEN Grand Summer Opening

MODERN ENTERTAINMENT,
—INTRODUCING—

LITTLE BO-PEEP,

assisted by Black Bolado and her NINE TRAINED SHEEP, the most wonderful animal act ever seen. First time in America.

MUSICAL THOR, the greatest living Xylophone and Banjo Virtuoso.

GEORGE HYDE, Scotch Comedian.

BRUCE WADDELL, the Boston Tenor.

WILLSHIRE AND HYDE, Double-Voiced Comedians, augmented by the latest LIFE MOTION PICTURES and ILLUSTRATED SONGS.

POPULAR PRICES—10c, 15c, 25c, 35c. Admission, children, 10c; adults, 15c. Reserved seats, 25c. and 35c. Seats on sale at Shaw's Music Store.

DOMINION PARK

BIGGEST PROGRAMME IN CANADA.

WONDERFUL CURZON SISTERS

AT EVERY PERFORMANCE NEXT WEEK.

Remarkable Dancing While Hanging by their Teeth High in the Air.

WALTHOU TROUPE OF WORLD-FAMOUS ACROBATS.

All Cars transfer you to DOMINION PARK with one fare.

ADMISSION TEN CENTS.

AGAINST THE TRUSTS

CONFERENCE REGARDING PROSECUTIONS HELD AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, June 7.—A notable conference on the subject of trust prosecutions was held at the White House tonight. Those who participated were President Roosevelt, Secretary Cortelyou, Secretary Garfield, Attorney-General Bonaparte, Interstate Commerce Commissioners Knapp and Lane, and Frank B. Kellogg, of Minnesota, special counsel for the government. The conference began shortly after nine o'clock, and the participants at that time expected the conference would last until eleven o'clock or midnight.

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8.

ART ASSOCIATION

Phillips Square.

Galleries of Paintings, Water Colors and Statuary.

OPEN DAILY, except on Sundays, from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m.

Admission, 25c.

MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO MEN

SATURDAY Night, at 8 o'clock,

MEN'S MEETING.

Subject: 'Liberty in Christ Jesus.' Speaker, Mr. JOHN S. GIBB.

Group Bible-classes will be held at 3.30 p.m.

SUNDAY BIBLE CLASS,

3-4 o'clock. Mr. D. A. BUDGE, Leader.

Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion Square.

Men heartily invited to these meetings.

SUNDAY, JUNE 9.

MEN'S OWN.

Meeting for Men Only

In CALVARY CHURCH - GUY STREET.

SUNDAY, June 9th, 3 p.m.

Speaker — JUDGE FORBES, of New Brunswick.

Soloist—Capt. G. WEBB, of the Border Scouts.

All men made welcome.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL

PICNIC

TO

HIGHGATE SPRINGS

SATURDAY, June 15.

G.T.R. Train leaves Bonaventure Station at 8.20 a.m., Point St. Charles, 8.35 a.m. Afternoon Train, 1.35 p.m. Return journey, leave Highgate Springs at 6 p.m. sharp.

Adults' Ticket, 75c; Children, 40c.

MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, EUROPE, Etc.
CLOSE AT MONTREAL.

June
*8 1.00 p.m. Ottawa, Dominion.

* 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.

SHIPPING NEWS

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Steamer.	At.	From.
Patricia	New York	Hamburg
Francesca	New York	Trieste
Barbarossa	New York	Naples
Germania	New York	Naples
Calabria	New York	Palermo
Hamburg	New York	Naples
Astoria	Glasgow	New York
Corean	Glasgow	Boston
Caledonian	Manchester	Boston
Teutonic	Southampton	New York
Pennsylvania	Hamburg	New York
Deutschland	Hamburg	New York
Bremen	Bremen	New York
Nieum Amsterdam	Boulogne	New York
Moltke	Gibraltar	New York
Perugia	Leghorn	New York
Lucania	Queenstown	New York
Empress of Ireland	Quebec	Liverpool
Tunisian	Montreal	Liverpool

VESSELS BOUND FOR MONTREAL.

Ontarian	London	May 31
Pretorian	Glasgow	May 31
Turcoman	Avonmouth	May 21
Marina	Glasgow	June 1
Sardinian	Havre	June 3
Kildona	Shields	June 4
Kensington	Liverpool	June 6
Englishman	Avonmouth	June 4
Victorian	Liverpool	June 7
Sicilian	Glasgow	June 8

THE SS. DOMINION'S PASSENGERS

The SS. Dominion, of the Dominion line, from Liverpool, is due in port on Monday with the following saloon passengers: Mr. I. Abadir, the Rev. J. Meredith Bate, Mr. Charles N. Blakeley, Mrs. Blakeley, Miss Marian Bryce, Miss E. M. Cook, Mr. F. B. Francis, Mr. Percy Handford, Mr. Thomas Hazes, Mr. F. A. Hobart, Mr. A. L. Loder, Mrs. Alfred Reeve, Miss Reiffenstein, Mr. G. C. St. J. Steadman, Miss Phyllis Taylor, Miss A. M. Taylor, Miss von Klitzing.

THE R.M.S. TUNISIAN IN PORT.

The R.M.S. Tunisian, of the Allan line reached Quebec yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, after the fastest run she has made from Liverpool for years. She left Quebec at noon yesterday and arrived in port this morning, with 66 saloon and 327 second class passengers. Over a thousand steerage were landed at Quebec yesterday. The Tunisian left Liverpool on Thursday, May 30, and called at Moville for passengers.

MARINE NOTES.

Up to date there has arrived in port 128 ocean vessels, a number which is in excess of last season at the same period.

Kingston, Ont., June 8.—The tug Kate sunk near Farran's Point, was raised by Calvin's wrecker, and, after undergoing repairs, arrived at Richardson's yesterday, with a grain barge in tow.

The tide of travel eastward has now set in and the SS. Virginian, which left for Liverpool yesterday, and the SS. Ottawa, which sailed for the same port to-day, have every berth taken. The Ottawa has the largest number she has ever taken from Montreal, and with all lines doing a record business, there is every reason to be satisfied with the results and the prospects for the future so far as the passenger travel is concerned.

HAYWOOD TRIAL.

Counsel For Accused Continue Attack on Orchard's Testimony.

THEY PROVE THAT WITNESS WAS TREACHEROUS EVEN TO HIS COMRADES INASMUCH AS HE WAS IN THE PAY OF MINE OWNERS' DETECTIVE.

Boise, Idaho, June 7.— Counsel for Wm. D. Haywood continued their attack on the testimony of Harry Orchard at both sessions of the trial today. They made their strongest assault on the witness's connection with events beginning with the explosion in the Vindicator mine and ending with the earlier meetings between him and the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners in Denver. To the extent that traffic with the 'other side' in the war between labor and capital in Colorado was discreditable, they succeeded in discrediting the witness.

Taking up the admission that Orchard made in direct examination that he was treacherous to his comrades in Cripple Creek, by disclosing a train-wrecking plot, they developed the fact that Orchard entered the employ of D. C. Scott, who had charge of the railway detectives. Orchard said that with Scott he met K. C. Sterlin, a detective in the employ of the Mine Owners' Association, and that Scott paid his expenses and accompanied him to Denver on the trip when he first met Moyer and Haywood. He said that he had agreed to report to Scott, but that he lied to him, never intending to report to him, and never did report. The defence also tried to show that because he stood well with the mine owners Orchard was never molested by the militia in Cripple Creek during the strike. Orchard admitted that Scott had told him that if the militia interfered with him he was to send for him, and that the militia did not interfere with him or search his house.

Orchard said he went to Scott first because he had not been paid for his work at the Vindicator mine, and he was jealous because he was given hard work like the Vindicator mine job, whereas other men were assigned the simple job of train-wrecking by displacing rails.

More crimes, great and small, were added to Orchard's record to-day. The Cripple Creek woman with whom he had committed bigamy had three sons, Orchard stole high-grade ore from a messmate; he stole two cases of powder from the Vindicator mine; he stole powder to make one of the bombs thrown into the Vindicator coal pile, and he lied.

The defence endeavored in various ways to throw doubt and improbability around Orchard's whole Vindicator mine story, and the alleged connection of W. E. Davis and Wm. Easterly with the affair, and the circumstances under which Orchard testified that he met Moyer and Haywood, and was paid for the commission of the crime. It also tried to discredit Orchard's story that he was sent back to Cripple Creek with unlimited credit and orders to commit any act of violence that he cared to. They confronted Orchard with Easterly and Owney Barnes, and paved the way for the contradiction by them of the story told by Orchard. Several times during the day they paved the way for controversion of his testimony on material points. Orchard stood the test and strain very well, and held tenaciously to the story he related yesterday, and the day before.

Suddenly, toward the close of the day, the defence took up the trip Orchard made to Southern Colorado with Moyer, in the early part of 1904, and showed that Moyer feared to go south unguarded because 'mine owners' officials thugs' had beaten up innocent union men, and that he sent for Orchard to aid in protecting him.

It was agreed that they should carry cut-off shot guns and sit in the centre of the car, so that if they were attacked they could defend themselves.

Attorney Richardson, in questioning the witness, made it very clear that this was an entirely straightforward arrangement 'free from any fake.'

Counsel flared up several times during the day, and in the last passage at arms, Mr. Hawley said that Mr. Richardson told a falsehood when he intimated that Orchard was a fixed witness.

Continuing his story, Orchard said the plan was to attach a pistol to a lift bar at the seventh level. The cage would lift this far, discharge the pistol into a box of giant caps, and fire the powder.

Orchard said Will Easterly helped him conduct experiments along this line. Easterly was present, and was identified by Orchard.

Orchard, continuing, said Easterly refused to participate in the explosion, as he was an officer of the union. Orchard said he was promised $500 for this attempt. Superintendent McCormick and Mel Beck were killed a week later by a bomb, which 'Billy' Ackerman helped Orchard to place.

In June, 1903, Orchard said he married Mrs. Ida Toney, a widow with three children. Orchard was promised money by Davis and Parker the day after the bomb exploded.

Orchard admitted he had felt 'sore' because he had been refused money for his first attempt.

Asked why he informed the Florence and Cripple Creek Railway Company of the miners' alleged attempt to wreck the train, Orchard said he was perhaps a little jealous because he had not been employed on the job.

At the afternoon session of the court, Orchard said that prior to his marriage in Colorado he lived at Cripple Creek.

After reporting to D. C. Scott, a detective of the Florence and Cripple Creek Railway, about the attempt to wreck a train, Orchard said he saw Scott several times. He denied that he was reporting to the detective. He also saw D. C. Sterling, who had charge of the detective force of the Mine Owners' Association. He denied telling Scott and Sterling that he was going to the miners' headquarters to find something against the leaders of the Miners' Federation, but he admitted telling Scott that he was going to find out something about Easterly. He was then asked: 'Who paid your expenses to Denver?'

'Scott.'

'Who paid your expenses in Denver?'

'I got some money from Moyer.'

'Didn't you tell Scott you were going to find out something about Haywood and Moyer?'

'Yes, I told him that.'

Orchard said he was not employed by Scott, and went to Denver only once—in December, 1903. He said he tried to conceal that he had been to see Scott and Sterling, but told Parker and Davis, of the union, about it when they got out of jail. Orchard denied that he ever gave any information concerning Moyer or Haywood, and said that he lied to Scott when he promised to get information for him.

Orchard said he never told Scott and Sterling anything about the explosion in the Vindicator mine.

Mr. Richardson questioned the witness closely as to the shaft he used in entering the mine. He said he thought he went down No. 11 to place the bomb.

'Didn't you say the Whiting shaft yesterday?'

'No, sir.'

'Has someone told you since yesterday that there is a bulk which prevents entrance to the mine by the Whiting shaft?'

'No, sir.'

'Have you seen Detective McPartland since yesterday?'

'Yes.'

'Ah, ha,' cried the attorney; 'how long were you with him?'

'I saw him for five or ten minutes in Mr. Hawley's office to-day at noon.'

Orchard said that when he returned to Cripple Creek from Denver he reported to Scott and Sterling, but did not tell them about his interview with Haywood and Moyer.

At this interview Moyer and Haywood told him, Orchard said, to do whatever he could at Cripple Creek—that he could not go too far for them. Moyer gave him $20, and Haywood said he could get more whenever he wanted it.

'So you were never broke after that?' suggested Mr. Richardson.

'I was broke several times, but I got money every time I asked for it.'

Orchard next told about his making the two bombs in Cripple Creek, which were to be thrown into the Vindicator mine coal bins. He replied that he stole the powder from a man named Charley Perkins. He and Owney Barnes made the bombs in Barnes's cabin. Then again, to-day, Orchard was confronted with a prospective witness for the defence. Barnes was in the audience, and was asked to stand up. Orchard looked at him, and immediately said: 'That's the man with whom I made the bombs.'

Barnes, a short, fat man with large moustache, grinned and sat down. Orchard said no one told him to make these particular bombs. He did it in accordance with the understanding reached at the interview with Moyer, Haywood and Easterly in Denver, to do what he could. He said he got $150 from Moyer in Cripple Creek.

Orchard said that in December, 1903, he was told by Haywood and Moyer to turn things loose, that he could not go too fiercely to suit them. Early in January, he said, he was told to keep quiet until some of the Federation men under arrest in Cripple Creek had been tried.

'So the policy of the Federation changed completely inside of two weeks?' asked Richardson.

'It was more than two weeks,' replied the witness.

Mr. Richardson asked Orchard if Scott had not told him that the company had arranged to stop a train at a certain curve, draw some spikes, and make an attempt at train wrecking to the Western Federation of Miners. Orchard denied that he ever heard such a story. At a subsequent trial of train wreckers, Orchard said he heard one of the witnesses testify that he was a detective of the Thiel Agency, and at the same time a member of the Miners' Union. This man was involved in the derailing.

He said that Scott never gave him a passport through the military lines, but told him if he ever got into trouble with the militia to let him know. Orchard said also that he never had trouble with the soldiers; was never stopped by sentries, and his house was never searched by the militia, although the searching of houses was very general.

Before returning to Cripple Creek in January, 1904, Orchard said, Pettibone gave him several cans of Pettibone 'dope,' or Greek fire, enough to make four gallons. He was to throw it into cars where 'scabs' were riding, and down mine shafts. Orchard said he buried the stuff, and never used it. After his arrest in Caldwell, he told Detective McPartland about the buried 'dope,' and the latter, he heard, dug it up. Orchard would not admit that the military were searching each train at the time he took the 'dope' into the district. He said, however, that he tried to keep away from the soldiers as much as possible.

Orchard told of Moyer's sending to Cripple Creek for him soon after this. Moyer wanted him to go to Ouray and Silverton, where the Telluride miners, who had been deported by General Bulkeley Wells, of the Colorado militia, resided. Moyer told him that the mine-owners' thugs had threatened to beat him if they caught him outside of Denver. Orchard was to go along to help defend Moyer in case of attack. The two sawed off shotguns were placed in their grips. Moyer explained that the guns would be good protection in the event of an attack. Orchard said he also carried two pistols. He said Moyer had the shotguns already when he reached Denver. Nothing happened on the trip to Ouray, and, once there, Moyer was busy with the miners. Moyer was eventually arrested for desecrating the United States flag. He drew pictures of the flag, it was alleged, and printed something on the stripes. Orchard said he took the two sawed off shotguns back to the miners' headquarters in Denver, where they remained until he got them later. He killed Lyte Gregory with one, he said.

Mr. Richardson asked the witness if he did not know that Moyer still has his gun, and that it was never fired. Orchard said this might be so, because there were more than two of the guns at headquarters.

Court adjourned until to-morrow.

THE MARVELS WROUGHT BY Automatic PIANO-PLAYERS

The wonder of the musical age is the automatic piano-player. It enables people who are devoid of musical education to produce at will the works of the greatest masters, or the simple melodies of the people. A person may be musically uneducated, and yet have a great taste for music. This taste he is enabled to gratify by means of a Chase and Baker attachment, or a Kurtzman player piano.

The chief merit of these instruments is their simplicity of operation. No dazzling blue, black or red lines to follow with straining eyes. Such were the bewildering features of the old style 'Players.' In the Chase and Baker Player, or Kurtzman Interior Player, these complicated distractions are conspicuous by their absence. A child can operate them after ten minutes' instruction. Come in and let us demonstrate these facts to you. Even if you don't purchase we will know that we have made another friend for these instruments.

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394 St. Catherine Street East.
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THE 'BRIDGEWATER' A TOTAL LOSS.

Steamer Runs Ashore 100 Miles East of Halifax in a Fog.

Halifax, N.S., June 7.—The steamer 'Bridgewater' went ashore in the breakers off Nixey Mate, one hundred miles east of Halifax, this afternoon, and will be a total loss. She left Halifax late last night for Canso with a full cargo and large passenger list. The passengers and crew all got ashore safely, but whether any of the cargo will be saved depends on the weather. The fog was dense when the 'Bridgewater' struck on the shoal. Captain Reid, who was in command, tried to turn and get into deep water again, but he found the rudder broken and the steamer unmanageable, and there was nothing to do but allow her to drift on the breakers. The boats were lowered, and, after a hard struggle, they got through and reached the shore.

The 'Bridgewater' was owned by the Coastal Steam Packet Company, of Halifax, and she was under six months' charter to the Halifax & Canso Steamship Company. Six months ago this company lost their steamer 'Strathcona,' which was burned as she was entering Port Dufferin. The 'Bridgewater' was of steel, built in 1889, was worth $22,000 and was insured for two-thirds her value.

HARBOR BRIDGE DISPUTE

MISUNDERSTANDING REGARDING ST. HELEN'S ISLAND FERRY LANDING STAGE.

A dispute has arisen between the officials of the Richelieu Navigation Company and Mr. Lamarre, who holds the concession for St. Helen's Island ferry, regarding the use of that part of the quay from which the new bridge leads across the wharf to Commissioners street. The company's steamers 'Belleville' and 'Rapid's King,' which sail between Toronto and Montreal, arrive from the West about half-past six o'clock in the evening, and the Richelieu officials claim the right to the berth nearest the passage to the bridge, and submit that the ferry boat should land her passengers further down the quay. Mr. Lamarre, however, has objected to this arrangement, and the difference has been referred to Captain Bourassa, deputy harbor master, who has ruled in favor of the Richelieu Company. Mr. Lamarre has appealed to the Civic Parks Committee, and the chairman, Ald. Robillard will endeavir to have the differences amicably settled.

WHO OUR IMPERIAL VISITOR IS.

His Imperial Highness Prince Sadanaru Fushimi, who arrives in Montreal this afternoon, is not only distinguished because of a long and active military career, but also as the head of a family that ranks highest among the imperial families of Japan. He was born on April 28, 1858, being a son of the late Prince Kuni-iye. He was married on Oct. 6, 1876, to the Princess

H.I.H. PRINCE SADANARU FUSHIMI.

Toshiko, a daughter of the late Prince Arisugawa Takahito. She is a sister of the Prince Arisugawa who visited England in 1905. Prince Fushimi's eldest son, the Prince Hiroyasu, is married to a daughter of Prince Tokugawa Keiki, the last of the Tokugawa line of Shoguns. Prince Hiroyasu is a commander in the navy, and was wounded while with Admiral Togo on board the 'Mikasa' in the battle of the Yellow Sea, on Aug. 10, 1904.

Graduating from the Military School and obtaining his first commission in 1875, Prince Fushimi steadily worked his way up through the various stages of promotion until he attained his present status of full general in the Imperial Army, with the added dignity and responsibility of being a member of the Supreme Council of War. As Major-General he commanded a brigade in the northern part of Japan in 1892, and subsequently in the Japan and China war of 1894-5, when he fought in the Wei-hai-wei region, as well as in the Island of Formosa. At the close of that campaign he was awarded the Order of the Golden Kite, the decoration most coveted by those who are in the military and naval services of Japan. The Prince was promoted in 1898 to be Lieutenant-General and became commander of the Tenth Division stationed at Himeji in South-West Japan, and later of the First Division, at Tokio. In this position he went to the front during the war with Russia, his division forming part of the Second Army, and he was engaged in the severe struggle at Nan-Shan, and afterwards with the Third Army in the attack on Port Arthur. It need hardly be said that he was exposed equally with his officers and men to the risks which were attendant upon all these engagements in a critical stage of the campaign.

As in war, so also in peace, the Prince has rendered the Emperor important service. He represented His Majesty at the Coronation of the Czar of Russia in 1896, and was specially despatched by the Emperor to the International Exposition held in St. Louis in 1904.

The suite of the Prince includes Admiral Baron Yamamoto, until recently the Minister of State for the Navy; General Nishi, Inspector-General of Military Education and Training, who likewise greatly distinguished himself in the late war with Russia; Mr. S. Nagasaki, Court Councillor; Mr. S. Baba, steward to the Prince's household; and Major Higashi, aide-de-camp.

IT IS A MISTAKE

to pay the price of the Pianola or Pianola Piano for an instrument lacking the latest improvements.

From the "Independent," April 11:

"One of the newest improvements of a leading Piano-player conquers the last outpost and enables the player to individualize the melody note while subduing the accompaniment to a whisper."

From "Current Literature" for June:

"The Metrostyle, a recent addition, furnishes an artistic interpretation. . . . The Themodist, another attachment, goes even a step further. It picks out and accents the vein of melody, no matter where it may run on the keyboard."

BOTH of these magazine articles specifically refer to the Pianola. The Themodist and the Metrostyle are vitally important features that show conclusively how far in advance the Pianola is of all other Piano-players.

Even before these great improvements, the Pianola was universally regarded as the representative instrument of its type. It was *the accepted standard* the world over, so regarded by the musical authorities of all nations and the writers on musical matters in the press.

If you have not yet heard the marvellous effects produced by the **"Themodist"** and the **"Metrostyle,"** call at **Nordheimer's** and investigate for yourself. Both the **Pianola** and the **Pianola Piano,** with these wonderful improvements, are on daily demonstration to the public, irrespective of any intention to purchase, at

NORDHEIMER'S Limited,

589 St. Catherine Street West,

Manufacturers of **Canada's Artistic Piano, "THE NORDHEIMER,"** and Canadian representatives of the **World-Renowned "STEINWAY."**

Pianos of all makes taken in exchange at their full value, and the **Nordheimer One-Price System** and **Easy Monthly Payments** applies to the purchase of every instrument.

WESTERN HOSPITAL.

The visiting governors to the Western Hospital for next week are Messrs. R. H. Craig, M.D., and W. W. Craig.

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Company, Patent Solicitors, Canada Life Building, Montreal, report the following list of Canadian patents recently obtained through their office:—F. G. Plucknett, top boots; M. E. Sutherland, rifle sights; J. L. Strickland, rotary engines; the Sutherland Rifle Sight Company, rifle sights; R. Balfour, methods of manufacturing railway ties; R. E. G. Burroughs, pipe cleaners; F. Ellicott, methods of and means for governing prime motors; W. Crobett, sheet-metal window sills; C. B. Noetling, explosive compounds; V. C. Bell, tooth brushes.

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:

			1906.		1907.		This week.		Last.	Price per	Re-
	Div.	Payb'l.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	sale.	share.	turn.
C. P. R.	3½	H July	201	155⅞	195½	156½	169	165	169	$169.00	4.1
Power	1¼	Q Aug.	99¾	86	94⅞	81¾	89½	88½	89½	89.50	5.6
M. S. R.	2½	Q Aug.	283¾	230½	239	202	210	210	210	210.00	4.7
Twins	1¾	Q Aug.	122	105¾	107½	89	91½	91½	92¼	92.25	5.4
Dor. Rl.	1½	Q July	116	104½	115½	100¾	105	104¾	104¾	104.75	5.7
Detroit	1¼	Q Aug.	122	80	84½	65	67¼	65	65½	65.50	7.6
Richelieu	1¼	Q June	88	79¼	82¼	70	71½	70	70	70.00	7.1
N. S. Steel	1½	Q July	73½	59½	79	68	69½	69	69	69.00	8.6
Dom. Coal	1	Q July	81¼	58	70¼	57	59	59	59	59.00	6.7
Iron bonds	2½	H July	87	79	80		74½	76½	75	760.00	6.5
Iron Com.			34¾	20½	25		16¾	21¾	19	21½	21.50	...
Mackay Com	1	Q July	77	57¾	75		65¼	67	66¼	67	67.00	5.9

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Mont.	2½	Q. June	261	257	243½	243¾	4.1
Merch.	2	Q. June	175½	170	153¼	159½	5.0
Hoche.	2	Q. June	163	159¼	149	149	5.3
E. T.	2	Q. July	165	162	159¾	160½	5.0
Mols.	2½	Q. July	230	215½	200	205	4.8
Toronto.	2½	Q. June	250	234	215	216	4.6
B.N.A.	4	H. Oct.	146½	153½	150⅝	151½	5.2
Royal	2½	Q. July	242¼	242½	235	235	4.2
Dominion	3	Q. July	283	263¼	237	238	5.0
Imperial	2¾	Q. Aug.	254½	225	221	221	4.9
Standard	3	Q. June	256¾	246½	218	218	5.5
Ottawa	5	H. June	227	224	224	224	4.4
Quebec	1¾	Q. June	145	145	135	135	5.1
Union	3½	H. June	157	152	143½	143¾	4.8
N. S.	3	Q. July	295	293	286	286	4.1
Comm.	2	Q. June	190½	179½	170	170	4.7
Sovereign	1½	Q. Aug.	155¼	134¼	95	95	6.3
BONDS							
Coal.	2½	H Nov.	102¼	100	95	98	5.5
Scotia.	3	H July	109½	109¼	108	109½	5.5
M.S.R.	2¼	H. Nov.	105	104	101	101	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	104	5.7
PREFERRED STOCKS							
Scotia.	2	Q. July	122½	120	112	117½	6.7
Iron.			83¼	66½	48¾	52¼	..
Coal.	3½	H. Nov.	121	112	106	106	6.6
Ogilvie.	1¾	Q. June	130	120	115	115	6.9
Switch.	1¾	Q. July	115	105	105	105¼	6.6
Mackay.	1	Q. July	75¾	71¾	65	65¾	6.0
Lke. Wds	1¾	Q. June	115	112	107	110	6.3
Illinois.	1½	Q. July	101¼	94¼	85	85	7.0
Tri. City	1½	Q. July	95	90½	85½	86¼	6.9
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. July	158¾	145	129¾	136	5.8
Mon. Tel.	2	Q. July	171	162	157	157	5.0
Mon. Cot.	1¾	Q. Dec.	133	128	117½	118	5.0
Hali. 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	25½	7.8
Switch.	7	Y. Nov.	114	98	96	96	7.2
Soo.	2	H. Oct.	164	136½	91	99¾	3.9

TRADE REVIEW.

(From Bradstreet's.)

Montreal—There has been some further improvement to the condition of general trade here during the past week. There is rather a better tone to wholesale and retail trade in some lines. In dry goods, however, the cold wet spring has done considerable harm. The millinery trade has been particularly affected and nothing but the speedy arrival of hot weather will save many retailers from losses on lines of light blouses and such goods. The hardware and the grocery trades have not been affected to any great extent. In the case of the former the demand for all lines continues exceedingly heavy. The activity in the building trades throughout all the country and also in general lines of manufacture will keep this branch of trade brisk indefinitely. As an aftermath of the 'longshoremen's and carters' strikes here work at the port is being rushed night and day. The men returned to work accepting half the demanded increase. The short delay, however, caused great freight congestion in the port, and it will be some time before the congestion is much relieved owing to the vast quantities of inward freight which is piling up here. Outward freight is reported somewhat light. The late spring has been responsible for ice blockades at most of the Eastern Canadian ports and shipments of iron and coal have been affected thereby. Collections are generally fair. Receipts of country produce here are not heavy. Butter prices hold up with the supplies light. The quality of cheese coming forward is good but the volume is light. The demand for export is good and prices are firm. Flour and feed is steady to firm. Hides are about steady. The quality of the stock offering is showing improvement.

Toronto.—There is no doubt but that at last the late spring is beginning to have a marked effect upon the dry goods trade. The retail trade has been suffering all along, but the wholesalers have not had so much reason to complain as they have been busy sending out delayed shipments of goods. The continued bad weather, however, will represent considerable loss to the wholesalers of this centre. It is reasonable to expect the sorting trade for summer lines will be light unless hot weather last, unusually late in the year. The general feeling is that trade conditions are entirely satisfactory, notwithstanding the backwardness of warm weather. There is no sign of apprehension regarding the business of next fall and winter. On the contrary, ordering on that account has been exceedingly heavy. Some dry goods houses report the fall business already booked as fully 100 percent better than last year. This confirms what has been stated to the effect that the end of the winter found retail stock of goods light in all parts of the country. Values of textiles and general lines hold firm. The grocery trade is active and in both this line and in hardware heavy shipments are going forward. The activity in the industries of the province continues unabated and orders for almost all lines of goods are heavy. Reports from the country say there is a fair trade in most lines of retail trade. Collections are fair to good. Of the crops it is said that while the plant growth has been delayed the roots of the grain have made good headway and the uper growth will be all the more rapid when hot weather does come. Butter is plentiful, hides and skins are quiet and wool is steady.

Winnipeg.—Confidence in the future for general trade grows steadily as the season advances. Wheat seeding is practically finished and welcome rains followed. The total crop area is smaller than that of last year, the decrease being estimated in different localities at from 10 to 20 percent, but a good average yield is looked for. Warmer weather has given a brighter tone to wholesale and retail trade, but the early delay in general trade means that much has to be made up for. The outlook for fall trade is good. Prices of all commodities hold very firm. Collections show little change and are still inclined to be slow.

Vancouver and Victoria—There is a good tone to trade all along the Coast. Wholesale lines are moving well, and provincial industries are active in all directions. The shipping trade is particularly brisk. The demand for wheat and flour for the Orient is steadily growing. All through the winter shippers were unable to obtain sufficiently large stocks to fill this demand. The Canadian trade with Japan is showing particularly good signs of growth. Collections here and throughout the province are generally good.

Quebec.—Seasonable weather has had an effect on trade in general during the past week. Wholesalers and retailers report a better movement than for some weeks past. Indications point to a heavy fall trade. While considerable seeding has been done in the Eastern section of late, there is little evidence of sprouting. The latter it is expected will make rapid progress with warm weather and more rain. Collections are said to be fair.

Hamilton.—Spring and summer trade is quiet in all lines of dry goods but in other branches of trade the movement is active. The demand for hardware and groceries is particularly heavy. Collections are fair.

London.—While some lines of trade are affected by the backward spring general conditions are mostly satisfactory. All branches of local industry are exceedingly active. Country trade is fair and collections moderately good.

Ottawa reports say the late spring is responsible for the slow movement of many retail lines. Country trade has also a quiet tone. Collections are in some cases a little slow.

CONSOLS.

('Wall Street Journal.')

Among the usually good natured British caricature of their public men there is an occasional exception. Burlesquing the London statue of Sir Robert Peel with its famous epitaph: 'He gave the people cheap bread,' Sir Frank Gould devised a statue of Joseph Chamberlain, with the blistering inscription, 'He gave the people cheap Consols.' It is interesting to inquire if the Boer war is really responsible for the present price of Consols. After all, that conflict terminated nearly four years ago, and the Liberal Government has paid off nearly $100,000,000 of the indebtedness then incurred.

Below 84 5-8, the price recorded in 1866, when the Bank Act was suspended following the failure of Overend Gurney & Co., Consols are selling at a figure not touched since 1848, the time of the great famine in Ireland. They were, however, a 3 percent security then. The low figure of 80 recorded in that year would on the present 2½ percent basis yield barely 3 1-8 percent. At the low price recorded during the present week of 83¾, Consols were still selling at less than a 3 percent basis. Compared with the old interest rate the price, therefore is equal to something over par, which is considerably above the average of the fifty years before the Goschen conversion of 1888 reduced the interest.

What practically amounts to a 3 percent security at par can hardly be said to sell at a low level, in view of the enormous and general depreciation of investment securities. Our government bonds of course sell on a better basis, but they have privileges of reserve against circulation, which give them an entirely special value to the banks. Consols at the present price are selling better than French rentes, or any other state or municipal issue not gifted with special privileges. No state or municipality could at present raise money at the low interest rate which Consols yield to the investor. What other security is selling on a 2.97 percent basis? The decline in Consols is entirely normal and natural, and would probably have been just as considerable, in view of the world's production of gold and other world developments, if there had been no Boer War at all.

MARKET OPINIONS

E. & C. Randolph.—Sentiment has decidedly improved, as it always does when the market goes up. Probably the principal reason for the rise in the market is to be attributed to the sold out condition which we have remarked upon several times in these letters. When such a condition exists, outside news, if bearish, has but little effect, and all developments are construed favorably. There has been a a little increase in outside interest in the market, but the professional element is still in control, and they have largely covered their shorts, and are working for a further rally.

Laidlaw & Co.—It would not be surprising to see a further recovery before there is a reaction of consequence. There is, however, nothing in immediate prospect to warrant the belief that the long desired turn has come. There are distinct signs of business reaction in certain lines of business, and it is practically certain that this tendency will be emphasized within the next few months. According to the best authorities more gold will be shipped to Paris on this movement. Withal, while a further improvement against the shorts is likely there seems no reason to look for a sustained rise of prices at this time.

Charles Head & Co.—The stock market has taken on a more two-sided aspect recently, and while there is no disposition apparent to assume an aggressive position on the bull side the feeling at the moment is that liquidation has been completed, and that the improvement will run further.

MONTREAL TRADE.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, June 8, says of Montreal trade:—

'Some days of more seasonable weather have been of benefit to retailers of dry goods, etc., and payments in this line, due on the 4th, were well met. Wholesalers report travellers as sending in very fair orders for fall stuffs, and deliveries of the same are now being made. Crochet cottons, silkine threads, etc., have been advanced. The first spring rush in the hardware and metal trade is over, but excellent business is reported for the season, and all values are firmly held. Both cut and wire nails are now up to $2.50. Refiners report a good demand for sugars, with quotations steady on the basis of $4.69 for standard granulated, and general groceries are moving out freely. In other lines nothing of special interest has developed since last report. The season is still a very backward one as regards the crops, but moderate showers, which were badly needed, are proving helpful. The make of cheese is light, but prices are notably easier this week; butter rules firm. General collections are favorably reported on, and failures are few, only four being reported in this district for the week with small aggregate liabilities.'

THE CLEARINGS

New York, June 7.—The following are the weekly bank clearings as compiled by Bradstreet's for the week ending June 6, showing a percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

New York	$1,823,109,000	dec.	2.1
Chicago	270,605,000	inc.	18.9
Boston	165,490,000	inc.	1.2
Philadelphia	164,403,000	dec.	1.2
St. Louis	69,690,000	inc.	10.1
Pittsburg	61,244,000	inc.	8.7
San Francisco	44,277,000	inc.	6.8
Dominion of Canada—			
Montreal	31,042,000	inc.	6.5
Toronto	26,264,000	dec.	5.8
Winnipeg	12,165,000	inc.	29.7
Ottawa	2,207,000	inc.	11.4
Vancouver, B.C.	3,927,000	inc.	64.0
Halifax	2,153,000	dec.	5.7
Quebec	2,694,000	inc.	19.0
Hamilton	2,001,000	inc.	32.9
St. John, N.B.	1,472,000	inc.	20.4
London, Ont.	1,488,000	inc.	3.0
Victoria, B.C.	1,059,000	inc.	59.7
Calgary, Alb.	1,625,000	inc.	55.7
Edmonton, Alb.	979,000		

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SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1907.

Complaints are heard in Washington of the ingratitude, unreliability and 'all round cussedness' of Cubans and Porto Ricans, for whose freedom and welfare Uncle Sam has made so many costly and disinterested efforts. It is said of these unregenerate protégés of his that, do what he will for them, they are never satisfied. He finds it impossible to cure them of the revolutionary habit and the custom they have of resorting to shotguns and machetes on every, any, or no occasion to decide their political disputes of the moment. The result is that he has to keep an army of occupation in Cuba to prevent the people from shooting and cutting each other's throats. He has now to face a new problem, or rather a new phase of the old one, in Santo Domingo. After years of botheration in trying to find a solution of the financial difficulties of the little republic, a treaty was at last concluded with the government he was instrumental in establishing. It was duly signed and sent from Washington, but before it could be ratified word was received of the intention of the Dominican Congress to repudiate it. This is after the most approved manner of the United States Senate. The reason appears to be that the treaty is based on an arrangement for the settlement of the public debts, and the Dominicans do not believe in paying their debts, even though reduced by compromise from over twenty-one million to about twelve million dollars. The genius of Dominican finance would let the old debt, both principal and interest, go hang and start out afresh with a proposition to create a new debt by borrowing ten million more. Of course, the Washington Government and the other nations and bankers concerned will not accept this simple way of doing things. So the matter stands, and curiosity is felt as to how President Roosevelt is going to apply his big stick to bring the islanders to reason. It was out of respect for the Monroe doctrine, the sanctity of which was threatened by Germany when she sent a warship to the island and sank the Dominican navy, consisting of one tugboat, that the United States interfered to regulate the affairs of the little black republic. The situation has a comical aspect, and furnishes another instance of the sort of business President Roosevelt undertook when he issued his famous new interpretation of the Monroe doctrine.

It seems to be understood that the question of armaments will not be discussed at the coming second Hague Conference, Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary having signified their unwillingness to entertain the subject. Now Italy has given her support to the other powers of the triple alliance while maintaining a friendly attitude to the British peace proposals and in sympathy with the principle of limitation of armaments. This middle course has been adopted with a view of saving the susceptibilities of all the powers concerned with whom Italy is on terms of friendship. Italy appears to have been the pivot on which the question turned, and it is suggestive of the reality of power possessed by the Conference that so keen a struggle for Italy's support should have taken place, as evidenced by the visit of Prince von Buelow and possibly that of King Edward. The result shows that the British proposition, though backed by the United States, was premature. It has, however, served a useful purpose by causing the powers to agree to the consideration of subjects of immediate practical importance, some of which were not at first favorably entertained by either Russia or Germany. It is now stated that the principal work of the conference will be the construction of a code of rules for the regulation of naval warfare. The problems raised by the Russo-Japanese war must be solved on principles of justice to neutrals as well as belligerents. These include the bombardment of seaports, laying of torpedoes, transformation of merchantmen into warships, the treatment of the property of private citizens of nations at war, the rights of neutrals and definitions of contraband. The second conference will be enlarged by the presence of delegates from countries not represented at the first. When these were under consideration the Vatican again advanced its claim to representation. But Italy insisted on the observation of the precedent established in the first instance, and her attitude being supported by France, the application was rejected. From the programme here outlined there appears a fairly extensive work to be done along practical lines and in the way of formulating international law with regard to matters vaguely understood, or judged from opposite points of view, by different governments.

King Charles of Portugal, who has been ruling the nation for some time without the assistance of parliament, is reported to have signified his willingness to meet a delegation with a view to a settlement of existing difficulties. A pretender to his throne, in the person of Dom Miguel de Braganza, who belongs to the group of European royalties out of a job, having expressed his readiness to take Charles's place and concede all the demands of the parliamentarians, that monarch thought, perhaps, that he might as well do the same, or at least make terms that would obviate the chance of a change of places between him and his cousin. The Braganzas, like the Bourbons, were always great sticklers for the right divine, a fact which casts suspicion on Dom Miguel's profession of acceptance of constitutional principles. Moreover, the Portuguese hold the elder branch of the House of Braganza, of which Dom Miguel is the head, in even less respect that the Bourbons are held in France. The bloody civil war, in which it plunged the country eighty years ago, is not forgotten, and the people will put up with a good deal rather than risk a repetition of it. King Charles is related to the British Royal Family, through the marriage of Queen Maria to Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in 1836, from whom he is third in descent. For years there has been a close friendship between Great Britain and Portugal, cemented by commercial and financial considerations advantageous to both.

AN EDUCATIONAL EXAMPLE.

The Ontario Government has just made provision for six new high schools in New Ontario. They will be given not only their due proportion of the usual government grant, but also an additional seven to eight hundred dollars a year each, in lieu of the county grants, as the districts in which the schools are situated are not yet fully organized municipally. Between government and county grants the high schools of Ontario receive anywhere from fifteen hundred to three thousand dollars a year of extra-municipal aid. The highest sum paid last year to any Protestant academy in this province was three hundred and twenty-five dollars; and county grants are, of course, to us unknown. It should be apparent, therefore, that when the government aid to the rural elementary schools is increased as promised, the claims of the model schools and academies in the country should also be considered. The progressive step has also been taken in Ontario in the matter of agricultural education. Six of the collegiate institutes of the province have been selected, at which two-year courses in scientific agriculture will be given to the pupils desiring it. The Galt Collegiate Institute is one of the schools chosen and the 'Reformer' states that practically the whole of the extra expense is borne by the government. Professors from the Guelph Agricultural College will be the instructors. The idea is one that is making headway. Only a few weeks ago the State of Georgia adopted the principle and is establishing a number of rural high schools whose chief feature will be instruction in the science of agriculture.

The idea is not in itself essentially new. For half a century and more on this continent endeavors have been made to graft some teaching of the kind upon the public school systems. The results, however, were frequently of little value. The chief reliance was upon text-books, of which the great majority of the teachers could only make a mechanical use. But the present methods are better calculated to be successful. The rural high schools are established at convenient centres. The instructors in agricultural science have been specially trained for the work. The courses, which extend over two or three years, are directly connected on the one hand with practical experiment, and on the other with the ordinary work in science, such as chemistry, physics and botany, of the high school course. Under such conditions—and they have been successful a long time in Denmark—the instruction serves more than a purely practical end. It makes educationally for broadened and intelligent interests, and hence for a widening of the intellectual point of view. This alone makes it valuable, but the practical end is of supreme importance. Just as technical schools are needed for our towns and cities, if we are to produce our own skilled artisans and not be dependent upon foreign supplies, so more extended facilities are needed in our rural education for the giving of scientific instruction in agriculture, if Canadian farming is to hold its own in the present world competition. More and more the higher and more profitable products of the farm will be successful in the world's markets according to the measure of trained intelligence in the producing nation. Hence, the expenditure of more money upon education is required as a national investment. It will pay.

THE CASE OF WEST HAM.

What is the lesson of West Ham? Mr. Justice Jelf, before whom the West Ham Guardians were recently tried and convicted, described the state of affairs revealed as 'a downright system of 'fraud and robbery—a hotbed of corruption.' The history of the case is interesting and instructive. In the summer of last year, Mr. Boggis-Rolfe, the auditor of the Local Government Board, called for the gate porter's book showing the delivery of coal at the West Ham Workhouse. Surprised at the immense quantity which was being burned, according to the book of the weighbridge clerk, he demanded the gate book, so as to see whether the coal alleged to have been registered by the weigh-bridge corresponded with the coal delivered at the gate. It was some time before the book was produced, and, when it was, the auditor discovered that it had been tampered with, and the entries altered so as to make them correspond with the weigh-bridge clerk's book already in his possession. That was the first clue to an elaborate conspiracy which had been going on for three years. It was discovered that some of the guardians had entered into an arrangement with a coal merchant to pay them certain moneys in return for their services in securing him the contracts. To get his money back, and a profit out of the transaction, the contractor resorted to a system of short weights and inferior goods, and to do this successfully some of the officials had to be taken into the conspiracy and bribed. The contractor was tried and convicted of obtaining fifteen thousand dollars from the guardians by false pretences, and it was his evidence which subsequently exposed the guilt of the guardians and officials. It was also revealed that a toll was taken by the guardians on all appointments—all candidates were squeezed. Medical relieving and collecting officers, treasurers and others were mulcted in sums ranging as high as five hundred dollars, and the custom became so well established that, as a witness said, 'one of the parties regarded it as a right and the other as a necessity.' The sentences passed were severe, but not too severe, when the importance of the case is considered, and the publicity by itself will doubtless act as a deterrent.

The case, as the 'Westminster Gazette' says, is that of a board of guardians in an exceptionally poor district, where it is peculiarly difficult to find men of the right kind of knowledge and disinterestedness to undertake a public service which, more than most, is difficult if not thankless. The consequence is that men put themselves forward who like distributing patronage, and who hope, directly or indirectly, to get some advantage to themselves or their business. Montrealers have not to go a hundred miles away to appreciate that. Says the 'Westminster Gazette':—'In London there is no vigilant press to watch the proceedings 'of these minor authorities, such as in 'the provinces helps both to keep them 'straight and to give them a little credit when they do well. Thus the 'patronage becomes first a hole-and-corner business, and then gradually 'slides into a corrupt business. Actual 'corruption through the kind of conspiracy which was disclosed at this 'trial is, we hope, a comparatively rare 'incident, but the indirect corruption 'which favors friends and relations and 'gives preference for preference is, we 'fear, only too common, and the atmosphere is favorable to worse.' A proposed remedy is to abolish the boards of guardians and other minor municipal authorities and establish some system of central councils with sub-councils, which, in London, would correspond roughly to the postal districts, and 'these great authorities should then be 'encouraged to make the largest possible use of non-elective persons of 'good will, men and women, of whom 'there are a great abundance fit and 'willing for all kinds of work except 'that of facing constituents at a contested election.' We have long contended that it is one of the chief problems of democratic government to bring this class within the circle of administration, but it is more difficult to say how it shall be done. Of the power of such material we in Montreal recently had an example when the citizens went to Quebec to oppose the proposed Payette gas-electricity deal, and we have seen it displayed on other occasions when citizens have been roused—as in the case of the proposal to let the Montreal Street Railway Company invade the sanctuary of Mount Royal.

A GREAT MODERN PROBLEM.

Among the problems which demand solution by the modern city there are perhaps none of more vital importance than that offered by the milk supply. Chicago lately suffered from an awful epidemic of scarlet fever, which was traced, with a great show of certainty, to a Wisconsin dairy farm, and further investigation has shown that nearly one-third of the milk sold in the State of Illinois is unfit for human consumption. There is no doubt that elsewhere conditions are little better. Mr. Samuel Hopkins Adams, in 'McClure's Magazine,' tells how one city solved the problem. Ten years ago Dr. Geo. W. Goler, health officer of Rochester, N.Y., studying the mortality statistics, was struck with the prevalence of fatal diseases, mainly intestinal, among children under five years of age, in the months of July and August. He traced the cause to the milk supply and improved matters to some extent by increased activity in inspection. Much remained yet to be done, however, so with the aid of Messrs. Fred. R. Eilinger, chemist, and W. O. Marshall, chief milk inspector, he worked out a scheme by which perfectly pure milk might be obtainable, at least, by those who desired it. A farmer was found willing to obey orders and by degrees his dairy plant was made the one only pure milk supply out of the seven hundred odd dairies which serve Rochester.

First, the cattle were tested and several destroyed, and then a plan evolved whereby the milk from the time it leaves the cow touches nothing that is not absolutely sterile. First the milking pail is steamed and the mouth covered with sterilized cheese cloth. The milkman, his hands carefully washed, milks through the cheese cloth under the supervision of a health bureau nurse, and the pail is then carried to a small shed near by, where sterilized distributing bottles await it. Flies are jealously excluded from this shed by double screen doors, aided by relentless vigilance. Untouched by the hands the milk is siphoned into the bottles which are at once sealed with sterile stoppers and packed in an ice box until ready for delivery. The output is sold through four selling stations established in stores in the poorer quarters of the city. The price of this milk averages about nine cents a quart, being a little more than the cost of ordinary milk. Unfortunately at this price the municipal enterprise cannot deliver at the houses, but even so the sale has increased very rapidly among all classes of the population. The very fact that the milk is called for at the selling station has been turned to advantage, for each station has been placed under the care of a nurse, who gives kindly advice to mothers as to the diet and general care of children, whether sound or ailing. The results so far have been past all expectations. The death rate among children from one to five years of age in the months of July and August has been reduced by half, and during every month in the year has been greatly lessened. Last hot season it is calculated that the scheme was responsible for saving no less than one hundred and fifty lives. The long list of children's diseases, cholera infantum, convulsions, gastritis, acute intestinal inflammation, etc., with which we are familiar in Montreal, have been discovered as little better than euphemisms for bad milk and maternal ignorance, and where these conditions have been remedied the 'slaughter of the innocents' has ceased.

The 'pure-milk plant' has been moved from farm to farm with the idea of educating the dairymen as to the feasibility of hygienic dairying. So far they have been painfully slow to follow the example. Dr. Goler, however, has established a certain standard for milk, and if it falls below this, after due warning, further sales from the dairy are prohibited. The retailer who adulterates his milk, after receiving it from the dairyman, is promptly prosecuted. Up to 1905 nearly twenty percent of the milkmen of Rochester had received condign punishment for this offence, and a marked improvement in the milk sold has resulted. Rochester looses a little money on the enterprise—about a thousand or eleven hundred dollars a year—or about seven dollars and a half for each life saved. The citizens, however, believe that this is true economy, and the 'pure milk plan' has come to stay. It is worthy of note that the milk is neither sterilized nor Pasteurized, but simply kept pure, and it is believed that, except during the prevalence of an epedemic, the Rochester precautions, besides being cheaper, will give more satisfactory results than sterilization processes. It is likely that the example of Rochester will be followed by many other cities. Some day, perhaps, even the citizens of Montreal will wake up to a sense of its responsibility in this matter. A few months ago, when a score of little ones met their deaths in the school fire, the horror and the pity of it moved the most callous heart. The fact remains that the tragedy of child-slaughter is continually repeated in a less spectacular manner. Bad water, bad air and bad milk are responsible for hundreds of deaths in our midst, and to lay them at the door of 'a mysterious Providence,' is to lay on Providence the blame of our own negligence.

THE SLIDING SCALE.

As our aldermen confess their ignorance of the London sliding scale, as applied to the production and sale of gas, and have requested the Light, Heat and Power Company to lighten their darkness, it may be useful to them and others to recount the main features of the system in the 'Witness,' although the matter has already been clearly explained in these columns. The legislative germ of the 'standard sliding scale,' as the system adopted in 1875 and 1876 has come to be called, is shown by Mr. W. H. Gardner, a well-informed writer on the subject, to be found in the Sheffield Gas Act of 1855, according to which dividends might be increased to a certain maximum rate if accompanied by certain prescribed reductions in price. Under this act the company was allowed a dividend of eight percent, so long as the price of gas was over 84 cents, but could declare a dividend on actual capital of ten percent when the price was 84 cents or less. In 1886, the Sheffield Gas Company procured an additional act, which recited that the sliding scale of 1855 had worked well, and provided that on the additional stock authorized the company could pay seven percent so long as the price was over 78 cents, seven and a half percent if the price was between 78 and 72 cents, nine percent if the price was between 72 and 66 cents, and ten percent if the price was 66 cents or under. The two Sheffield acts and a number of other acts which followed made provision for a variation of dividend between certain figures, usually seven to ten percent. These acts all fixed the maximum price for gas, and provided that dividends might be increased from seven percent if the price of gas was a certain figure to ten percent as the price was lowered, the ratio between the increase in dividends and the decrease in price being usually one percent for every reduction of six cents per thousand feet.

Subsequently, the principle of a sliding scale was adopted in which the price varied inversely as the dividend, it being the opinion of Mr. W. E. Foster, chairman of the Board of Trade, and his colleagues, that that would be a more effectual mode of securing 'due care and economy' than the scale with the fixed limit. Rightly or wrongly, Lord Farrer, Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade, while suggesting that public purchase was perhaps the ultimate remedy for the evils of gas monopoly in London, favored the proposition of Mr. Foster for the time being, by which the companies could increase their dividends above the statutory limits of ten per cent on actual capital in proportion to a reduction in price. He said: 'What we 'want (the consumers) require is better and 'cheaper gas; and, if they can get that 'at the same time that the companies 'make a larger dividend than they now 'make) it will be better for all parties. 'Indeed, it is much to the interest of 'the consumer to allow the companies 'to share in the profit to be derived by 'economy, since without this those who 'manage the business have no motive 'for economy.' The Board of Trade, however, insisted that to make a sliding scale of price and dividend just and effectual the initial price and quality of gas must be fairly fixed, and that of course is the great difficulty, especially with a concern which is paying dividends on large quantities of water.

At a later date the views of the Board of Trade came before a parliamentary committee in connection with the sliding scale. 'If the dividend should increase,' it was represented, the price of gas 'will at the same time diminish, 'and in that case it is not likely 'that there will be any desire on the 'consumers to purchase (the stock or 'plant.) A dividend of 14 percent under 'the sliding scale would carry with it a 'price of 58 cents per thousand feet of 'gas, and at such a price there is not 'likely to be discontent or agitation.' By the Act of 1900, the initial price of the sliding scale of the South Metropolitan Gas Company was fixed at 74 cents, but the actual present price to consumers is about 63 cents. In conclusion, there are two basic things about the sliding scale in England. The preliminary inquiries were made by the Board of Trade, a government department, and an act of parliament was passed under which it is regulated. Further, the initial price is based on a fair dividend return to actual capital. In any negotiations with the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company a major consideration must be that the initial price should be based on the actual value of the assets, or what it would cost to replace them. This cannot be got at without an expert accounting and independent commission. It should not in any case be more than the price of the bonds issued by the Light, Heat and Power Company, to pay for the gas property when it was taken into the merger, which was under three million dollars. As a rule, the bond issue of a modern corporation represents the actual money invested in an undertaking. If it were not for the water in the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, gas and electricity could be furnished at half the cost presently paid by the Montreal consumer.

ENGLAND, MOTHER ENGLAND

[The author of this beautiful song is Mr. Edward C. Booth. It is printed with high appreciation in the year-book of the Royal Society of St. George.]

Little lonely woman, watching o'er the waters,
Tell me what you look for with your wistful eyes of grey.
'Far beyond the ocean I have sons and daughters;
What a mother's heart can love her eyes can see alway.
Day by day I see them—day by day I hear them—
Hear the murmur of their voices ever in the sea,
And my heart is yearning, yearning to be near them,
Children, I your mother am; cry "Mother" back to me.
Make me proud, my children, that one word my heart shall fill,
Grey-hair'd England is your mother, call her "Mother" still.'

Little lonely woman, watching o'er the waters,
Let your bosom swell with pride, your mother's heart rejoice.
Far beyond the ocean you have sons and daughters,
Sons and daughters swift as flame to leap up at your voice.
Whisper but a summons, sigh to them in need,
East and West and North and South sound back the answ'ring hum.
Stir of children marching; beat of hearts that bleed;
Thunder of ten thousand lips: 'O mother! here we come.
England, Mother England, all our blood cries back to thee,
Blood of kinship beats to blood like waves that seek the shore.
Bind us close, O mother, let us gather at thy knee:
Hand in hand there let us stand, thy children evermore.'

The John Murphy Company Limited

Store Open 8 to 5.30 p.m

Saturday, June 8th, 1907.

Sailor Hats

From Paris and New York.

The Shape of the Season Exactly as Illustrated } **$1.50**

Fine Straw, Large Style, with black silk band. Others up to $5.00.

Smart ready-to-wears

For Young People.

Smart, ready-to-wear Hats, "New York styles," for Girls, Misses and Young Ladies. Regular. $3.00 to $4.50. Monday while they last..... **$1.50.**

These are quite fresh goods in Leghorns, Panamas, Fancy Straws and Chips, trimmed with either Quills, Silk or Velvet, in smart styles.

HAVANA CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSAL for the acquisition by way of exchange by UNITED RAILWAYS OF THE HAVANA AND REGLA WAREHOUSES, LIMITED, of shares of the Common Capital Stock and First Mortgage Five per cent. Gold Bonds respectively of THE HAVANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, for Deferred Ordinary Stock and Four per cent. Debentures respectively of the UNITED RAILWAYS OF THE HAVANA AND REGLA WAREHOUSES, LIMITED.

Messrs. J. Henry Schroder & Co. hereby give notice that there have been deposited with them and their Sub-Depositaries, up to the date hereof Bonds and common stock of The Havana Central Railroad Company in excess of the amounts required to make the proposal operative, namely $4,950,000, face value of Bonds, and 10655 shares of common stock. In order, however, to give a final opportunity to Holders who have not deposited their Bonds and Stock, they have extended the time for making such deposit until the 20th June inst. inclusive.

The above mentioned Securities may be lodged with

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, MONTREAL.

(Sub-Depositary).

OUR BUSINESS SO FAR in 1907 is way Ahead of 1906. We do not stand around and wonder why it is so, nor do we say 'Thank God for good crops and the favor of Wall street.' We know the trade of the

TOILET LAUNDRY

"The Laundry that knows how"

Will always grow larger from year to year, because we do the class of work that brings our customers back for more.

425 RICHMOND ST. Phone Up 2480.

allan's

Direct Syphon Supply

Soda Water in Syphons delivered daily at your homes. Parties can have as many or as few as they wish at 10c each.

ALLAN'S is the BEST; it is made with Pure Bicarbonate of Soda, and is the only Genuine Soda Water made in Montreal.

Factory, 86 Dorchester st. West. Phone Main 1784.

FOUNTAIN PENS.

THE "SWAN,"

"SANFORD AND BENNETT,"

"THE DOCTOR."

New Stock received this week.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.

Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers

115-117 Notre Dame Street West, MONTREAL.

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

CAKE KEEPS FRESH WHEN MADE WITH

Cook's Friend

Baking Powder

Purity, Strength, Perfection.

Sold Everywhere.

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FOR BREAD AND FOR PASTRY.

Whole Wheat Flour and Graham Flour for Brown Bread.

BREAKFAST CEREALS of all kinds.

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Special Notice.—For elegant designs in Pianos call and inspect stock of Layton Bros., 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square).

Save The Inebriate.

Dr. Mackay's Treatment of Alcoholism

has been proven an undoubted success. It is the only treatment adopted by a Government. The official returns from the Courts and Prisons under the GOVERNMENT PROBATION SYSTEM show its success with 8 out of every 10 cases to which it had been applied. The number of public cases in all last year was nearly 500. It has now been arranged that

PRIVATE PATIENTS

can be taken under the personal supervision of Dr. Mackay. Accommodation of the highest class for the general personal comfort of patients, ladies or gentlemen, is now provided, and the most difficult cases can be satisfactorily attended by Dr. Mackay in residence. Privacy, comfort and cure are aimed at, and under the most favorable conditions. A remarkable success with this treatment has prevailed for years with the most difficult class—the prison class. The same can be shown with those who purchased the medicine and underwent the treatment at home. And we have now provided for the accommodation of PRIVATE PATIENTS who desire supervision and helpful care and attention.

Special terms to medical men and the clergy. Municipalities can secure the same arrangement as working in the Recorders' Courts of Montreal and Quebec. All communications private.

Full information and terms given on application to The Dr. John M. Mackay Treatment Co., Ltd., office 803 St. Catherine street west; Dr. Mackay, 500 St. Urbain street, or The Leeming-Miles Co., Ltd., 1 St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal.

DROWNED IN BLACK BAY

Port Arthur, Ont., June 7.—Joseph St. Jacques, of Black Bay, has arrived here to report upon the discovery on Tuesday of the body of a drowned man. Mr. St. Jacques found the body, which has been identified as that of Joseph Paulin, of Quebec. Paulin was one of the three men who went to the bottom of Black Bay while attempting to make a journey on the ice in November last. The three men were in the employ of St. Jacques, and at the time they were drowned they were heading from St. Jacques's camp. The names of the other men, whose bodies have yet to be recovered, were R. Roberge and Victor Godin. Roberge was a native of Quebec. Godin came from Montreal. Mr. St. Jacques complains that his call upon the coroner at Port Arthur has not been answered, and that it was not the intention to let Paulin's body be removed until the authorities had been heard from. The body, therefore, remained in the water where it was found, guarded night and day by Indians. It is in a good state of preservation. The coroner left this morning to investigate.

DANGER TO LIFE AND PROPERTY.

Montreal's Street Wiring Strongly Condemned by Fire Underwriters Experts.

IN NO OTHER CITY, THEY SAY, IS THE HAZARD SO GREAT.

A rather alarming report on the present system of street wiring in Montreal has just been prepared for the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association by Messrs. C. P. Choquette, professor of science, College of St. Hyacinthe; J. E. Cole, chief electrician, wire department, city of Boston, and Robert G. Ross, E.E., chairman of commission. The report, which states that in no other city does there exist such hazard to property and life through street construction for electrical purposes as in Montreal, is as follows:—

In compliance with your instructions, we have examined and beg to report upon the existing condition of the street wiring in the city of Montreal, under the following heads.

1—The fire hazard due to the existing street wiring and apparatus.

2—The obstruction to the fire department during the progress of a fire.

3—The life risk to firemen on active duty during the progress of a fire.

4—The life risk to private citizens from electrical causes due to the present construction.

5—The life risk to employees of the power, street railway, telephone and telegraph companies while working upon the street construction.

6—If hazards be excessive, by what means can they be diminished?

In view of the above questions, we have made a careful survey of the lines and apparatus in the streets for carrying electrical currents of all classes, whether normally dangerous or ordinarily safe, and find that the overhead construction in Montreal is not carried out in the best way, and where the multiplicity of wires is so exceptionally great as in this city, the hazards of the usual system of overhead wiring are multiplied to an unusual degree.

The wires occupying the streets may, for the purpose of this report, be divided into three classes, arranged in the order of their hazard:

1—Wires for the distribution of lighting and power, carrying primary voltages varying from ten thousand to two thousand two hundred volts, but chiefly the latter. These consist of the wires of the several companies operating under the name of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company.

2—Wires carrying a voltage of about 550 volts to feeders and trolley of the Montreal Street Railway Company.

3—The telegraph, telephone, signal service wires, and the low voltage lighting and power secondary wires to buildings.

The first class, in which the construction is practically all above ground, constitutes the greatest risk, as it includes the bulk of the wiring; is operated at high voltage, and may by contact with any of the other classes of wiring render them equally dangerous as a fire and life hazard, and by reason of its complexity and inherent danger offers the greatest obstacle to the firemen on active duty during a fire.

The second class, while constituting a much diminished fire and life hazard, becomes a serious obstruction during the progress of a fire and forms the most objectionable class from an aesthetic point of view, owing to the mass of large feeder cable employed. These cables may be placed underground, but the trolley wires must of necessity remain in the street.

The third class, consisting of telephone, telegraph and signal wires, and low voltage lighting and power services, while not primarily a life and fire hazard, may become so through accidental contact with either of the classes, and by reason of their weaker insulation and widespread distribution in buildings, may under such conditions constitute even more of a hazard than the other classes which do not enter insured premises.

Some of the telegraph and telephone lines have already been placed safely underground, and many of the rest have been cabled (but still left overhead), especially in the central districts of the city, but a large number still remain above ground in the streets.

As a result of our survey of the existing conditions in the streets, and keeping in mind the above consideration, we are of the opinion that in no other city does there exist such hazard to property and life through street construction for electrical purposes as in the city of Montreal; for the following reasons:

1—Montreal is the city which uses the greatest amount of power transmitted from a distance.

2—The power demands are met from three water power developments operating voltages from 5,000 to 45,000, connected to a number of sub-stations and to several auxiliary steam stations, involving complicated wiring connections.

3—The transmission of power at 10,000 volts on six wires through the heart of the city, namely, McGill street, Victoria square, Beaver Hall Hill, St. Catherine street and Park avenue.

4—The unnecessary duplication of poles and wires by reason of the fact that the Power Company is made up of six subsidiary companies, whose lines are to a great extent still in existence, involving great complexities of wiring and street construction, and which might largely be dispensed with.

5—The large number of Street Railway feeder cables necessitated by the density of traffic in the central districts, and the heavy grades between the lower and upper city levels.

6—The large number of telephone, telegraph and signal wires which are still in existence overhead, which may become a menace at any time through contact with high voltage wires.

7—The narrowness of streets and heights of buildings in the business district, which considered in conjunction with the existing wiring complications, cannot as a fire hazard and as an obstruction to firemen when on duty be matched elsewhere.

In support of the above, we attach a series of nineteen photographs of the street construction in existence in the central district, which will bear eloquent testimony to our conclusions.

We have in our possession similar photographs taken in the city of Boston, in 1894, which city as regards narrow streets and high buildings, approaches nearest to Montreal, of any American city. A comparison of such photographs with those submitted with this report shows conditions in Montreal to be worse than those existing in 1894, in the first-mentioned city, and yet that city compelled all companies to place their wires underground in the central portion before 1900, and are extending the underground district from year to year. It is a fact that miles of underground dust have been installed outside the prescribed underground district voluntarily by the companies interested.

As regards the remedy for the above conditions of things here, no middle course can be pursued.

In the interests of property and life, the wires of all companies should be placed underground in the central districts at once, and consecutively thereafter in the less congested districts.

Our recommendations are therefore as follows:

1—To at once place all wires underground within the central district, bounded approximately by the river, Windsor street, St. Catherine street, and St. Denis street, except the trolley wires of the Montreal Street Railway Company.

2—To extend the underground district as rapidly as practicable thereafter.

3—It is suggested, in view of the serious conditions at present existing, and the immediate necessity of action, that the civic authorities be urged to appoint a superintendent of wires, who shall be empowered to deal with all matters relating to electrical construction, whether overhead or underground.

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THE UNRIVALLED TABLE WATER

"HIAWATHA"

PURE, EFFERVESCENT, HYGIENIC.

Its marvellous effect upon all the organs of the body of which it invigorates, stimulates and regenerates the functions, penetrates the whole system.

And how agreeable it is. How delicious, whether taken pure or nicely mixed with fruit syrups or other beverages.

ASK IT FROM YOUR DEALER.

General Purveyors to the trade:—

LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO. LTD., MONTREAL.

CONFIDENCE MEN

FLEECED MICHIGAN LUMBERMAN OF FIVE YEARS' SAVINGS.

John Jansen, a Swede, who has just returned from the Michigan lumber camps with the savings of five years, amounting to $800, has been fleeced by two confidence men.

When Jansen arrived in Montreal on Wednesday he was inquiring as to the best steamer to take to England, when he met two men, who, talking his language fluently, declared they were also going to Sweden with their savings. They were going on the Allan Line SS. 'Virginian' as far as Liverpool, and appeared to be overjoyed at the prospect of a fellow-countryman's company during the voyage.

When the presumed friendship had arrived at an advanced stage Jansen's companions persuaded him that it would be much safer for one of them to carry in his inside pocket the savings of all three. All agreed to this plan. Each man produced his wad of bills, which were placed in an envelope. Jansen's friends lingered it for a while, but finally decided that Jansen would be the best man to carry the money, so the envelope was given over to his keeping, and the two men left the wharf, saying that they were going for a little walk about the streets before turning in.

They never came back. Jansen, on opening the envelope later, found a solitary two-dollar bill and a wad of paper inside, instead of the $800 which he had given up. When he fully realized his penniless condition he went to detective headquarters and reported his loss to Chief Carpenter, who has sent two of his men to find the confidence men.

MR. ASTOR'S GIFT.

London, June 7.—William Waldorf Astor to-day divided $50,000 among four London charities for the care of homeless, destitute children.

TRADE W.G.R. MARK

New Summer styles in Collars, highest grade and best fitting.

MADE IN CANADA.

Four fold, pure Irish linen, compare with other cotton collars sold at the same prices.

IN QUARTER SIZES.

20c each, **3** for **50c.**

Also full range, all newest styles in quarter sizes, at 15c, 2 for 25c.

Latest summer shirts, in Zephyr, Cambric, Oxford, Flannel and Cellular cloths.

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At our Rooms, 453 ST. JAMES STREET, on

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 11th and 12th JUNE.

Commencing each day at 2.30 and 7.30 Books on view, Monday, 10th June, till 6 p.m. Catalogues on application.

Orders from Parties unable to attend will be executed by the Auctioneers free of charge.

FRASER BROS.

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AUTOIST KILLED

LOUIS GRASSE THE FIFTH VICTIM AT SAME SPOT.

Paris, June 7.—Louis Grasse, aged 28 years, was killed to-day in an automobile accident. He was testing a hundred-horse power car, preparatory to the race for the Emperor's Cup on the Taunus circuit. He sped from Nantes to Bonnieres, a distance of 12 miles, in 15 minutes. As he approached a turn in the road he saw two carts. He tried to avert a collision, and in doing so swerved from the road and hit a tree. The car turned over and fell on Grasse, killing him. This is the fifth fatal accident at the same spot.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Home Missions and Ministers' Stipends Were Under Discussion Yesterday.

The interest taken in the meetings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church is at its height. Large gatherings of delegates mark each session, and as there will be further accessions next week still larger numbers may be looked for. The 'lobby' is one of the most interesting features of the meetings, for there can be seen all the leading lights of Canadian Presbyterianism. An interesting feature of the afternoon sitting was the visit of Judge Harland, of the Supreme Court of Justice of the United States. On being asked to address the meeting, the Judge created some amusement by saying that directly he heard one of the speakers appealing for money, he knew he was in a Presbyterian Church. He expressed himself as being in accord with the demand for a larger stipend for their poorer ministers. 'If we gave half of what we waste to the Master's cause,' he said, 'there would be no need for such an appeal as we have heard to-day.' Then, with some graceful greetings he resumed his seat.

The afternoon session was of a somewhat lively character, owing to a debate that arose on the question of the minimum salary of the poor pastor. The question arose in the presentation of the Augmentation Committee's report, and soon gave rise to an animated discussion, in which indignation on the one side, and pathos on the other, jostled each other. The reports of the committee can thus be summarized:—

STATIONS BECOME SELF-SUPPORTING.

The western section of the Augmentation Committee reported that during the past year twenty-seven augmentation charges have become self-sustaining, and are now paying their pastors at the rate of the present minimum, $800, and a manse. Six of these are in the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa; Toronto and Kingston, six; Hamilton and London, one; Manitoba and Saskatchewan, eight; British Columbia and Alberta, six.

Thirty-nine charges have been added to the augmented list. In the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, two; Toronto and Kingston, three; Hamilton and London, eight; Manitoba and Saskatchewan, nine; British Columbia and Alberta, seventeen. This is an increase of twelve.

Dr. Herdman reported to the committee as to progress in the West, that the following Home Missions in British Columbia had gone up during the past year to Augmentation: Agassiz, Ashcroft, Cedar Cove, Golden, Nicola. In Alberta, Banff, Calgary (St. Andrews), Camrose, Carstairs, Cowley, Crossfield, Daysland, Morningside, Staveley, Taber, Vigerville and Vermillion. Those that have become self-supporting are: Calgary (Grace Church) Claresholm, Innisfail, Okotoks, and Olds in Alberta; and in British Columbia, Kilsilano and North Vancouver. The salary paid by these Augmented charges was $800 and a manse. It was hoped that soon in the towns and cities the salary will be $1,000. The report concluded thus: 'I am glad to report that our Synods realize how important a work it is to get pastors settled and to bring congregations up to self-support. This work is a great help to our Presbyterian Church, for eighty-eight ministers are settled now, and surely we ought to be able to lay good foundations in the far West!'

Dr. Carmichael, superintendent of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, reported that in those synods there are 44 congregations on the fund, having 1,948 families and 2,499 communicants, who have promised $26,850 for support of ordinances for the coming year. The committee was most reluctantly forced to draw on the small reserve fund to the amount of $3,347 in order to pay the minimum of $800. To meet all claims, $45,000 are needed, and must be given if the present minimum is to be maintained. To go back to the old standard of $750 would be a fatal policy—a calamity and a shame—such a thing need not be. Presbyteries can, if faithful, raise the $45,600 required.

EASTERN COMMITTEE.

The Eastern Committee reported in part: The income has not been so large as for the preceding year, but the amount required for the payment of grants has been smaller and several additional congregations with the aid of the committee have reached the minimum of $800 and a manse. The receipts for the year were $9,837.80, of which $9,361.58 was contributed by congregations, $451.97 came from interest, $8.25 from donations and $16 from C. E. societies. The payments for grants to congregations during the year amounted to $8,950.91. The proportion of office expenses was $260.55 and of expenses of committee on church union $57.06, all other expenses $164.03, making a total expenditure of $9,432.55. To the great regret of the committee, Dr. Smith, after about seventeen years' service, has intimated his intention to retire from the convenorship of the committee, and the committee desires respectfully to suggest that in the event of the General Assembly acquiescing in his retirement, Dr. Tufts be appointed to succeed him as convener.

The Rev. Dr. Edwin Smith, of Musquodoboit, N.S., moved the adoption of the report. He called the attention to the points given above, especially those dealing with the financial aspect. Continuing, Dr. Smith said that he felt the time had come for him to retire from the convenorship of the committee. He regretted having to do so, and thanked the Assembly for all its kindness to him during the seventeen years he had held the office. With reference to the question of the rise in the salary of ministers to $800 per year, the Rev. Dr. Smith stated that in every case where such an increase had been made it had been met by public support. He hoped that every congregation in the east next year would have reached the minimum salary for their pastor of $800 and a manse.

The Rev. Dr. Lyle, Hamilton, was sorry to state that the response of last year to the fund had been less than the committee had expected. They had to draw from their small reserve fund the sum of $3,340 in order to pay what they did. It was the more to be regretted because last year, with its prosperity, ought to have been the best in their history. It was a step in the wrong direction and must not be taken again. He thought that the clergy's salary of $800 should be raised to $1,000 for a minimum. (Loud applause.) Why was it so difficult, he asked, to raise a thousand dollars for the purpose? Because the presbyteries allowed some congregations within the bounds to get more than they ought from the committee. Canada must stand together. Canadians could surely afford one dollar per year per man, whereas only twenty-two and a half cents was asked. Candidates for the ministry were scarce. What a burden would be taken from many a minister's shoulders if a minimum salary of $1,000 was granted, for in the west a horse was needed and hospitality was required. It was pathetic to think of some cases of clerical poverty.

The Rev. Principal Patrick, of Winnipeg, had no desire to palliate the position, but he reminded the assembly that the greater portion of the West, including Winnipeg, was in its infancy. Congregations were laboring under heavy burdens, having had to build new churches or to repair the old. The wealth of the West was exaggerated in popular fancy. The church had advanced. There were seven congregations in Winnipeg five years ago, and there were now fifteen and three or four were soon to be added to the list. They must not forget the credit due to the augmentation fund. The western clergy were doing a noble work, often in obscure poverty, which should be remedied.

The Rev. A. J. McGillivray, Vancouver, in a speech of telling frankness, pointed out that men had left the ministry because of its hardships.

'Fancy a man having to live and keep his family on $600 a year in a city as expensive as Montreal,' he said, when the bricklayers in Vancouver are getting five dollars a day, while the hod-carriers, who are getting three and a half dollars daily, had lately gone on strike for a raise to four dollars. He bade his hearers think of the strike that would be certain if the clergy had the same spirit as the working classes. The latter struck, but the former endured in silence.

Mr. Geo. McCuaig, of Vancouver, thought that the minimum salary for ministers should be $1,000, with $1,200 for the married. The Rev. W. A. Morrison, of Dalhousie, spoke to the same effect.

The Rev. Principal Scrimger, of Montreal Presbyterian College, also pointed out that the financial uncertainty of the ministerial profession had its natural result in a paucity of candidates. He moved the following resolution:—

'That in view of increased cost of living and the increased wealth of members of the church, the salary of ministers ought to be raised by at least $100 a year, and that the committee be instructed to estimate their requirements for the coming year on this basis, and be allowed to pay grants accordingly, if receipts permit.'

Sir Thomas Taylor, Hamilton, seconded, and the Rev. John Mackay, Crescent Street, and the Rev. J. Roy Van Wyck having spoken to it, the motion was put to the assembly and carried amidst loud applause.

The large attendance at the evening session showed that another popular subject was to be attacked, and the keen debate again proved the popularity of mission work. The body of the church was filled with commissioners and the gallery was crowded with the general public.

As soon as the Assembly was constituted the business of the evening was at once proceeded with.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The report of the Foreign Mission Committee was first received. Among other things, it said :—

'It is with feelings of profound gratitude to God that your committee present their report for the past year to the General Assembly. The lives of all the missionaries have been spared, the health of some of them has been much improved; places left vacant by death or retirement of those whose death and removal were reported last year have been filled, or will shortly be filled by men who have the full confidence of the committee, the mission staff in one of the fields has been considerably increased, there has been good progress made in all the fields, while in some of them there have been seasons of refreshing and such remarkable manifestations of the grace and power of the Gospel as have filled the hearts of the missionaries with the joy of harvest.

'The work of the missionaries in the New Hebrides has not differed greatly from that of the past But though there has been little change in the character and measure of progress in the work of your agents there have been important political developments in connection with the group, which are sure to exercise a powerful influence upon the state of matters throughout the group.

'In October last representatives of Great Britain and France definitely signed a Convention formally approving the arrangements which had been concluded in February, 1906, with respect to the New Hebrides, the object of which was the reorganization of the administration of the Islands. During the past year there has been quite an active movement on the part of both the British and French naval authorities to put a stop to the illicit sale of strong drink, arms and ammunition, against which traffic our missionaries have always protested with the utmost energy.

'In Trinidad the work has gone on prosperously. The education department of missionary effort in Trinidad is regarded as extremely important, both as conducted in the primary schools and in the institutions established for the training of teachers, catechists and a native ministry, how important will be realized when it is borne in mind that 8,732 East Indian children were enrolled in the schools under the direction of the mission and that great pains are taken to train the catechists for their work, of whom there are now forty-five engaged.

'In British Guiana there has been progress also, though the work and the workers have been hampered by the smallness of the staff. With an Indian population equal if not greater than that of Trinidad, there has been only two missionaries on the ground. Messrs. Cropper and Fisher have been bearing burdens which they should not have to carry any longer than is absolutely necessary. A third missionary has already been appointed, and it is fully expected that he will enter upon his work early in 1908.

'The reports of the missionaries in Corea will be seen to be full of joy and hope. They have always been freighted with good tidings, but this year they tell not only of an increased staff of missionaries, but of the good health which they have generally enjoyed, of the large amount of work which they have been able to accomplish, and of the unprecedented showers of blessing which have descended upon them and their people.

'The receipts for the Foreign Mission Fund during the year from all sources have been $45,268.64. The expenditure has so far exceeded these receipts that the fund now shows a debit balance of $3,792.31.

The sectional committees reported as follows:

North Formosa—The staff, augmented by Mrs. Jack, now totalled nine missionaries. Substantial increase in native contributions was reported, a total of 4,268 yen having been given, which is an increase upon last year of 1,825 yen. Money given by natives was devoted to salaries of pastors, building and repairing churches and assisting out-stations. For future work a new hospital was urgently needed, a high school after the pattern of those founded by the Japanese in Formosa, and an augmentation of the staff by two male and one female missionaries.

India—Reports were all encouraging, and speak of the unprecedented opportunities for evangelistic work. Regret was expressed at the death of Dr. Agnes Turnbull, after many years of devoted work. The addition to the staff of the Rev. D. F. Smith, Mr. K. G. Mackay, and Miss F. Clearihue raised the number to twenty-nine. The educational work was most promising. There were 633 students now enrolled in the various departments of Indore College, showing an increase of nearly 200 since Principal King took charge in 1903. The evangelistic work could not be properly estimated by figures, but even these showed progress all along the line. During nine months 141 were baptized, 31 infants and 105 on profession of faith, and 163 are under instruction before being enrolled. There are thirty-eight Sunday-schools, with a total enrolment of 2,137 scholars and 130 teachers.

Honan—This was the best year yet. China is awakening. The staff now numbers forty. In 1906 there were 680 converts—219 communicants and 461 catechumens. There is now a total Christian population of 1,509, so that 40 percent of the present number of Christians were won in the past year. Church federation was to the fore, and provincial councils were being organized. Church organization was being rapidly carried out, and groups formed. In educational work 42 native Christians attended training classes, the girls' boarding school at Changte had 39 students, and general progress was reported. Two thousand four hundred and sixteen cases of medical assistance had been given.

Shanghai—Never before has the sale of Christian literature been so great, the leading officials taking large quantities. The translation work of Mr. and Mrs. Donald MacGillivray was rendering the cause of Christian civilization inestimable service.

Macao—The staff now numbered five missionaries. More commodious premises had been obtained, and a flourishing school was being conducted, having six native teachers and fifty pupils. A native ministry is being trained; five students are studying theology. Twenty-six communicants were added during the year, and the attendance at the church services splendid. The staff is to be increased in the fall by the addition of the Rev. T. A. Broadfoot and Miss Rachel McLean, from Canada.

Chinese in Canada—Good work is being done in Montreal, Toronto, and British Columbia. There are about 160 communicants and about 250 Sunday-schools.

Indians—Not much progress was to be reported of the work amongst the Indians. There were seven day schools, eight boarding schools, and one industrial school, with 475 children in it.

The general section of the report showed that seven new missionaries were sent out during the year, and four are under appointment. The secretary, Dr. R. P. Mackay, is touring all the mission fields. The Women's Foreign Missionary Society showed a membership of 26,018, an increase of 239. Progress was reported in the Women's Missionary Society, in the work amongst the Jews, the young people's missionary movement, and laymen's missionary movement.

The Rev. Dr. E. D. Millar, of Halifax, in moving the adoption of the report, said he listened to the reports that were read from the home missions with a feeling of jealousy on account of the advantage of the appeals that were made. In the home mission there was the glamor of gold and silver. But to-night they had to speak of a different cause, the cause of a down-trodden people of Corea, the dark-skinned people of India. They had to consider the work going on here. Christ had told them to give the cup of cold water, but they were giving the water of life to those who were in bondage, first dealing with their oldest mission, and perhaps the most touching field— the New Hebrides. The mention of these called up the martyred Gordons. Miss Archibald was doing a good high school work amongst the girls. In British Guiana 130,000 people are looked after by three missionaries, and these have to work a district covering three counties. In Corea we have been able to send out two more men, making six altogether. There were also four lady workers, and as soon as we see our way clear we want to send one more. Last year they had many unusual expenses. It has been said that the Moravians have one missionary in the field for each one at home. And why shall not the Presbyterian Church have the same. In conclusion, he acknowledged the devotion of the late Dr. Agnes Turnbull, and moved that the report be received.

The Rev. W. H. A. Martin, Brantford, seconded the adoption of the report. He said there was not one single item which was pessimistic. It breathed out the spirit of faith and hope and confidence. Dealing with the financial position, he pointed out that one postage stamp per head, per week, would produce from their church the sum of $450,000. He spoke most enthusiastically of the work of the men and women of the mission fields and expressed his opinion that God was going to do great things in the Church.

WORK AMONG THE INDIANS.

The Rev. W. W. Maclaren, of Birtle, Man., spoke on the work among the Indians. He was often asked, he said, what was the use of mission work amongst the Indians when they were a dying race. He asked, if they were a dying race what was the cause of their extinction. He maintained that there were three causes: tuberculosis, liquor and inter-marriage. As for the first, no such thing as tuberculosis was known till the white man went, and now wherever the white man was there would be found tuberculosis. When they considered the sedentary occupation of many of the Indians at the present time, how they were herded in reservations and their natural methods of life taken from them, they got the cause of the 'white man's scourge.' The government was trying to isolate tuberculosis cases so as to give back to the Indian his lost activity, but he maintained that to be freed from that curse he must be allower his former mode of life. Another cause was liquor. In this the government was doing all it could to deal with it. But in order to solve the problem it behooves all who live near the Indian reserves to take up the matter and see that local option is enforced. On the question of inter-marriage, he asked for freer intercourse between the various small bands of Indians. Though it was true there was a slight increase in the birth rate the confinement of the small reservations was taking from them all their vitality. To his mind the solution of the question would be found in amalgamation, and an experiment in this direction was about to be tried. As to the statement that there were no results he gave an instance of the Christianizing of a band of Sioux Indians, who, through the evangelizing efforts of a Presbyterian missionary, were now all Christians, had their church, their young people's society, their temperance society, and the other institutions of a live church. He maintained that if the Indians were a dying race it was the fault of the Christian churches, and the cry of humanity and Christianity demands that what was done for that band of Sioux Indians should be done for the other bands.

The Rev. W. R. Foote, of Corea, followed, and spoke of the missionary work in Corea, which was, he said, principally done by the Presbyterian Church, and the representatives of that church from America, Australia, Canada and other countries being all federated and working for their mutual advantage.

The future in Corea he considered most promising. To-day there were 88 native students, and they hoped soon to have a native clergy of 78 with their own synod and general assembly, and an organized church the same as in older Christian lands. He described his own field of work, where he had obtained a congregation after one year's work, and a church after one year and a half. There were thirty congregations in his district and these covered seven counties. The people paid no less than 3,800 yens to the support of the Church, this being an equivalent to $3,800.

THE WORK IN CENTRAL INDIA.

Two delegates from the Presbyterian General Assembly of Central India then addressed the assembly. The first speaker of these was the Rev. J. T. Taylor, who brought the greetings of his general assembly. To-day they had sixteen general presbyteries throughout India, with a membership of 50,000, and four central institutions for the training of theological students.

One of the original difficulties had been the multiplicity of forms in which Christianity had been presented by missionaries, but this had been to some extent overcome by a gradual separation from the churches of the home lands, and a breaking down of the barriers that separated the various churches. But the work was still immense, with only one million Christians as yet out of 300,000,000 people. But the converts were doing their best to support the work, subscribing as much as $1.10 apiece a year—a big sum when it was remembered that their average income was 75 to 80 cents a month. Considering all this he thought the Indian Church to-day was doing as well as the Canadian Church, after its centuries of work and progress here and in the Old Country.

The Rev. W. A. Wilson, senior missionary of the Indian mission, followed, and dealt briefly with the effect of the present unrest in India upon missionary work. For fifty years past the government had been introducing western literature and science and turning out hundreds of thousands of graduates, who, when they failed, as many must, to secure government jobs, went over the land preaching sedition. The people had followed up the Japanese victories against Russia, even to such an extent as to send subscriptions to help Japan. They had also heard of the work accomplished by the recent Russian agitation, and argued that if the Russians and Japanese could accomplish so much, why not they?

Other reasons for the disaffection were the religious revival, the people beginning to feel ashamed of their old obscure religions and purifying them by borrowing from the Christian faith. But a still greater cause was plague, which had started from Bombay eleven years ago, and since then gradually spread all over the country, so that in one district alone 454,000 people had died in six weeks. All this the natives firmly believed was the work of the British Government, which, they thought, was fostering the plague in order to kill off the natives so that in case of mutiny or war the task of suppression would be easier.

Despite all this and the many mistakes of the Indian Government, Mr. Wilson declared that the British Government in India was a success and must go on to get greater successes.

The assembly then rose.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

To-morrow Montreal pulpits of Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational and Baptist churches will be filled as under:

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

Chalmers—Morning, the Rev. G. A. Wilson, B.A., Vancouver; evening, the Rev. J. D. Cunningham, M.A., Welland, Ont.

St. Paul's—Morning, the Rev. F. B. Duval, D.D., Winnipeg; evening, the Rev. Charles W. Gordon, D.D., Winnipeg.

Crescent Street—Morning, the Rev. Charles W. Gordon, D.D., Winnipeg; evening, the Rev. A. J. McGillivray, M.A., Vancouver.

Knox Church—Morning, the Rev. R. E. Welsh, D.D., Toronto; evening, the Rev. Robert Johnston, B.A., Halifax.

St. Andrew's, Westmount—Morning, the Rev. J. A. Anderson, B.A., Goderich, Ont.; evening, the Rev. R. E. Welsh, D.D., Toronto.

St. Matthew's, Point St. Charles—Morning, the Rev. D. McOdrum, B.A., Moncton, N.B.; 3 p.m., the Rev. George C. Pidgeon, D.D., Toronto Junction, Ont.; evening, the Rev. A. M. Gordon, B.D., Lethbridge, Alberta.

Melville, Westmount— Morning, the Rev. J. G. Inkster, B.A.; evening, the Rev. D. McOdrum, B.A., Moncton, N.B.

Stanley Street — Morning, the Rev. Peter Harper, M.A., Edinburgh, Scotland; evening, the Rev J. G. Inkster, B.A., Bristol, England.

American Presbyterian Church—Morning, the Rev. Principal Patrick, D.D., Winnipeg; evening, the Rev. F. B. Duval, D.D., Winnipeg.

St. Mark's—Morning, the Rev. J. L. Campbell, B.A., St. David's, Ont.; evening, the Rev. Principal Patrick, D.D., Winnipeg.

St. Giles—Morning, the Rev. G. A. Sutherland, M.A., Sunny Brae, N.S.; evening, the Rev. Wylie C. Clark, B.D., Quebec.

Taylor Church—Morning, the Rev. John Pate, Algoma; 'Men's Own,' the Rev. Professor McGill, Halifax; evening, the Rev. Thurlow Fraser, B.D., Portage la Prairie, Man.

Montreal West—Morning, the Rev. George C. Pidgeon, D.D., Toronto Junction; evening, the Rev. F. H. McIntosh, M.A., Antigonish, N.S.

Maisonneuve Church— Morning, the Rev. Wylie C. Clark, B.D., Quebec; evening, the Rev. George A. MacLennan, M.A., Norwood, Ont.

Montreal Annex—Morning, the Rev. Robert Young, Pakenham, Ont.; evening, the Rev. T. Hunter Boyd, Waweig, N.B.

Westminster Church, Westmount—Morning, the Rev. John A. Cormie, B.A., Oak Lake, Man.; evening, the Rev. F. W. Thompson, M.A., Bridgewater, N.S.

Verdun Presbyterian Church—Evening, the Rev. James Buchanan, Dundalk, Ont.

Longueuil Presbyterian Church—Morning, the Rev. D. A. Frame, M.A., Lunenburg, N.S.; evening, the Rev. John Pate, Scotland.

Erskine—11 a.m., the Rev. J. W. Falconer, B.D., the retiring moderator; 4 p.m., communion service, conducted by the moderator, assisted by the pastor, and an addres by the Rev. Dr. Miller, of Halifax; 7 p.m., addresses by the Rev. J. A. Macdonald, of Toronto, and the Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor.)

METHODIST CHURCHES.

Dominion Square—Morning, the Rev. George Bryce, D.D., LL.D., Winnipeg; evening, the Rev. John Hay, M.A., Renfrew.

St. James—Morning, the Rev. J. R. Turnbull, M.A., Ottawa; evening, the Rev. W. A. J. Martin, Brantford.

Douglas—Morning, the Rev. W. R. Foote, B.D., Seoul, Corea; evening, the Rev. J. A. Turnbull, D.D., Toronto.

Westmount—Morning, the Rev. R. G. Macbeth, M.A., Paris, Ont.; evening, the Rev. F. W. Mahaffy, B.A., Alvinston, Ont.

Centenary—Morning, the Rev. A. E. Armstrong, M.A., Toronto; evening, the Rev. W. H. MacInnes, B.D., Kingston, Ont.

Sherbrooke street—Morning, the Rev. J. W. H. Milne, B.A., Ottawa; evening, the Rev. J. W. Stephen, Toronto.

Mountain Street—Morning, the Rev. Alvin A. Campbell, B.A., Stewiacke, N.S.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

Emmanuel—Morning, the Rev. W. A. J. Martin, Brantford, Ont.; evening, the Rev. Daniel Strachan, B.A., Brockville.

Bethlehem Church, Westmount—Morning, the Rev. William Farquharson, M.A., Durham, Ont.; evening, the Rev. A. L. Burch, M.A., Orangeville, Ont.

Zion—Morning, the Rev. A. H. McGillivray, M.A., Chatham, Ont.; evening, the Rev. E. Camp, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Point St. Charles—Morning, the Rev. S. E. Beckett, B.A., Carberry, Man.; evening, the Rev. F. O. Nichol, Cargill, Ont.

Calvary Church—Morning, the Rev. D. M. Ramsay, D.D., Ottawa; Men's Own, 3 p.m., His Honor Judge Forbes, St. John, N.B.; evening, the Rev. David Perrie, Wingham, Ont.

BAPTIST CHURCHES

First Church, Strathcona Hall—Morning, the Rev. Andrew D. Reid, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Westmount Church—Morning, the Rev. T. W. Wardlaw Taylor, Ph.D., New Westminster, B.C.

SHIPPING NEWS

The rush of immigrants at Quebec yesterday, upon the arrival of the R. M. S. 'Empress of Ireland,' of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, and the R. M. S. 'Tunisian,' of the Allan Line, gave the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway several busy hours. Indeed, so rushed were the customs officers and the trainmen that they were at times lost in the dense crowd of new arrivals.

The special, with the first class passengers, from the 'Empress of Ireland,' reached the Windsor Station at five o'clock. Later, two trains brought the second class passengers, and between midnight and 6 o'clock this morning five special trains passed through the junction, bound for the West, with the immigrants from both steamers. Eighteen hundred steerage passengers were on the five trains, the largest number of specials this season.

The number of immigrants passing through the city this spring has been the greatest in the history of the steamship companies. Train after train loaded with newcomers pulls out for the great West daily. Last night, in the immigration rooms of the C. P. R., there was a party of Japanese. Close by was a gang of Chinamen, and a Galician man and woman, gazed at the written instructions on the walls which are printed in every language from Yiddish to Chinese. In direct contrast was a group of men from old England and the Continent.

WESTMOUNT W. C. T. U.

The regular monthly meeting of the Westmount W. C. T. U. will be held at the home of Mrs. Thomas Fessenden, 4104 St. Catherine street, on Monday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock. Two papers will be read, one on 'Bands of Mercy,' the other on 'Non-alcoholics in medicine.' The executive committee are requested to meet at 3 o'clock.

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Mother's Bread?
A DELICIOUS LOAF
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ONLY GENUINE MAKER
See that our label is on every loaf.
Delivered to all parts of the city.
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FOR SALE — PURE BRED PEDIGREE Irish Setter, male, 2 years; won medal only time shown. MONTREAL BIRD CO., 245a Bleury street.

MARRIED.

CHADD — WINTER — In Chicago on June 5, 1907, by the Rev. Robson Notman, Fourth Presbyterian Church, Chas. Corby Chadd, of Chicago, to Jessie Gregory, eldest daughter of Henry Gregory Winter, of Woodstock, Ont.

MACKAY — MORIN — At the residence of the bride's mother, Welland, Ont., on June 4, 1907, by the Rev. J. Allan Ballard, Grimsby, Ellen Elizabeth, daughter of the late Col. Jas. E. Morin, to George Cunard Mackay, of the Bank of Hamilton, Hamilton.

McKINNON — FLEMING — At the residence of the bride's aunt, Miss Jennie Fleming, Boyd street, Owen Sound, Ont., on June 5, 1907, by the Rev. Amos Tovell, Annie Warren Fleming, daughter of Mr. Charles Fleming, to Robert Lachlan McKinnon, barrister-at-law, Osgoode Hall, son of Mr. and Mrs. John McKinnon, Guelph.

DIED.

MACKENZIE — At his residence, Glen road, Rosedale, Toronto, on June 6, 1907, Alexander William, second son of William Mackenzie, in his 30th year.

McLEOD — On June 5, 1907, at 629 Ontario street, Toronto, Flora, beloved wife of Donald McLeod, late of Cornwall, Ont.

COST OF STRIKE.

Ald. Sadler Objects to Pay Bill of Costs for Extra Police Duty.

ACCOUNT SENT TO CITY ATTORNEY FOR OPINION AS TO ITS LEGALITY.

An account was submitted from the Police Committee asking for twelve hundred dollars as the cost of the food and lodging of the city policemen during the recent 'longshoremen's strike.

Alderman Payette, the chairman, said the money had already been spent, and he supposed the only thing to do now was to pay the account out of the reserve fund. He had another account from the same committee for $5,920 for supplementary salaries for the policemen during the strike. Was it the wish of the committee that the bill should be paid?

'I, for one,' remarked Ald. Sadler, 'will dissent. It is the first time during my experience that we have been asked to pay an account of that kind, and if we pay it now it will, I think, establish a very dangerous precedent. It is an understood thing that the police, like the firemen, are on duty all the time, and if we do not pay them enough wages, let us give them more.'

Alderman Houlé suggested that the committee might pay the men the amount through their benevolent fund, and that would, perhaps, avoid setting up an undesirable precedent.

Ald. Sadler—That might be. I do not wish to be understood as begrudging the men this money, but if you pay it in the way in which it is asked to-day, you will be called on to pay similar accounts on every occasion out of the ordinary. Besides, I question if we can legally pay the money, as asked.

On the sugestion of the chairman, it was decided to refer the two accounts to the Law Department, with a request for information as to whether the first could properly be paid out of the reserve fund, and whether the second, relating to salaries for extra work, could be legally paid at all.

An important account was presented from the Water Committee, for $3,000, payable to the Montreal Water and Power Company for water supplied to the citizens in the northern part of the city during the time that the pump was broken down at the wheelhouse at Point St. Charles.

Alderman Sadler asked what rates the company charged?

The chairman replied that he did not know, but the account had been checked by the Water Committee and passed. He moved that it be paid out of the reserve fund, and the motion was carried.

A further request from the Water Committee was for $5,000 for expenses for the preliminary work of clearing and surveying the ground in readiness for constructing the covered conduit parallel with the existing aqueduct in order to increase the city's supply of water.

The chairman said this money would form part of the two-million-dollar loan, authorized to pay for the whole work. But none of the loan could be raised until a by-law had been passed, and a by-law could not be passed without the formal thirty days' notice.

Alderman Clearihue, chairman of the Water Committee, asked the meeting if it desired that the work, already begun, should be stopped?

Alderman Sadler said he himself was very anxious to help the Water Committee in every way he could to do the right thing, but he thought it would be better, before spending any money, to wait until they had got a completed report from the consulting engineers. The most essential part of the whole scheme, he thought, was to know whether the new intake pipe would take in the water, or would it become blocked with frazil in the winter?

'If you want to block the scheme, very well, do so,' remarked Ald. Clearihue, 'I imagine, from the tone of your remarks that Mr. Walbank has been driving something into your head.'

Ald. Sadler said that Mr. Walbank had been doing nothing of the sort. As a matter of fact, he had not seen Mr. Walbank for months past. 'And as for blocking your scheme,' added Ald. Sadler, 'I will, as I said before, do all I can to help it forward, directly you bring reports that the scheme is practical in all its important details. Will somebody guarantee the absolute utility of the new intake in the winter?'

The chairman of the Water Committee replied that the engineers had already expressed it as their opinion that there would not be any danger from frazil.

It was decided to leave the committee's request for five thousand dollars on the table for the present. Authorization was given, however, for the preliminary work to be continued.

A request for a grant of $2,000 to the Parks Committee to provide music on the parks in the summer evenings was also laid on the table, together with a requisition from the Water Committee for $17,000 to pay for the laying of water mains in the newly annexed district of Rosemount.

The committee discussed for a time the case of the street car conductor, Groslean, who, standing on the platform of a moving car, was struck on the head by a post. In consequence of the accident an action has been entered for $10,000 damages. It is claimed that the city is partly responsible for the damages inasmuch as the city's wires are strung on the post that caused the man's injuries. A proposition has been made that the case should be settled, and it was a question whether the committee should be a party to the settlement. In the end it was decided that, so far as the city is concerned, the case shall proceed on its merits.

BROME W.C.T.U.

THE GRAND WORK BEING DONE IN THE COUNTY.

The Rev. G. G. Huxtable, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, writes:—

'The annual convention of this county was held in the beautiful little village of Iron Hill, on the 5th and 6th inst. There were some forty delegates present, representing the different municipalities of the county. The reports of work done by the different branches was of a most encouraging character. Indeed, it was an inspiration to listen to the records of their successful and consecrated toil. In some instances they had induced the municipal councils to withhold liquor licenses. However long the municipal councils of Brome may perpetuate the evils of the traffic in their midst they will have to do it in spite of the determined and persistent efforts of the womanhood of the county.

'The ladies of that convention very clearly recognized the vast importance of teaching the children and the youth of our scountry the deadly and pernicious effects of alcohol on the human system. They voted a liberal sum of money; and they made very definite arrangements to have this temperance teaching carried out in the seventy schools of their county.

'The cigarette question came up for discussion. The White Ribboners were well posted as to the deleterious effect of the vile habit of cigarette smoking. It would be well for our government, and our young nation, to adopt their views on this question.

'It was clear from the deliberations of the convention that they were strongly in favor of the Christian Sabbath. They would evidently keep it for the purpose for which God made it and for which the world needs it.

'There are many other points on which I would like to write, but must not trespass too far on your space.

'I listened to the proceedings of that convention with rapt attention, and with profound interest. I could not fail to notice the perfect order with which the business was transacted. There was a strict adherence to parliamentary usage. There was no such waste of words, nor any such mass of irrelevencies as I have many times observed in meetings conducted by the Lords of Creation.

'As I sat in that convention the question of female franchise forced itself nolens volens upon my mind. When I think of one hundred and twenty-five thousand men in this province, not one of whom can mark his ballot paper or read his A.B.C., or spell his name, this crowd of illiterate marching to the polls to determine the destiny of the grandest country under heaven, (I mean Canada), and all those numbers of refined, highly cultured Christian ladies refused the right to vote! It needs more than an ordinary supply of the grace of God to keep an honest man from being angry at such a flagrant injustice to the womanhood of our country.'

CENTRAL W. C. T. U.

The monthly meeting of this union will be held next Monday, at 3 p.m., in Evangelistic Hall, 111 Stanley street. The subject for the meeting will be 'Flower mission work,' and a large attendance is hoped for. Any friends willing to assist in the beautiful mission of flowers will be heartily welcomed. This work is carried on during the summer months in the Annex of Dominion Square Methodist Church. The object of the mission is to carry comfort and cheer to the sick, lonely and erring, and the committee will be glad of helpers in this labor of love.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

During the month of May 280 patients were admitted to the wards of the hospital, and 240 were discharged. There were twenty-eight deaths, thirteen of which occurred within three days of admission. The average daily sick in the hospital was 190, and the highest number on any one day was 207. Outdoor consultations numbered 4,096. The ambulance made 178 runs in response to calls. The average number of visitors at the hospital on visiting days was 345. Fourteen head nurses graduated from the training school and are entitled to their diplomas and medals. The visiting governors to the hospital next week are Messrs. F. W. Fairman, Wm. C. Hodgson, John Palmer and Frank R. Heaton.

CONCERT AT VERDUN.

Through the kindness of Mr. Robert Brebner, of St. Henri, assisted by Mr. B. A. Smith, the patients and employees of Verdun Hospital were given a splendid phonograph concert Thursday. A well varied programme delighted the audience for over two hours, and proved beyond doubt the excellence of the phonograph as an entertainer in capable hands.

VERDUN HOSPITAL.

The report of the medical superintendent of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane for the week ending June 4, is as follows:—admissions, 8; discharged cured, 2; discharged on trial, 3. The visiting governors for next week are Messrs. J. L. Gilmour, Edward Rawlings, Bartlett McLennan and Dr. H. B. Carmichael.

CIVIC OFFICIAL'S DEATH.

An old civic official died yesterday at the Hotel Dieu in the person of Francois Xavier Rousseau, who for 44 years had been in the service of the Road Department, latterly as head foreman of the Eastern division. The deceased, who was 69 years of age, was born at Laprairie. He had been ill for several months. He leaves one daughter, who is the widow of the late Dr. J. V. Bastien.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

A Quarter of Midnight.—All business people, the travelling public, and especially the residents of the West End of the city, will find something of special interest to them by reading the advertisement of the Intercolonial Railway, in another column.

FROM 'WITNESS' FILES.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Twenty years ago the Dominion Parliament passed with unbounded enthusiasm an address to Her Majesty Queen Victoria on the occasion of her jubilee. It was moved by Sir John Macdonald, who said that, although the Dominion was governed by two parties which differed widely on many points, there was, he believed, at the bottom of their hearts only one aim, to develop and promote the best interests of the country. In the absence of the Hon. Edward Blake through ill-health, Mr. Laurier (Sir Wilfrid) spoke for the Opposition. It was to him personally, he said, as one of Her Majesty's subjects of French-Canadian origin a great pleasure to give expression to his views. Her Majesty's reign was the most brilliant period in England's history, and she, herself, was the most constitutional monarch the world had ever seen. In Canada there was no class of the people who ought to feel more grateful than French-Canadians for the liberties accorded them.

Twenty years ago Queen Kapiolani of the Hawaiian Island arrived in London to attend the jubilee of Queen Victoria. A royal carriage was sent from Buckingham to meet the party at the depot. Queen Kapiolani and her suite stayed at the Alexandra Hotel.

FORTY YEARS AGO.

Forty years ago one of the conspicuous advertisements in the papers was: 'Just received, a very choice stock of white and white and black embroidered Garibaldis; also printed lawn Garibaldis, all of the very newest styles.' Another was 'A very extensive collection of black and white chantilly, Spanish and real yak lace shawls, half shawls, rotondes, Algerines, etc., including the villageoise or peplum mantle—a decided novelty introduced in London and Paris this season.' Still another was, 'Single hoop-skirts made to order of the finest material at manufacturers' prices.'

Forty years ago it was mentioned in the city papers as a matter of special congratulation that the railway from Pictou to Halifax would be open on the twenty-first of the month, which would enable tourists to reach Halifax almost as easily as American watering places.

SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Sixty years ago the penny post inaugurated by Rowland Hill had been in vogue in England for only two years, but so rapidly had the business of the London Post-Office increased that over a hundred new hands had to be added to the staff. The money order department had become so complete a banking concern that a separate building had to be erected for it.

Sixty years ago, on May 20, the three-masted schooner 'New Brunswick' anchored outside of Chicago harbor loaded with 18,000 bushels of wheat, with which she had cleared for Liverpool. She was going by way of the Welland canal and the St. Lawrence. This was the first clearance of the kind ever made from the inland waters of the Great Lakes for a European port, and was spoken of with enthusiasm as a new era in the history of navigation.

THE HOLINESS MOVEMENT.

The Rev. A. McIntosh, who has been pastor of the Holiness Movement Church, Mayor street, for the past year has been transferred by the conference recently held at Stittsvill, to Carleton Place, Ont., and left for his new appointment yesterday. He is being succeeded by the Rev. Messrs. P. Thompkins, of the Bronson Avenue Church, Ottawa, and C. F. Bowen, of Lynn, formerly of Coaticook, who commence their work here to-morrow. Conference was held from May 23 to May 27 and was followed by an eight days' camp-meeting.

SALVATION ARMY.

Special revival meetings are being conducted at the Salvation Army Citadel, Alexander street, every night, under the command of Ensign Bristow. A number of cases of conversion have lately been recorded, and from time to time special officers conduct these meetings. To-morrow Adjutant and Mrs. Thompson will take the meetings. The adjutant has been for fifteen years a Salvation Army officer, and has had a very wide experience, having travelled in Newfoundland, Canada, the United States and England. He has also been connected for quite a number of years with the men's social work of the Salvation Army, and at the present moment is the representative for the Salvation Army immigration in the district of Montreal. The hours of the meetings are 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7.30 p.m.

A MISSIONARY TO THE LEPERS.

The Rev. L. L. Conrardy, M.D., the leper missionary and companion of Father Damien, will speak at all the services to-morrow at St. James Church, corner of St. Denis and St. Catherine streets. He will lecture at Karn Hall, 488 St. Catherine street west, on Thursday, June 13, at 8.15 p.m. Subject: 'The lepers of Molokai and Canton, China.' Dr. Conrardy will receive visitors between the hours of 1 and 3 p.m., at 255 Mountain street, next week.

Wanted.

WANTED, STEAM JACKET COPPER Kettle; capacity, say, 80 to 100 gallons; must be cheap. Apply Box 23, '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 2067.

MACHINERY, SHAFTING, PULLEYS, and Belting, etc., in any quantity, new and used, wanted. Apply to the IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO., 5-7-9 Queen street. Tel. Main 4959.

Bargains.

FOR SALE — HOOD SQUARE, 7 OCtaves, rosewood case, octagon legs, good condition, nice tone, $75.00. LAYTON BROS, 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square).

FOR SALE — OWEN UPRIGHT, 6¾ OCtaves, ivory keys, rosewood case, two pedals, nice tone, $55.00; $10 cash and $5 per month. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square).

FOR SALE — WILLIAMS UPRIGHT, medium size, 7 octaves, ebonized case, 2 pedals, rich tone, guaranteed. 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.

Personal.

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

Rooms and Board.

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.

Furnished Rooms to Let

SHERBROOKE STREET, EAST, 18, A large, well furnished room on bathroom flat, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Private family; no children.

21 STE. FAMILLE. — A COMFORTABLY furnished room to rent, in private family, on bathroom floor.

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

Rooms to Let.

TO LET, A COMFORTABLE FRONT Room, electric light and warm water; suitable for two young men. Apply, 54 Victoria street.

TO LET, ONE LARGE ROOM, for Studio or Business. Also, Bed-Sitting-Room, on Bathroom flat. Immediate possession. 186 St. Catherine street West, close to Bleury street.

Flats to Let.

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

SEVERAL FLATS TO LET IN DIFFERent locations; price from $6 to $15. Apply 56 St. Norbert street. Phone East 1502.

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, 143 St. Peter street.

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.

Cottage to Let.

TO LET, COTTAGE AT PROUT'S NECK, Maine; fully furnished, close to bathing beach and golf links. Apply to D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter street, Montreal.

TO LET, AT WHITE'S STATION, FOR the summer, a Cottage, partly furnished, in a grove of maples; close to G.T.R. Station. Particulars, P.O. Box 59, Huntingdon, Que.

TO LET — FURNISHED COTTAGE AT Little Metis. JOHN G. SAVAGE, 168 McCord street.

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED. — ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout partial board, for delegates attending meetings of American Institute of Instruction, July 1st to 4th, 1907. State number of rooms and rate per day. E. M. CAMPBELL, 32 Belmont 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.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

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

Farm For Sale.

SMALL FARM IN THE SUBURBS, $375, two acres, suitable for poultry or vegetables; good car service; 5c to city; big upward movement coming in St. Lambert real estate; buy now; $25 cash, balance $5 monthly. Call or write. MURRAY, 1231 Delorimier avenue, or 3136 Notre Dame west, near Vinet street.

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 2861, 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.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, COOK, BY END OF JUNE, for Little Metis. MRS. J. T. MOLSON. Apply MRS. BURNS, 38 Union ave, Registry Office.

WANTED, YOUNG MAN FOR WHOLEsale warehouse, about 17 or 18 years old. Must be thoroughly respectable and have good recommendations. Apply in handwriting to LYMAN, SONS & CO., 364 St. Paul street.

WANTED, A COOK OR WORKING Housekeeper, to take charge with another maid, of a gentleman's house in the city during the summer. Good references required. Apply 681 Sherbrooke, West.

WANTED, AN INTELLIGENT SMART Boy for Office work; must be well recommended. Apply, PARKE, DAVIS CO., 378 St. Paul street.

A NEWLY PATENTED DEVICE, HAVing big sales through agents; Traveller needed to make appointments; no canvassing; will pay salary and expenses weekly. F. J. WATERSON, Dpt. F., Brantford, Ontario.

WANTED, APPRENTICE, REFERENCES required. D. BEATTY, Watchmaker & Jeweller, 137 St. Peter street.

WANTED. — LATHE AND PLANER hands; also, helpers for engine and boiler work. Apply to the GOLDIE & McCULLOCH CO., Ltd., Galt, Ontario.

WANTED, FOR FIRE INSURANCE OFfice, a well recommended Clerk, having previous experience in the business. Mention salary expected. Apply P.O. Box No. 2358.

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS HELPER in the Shipping Department. Apply LANG MFG. CO., St. Henri, Montreal.

WANTED, YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL Servant. Apply 151 Hutchison street.

AT ONCE, TRAVELLER FOR QUEBEC Province for large Canadian Wholesale Fancy Goods House; must converse in French and English; state references, experience and salary. Apply in English, Box 301. 'Witness' Office.

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.

ANY LADY CAN EARN TWO DOLLARS a day during spare time, or my firm will pay that as definite salary if you can devote full time. Pleasant work, calling on ladies. MRS. DAVIDSON, Drawer U., Brantford, Ont.

GIRLS WANTED, EXPERIENCED, AND to learn Paper Box Making. Good wages and steady employment. Apply THE MILLER BROS. CO., Limited, 58 Dowd street.

WANTED, A WORKING HOUSEKEEPer for a family of four; 7 miles from Montreal. Address HOUSEKEEPER, 'Witness' Office.

A GENTLEMAN CAMPING IN THE Laurentians this summer has one or two vacancies for boys, 12 to 18 years of age. Address A., 650, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, SECOND HAND FOR CARDRoom in our woollen mill. Apply, PATON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Sherbrooke, Que.

WANTED, IN THE BOARD OF TRADE Office, a gentlemanly lad who writes well. Apply at SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Board of Trade Building.

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

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 2284.

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

AGENTS. — GREAT SNAP.—WONDERful device for sharpening all kinds of knives, scissors and shears. Great money maker. Write quick. BRADLEY-GARRETSON CO., Limited, Office L, Brantford, Ont.

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 16 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.

SCHOOL BOY WANTED

for a couple of hours' work in the afternoon to deliver a route of the 'Witness.' Apply 142 St. Peter street.

Employment Wanted.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG Lady as a companion to a lady; references exchanged. Address LITTLE MARY, Box 43, Lachute, P.Que.

SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTESTant Teacher as a Governess; fond of children; good references. Address LITTLE MARY, Box 43, Lachute, Que.

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, 15 East Craig, or telephone East 2067.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, TWO TEACHERS, HOLDING at least Elementary Diplomas, for Protestant Indian Mission Schools, Oka, Que. Duties to commence 1st September. Salary $250.00. Apply, stating experience and religious persuasion, Rev. E. S. MORRISON, Hudson Heights, Que.

WANTED, FOR THE ELEMENTARY Department of the Quyon Model School, a Female Teacher (Protestant). Send application, stating salary and diploma, to WM. F. HARRISON, Sec.-Treasurer, Box 60, Quyon, P.Q.

WANTED, TEACHER, FOR THE Model Department of the Ayer's Cliff School. Apply stating references and qualifications, to A. E. FISH, Commissioner, Ayer's Cliff, Que.

PROTESTANT TEACHER WANTED, TO teach the Kinnears Mills Model School, holding Model School Diploma; will pay ($300.00) Three Hundred Dollars for ten months' term. School to open September 3rd. Please send application to H. A. LOWRY, Sec.-Treasurer, Kinnears Mills, Que.

WANTED, AT THE HIGH SCHOOL OF Quebec, a Male Teacher willing to undertake Science and Commercial Work. Must be a University Graduate. Salary, $1,000 per annum. Address applications, etc., to T. AINSLIE YOUNG, Sec.-Treas., High School of Quebec.

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.

Business Cards.

CARPET BEATING (NOT REMOVED), lifted and relaying, no sewing; handy economical service. Address H. and E., 'Witness' Office.

POST CARDS — WONDERFUL OFFER, French and English Cards. Send 25c for complete assortment. To advertise, one Vanderbile Cup Game given free for this week only. OGILVY, 43 St. Catherine street 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.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, A NEW FOLDING BATH, light, and very suitable for families spending the summer in the country. Address D.C., 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE, ON EASY PAYMENTS, Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Go-Carts, etc., etc. THE J. S. PRINCE CO., 93 St. Lawrence street.

50,000 FEET OF PIPE

and BOILER TUBES, all sizes and lengths, suitable for conveying water. Write or phone to IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO., 5-7-9 Queen street. Tel. Main 4959.

5,000 FEET OF BELTING,

new Leather, 2 inches wide, for sale at a sacrifice. Apply, IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO., 5-7-9 Queen street. Tel. Main 4959.

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.

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

LOST AGAIN TO NEWARK.

Newton Allowed Only Two Hits While Royals Got Five.

Newark, June 7.—Newark won their fix-with the Royals to-day by three runs to two. Newton pitched a fine game for the visitors, but his error in the second, along with a similar contribution by Joyce allowed the home team to score twice. Only two hits were registered by Newark, and these were both made by Zacher, who, on both occasions, hit for two bases and each time sent a Newark runner across the plate. Labelle pitched for the home team, and although he allowed five hits they were so scattered that they were ineffective in run getting. For Montreal Joyce played a fine game in the field bringing off a sensational catch, while Needham at short-stop also played a fine game. Hunter Hill fell under Umpire Owen's displeasure in the ninth and was ordered off the ground by that official for grouching at the decisions.

Newark's first runs were scored in the second inning. With Mullen gone, Joyce muffed Sharpe's fly, and the batsman came home when Zacher drove a two-bagger into the left field territory. Jones grounded to Newton, but the pitcher threw wild to first allowing Zacher to come in with the second run. Jones retired when trying to steal third. Stanage was passed, but Labelle filed to left field.

The Royals evened up in the third; Drown commenced with a two-bagger to left field, Kittridge filed to Sharpe, Newton's hit past Cockman scored Brown, the runner himself getting to second on the play. Newton went to third on Joyce's easy fly to Mullen, and scored when Phelan drove a hot one right through Sharpe. Phelan retired the side when he was caught trying to steal second.

Newark got ahead in the sixth. Cockman was passed but died at second on Mullen's bounce to Newton. Sharpe filed to Hill, Zacher slammed another two-bagger to the fence, scoring Mullen. Jones hit to Morgan and the latter tagged Zacher at the third bag, retiring the side and getting an end to the possibility of further scoring.

Madigan is still out of the game by reason of sickness. Manager Kittridge expects to land another hard-hitting outfielder shortly. Score:

NEWARK.	AB	R	B	PO	A	E
Engle, r.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Mahling, s.s.	4	0	0	2	5	2
Cockman, 2b.	3	0	0	2	3	0
Mullen, 2b	3	1	0	3	3	0
Sharpe, 1b.	3	1	0	16	1	1
Zacher, c.f.	2	1	2	2	0	0
Jones, l.f.	3	0	0	2	1	0
Stanage, c.	2	0	0	1	1	1
Labelle, p.	3	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	26	3	2	27	18	4

MONTREAL.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Joyce, l.f.	4	0	1	2	0	1
Phelan, c.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Morgan, 3b.	4	0	0	2	2	0
Connor, r.f.	3	0	1	1	0	0
Hill, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3	0
Needham, s.s.	4	0	0	3	3	0
Brown, 1b.	2	1	2	8	0	0
Kittridge, c.	3	0	0	5	0	0
Newton, p.	2	1	1	1	2	1
Totals	30	2	5	24	10	2

Score by innings—
Newark .. .. 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 x—3
Montreal .. .. 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Summary—First base on balls, off Labelle, 2; off Newton, 4; struck out, by Labelle, 1; by Newton, 5; left on bases, Newark, 5; Montreal, 4; two-base hits, Zacher, 2; Brown; sacrifice hit, Connor; stolen bases, Hill, Zacher; double plays, Mahling to Mullen to Sharpe; Jones to Mullen. Umpire, Cusack. Attendance, 1,000.

TORONTO LOST TO JERSEY CITY.

Jersey City, June 7.—The 'Skeeters' defeated the league leaders to-day, the result being due to timely hitting in the eighth, when Pfanmiller let up in the quality of his pitching.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City .. .. 0 1 0 2 1 4 0 0 x	8	13	1
Toronto 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0	3	9	3

Batteries—Pfanmiller and Vandergift; Applegate and Hurley. Umpire, Kelly. Time, 2.10. Attendance, 2,500.

BISONS WON.

Baltimore, June 7.—Buffalo won from Baltimore here this afternoon by 7 to 4. Green, who opened the pitching for the Bisons, was taken out of the box, not because he was being hit, but because the jeering of the crowd affected his nerve.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore .. .. .. 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0—4	3	4	
Buffalo .. .. 1 0 0 1 4 0 0 0 1—7	8	0	

Batteries—Toren and Hearne; Greene, Tozer and McAllister. Umpire, Hoffner.

TAIL-ENDERS WIN.

Providence June 7.—The tail-enders administered a sound beating to Rochester this afternoon, although the latter's hits fell short only by one of the number of those of the home team.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence . . . 1 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 0—5	9	0	
Rochester . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	8	2	

Batteries—Stevens and Peterson; McLean and Doran. Umpire, Owens.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Toronto	18	11	.621
Jersey City	20	14	.588
Buffalo	18	15	.545
Newark	16	15	.516
Rochester	16	16	.500
Baltimore	16	18	.471
Montreal	13	17	.433
Providence	11	21	.344

AMERICAN LEAGUE RESULTS.

At New York—Cleveland 6, New York 4.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 5, Chicago 4.
At Boston—Detroit 5, Boston 3.
At Washington—Washington 2, St. Louis 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	29	14	.674
Cleveland	28	16	.636
Detroit	23	16	.590
Philadelphia	22	20	.524
New York	19	20	.287
St. Louis	18	26	.409
Washington	13	26	.333
Boston	14	28	.333

NATIONAL LEAGUE RESULTS.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg 5, Boston 4.
Games at Cincinnati and St. Louis called off on account of rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	33	9	.786
New York	28	13	.683
Philadelphia	25	15	.625
Pittsburg	21	17	.553
Cincinnati	16	25	.390
Boston	16	26	.381
Brooklyn	13	27	.325
St. Louis	12	32	.272

ROYAL CANADIAN GOLF ASSOCIATION

The programme for the twelfth annual meeting of the Royal Canadian Golf Association, which takes place at the links of the Lambton Golf and County Club, Toronto, commencing on June 29, is as follows:

Saturday, June 29.

2 p.m.—Interprovincial match, Ontario vs. Quebec.

Monday, July 1.

9 a.m.—Handicap and club team match—1st 18 holes.

1.30 p.m.—Handicap and club team match—2nd 18 holes.

Tuesday, July 2.

9 a.m—Qualifying medal round, for amateur championship and consolation competition.

2 p.m.—Amateur championship — first round.

2.30 p.m.—Consolation competition—first round.

Wednesday, July 3.

10 a.m.—Amateur championship—second round.

10.30 a.m.—Consolation competition—second round.

3 p.m.—Amateur championship — semi-finals.

3.30 p.m.—Consolation competition—semi-finals.

Thursday, July 4.

10 a.m.—Amateur championship—final 1st 18 holes.

10.15 a.m.—Consolation competition—finals

3 p.m.—Amateur championship—final 2nd 18 holes.

Friday, July 5.

9 a.m.—1st 18 holes.
2 p.m.—2nd 18 holes.

Saturday, July 6.

9 a.m.—3rd 18 holes.
2 p.m.—4th 18 holes.

All entries must be made to the secretary-treasurer of the association, and are subject to the approval of the executive committee.

LACHINE BOATING CLUB

The following crews have now been picked for the spring tours of the Lachine Boating and Canoeing Club, which races, it is expected, will be rowed at the end of this month:

1—Dr. A. C. Jack, J. H. Hamilton, O. H. Manning, A. J. Ryan.
2—R. Howard, W. D. S. Murray, G. D. Woodcock, E. D. Murray.
3—H. G. Dawson, F. D. Jonkkes, H. A. Porter, H. G. Connor.
4—R. Magor, E. Spragg, A. McLaren, F. E. Gernon.
5—T. Lawson, A. Hurtubise, W. Carson, A. Jeffery.
6—E. Carre, C. F. Earls, V. N. Hart, C. Lawson.
7—T. Goggin, H. G. Curtis, C. Lawes, W. D. Lawrence.
8—Rankin Leslie, J. W. Moriarty, F. Miller, E. R. Coleman.
9—J. R. E. McLernon, E. B. Ryan, R. L. Nicholson, H. Wurtele.

THE INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW

MRS. ADAM BECK'S TANDEM FAILED TO GET A PRIZE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 7.—At the International Horse Show this afternoon Mrs. Adam Beck, London, Ont., failed to get a prize with her bay mare 'Sparkle' and her bay gelding 'Splendor.'

London, June 7.—The first International Horse Show, held in England, an exhibition of horses similar in many respects to those held in Madison Square Garden, with the added interest that the competitors came from many countries, was opened at Olympia to-day, and will last a week. The immense building was not large enough to house all the horses entered in the various classes, and all the stabling in the neighborhood had to be utilized. The seating capacity also promised to be taxed to the utmost, and all the boxes were taken for the season. Among the holders of the latter were A. G. Vanderbilt, A. B. Mackay, H. S. Ladew, Clarence Moore, G. Ogden Armour and G. B. Hulme.

The American horses received much attention, the stalls in which they were comfortably located being surrounded by Continental horsemen. The morning events saw one American horse in the ring, 'Sir Humphrey,' a hackney stallion, the property of F. Pabst, of Milwaukee. He carried everything before him, taking the first prize in the class for hackney stallions, four-year-olds, foaled in or before 1903, and standing over 15.2 hands.

'Sir Humphrey' also carried off a greater honor, the champion gold cup presented by Sir John Kerr, for the best hackney stallion in the show. This victory, by far the most important of the morning, was loudly applauded. The winner easily outclassed his competitors, among which were horses from England, Ireland, Holland and Belgium, many of them prize winners at Continental or English shows.

In the afternoon 'Poetry of Motion,' owned by Lawrence Jones, of Louisville, Ky., took the first prize for ladies' hacks, not under 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2 hands, ridden by a lady, beating several entries by Alfred Vanderbilt and Walter Winans, an American resident of England.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

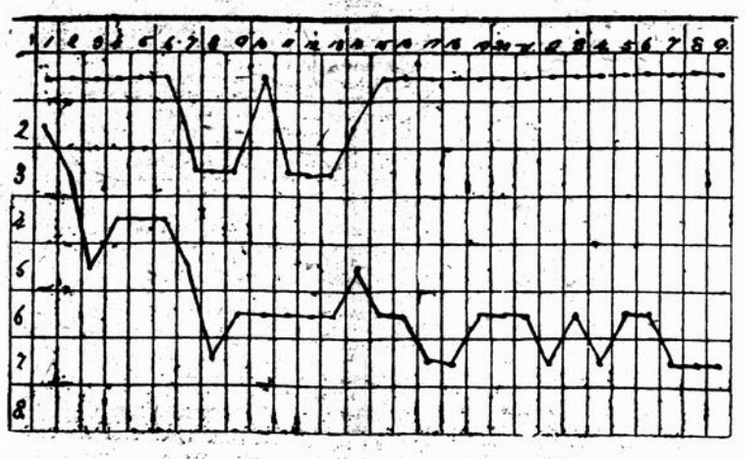
C.P.R. VS. POINT ST. CHARLES AT NATIONAL GROUNDS.

The above game has always been a hot one and Saturday's game will be no exception to the rule for both clubs are out to win. The railway men will have their Ottawa 200 lbs. defence, and will be at full strength forward with the exception of McIlvride, their clever little left winger, who had the misfortune to sprain his knee at practice which forces him to stand down.

The line-up will be as follows:—McIntyre (capt.), goal; Young and Hollis, backs; Barber, Short and Ross, half-backs; Cox, McKendrick, McDonald, Studley and Walker, forwards. Reserves—Fitzpatrick and Fraser.

There is also the promise of a hot intermediate game, which will take place directly after the senior game is finished, for both clubs have a number of promising players. The C.P.R. will be represented by the following players:: Low, goal; McIntosh and Waterhouse, backs; Hatcher, Warburton (capt.), and Milne, half-backs; Warnock, Sewell, Franklin, Young and Lawrence, forwards. Reserves—Kennedy and Whiteman. The games will be played on the National Lacrosse grounds, the first game to commence at 3 o'clock.

A BASEBALL CHART.



The above diagram represents the fluctuations in position on the league championship table for the last 29 games of the Montreal and Toronto clubs, the two Canadian members of the league. The upper line represents the career of Toronto, the lower that of Montreal. It will be seen that Toronto have not been lower than third, while they have been first twenty-one times. Montreal dropped from second place to third and fifth, since which time, with the exception of a trip into fifth place, they have hovered between sixth and seventh.

THE CANADA CUP RACES

Rochester, N.Y., June 7. — Oliver E. Cromwell, of the New York Yacht Club, has accepted the invitation of the Rochester Yacht Club and the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, to act as neutral judge during the 'Canada's' cup races off Charlotte in August. The other judges are Charles Van Voorhis, of the local club, and E. H. Ambrose, of the Royal Hamilton Yacht Club.

Saturday morning has been fixed as the time for launching 'Seneca,' the Herreshoff craft, which will fly the colors of the local club in the contests for the 'Canada's' cup.

MONTREAL RUNNER AT HAMILTON ..

Toronto, June 6.—There will be racing and chasing galore at Hanlan's Point oval on Saturday afternoon. The Canadian Amateur Athletic Union spring championships are to be held there, and there are 140 entries for the 17 events. The premier attraction at the meet will be the return three mile race between Frank Nebrich, of Buffalo, and Tom Longboat, the five-mile Canadian championship, and the two-mile race for Indians only.

In the five-mile championship there are 24 entries, and the men come from all over the country. While the majority in the five-mile race are new men, there are half a dozen good ones who can be depended upon to put up a clinker of a race. Tom Shipman, from Montreal, is a favorite for the race with Fred. Meadows, of Guelph, now running for West End Y.M.C.A.; G. Adams, of Hamilton, and Tom Coley, the Thorold Britisher, as second choices. There are many, too, who fancy Hilton Green, the Irish-Canadians' plucky Indian runner, and W. F. Cummings, of the North-Ends, will have to be reckoned with, if he ever starts. He will, however, devote his attention to the half mile and mile, where the going is not so hard.

BARGAINS IN DOGS

Bargains in dogs are not so common now as they were in the early days of shows, although it is not long since an Airedale terrier was claimed out of a selling class for £3, and resold the next day for £80, says London 'Field.' He founded the fortunes of a kennel which was being started at the time, qualified for the title of Kennel Club champion straight away, and was then sent to America in exchange for a banker's draft of the value of over £300. Fox terriers and even retrievers—the last named a breed one does not often see at liberty in the streets of large towns—have been seen by good judges, and picked up for the proverbial 'old song,' to make future history, while only a few seasons ago Stirling Stuart bought a flat-footed retriever which had been sent up to Aldridge's by Nicholson, the Shropshire trainer, for £15, and resold him at the same place the season after for 205 guineas—one of the highest prices reached for a specimen of the variety under the hammer. 'Brigadier,' the winner of the Waterloo cup in 1866, is said to have cost his lucky owner only 30 shillings, while as recently as 1904 the big event of the coursing season was fought out by a brace of first-season greyhounds, one of which, 'Homfray'—the ultimate winner—was actually sold at the Barbican for 5 guineas, while 'Minchmuir,' the runner-up, was bought in at the same sale for 10 guineas. It is the same with horses, although the story that 'Eremon,' the winner of last season's Grand National Steeplechase, cost his present owner but £50 has been contradicted; but Wednesday, a horse for which Colonel Hall Walker gave 550 guineas at auction, was known to have cost an Irish butcher living near the Curragh only 50 shillings, while 'Court Ball,' the winner of a King's premium at the recent show of the Hunters Improvement Society, an honor worth £150, had been bought in Ireland for a tenth of that amount.

GOOD ROADS

THE COUNTY COUNCIL SYSTEM IN ONTARIO.

The June number of 'Motoring' contains among much matter of interest to motorists and motor-boatmen an article on the County Road System in Ontario by A. W. Campbell, whose name is identified with the good roads movement in the sister province. Motorists, cyclists and others interested in the condition of the roads in the Province of Quebec might gather much information from the article in question.

'County road systems, as now being constructed in a number of counties in the Province of Ontario, are,' says Mr. Campbell, 'exercising an exceedingly beneficial influence in the cause of road improvement. To the making of these roads, the Provincial Government grants one-third of the outlay, practically all control however, remaining in the hands of the county councils.

'These roads should not be confused with old county systems constructed years ago. As now established they comprise the leading market roads at present travelled, the object being to give every farmer a good road to a market town within comparatively easy reach of his farm. If all roads in a township and county cannot be brought to a good standard, at least a few can be made so, in such a manner as to produce a general benefit to the district.

'Expensive work is not required on these roads; but it is expected that whatever work is done on them, shall be of a kind that will give good results for the outlay. It is a method of concentrating energy in such a manner as to produce finished and durable results in the way of grading, drainage, and metalling with gravel or broken stone.'

'The road, once made, must be maintained by the County Council for at least three years.

'At the end of each year the county council present to the Government a statement of the work done, and the amount expended. This should show that the expenditure has been confined to the roads named in their by-law. It should be accompanied by the report of the county road superintendent and certificate of the county treasurer.'

CYCLING IN CANADA.

Trip From Montreal to Toronto—Beauties of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario.

There is no more ideal way of spending a summer vacation than by taking a cycling trip through the country. Those who are fond of beautiful scenery, where mountain, wood and water combine to charm the beholder, can in this form of health-giving pleasure, indulge themselves to their hearts' content. Every form of magnificent scenery is to be found in Canada from the distinctly Alpine to the most charmingly Wimbernerean—from bold, rock-bound and wave-washed coasts which call up visions

'The reef of Norman's woe'—

to the simple pastoral where

'The curfew rings the knell of parting day.'

Do not think it a jump from the sublime to the ridiculous when it is suggested to the cyclist to take a trip from Montreal to Toronto.

'Where is there any scenery worth seeing between Montreal and Toronto?' may be asked.

The answer is 'Just you try it, that's all.' If the cyclist would see green fields at their best, set off by distant mountains in a blue, hazy mist; charming sylvan vistas, restful glades beneath the tall pines, the maples and the beeches, where may be gathered wild flowers that cannot be surpassed for coloring (if not for perfume) in the whole world; a delightful view of that magnificent river which, sweeping for a thousand miles between two great nations, is without doubt the noblest and most beautiful on all God's beautiful earth; the rapids of the Long Sault, Du Plat, Cedar, Spit Rock and all the others, which are worth going a long way to see, especially the first named. Then comes Lake Ontario, one of the loveliest bodies of fresh water on the globe. No wonder someone with a poetic turn dropped into the following lines:

'Here's to thee, most beauteous lake,
Bright gem amid that brilliant aqueous chain
That has its being in the land
Of Franklin, Nares, Kane;
Here's a health, a soulful health to thee.
I've seen thee peevish, captious, frantic,
As thou hastened on to join the broad Atlantic,
Free!
Free!
Free!
Sleep on thou blue, limpid water, sleep,
Until the rising sun doth peep
From out thy heaving breast
And finds thee peaceful still and still at rest.'

Nearly all the way from Kingston to Toronto the cyclist is constantly in sight of Lake Ontario, and at the towns he passes through he can always find comfort or even luxury, if he prefers it. Collins's Bay, Ernestown, Fredericksburg, Napanee, Marysville, Belleville, Trenton, Colborne, are passed one after the other. The next town, Cobourg, is a charming summer resort; then comes Port Hope, Newtonville, Newcastle, Bowmanville, Darlington, Oshawa, Whitby, Pickering, Dumbarton and Scarboro, from the heights of which a magnificent view up and down the lake may be had. An English girl gazing on the lake from these high cliffs, once remarked that she could almost imagine she was on the cliffs at Dover. It was from these heights that the British caught the first glimpse of the American enemy's ships in the war of 1812.

From Scarboro into Toronto along the splendid bicycle path on the Kingston Road, and so on by Queen street, is only a matter of twenty minutes or so, thus completing a most enjoyable trip.

It is not too much to say that the steel industry, especially the smaller manufacturing plants, sharply feel the pressure that has come from the increased demand for the bicycle. All over the United States shortages are being reported, especially in small forgings, pressed steel parts and other small articles, which usually may be had on short notice. Tube works are busier tubing for wheels than they have been for years, and with present facilities, quick relief is virtually impossible, as steel mills are not built in a day. Under the new conditions, users of steel forgings and small parts will have to take the bicycle supply market more seriously than was the case a few years ago, and get their own orders in early enough to avoid disappointment.

Every bicycle, no matter how little it is used, should be taken apart at once a year and overhauled. The bearings should be soaked and washed in kerosene, and then replaced in solid lubricant. The bearings must be carefully adjusted and locked to secure easy running without wobbling.

TECUMSEH TO-DAY.

Will Play the First League Fixture on Montreal Grounds.

A record crowd is expected at the M. A. A. A. grounds this afternoon to see the Montreal-Tecumseh game of the National Lacrosse Union series. Last season in the corresponding match the Indians won after a close match by a score of 8 goals to 7. So far this season they have defeated the Shamrocks and the Capitals.

The Montreal team is likely to be the same as that which defeated Cornwall, at Cornwall, last week. It was expected earlier in the week that Muir, the goal-keeper, would not be able to turn out by reason of a nasty cut that he had sustained in the hand. He has recovered from the injury, however, sufficiently to allow him to turn out to-day, although he was not in the line-up at practice, preferring to take no chances.

The Tecumsehs are said to have some faster men than usual in their number amongst them being Rountree who is expected to give Nolan, Montreal's centre, an afternoon's work to keep up with him. Their defence is the heaviest in the National Lacrosse Union.

The Tecumseh team will be picked from the following:—Clark, Graham, Griffiths, Stewart, Pickering, Davidson, Rountree, Querrie, Felker, Murton, Whitehead, Durkin and Graydon.

Additional stands have been erected at the M.A.A.A. grounds for the accommodation of a large attendance.

SOCCER GAMES TO-DAY

Two of the principal league fixtures of the Montreal League will be played this afternoon, one at Westmount Park, where Westmount meet Valleyfield, and the other at the National Lacrosse grounds, where C.P.R. will be at home to Point St. Charles.

The following have been chosen to represent Westmount A.F.C. against Valleyfield in their league fixtures, the match to start at 3 p.m.: Shortrede, goal; Payne and Muirhead, backs; Whiteside, Taylor and Band, halves; Bingham, Forsyth, Kinloch, McKenzie and Tyler, forwards. Reserves, Freedman and Betty.

The intermediates will play Y. M. C. A. after the senior match with the following team: White, goal; Logan and Roberts, backs; Chippendale and Keyzer and Gulliver, halves; Payne, Betty, McAtier, Owens and Freedman, forwards.

AMATEUR BASEBALL

Opals and Gordons play their scheduled game in the Mount Royal Amateur Baseball League to-day. Neither of these clubs have lost a game, and an interesting contest is looked for. There will be a double-header, Y.M.C.A. taking the field against Celtics at 2 p.m., Opals and Gordons at 4 p.m. Watson and Johnson will probably be the battery for Gordons.

These matches will be played on St. Denis Baseball Park, above Mount Royal avenue.

FOURTH DAY AT BLUE BONNETS

The fourth day at Blue Bonnets was productive of some good racing, the feature event being the third event on the programme, the steeplechase. 'Bonfire,' a horse that has been doing poorly of late, showed remarkable improvement, and won easily.

The track, suffering from the recent rainfalls, was heavy, and the results of the races, in many cases, were surprises.

A feature of to-day's meeting will be the gentlemen jockeys' race, the sixth event on the programme. Among the riders will be Messrs. Davies, Toronto; E. de G. Strathy, Mathias, Burnett, Wray, Dawes and W. J. Watson.

Prince Fushimi will be a visitor at the course, and will see the race from a box in the balcony of the club house.

First race, half mile, two year olds—1, 'Black Mask'; 2, 'Fare'; 3, 'Dredger.'

Also ran—'Inauguration,' 'Kitty Smith,' 'Lady Irene,' 'Puff,' 'Lida B.', 'May Brennan,' 'Velox,' 'Aristotle.'

Second race, ¾ mile, three year olds — 1, 'Confessor'; 2, 'Chas. Thompson'; 3, 'Blue Coat.'

Also ran—'Judge Denton,' 'Rust,' 'Belle of Lessamine,' 'Al. Powell,' 'Auf Wiedersehn.'

Third race, steeplechase, two miles, four year olds and upwards—1, 'Bonfire'; 2, 'Knobhampton'; 3, 'Paprika.'

Also ran—'But Well,' 'Full of Fun.'

Fourth race, 1 1-8 mile, three year olds and up—1, 'Ivanhoe'; 2, 'Nellie Burn'; 3, 'Cursus.'

Also ran—'Kelvin,' 'Holloway.'

Fifth race, four furlongs, two years olds —1, 'Boll Weevil'; 2, 'Fantasia'; 3, 'Soiree.'

Also ran—'Eleanor Fay,' 'Albia,' 'Crawford.'

Sixth race—1, 'Toscan'; 2, 'Comksure'; 3, 'St. Noel.'

Also ran—'Midas,' 'Widow's Mite,' 'Sneer, 'Daring,' 'Knight of Hillsboro.'

NO POLO YESTERDAY

Kingston, Ont., June 7.—Owing to the recall of Mr. Marshall, Toronto, owing to the death of Alex. Mackenzie, the polo contest, Montreal vs. Toronto, did not take place to-day.

AN ATHLETIC PRIMER.

'An Athletic Primer' is the title of the present issue of Spalding's Athletic Library. It is edited by James E. Sullivan, president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, and it is without doubt a book that will be thoroughly appreciated by all lovers of track and field athletics.

The volume contains and interesting article on the history of athletics in America; one on athletic tracks and athletic games; gives valuable points on the conducting of athletic meetings; shows diagrams and plans of many of the athletic tracks that have been equipped and will be equipped by the Public Schools, Athletic League, as well as those of our small parks; special diagrams of the Madison Square Garden track and the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory track. Diagrams of tracks are also laid out for the benefit of those who give indoor meetings. Special articles on indoor games; methods of announcing results at athletic games; the starter; timing; suggestions for officials and notes for the athletes that compete, as well as suggestions on the organization of clubs with a form of constitution and by-laws.

The book is profusely illustrated. It contains frontispiece of Mr. A. G. Spalding; a full page picture of the late William B. Curtis, the father of track and field athletics; a group photograph of the members of the Atlantic Boat Club, season of 1868, as this crew was among the first members of the New York Athletic Club; a picture of the amateur champions of the New York Athletic Club, 1868-1873, which included M. E. Burris, Geo. Brown, William B. Curtis, Daniel Stern, Charles Gor... H. E. Buermeyer—and pictures of the leading athletes of the day which make the book a very valuable one.

REVOLT IN CHINA.

Imperial Troops From Canton Defeated by Insurgents.

London, June 8.—A despatch to the 'Standard' from Hongkong says that a number of rebels in the Lien-chau district is increasing daily. The Imperial troops from Canton have been defeated in a fight with the rebels, and the area of the revolt is extending. A strong force of insurgents assembled a few miles from Wei-chau, the inhabitants of which became panic-stricken. A body of militia, which was sent against these marauders, was cut up, scarcely a man escaping.

ROBBED AND MURDERED

DIAMOND MERCHANT DONE TO DEATH AT MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, Australia, June 7.—Mr. Bauer, a diamond merchant, was found dying in his office to-day with his skull smashed in, and a bag containing $50,000 of jewels missing. There is no clue to the robbers.

WILL SPEAK ON JAPAN.

Miss Makeham, a Women's Auxiliary Missionary, who has just returned from Japan, where she has had charge of St. Mary's Bible Home at Matsumoto, is to speak at the quarterly meeting of the Diocesan Women's Auxiliary on Monday afternoon, June 10, at 3 o'clock, in the parish hall of the Church of St. James the Apostle. Miss Askwith is also to give an address on that occasion, and also on Tuesday evening, June 11, at St. Matthias Church, and on Wednesday evening, June 12, at St. Thomas's Church.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY MODEL

NO. 5310.—LADIES' HOUSE APRON.

Pretty and dainty aprons are in demand, and many new designs are shown. The one illustrated is quite novel, and will protect the front of the waist as well as the skirt, as the bib comes up over the shoulder, and fastens in the back. Narrow edging was used to finish the edges. Linen, cross-barred muslin, lawn, gingham, and nainsook are all appropriate. Two yards of 36-inch material will be required for the making. Pattern in one size.

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Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 24

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1907

THE LATE DUKE OF ARGYLL

SOME INTERESTING REMINISCENCES TOLD IN HIS MEMOIRS.

From the autobiography and memoirs recently published of the late Duke of Argyll some interesting incidents are taken by the New York 'Tribune.' The Duke begins his story with some notes on the career of his grandfather, that brave John Campbell, who was the son of the lovely Mary Bellenden and the second husband of the wonderful beauty, Elizabeth Gunning, Duchess of Hamilton. Elizabeth's youngest son, our Duke's father, was a man of ability, with a strong taste for the physical sciences. Among the experiences of this John Campbell's early manhood was his escape from Switzerland in woman's clothes when, in 1803, Bonaparte's representatives were hunting for all the unwary English on their side of the Rhine. Only a few weeks before young Campbell had attended one of the First Consul's levées, and had set down in his journal this description of Bonaparte: 'His hair is straight, of a dark brown color, and scarcely reaching the cape of his coat; his forehead straight, but the brow projecting more than is common. His nose is large and prominent, and forms a gentle curve from the forehead to the point. The upper lip is short and its edge rather turned up. The under lip does not project nearly so far as the upper. The chin, rather long, projects considerably at the end. His eyes are light gray. He has not much eyebrow. His complexion is uncommonly sallow. His limbs are small, but neatly made. His stature does not exceed 5 foot 6 inches. His countenance varies astonishingly in its expression, and when he laughs or smiles is very agreeable and engaging. His teeth are fine, but he does not show them much.' In after days the Briton often said that Bonaparte's smile was the most beautiful he ever saw. Concerning another celebrity of that period he was less amiable: 'Monsieur Talleyrand is the most disgusting looking individual I ever saw. His complexion is that of a corpse considerably advanced in a state of corruption. His feet are distorted in every possible direction. His having learned to walk steadily with such wretched materials is a proof that he is a man of considerable abilities.'

There are several interesting references to Bonaparte's conqueror, Wellington, in the Duke's reminiscences. Unlike most of Wellington's visitors, Argyll was not particularly struck by the high aquiline nose, the eagle's beak, which stands out so formidably in portrait and caricature. It was the man's splendid eyes which attracted him, eyes very blue, very round, very large and very expressive. Argyll records an interview with the Duke, one of whose sayings he never forgot: 'Through my whole life,' said Wellington, 'I have always asked myself, "What's the next step?"' One of the most effective passages in the autobiography describes a strikingly solemn moment during the interment of Wellington in St. Paul's:

'That was when the coffin, placed on trestles in the middle of the pavement and surrounded by the Duke's old companions in arms, was seen to be very slowly sinking, moved by some unseen mechanism, through an aperture in the floor into the crypt beneath. The sinking was so slow, so noiseless, that it only gradually became perceptible. The circle of fine old veterans who surrounded it, all in full uniform, kept their hands steadily on the coffin as it descended. Conspicuous among them were Lord Hardinge, Lord Londonderry and Lord Anglesey. Slowly the coffin sank, so low that they all had to stoop to keep in touch with it. But this they did with an affectionate devotion which it was most moving to see. Very few seemed to be stiff with age, but one of them, Lord Londonderry, was so evidently lame that I could not help fearing he might fall down upon the coffin as he strained his arms downward to follow his beloved commander. I recollect nothing more, but that scene is indelibly impressed upon my memory as one never to be forgotten.'

Among the anecdotes of contemporaries, slight but characteristic, is that of the Duke of Devonshire, who in the middle of the last century introduced in England the cultivation of the orchid which has now become a craze. There is a story current in his family, says Argyll, 'that he was so engrossed by the discovery of a new species of orchid, called "Dendrobium," that in absence of mind he signed a letter, "Yours truly, Dendrobium," instead of "Devonshire."' Here is the story of the first speech in the House of Lords of Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London, a delightful and persuasive orator. Lord Melbourne listened for a few moments, then rushed out of the House to bring back one of his colleagues who had gone out to write letters. 'I say, I say,' he called out, 'Come here, come here!' We've got the devil of a Bishop!' Of Henry Labouchere, afterwards Lord Taunton, one of his fellow members in the Cabinet of 1855, and a much-loved friend, Argyll tells a story which illustrates the man's exceptionally delicate sense of honor: 'It was proposed that a new line of railway should pass through his estate, which he thought would be disagreeable and injurious. The promoting company therefore offered him a large sum as compensation, which he accepted. When the line was made, and when Labouchere had some experience in its effects, he came to the conclusion that his original fears had been groundless and that the railway was not an injury but a benefit. He therefore returned to the company the whole sum they had paid him—a rare and splendid expression of a character which was the very soul of honor.'

The Duke's recollections of the literary men of his time are more or less graphic. He was one of the persons who found Macaulay's conversation fascinating, monologue as it was. He lays stress on its spontaneity, declaring that there was never the least possibility of suspecting that any subject was introduced in order that the talker might hold forth upon it. One of the links with vanished generations mentioned by Argyll was Samuel Rogers, the poet, to whose breakfasts the Scotchman occasionally went. He describes Rogers as hideous to behold, old but with none of the venerable aspect of age in his appearance. 'He was a small man with a bald head, a very flat face, and a complexion perfectly cadaverous. His eyes were sharp and observant, but amiability was not conspicuous in the expression. His speech was slow and always apparently premeditated.' His temper was abominable, as an anecdote of a dinner at Thomas Grenville's house shows. 'One of the guests, Sir David Dundas, told a good story and told it very well. 'Rogers never could bear to see those around him listening to any one but himself. He therefore slowly lifted his cadaverous face, and, with a most vicious expression, said: "I have been waiting a long time till Dundas had ended. May I be allowed now to get in one word edgeways?" Dundas could not reply, of course, to such an antiquity as Rogers, and could only look, as he did, very much annoyed.' The Duke offers us an amusing glimpse of 'Christopher North,' otherwise Prof. Wilson. With his friend, Dr. Robertson, the young man sat down on a bench in front of the professor's chair in a lecture room where there were not a dozen students:

'Presently Wilson came in with a rush. A more singular looking being it is impossible to imagine. The head was enormous, like the busts of Jupiter. The hair was long, hanging in dishevelled masses upon the collar of his coat. A wild force was still seated in his expression. He sat down with a plump, and instantly began his lecture with these words, uttered with vehemence in a deep and still powerful voice. "Gentlemen, ye must not get drunk." The grotesqueness of this exordium on the elements of moral philosophy, coupled with the grotesqueness of the man, completely upset the doctor's gravity. His convulsive efforts to suppress his laughter in the very face of the professor were irresistibly infectious, and we both spent an hour in great agony, for there was nothing in what followed to take off the first impression.'

The Duke says that the only really very great human being he ever met with whom it was impossible to be disappointed was—Mrs. Elizabeth Fry. He writes of the majestic Quakeress in a tone of the deepest reverence. Over her whole countenance, he says, there was an ineffable expression of sweetness, dignity and power—'It was impossible not to feel some awe before her as before some superior being.'

'DR.,' 'PROFESSOR,' 'BOOKER' OR 'THE REVEREND' WASHINGTON IN THE SOUTH, BUT NEVER 'MR.'

In the June 'American Magazine' Ray Stannard Baker goes on with his illuminating stories of racial antagonism in the South. Here is an interesting point about Booker T. Washington:

'To an unfamiliar Northerner one of the very interesting and somewhat amusing phases of conditions down here is the panic fear displayed over the use of the word 'Mr.' or 'Mrs.' No negro is ever called Mr. or Mrs. by a white man: that would indicate social equality. A Southern white man told me with humor of his difficulties:

'"Now, I admire Booker Washington. I regard him as a great man, and yet I could not call him 'Mr.' Washington. We were all in a quandary until a doctor's degree was given him. That saved our lives! we all call him 'Dr.' Washington now."

'Sure enough! I don't think I have heard him called Mr. Washington since I came down here. It is always "Dr." or just "Booker." They are ready to call a negro "Professor" or "Bishop" or "The Reverend"—but not "Mr."

'In the same way a negro may call Miss Mary Smith by the familiar "Miss Mary," but if he called her Miss Smith she would be deeply incensed. The formal "Miss Smith" would imply social equality.'

HIGHEST OF MINES.

(From the 'Youth's Companion.')

It is thought that the old Caylloma silver mines in Peru are probably situated at a greater elevation than any other considerable mines in the world. Their altitude varies between 14,000 and 17,000 feet. They were worked by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century, and before that, it is believed, by the Incas. An English company is now preparing a hydro-electric plant for them. This plant will be situated at an altitude of between 15,000 and 16,000 feet. It will derive its power from a waterfall on the Santiago River, and in a dry season from Lake Huaillacho, one of the sources of the Amazon. The power will be transmitted by cable about three miles. At the highest mines the pressure of the atmosphere is only eight and a half pounds a square inch, and water boils twenty-four degrees below the ordinary boiling point.

A young woman named Fraulein Hollda, the daughter of a local magistrate of Gross-Buttyn, a town in Hungary, was recently arrested in the street for wearing a yellow and red striped silk skirt. The police say that they have orders to remove anything publicly displayed which bears the Roumanian colors—yellow and red. The young woman was 'requested to remove her skirt in the street,' but she indignantly refused to do so. A large crowd gathered, and the police escorted Fraulein Hollda to her father's house, where the offending skirt was removed and taken away by the guardians of public order.

SIR HECTOR MACDONALD

A FINE MONUMENT IS ERECTED TO HIS MEMORY AT DINGWALL, SCOTLAND.

On Thursday, May 23, the beautiful national memorial to Sir Hector Archibald Macdonald, K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., recently erected on the Mitchell Hill, Dingwall, Scotland, was formally declared open, by the Marquis of Tullibardine, in the presence of a great crowd of admirers of the dead general.

In appearance the memorial is strikingly like the Wallace monument, which

SIR HECTOR MACDONALD.

overlooks Stirling's battlefield. Briefly, the story of the memorial movement is this:

When the brilliant career of Hector Macdonald ended so suddenly in Paris on March 25, 1903, the country's grief was manifested on every side, and admirers of the distinguished soldier the world over were at one as to the desirability of perpetuating his memory in some way worthy his great career. Before the month was out, the Macdonald Society of Glasgow had met and proposals were advanced for a national memorial. The proposals received world-wide approval. In Macdonald's own native county the movement evoked prompt response, and on April 10, 1903, Colonel Sir Hector Munro, of Foulis, Bart., A.D.C., Lord Lieutenant of the county, presided over a representative gathering when a committee was formed to forward whatever project should eventually be decided upon.

The Macdonald Society became the executive committee, and from first to last has done excellent work. To them the gratitude of admirers of Hector Macdonald goes out freely.

The question of the site of the memorial had to be decided before its exact form could be fixed, and, with singular unanimity, it was agreed at a meeting of subscribers held in Glasgow in January, 1904, to erect the memorial in or near Dingwall as the county town of the hero's birthplace. Subsequently, after various sites had been examined, the Mitchell Hill, overlooking Dingwall, and from which Rootfield, the birthplace of Sir Hector can be seen, was chosen.

The memorial, of which Mr. James Sandford Kay, Glasgow, is architect, is designed to be in complete harmony with the environments, and takes the form of a square mediaeval keep or tower in the old Scottish Baronial style of architecture.

The exterior design is simple and severe, but characteristic in its features. The base, which is of massive proportions, is built of bull-faced whinstone with standstone dressings, battered or slightly inclined inwards towards the top on the four faces, and on it are reared the four walls of the structure built of whinstone and sandstone dressings.

Above the entrance door is a large inscription panel containing the crest of Clan Macdonald with the motto 'Air Muir's air tir.' Underneath is the inscription in plain bold relief characters: 'This tower was erected as a national memorial to Major-General Sir Hector Archibald Macdonald, K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., A.D., 1907.'

The foundation stone was laid on Sept. 25, 1905, in the presence of a great concourse of spectators.

Beautiful weather favored the opening ceremony. Amongst those present was young Hector Macdonald (son of Sir Hector), who attracted the attention of many. Now about twenty years of age, he is tall slimly built, with a frank-looking face, fair complexioned, and has altogether a pleasant appearance. He followed the day's proceedings throughout with deepest interest.

Punctually at one o'clock, Provost Frew, Baillie Henderson, and the Town Council, accompanied by other public men, and the town's halberdiers, proceeded from the Town House to the monument. They were joined by the headquarters company of the 1st V. B. Seaforth Highlanders. A great concourse of people thickly crowded the wide expanse of ground in the neighborhood of the memorial, while a large number of specially invited guests filled the enclosure just at the base of the tower. A specially erected platform was occupied by the Provost and Council, Tullibardine, and a number of members of Sir Hector's family, along with the Glasgow committee and others.

The president of the committee, Mr. D. H. Macdonald, and Provost Few, having spoken, the Marquis of Tullibardine said:—

I feel that it is unnecessary for me to recapitulate the military achievements of Hector Macdonald or to describe his early life; in this part of the world all that is writ in letters of gold in the hearts of the people of his own home. (Cheers.) The name of Hector Macdonald carries my memory back but nine years to the time when, as a mere lad, I went out to join the Egyptian Army at the commencement of the campaign of 1898. One of the first things I had to do after my arrival at the front, was to gallop over with a message from my General to Macdonald. Things were going wrong; he was not in the best of tempers, and his reply to my message

THE MEMORIAL.

was somewhat curt and to the point, but accustomed as I was to what I may term the 'brevities' of General officers on such occasions, I took but little notice. As I went away, however, I said in Gaelic across the native officer who was standing between us, 'That's a pretty welcome from one Highlander to another.' Macdonald, who did not know who I was from Adam, almost collapsed, and seizing me by the hand wrung it again and again, much to the astonishment of the other officers present. (Cheers.) From that day onward we were fast friends. The next time his image comes before my eyes is at the battle of Omdurman. I will not do more than remind you how, upon that occasion, Macdonald's coolness and gallantry averted what might possibly have been a disaster to the rearguard of the Army. By a curious coincidence, it was I who brought him news of the impending attack. After it was over, he gave me the flag of one of the Dervish leaders who was killed in front of his line, and to this day it is one of my most cherished possessions. (Cheers.)

Personally, I never saw him after the beginning of the late South African war, so my recolections are of the brightest period of his life, and it is that part of his life that will live in the memories of his countrymen in the future. (Cheers.) I remember him as a modest, simple, straightforward Highlander, a man who did his own work, and did not interfere with that of others. His code of honor was a stern one; to him honor was a thing to guard and guard jealously, and for a man who failed in his duty as its guardian, there could be, in his opinion, but one fate—a fate he would be more relentless in exacting against himself than against others. I know there are those who criticise him, and I know, on the other hand, that there are those whose better judgment is sometimes carried away by their excess of loyalty to his memory. Let me remind the latter that Hector Macdonald, above all, was a simple man; he wished to be forgotten. We cannot do that, but we can honor, without unnecessary pomp and extravagant adulation, all that was best and brightest in his life. (Cheers.) For the rest—let it sleep in decent peace.

This monument is erected as a tribute to his splendid achievements as a soldier, and to those qualities by which he rose from the rank of a humble private soldier to the position of a distinguished general in the field. May this building, erected in the cause of such rare independence, perseverance, sense of duty, and personal gallantry, serve to stimulate those qualities amongst your children and their children's children—(cheers); may it ever serve as a proud reminder of the height to which one Scotsman rose, entirely by his own efforts; and may it also tend to quicken a sense of charity towards the failure which, be it great or small, lurks behind all human success.

The Marquis of Tullibardine then unlocked the door of the memorial with a silver key, thus publicly opening it. Before proceeding up the tower, His Lordship called on the assembled crowd to give a hearty welcome to Mr. Hector Macdonald, a request which was met with the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. Hector Macdonald stepped forward and bowed his acknowledgments.

The proceedings concluded with a salute of nine guns. In the afternoon a luncheon took place, at which 200 sat down. Canada contributed $540.

A NEW UMBRELLA.

The rains of a century and a half have fallen since the heroic Jonas Hanway, in the face of the fierce opposition of the coachman of his day, established the umbrella in London. It has been strangely unaffected since then by the progress of invention; steel instead of cane for the frames has been the most important change in its construction. Now, however, a Viennese architect has created an umbrella supported from the shoulders by means of two rods and a chest-band. Beside leaving the heads quite free, the umbrella, we are told, when not in use, 'can be folded into a very small compass.'—London 'Daily News.'

THE PROBLEM OF THE MODERN INDIAN.

The Indian has not been ruined, but he has deteriorated. His body is not the thing of steel and sinew it once was. His sense of humor has suffered and his imagination has taken on a sombre tint. But good food, hard work and a sense of self-respect that comes from owning a home and seeing a family dependent on its head will restore the tribesman's efficiency. Indian workmen who have been employed for some time are placed alongside fresh recruits to the job. The comparison is eloquent—'the men who have done some work are found to be fully twice as valuable as the newcomers.' Indians learn to work with unusual quickness; they have grasped the idea that there is to be competition between them and the white men of the West. They know that in the future they must enter the lists, not as tribal groups with an agent at their back, but as individuals, with only the government's good will and godspeed behind them. It is the government's part first to grant the Indian his full individual rights, and then to safeguard his interests, and to insist that no unfair advantage be taken of him until he is able to care for his own in every way.—J. M. Oskison, in 'Everybody's.'

A LADYSMITH STORY.

Beef was very scarce in Ladysmith during the siege, but General Sir Ian Hamilton, then colonel, insisted that 'horse is not half bad when properly cooked and when one is used to it. In fact,' he said, concluding a discussion, 'I have a joint cooked to-night, which I hope you will all sample.' Of course, there's beef, too, to-night!' Every one at the table preferred the beef, with the exception of Colonels Wood and Ian Hamilton, who ostentatiously carved generous slices from the 'horseflesh.' The dinner was nearly over when one of the servants whispered a communication to Ward. Up he sprang. 'I'm distressed, gentlemen,' he announced to the startled company. 'A silly mistake has been made. These joints were mixed up somehow, and you have been eating the horse! I'm really annoyed. But I hope you'll be convinced now that the meat is splendid eating! I'm sure you all seemed to enjoy it!' Glances were exchanged; moustaches were twirled. Nobody seemed ready with a response. Then a voice from the bottom of the table piped up: 'Oh, don't distress yourself, Ward. I thought some mistake had been made, so I just changed those dishes as they stood on the sideboard. It was you and Hamilton had the horseflesh, all right!'—Dundee 'Advertiser.'

FREDERICK THE GREAT'S SWORD

IN NAPOLEON'S POSSESSION AFTER JENA—SINGULAR DISAPPEARANCE.

(From the London 'Daily News.')

May 17 was the centenary of a remarkable incident in the relations between the first Napoleon and Prussia. While that kingdom was at his feet, after the battle of Jena, Bonaparte visited Potsdam, and there he saw the sword of Frederick the Great. He took possession of it, saying, 'I value this sword more than all the treasures of Prussia.' It was deposited at the Invalides on May 17, 1807, with military pomp and ceremony, to the immense gratification of the people of Paris.

But there came the black days of 1814, and, with the allies on the point of entering the French capital, the governor of the Invalides, Marshal Serrurier, received orders to take steps for the preservation of the precious trophies there collected—especially the sword of Frederick the Great. Interpreting this instruction in a peculiar fashion, the governor took effective measures for preventing them from falling into the hands of the enemy by making a bonfire of them; and it was said that he threw Frederick's sword into the flames.

This statement was confirmed as late as 1857 by an eyewitness. Thus perished—as was attested in 1830, when an official inquiry was made into the matter—between fifteen and sixteen hundred war flags and other memorials of victory. The ashes and remains were thrown into the Seine, at the mouth of a sewer.

The sword could not, of course, have been destroyed in the conflagration, but it was never seen again. It happened that in 1815 an engineer, having ascertained the precise spot where the debris from the fire had been put into the river, made a search and recovered from the bottom a considerable number of bronze and copper articles which were returned to the Invalides. But the sword of Frederick was not found.

One would like to think that it was not the fate of this historic weapon to rust away in foul mud, but that it had undergone the noble transformation of being turned into some implement of peaceful industry. Of this, however, there is no evidence.

FORTY MILLIONS IN A YEAR.

Mr. Stead, in the 'Review of Reviews,' describes the impression Pittsburg made on him during his recent visit, and tells incidentally how Mr. Carnegie made forty millions sterling in a single year.

The year before Mr. Carnegie sold his interest in his business for sixty million pounds sterling, he had offered to sell out for the sum of twenty million pounds sterling. The person to whom he offered the whole of his interest for the smaller sum had to pay a million dollars forfeit for not taking up the option. If the holder of the option had been successful in raising the twenty million pounds Mr. Carnegie would have retired with a fortune of twenty million pounds, but as the money was not forthcoming the million dollars went into Mr. Carnegie's pocket, and he still remained owner of his interest in the Carnegie concern. It was in the next year that Mr. Pierpont Morgan became alarmed by the competition which Carnegie offered to his Steel Corporation, and as the result of the menace of that competition Mr. Carnegie was induced to sell his interest, which he had previously valued at twenty million pounds sterling, for sixty million pounds sterling.'

Therefore, adds Mr. Stead, the forty million pounds sterling, or two-thirds of his whole fortune, was paid to him, not because of any industrial activity on his part, but owing to the manner in which he succeeded in impressing upon Mr. Pierpont Morgan the fact that he must be bought out at any price.

According to Mr. Stead, Mr. Carnegie is now as rich as ever he was, if not richer:

'He has achieved great success in the course of his long life, but he has never made a more dismal failure than in the attempt to disembarrass himself of his millions. It seems almost incredible that since he sold out his interest in the iron and steel works for sixty millions sterling, although he has been giving away money by the shovelful in the Old World and the New, he has utterly failed to make the smallest indent upon the capital sum with which he started.'

At one time he did, indeed, succeed in making a little hole in the mass of his wealth. Two of his later gifts, of two million pounds each, did entail a drain upon his capital, but as if to mock his ambitions and foil his efforts, the value of the debenture stock in which his money is invested rose ten percent, so that, instead of being four million pounds poorer than he was when he started, he found himself at the beginning of this year two million pounds richer than when he began his distribution.—'Westminster Gazette.'

COLLIE WARNS OWNER COWS ARE IN CORN.

Prince was a Scotch collie owned by us on a farm in Lake County. One night he came to the house and made my father understand that something was wrong out-doors. So, taking a lantern, father followed the dog to the gate of the cattle night pasture. Everything looked all right, so he scolded the dog and started home, but Prince barked wildly and ran back. My father went back again and discovered that the cows had broken through the fence into a cornfield. Seventeen cattle were in the field, and, without doubt, if they had remained all would have been dead before morning.—Chicago 'Tribune.'

Summer Resorts.

KNOWLTON.

Mr. O. Rexford and family were among the Montreal arrivals on Saturday last. They have taken Mr. Martin Hunt's cottage for the summer.

Mr. Magill Tait, of Montreal, gave a sacred solo in St. Paul's Church on Sunday evening last, which was much appreciated by the congregation.

The annual convention of the Brome County W.C.T.U. was held in the Union Church at Iron Hill on Wednesday and Thursday last.

Bishop Carmichael will occupy the pulpit of St. Paul's Church on Sunday next (to-morrow) at 7 p.m. The many friends and admirers of the Bishop throughout this neighborhood will be glad to see and hear him again, after his journey over seas.

Mrs. S. W. Foster, Mrs. R. N. England and Mrs. Martin attended the County Convention of White Ribbouers at Iron Hill, as delegates from the Knowlton Union.

Among the guests who have arrived here for the season are Mrs. Mary Fuller and Master Harold Fuller, of Springfield Mass.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Brome Lake Boating Club was held on Monday last at 3 p.m.

Mrs. M. Cousins and daughter are guests of Mrs. J. Cousins.

Miss Louise Williams is home from the Royal Victoria College.

Mrs. S. J. Carter, Dorchester street, Montreal, was among the passengers to arrive on the Brome Lake 'Special' last Saturday.

Mr. Leduc, of Waterloo, has moved into the house belonging to the grist mill property, which he recently purchased.

Judge Foster was absent in New York part of last week.

A successful meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary was held on Tuesday of last week in the lecture room of St. Paul's Church.

Among the season's earliest guests at 'Lordelle' are Mrs. and Miss Buckley, of Montreal, who have recently returned from Southern France, where they passed the winter.

Mrs. A. C. Jones, who went to the Royal Victoria Hospital on Saturday of last week to undergo an operation, is reported to be doing well.

Mrs. Paige, of Boston, has been spending a few weeks in Knowlton, and her art needlework display has been a source of interest and pleasure to the ladies here.

Miss Kimball returned on Saturday night last to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kimball. Miss Kimball has been absent for about two years, and her friends and relatives are glad to see her back.

Sir Melbourne Tait performed the duties of chairman at the concert on Thursday of last week given in the Methodist Church by the latest contingent of English Home Children brought over by Mrs. Birt. In addition to Sir Melbourne Tait's words of greeting, Judge Lynch, in a few cordial sentences, welcomed them to our Land of Promise. The concert itself was worth hearing, and was well attended.

BEACONSFIELD.

Mr. and Mrs. Clare McFarlane are again occupying Mrs. Levin's cottage.

Mrs. Meakins and family have opened their cottage on the Golf Links

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mackintosh have taken Mr. Nelles's cottage in the Crescent, and are already occupying it.

Mr. Dean, of the Bank of Montreal, and family, have taken Mr. Hyde's cottage, having moved out on Monday.

Mrs. Glassford and family have opened 'Greenbank.' Mrs. Clarke and the Misses Clarke are expected out shortly.

Messrs. G. Furlong, He. Detarats, W. Detarats, Seely, and John Black, are at the 'Grove.'

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Porteous have taken the Mannering cottage for the summer.

The Hon. T. Chase Casgrain and Mme. Casgrain have again taken No. 2 Grove Cottage. They moved out last week, accompanied by Miss Pinsonneault.

Mme. Mignault and family have again opened their cottage in the Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Letendre and family have opened their house for the summer months.

Mr. B. Tooke and family moved into their cottage this week.

Mr. and Miss Labbe and Miss Labbe have been in Beaconsfield some time.

Mrs. Tom Bacon and family have opened their cottage on the Links.

Mrs. L. B. McFarlane spent the week-end in Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Robertson have taken Benton's cottage. They have been out for the last two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jordan and family are occupying their pretty cottage in the Crescent.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McKenzie have again taken Mr. Nelles's cottage, after a year's absence.

Miss Ruth McFarlane was the hostess at a most enjoyable house party last week, including Miss Lillian Bender, Miss Leda Ramsay, Miss Doris Trotter, Miss Hazel Robertson, Miss Lawlor, Miss Nutter and Miss Madeleine Lovell.

Services were held in St. Mary's Chapel for the first time this season last Sunday, the Rev. Canon Chambers officiating.

Mrs. John Peck and family are expected out this week.

Miss Bertha Laroeque spent a few days with Miss Hazel Labbe last week.

RICHMOND.

Dr. Porter Armstage has returned to Humboldt, Sask., after visiting his father, Mr. Jabez Armstage, Stanley avenue.

Mr. MacKleroy, of Montreal, is occupying the pulpit of Chalmers Presbyterian Church in the absence of the pastor, the Rev. H. Carmichael.

Mrs. A. Hogue and children, of Farnham, have rented the Gouin residence for the summer months.

Miss Emma McLeay, Main street, entertained a large number of her friends on Monday evening.

Mr. George Blackbird, G.T.R. locomotive foreman, has gone to England on a visit to relatives.

Mrs. J. Ewing, Prof. Honeyman and Mr. E. Percy Gomery acted as judges in the elocutionary contest given recently at Kingsbury, Que.

Mr. A. Langevin, of St. Hyacinthe, has moved to the old McKenzie homestead, which he recently purchased from Mr. P. S. C. McKenzie, M.P.P.

The Rev. Rural Dean Hepburn and Major R. J. Hewton have returned from Quebec, where they have been attending a meeting of the Synod.

Major W. J. Ewing assisted the choir of the Congregational Church, Waterville, in their anniversary entertainment which took place on Monday evening.

The young people of Richmond and Melbourne intend giving an informal dance in the near future.

Miss Bella Harkom gave a very enjoyable 'tennis' Saturday afternoon to a large number of friends.

The Lord Bishop of the diocese will hold confirmation services in St. Anne's Church on Sunday evening, June 9.

Messrs. J. C. McCaig, A. Smith and W. E. McIver have returned from a fishing expedition to the Upper St. Maurice.

Miss E. Wilson, of Montreal, and Miss Mina Wallace, of Montreal, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Barrie.

Mrs. J. F. Connolly and children, of Lowell, Mass., are spending the summer months with Mr. and Mrs. C. Bradford, Main street.

A very successful meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was held at the home of Mrs. James Boast, College street, on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. W. Findley, of Manchester, N.H., is visiting his father, Mr. R. Findley.

ST. LAMBERT.

The dance at the Boat House was a very enjoyable affair and attended by many of the members and their friends. Mr. H. Cooper presided at the piano and furnished the music in his excellent style. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. J. Warmington, Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth, Mr. and the Misses Christie, the Misses Gross, the Misses Ridgedale, Miss Amy Finch, Miss Lamontagne, Mrs. and Miss Robertson, Mr. and Miss Goodchild, the Misses Andrews and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Racey and family are occupying the residence lately purchased by Mr. J. Horsfall from Mrs. Stuton, near the Grand Trunk Station.

Mrs. McB. McGale is spending a few few weeks at her country home in Labelle.

The executive of the Boating Club are making active preparations for the local regatta which takes place next Saturday, June 15.

Miss Vida Roberts has been spending a week here the guest of Miss Audrey Mathewson.

Mrs. W. Percival, Victoria avenue, was the hostess at a very enjoyable linen shower on Thursday afternoon, in honor of Miss Grace Williams, whose marriage to Mr. Herbert Bourne takes place on June 12, in Barnabas' Church.

Miss Mabel Dart, youngest daughter of the Rev. W. J. Dart, sailed this week for England, where she will spend the summer.

Mr. Bert Elliott, accompanied by his mother and Mr. Rollo Elliott, leave shortly for a holiday in Europe.

Mrs. Thos. McCallum entertained at a very enjoyable tea on Tuesday, in honor of her daughter, Miss Bertha McCallum's birthday.

Miss Cumming is spending a few weeks at St. Agathe des Monts.

Mr. Hicks, who has scored such a success as director of the St. Lambert's Choral Society, has undertaken the training of the school children.

Mrs. Allan, accompanied by Master Allan, spent Tuesday here the guest of Mrs. Tucker.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant are occupying a cottage at Smith's Point for the summer.

RIGAUD.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Cherrier were visiting here last week, the guest of their relatives.

Miss Mary Mallette has returned from Montreal where she was visiting friends.

Among those here last week were: Mr. G. Roy, Ottawa; E. Mantha, Ottawa; Emile Houle, Montreal; Rock Grover, Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Eraste St. Jean and their son, Maurice, were visiting here, the guests of Mr. A. Thivierge.

Mr. Edouard Chevrier spent some time here last week, the guest of relatives.

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Kelly and family are now occupying their cottage on Isle Perrot.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot Kissock spent the latter part of the week the guests of Mrs. Wm. Kissock.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Wanklyn and family are now occupying their cottage in Senneville.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowlan and family will spend the summer in Ste. Anne's.

Mr. and Mrs. Dewar will spend the summer here.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Pratt and family are now occupying their cottage on Grand Trunk avenue.

The Misses Barrett are occupying their cottage on the avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Lane are now occupying their Island near Isle Perrot.

The Boys' Science Club of Montreal, under the direction of Mr. W. H. Henderson, of the Y.M.C.A., intend visiting the MacDonald farms to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Wilson and family have taken rooms at the Clarendon Hotel for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Roche and family will spend a few weeks in Ste. Anne's.

Mr. and Mrs. A Bastien will spend the summer at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Parker and family are occupying the cottage formerly occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Percival St. George, in Senneville.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Lanctot and family are now occupying their cottage at the foot of Grand Trunk avenue.

The Hon. Mr. Ouimet and family are now occupying their summer residence at Baie D'Urfe.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Langlois and family are now occupying their cottage on Lower road.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Clouston are now occupying their residence in Senneville.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Meredith are now occupying their residence in Senneville.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Angus are expected to occupy their residence near the end of the month

CHATEAUGUAY BASIN.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Henry have taken a cottage for the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. Dawson and family have returned to Chateauguay again this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Valle have taken the 'Boheme' for a few months.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Ware have rented a cottage here for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Shea and family have taken a house here for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. McGarry and family have returned to their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Riddell have taken a cottage on the lake for a few months.

Mr. King and family have returned to Chateauguay.

Mr. W. Palmer spent the week-end here.

Mr. T. Cathcart is staying here for the summer.

Mr. Robt. Goldie's new home has been started.

Mr. Esdon is spending a few months in Chateauguay.

Mrs. Jamieson and family are spending the summer in Chateauguay.

ST. FAUSTIN.

Mr. David Sleeth entertained a party of friends at 'Cliff Lodge' for a week.

Mr. S. E. Peck and a party of friends spent a few days fishing at Mr. Cummings' summer cottage at Lac Superieur.

Mr. S. T. Hackett has just completed a very pretty summer house, and spent a week here with a few friends celebrating the opening, and incidentally landing a four pound trout, the largest caught so far this season.

Among recent guests at Square Lake House are:—W. Williamson, Master D. N. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. McFarlane, H. McFarlane, Mr. and Mrs. John Stirling, Mr. and Mrs. P. Macdonald, D. H. Macdonald, Dr. Pennoyer, Dr. Morrison, Dr. Barwick, F. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Buck, H. Wheatley, W. A. Chapman, Percy Clarkson, W. T. Johnston, H. Swinton, L. McEwen, C. S. Virtue, G. E. Wight, W. A. Wilder, James Robertson, H. G. Punnett, H. M. Stanway, Dr. Jamieson, W. H. Clark-Kennedy, E. C. Noseworthy, J. N. Fox, A. B. Brown, E. Dunnick, E. J. Quigley, J. C. Shirretts, Mr. and Mrs. Bury, John Thompson, F. L. and George R. Wilkinson, C. Culross, H. S. Bourke, C. W. Wallace, C. T. Husrier, W. A. Snowdon, A. P. Handke, Gus and Fred. Dunn, W. Burgess, W. Wills, John Hamilton, J. Dumaresq, A. D. Macfarlane, Norman Lusher, R. Stephenson, F. W. Baker, Wesley McConnell, W. G. Taylor, H. A. Baker and James R. Baker.

POINTE CLAIRE.

The P.C.B.C. dance of last Wednesday, in spite of the extremely unseasonable weather, was largely attended, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. Mrs. Ryley MacIntyre presided as usual at the piano. Among those who attended were the Misses Letendre, Lomer, Sewell, Draper, Elsa Lomer and Chillas, Messrs. Holland, Trimningham, Sherring, Cushing, Percy Smith, H. Hughes, Leslie Lilly and Mackenzie.

Mrs. Dubé and family arrived on Monday, and are in their residence of last year.

Miss Amy Sewell is the guest of Miss Gertrude Holland.

Mrs. Locke Trimningham entertained at an exceedingly jolly little tea party for the juveniles on Monday afternoon. Many games of an outdoor nature were provided for the children's amusement. Among the youthful guests were the Misses Lily, Lomer, Holland, Harris, McFarlane and Lulu and Roy Napier, Beatrice Sanderson and Sylvia Stikeman.

The Messrs. Scott, Henderson and Roberts, of the Banks of Montreal and British North America, are guests of Mrs. Loyd's for the summer.

Mrs. G. Wilson, of Napanee, will spend part of the summer as the guest of Mrs George Napier.

Mr. and Mrs. George Napier have left for a visit to Quebec, and will be guests at the Chateau Frontenac.

Master Charlie Saunderson entertained at a birthday party this week.

Miss Lorna Lomer, who is at present studying art in Paris, will spend part of the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Lomer.

HUDSON-ON-THE-LAKE.

Mrs. Barnsley and Mr. James Barnsley moved out to their cottage this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Granda are settled at the Chateau for the summer.

Miss Ethel Waters has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Hughes and little daughter have opened their cottage for the summer.

Mr. Alex. McDonald is visiting his sister, Mrs. Barnsley.

Miss Kate Farquharson has been the guest of her brother.

Mrs. Greig has returned home after a pleasant visit to her sister.

Mrs. Millar and little son are spending the summer here.

Mr. J. T. N. Hughes and family are now occupying their house on Cameron avenue.

CUSHING.

Mrs. W. Y. King and Mrs. Lemuel Cushing, of Montreal, are occupying their summer residence 'Ingleside.'

Mrs. Cleland and daughter, Leila, are occupying their pretty cottage here.

Miss Clark, of St. Lambert, is the guest of Mrs. Cleland.

Mrs. J. Richardson, Mrs. A. G. Burton, Miss Margaret Burton and Mr. N. McLeod, were recent guests of Mrs. Cleland.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Dewar have taken up their residence in their pleasant home here for the summer.

Miss Hawking, of Vancouver, is the guest of her uncle, Mr. D. M. Dewar.

The Government yacht 'Maisonneuve' has made its first trip from Sorel en route for Ottawa, Captain Weir in command.

Miss Bessie Dobbie, who is attending Mount Royal Business College, has returned after spending a few days with her parents.

Mrs. G. D. Hodgson, of Hudson, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Frank Fuller, 'Brook Farm.'

Miss Della Dewar, who has been attending McGill Normal School, has returned home having passed her examinations successfully.

CARTIERVILLE.

Mrs. Cochrane King and Miss Violet Somerville are spending the summer in Cartierville.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott are now occupying their summer residence, Roxborough Hall, in Cartierville.

Dr. James Bell has opened his country residence in Cartierville for the summer.

Dr. and Mrs. McEachran have taken possession of their country residence in Cartierville, where they intend spending the season.

Mr. E. W. Barlow, president of the Cartierville Boating Club, has gone to England. Mr. Thomas Sonne will act as president in his absence.

Mr. Edward Gohier has bought the large farm house and farm lands, the property of Mr. Dominick Murray.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Bickerdike and family have come out to their pretty summer cottage which they built last season.

Mrs. Smith, of New York, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Renaud. She is to spend the summer with her in Cartierville.

Mr. S. V. Perry is opening his fine summer house overlooking the Rapids, this week.

LACHUTE.

Miss Ida Murray, of Montreal, spent a few days last week, the guest of Mrs. Duncan Joss.

Mrs. Willie Law, of Plattsburg, N.Y., is in town for a short visit.

Mrs. Wm. Scott and children, of Ottawa, were the guests of Mrs. Mackie, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Pease, of Montreal, spent the week-end, guests of Mrs. Hosker.

Mr. Eugene Jousse has returned from a pleasant visit with friends in Ottawa.

Mrs. Ewing, of Quebec, is at the 'Painter House.'

Mrs. Hamilton, of Montreal, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jas. McPaul.

Mrs. Wm. Gordon, of East Settlement, spent the week-end, the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson, of Montreal, were the guests of Miss Miller for a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Holland, Mr. Ivan Holland and Mr. Frank Finn, of Montreal, were the guests, for the week-end, of Mrs. Holland, at 'Ivan Bower.'

Miss Clunie was the hostess at an 'at home' last Thursday afternoon, in honor of Mrs. Watson and Mrs. A. Gall, of Montreal.

The Misses McConnell entertained at afternoon tea, in honor of the same visitors.

VAUDREUIL.

Mrs. Gustave d'Estimanville and Melle. Ivonne d'Estimanville are spending some time here, the guests of Mrs. F. de Sales Bastien.

Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Globensky are occupying a pretty cottage for the season.

Mr. Francois de Sales Bastien and family have arrived to pass the summer in their beautiful villa 'Bellevue.'

Mr. Alphonse Turcotte, C.E., of Montreal, and his family, will arrive Wednesday to spend the summer at Lalonde's.

Mrs. Arthur Brasseur and her son, Gustave, are to spend some time here, the guest of Mrs. Victor Vinet.

Mr. Doble and family, of Montreal, arrived last week and have taken Mrs. N. E. Hamilton's residence for the summer.

Mr. Hormedas Laporte, ex-mayor of Montreal, is at present in Europe, but is expected here in July to spend the summer with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Brunelle have arrived since Thursday. They are occupying one of Mr. Geoffrion's cottages for the summer.

Mr. R. J. Tooke and family, of Montreal, have arrived to spend the summer.

Mr. Gaspard De Serres, of Montreal, and family are expected next week to open their pretty cottage, where they will spend the summer.

Miss E. McCaffrey and Miss J. McCaffrey were visiting here the guests of Mrs. C. C. Short.

Nerves Gave Out, Almost in Despair

Two Good Doctors Could Not Help Her, but Dr. Chases's Nerve Food Proved Successful.

Mr. William Graham, Atwood, Ont., writes:—'My wife had been ill for some time with nervous prostration, and we had two of the best doctors we could get, but neither of them did her any good. She gradually became worse and worse, could not sleep, and lost energy and interest in life. She was almost giving up in despair, when a friend advised a trial of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

'From the first box of this preparation my wife used we noticed an improvement, and after using six boxes she is completely cured and as well as she ever was—eats well, and sleeps well and feels fully restored. I cannot say too much in praise of this valuable medicine, and am satisfied that my wife owes her life to the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.' This cure is certified to by Mr. C. H. McFarlane, druggist, Atwood, Ont.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures diseases of the nerves in the only natural and effective way—by enriching the blood and creating new nerve force. 50c a box, six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

ISLAND CITY Anti-Rust Paints.

To Architects and Structural Steel Manufacturers.

Our Anti-Rust Paints are made specially to prevent the effects of Electrolysis on iron and steel. They are guaranteed to stand moisture, heat, frost and contraction, and will keep the metal covered to its standard strength—being made expressly for Bridges and Structural Work. Prices and Samples for testing can be had by applying to

P. D. DODS & CO.

162-164 McGILL STREET, Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Napoleon Tetrault, of Montreal, are now installed in their pretty villa for the summer.

Mr. Louis Gosselin has arrived for the summer. He has taken rooms at Lalonde's.

Mr. J. N. Wilson, of Montreal and family arrived Thursday, to spend the season.

Mr. Ernest Dumant and Mr. Georges Dumont, Montreal, have arrived and intend spending the summer here.

HUDSON HEIGHTS.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Barrett and family have taken possession of their cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wood and family have opened their cottage for the summer months.

Mr. T. B. Macaulay and family are occupying their summer home 'The Lodge,' on Mount Victoria.

Mrs. A. E. A. Whitlock, who spends the winter in Yonkers, N.Y., has opened her summer home, 'The Wilderness.'

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hunt and family are among the early arrivals, having opened their cottage on the St. Charles road.

Mr. and Mrs. McFeat and family have taken possession of their cottage 'Belcourt,' formerly occupied by Mr. E. G. O'Connor.

Dr. Spendlove and family have taken possession of their cottage.

Mrs. Ernest Lee is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Geo. Darling, at the 'Bungalow.'

AHUNTSIC.

Dr. D. Masson and family, of Montreal, have arrived and will spend the summer in Colonel Baker's handsome villa.

Mr. Joseph MacDuff and family, of Montreal, will occupy 'Le Chalet' on St. Claire avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Pitt will spend the summer at their cottage on Durham ave.

Mrs. Richardson and family will occupy a cottage here as usual this summer.

Mr. J. A. Christin and family, of Montreal, are occupying their cottage for the summer.

Dr. J. J. Ross and family will again this season occupy their cottage on Somerville avenue.

Mr. P. W. Marling's cottage has been taken by Mrs. W. J. Dawson and family, of Montreal.

OFF TO THE SEASIDE.

The following left this week via the 'Maritime Express, Intercolonial Railway, for the salmon fishing rivers and points in the Lower Provinces and Newfoundland:

MATAPEDIA AND CASCAPEDIA.

The Hon. E. S. Draper, C. B. Barnes, sr., H. P. King, C. B. Barnes, jr., all of Boston; Capt. Chaplin, S. Davis, C. G. Peters, H. B. Hollins, M. De Forest, H. De Forest, W. P. Clyde and party, J. B. Nimmo, E. W. Davis, R. W. Patterson, C. W. Watson, H. Bowne, Dr. Keyes, H. M. Hanna and party, all of New York; G. Stikeman, Ald. Stearns, A. T. Patterson, of Montreal; W. B. McPherson, Quebec; A. Mershon, Saginaw, Mich.

HALIFAX.

Mrs. W. D. Reid, J. B. Laurie, Mrs. Wurtele, Ottawa; N. A. Stevens, Leonore Stevens, M. Hoppelle, M. Baxter, Toronto; J. Marshall, J. Lanotot.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Miss A. Macgregor, A. Decarie, Mr. and Mrs. H. Naylor, St. John, N.B.; M. Burica, M. Higginbottom, Toronto, H. J. White, K.C., Sydney; A. McDonald, Sydney, Jas. Chenewith (N.Y.) Sydney; Dr. Murray, Moncton; Miss E. McCann and party, Toronto (Truro); L. Power, Bathurst; A. C. Dutton, Jacquet River; Senator W. Mitchell, C. J. Adams, Amherst, N.S.; Mrs. J. Slade and son, Oxford Jct.; F. E. Day, Springhill Jct.; H. Price, Moncton; Mr. Howard, Moncton; M. Ivey, Campbelltown; Miss H. Putman, Truro, N.S.

CACOUNA.

P. C. Ogilvie and family.

LITTLE METIS.

The Hon. Judge Archibald's family, Col. J. Burland and family.

THE CRIME OF LESE MAJESTE.

The Berlin carpenter who has just been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for putting out his tongue at the Kaiser as His Majesty was driving past is a deep-dyed criminal compared with many of his fellow-victims of the law against lèse majesté, which is expounded in no fewer than 125 paragraphs in the German statute-book. Not long ago an unfortunate private was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for saying to a comrade that the Kaiser might pay more attention to the salute of his soldiers; a Silesian schoolboy was prosecuted for smiling while His Majesty's health was being drunk; and a governess, for signing her name in a hotel visitors-book immedately below that of the King of Saxony; while a German editor went to prison for three months for stating in his paper that the Kaiser received £2,000 a day for signing a few documents. The law respects neither age, sex, nor nationality. A Dresden lady of seventy-four was sent to jail for six months for an unflattering reference to the Saxon King; about the same time a boy of fourteen received a similar sentence for speaking disrespectfully of the Kaiser; and for the same offence two American ladies were arrested and expelled from Germany.—'Westminster Gazette.'

Surest Signs of Biliousness

Among the earliest symptoms are furred tongue and dull headache.

Then come dizzy spells, bad taste, quick pulse, fever and cold sweats.

Finally, sleeplessness and vomiting make the condition of the sufferer almost intolerable.

The root of biliousness is with the liver, which is clogged and can't keep bile from getting into the blood.

Nothing works with the certainty of Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they act directly on the liver, restore the bile to its proper course and prevent it from contaminating the vital fluid.

Of course the bowels are ordered and relaxed by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, the kidneys receive new tonic, the blood is renovated, and the result is a renewal of good health.

Stronger proof can't be had than the statement of Fenwick Luddington, of New Harbor, N.S., who says:

'Three months ago I had no expectation of ever getting free from periodical bilious attacks. They were preceded by dizziness and dreadful headaches. If I stooped over my head would swim, and a nauseous feeling crept into my stomach. Dr. Hamilton's Pills fixed up my liver, drove all the bile out of my blood and made me a well man in a few months. To-day I enjoy a good appetite, excellent digestion and the best of health. Dr. Hamilton's Pills did it all.'

No need for delay, the sooner you use Dr. Hamilton's Pills, the sooner you'll feel the brisk, keen satisfaction of a healthy, well-regulated system. Sold in yellow boxes, 25c each, or five for $1.00, at all dealers.

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.]

DISCIPLE WALTER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—(Phil. iv., 6, 7.) Prayer and praise is as much a part of daily duty as labor. 'Mass and meat never hindered work' is an old saying. You cannot neglect either without injury to body and soul or higher nature. We believe all things are known beforehand to God, prayer as well as acts, and our acts, words, prayers, are creating events, but all are overruled by infinite wisdom. That what is to be will be, does not hinder 'the well laid plans of men and mice,' nor does defeat hinder further plans. Work is interwoven with prayer in field and city; either or both may fail, loss and disappointment may come in spite of prayer and work, but the brave struggle on, even when with heart half broken he utters the bitter cry of resignation, 'Thy will be done.'

Prayer is a mystery. Are we not surrounded with mystery? What a mystery is spring after the death of winter.

I had the privilege, a few Sundays ago, of hearing one of our most eloquent ministers preaching from the text, 'Oh, King Agrippa, I was not disobedient to the Heavenly vision.' He applied the text to his hearers, pointing out that all had this heavenly vision, citing conscience, the knowledge of good and evil, the inner consciousness of what is right and wrong, but, above all, they had the life of Christ in the four gospels, a heavenly vision. Comparing their own life with this could they give the same answer as Paul? We all have had other heavenly visions—many have been by the bedside of a dying relative or friend troubled with no doubts, perhaps it may be an unselfish life led by a silent follower of the Christ, and Christ at least lives in the four gospels and his footsteps may still be followed even at a distance. I am no stranger to the doubts of your correspondent and often cry, 'Lead, kindly light,' and I hear Norman McLeod's 'Trust in God and do the right.'

A SEEKER AFTER TRUTH.

May, 1907.

THAT BANEFUL FLOOD.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I read your editorial in the 'Witness' on the 'Unholy league.' I thank you for it. May it stir up a righteous indignation over the length and breadth of this favored land. What is Manitoba thinking of to allow the enemies of the country to do such a great wrong to this new portion of the Dominion? I read, 'When the enemy comes in like a flood, the Spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him.' Now let all his people and all who have the good of our country at heart lift up their voices as the voice of one man against this iniquitous league and flock to the standard for a sober, clear-headed, and a righteous people in our North-West.

To come nearer home, why have we in Montreal to be confronted by ridiculously glaring signs in our principal streets. 'Scotch whiskey,' disgustingly drawn out? Clever, is it? No; enough to make one want to hide their head if Scotch; but, thank God, there are other exports from Scotland besides whiskey, even good men and women.

Let us not be discouraged. God is able to confound their schemes and utterly to destroy their machinations. So be it.

Yours for the right.

A SCOT.

June 6, 1907.

NEW AHUNTSIC COUNCILLOR.

The mayor and councillors of Ahuntsic have elected Mr. John R. Terrill to act in place of Mr. Courville, who has resigned.

SKIN DISEASES

Salt Rheum, Pimples, Erysipelas, Ringworm, Shingles, Scald Head, Itching Sores.

All diseases of the skin are more or less directly caused by a bad state of the blood, which produces acrid humors and corrupts the secretions.

No one can expect to have a clear, bright skin when the blood is in a disordered condition, and the stomach, liver and bowels acting feebly in consequence.

All the above skin diseases, in fact, any disease arising from a bad condition of the blood, are curable by

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

through its wonderful cleansing, purifying powers on the blood, and its renovating action on the system.

Mr A. Squire, Dominion, N.S., tells how he was cured of Salt Rheum. He writes: "For years I suffered with Salt Rheum, and was unable to find a curable remedy out of all the medicines I took, and Physicians consulted. Finally I was urged by a friend to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and after a very short space of time I was completely cured I shall always recommend B.B.B. for such cases, as I consider it an indispensable remedy."

Price $1.00 per bottle or 6 bottles for $5.00

NEWS OF THE JEWISH WORLD.

Rabbi Herman Abramowitz, of McGill College Avenue Synagogue, delivered the baccalaureate address at the commencement ceremonies of the Jewish Theological Seminary, New York, last Sunday. He was afterwards given the degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters.

* * *

Two thousand invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Sadie Ashinsky, of Pittsburg, to Rabbi N. H. Ebin, of the Moses Montefiore Synagogue, Scranton, Pa., on June 11. The bride-elect is the daughter of Rabbi Aaron M. Ashinsky, of the United Hebrew Congregations of Pittsburg and vicinity, formerly of B'nai Jacob Synagogue, Montreal. The prospective groom is an energetic young rabbi, who received his diploma at the age of nineteen years.

* * *

In a lecture by Prof. Orazio Marucchi before the Roman Pontifical Archeological Academy he recounted his recent discovery of the ancient Jewish cemetery near Via Portuense. The inscriptions show that the Jews owned a large amount of property in that extensive suburb of Rome near Porta Portuense and that the Jewish religion was recognized in ancient Rome.

* * *

The Odessa Palestine Committee has established a satistical bureau of information regarding the immigration of Jews into Palestine. There were 3,427 Jewish immigrants into Palestine during 1906, as against 1,299 in 1905.

* * *

In the course of an interesting essay on 'Old Tenements and the New Law,' by Louis Heaton Pink, published in the 'University Settlement Studies,' a useful series dealing with sociological problems, the author says that the Tenth Ward of New York, 'the heart of the Ghetto, though terribly congested, radiates life, health, energy.' He proves this statement by figures which show that the death rate in 1905 was only 12.25 per thousand, as compared with 18.32 for the entire city, and the death rate from tuberculosis in the same year was 1.44, as compared with 2.18 for the city. This favorable showing does not prove that congestion is a good thing. On the contrary, it leads to the query as to how much lower the rate would be were living conditions improved in that crowded quarter. And it also emphasizes the tremendous advantage of the temperate and regular life which compliance with Jewish ordinances ensures.

* * *

An interesting case was decided in Vienna recently. A merchant discharged a clerk on account of neglect of duty. Among the charges against him was that he came to the store late in the morning because he attended service at the synagogue in order to say Kaddish for his father. The clerk argued that it was his privilege and his duty to say the prayer for his departed father. The judge decided in favor of the merchant, 'because the daily attendance at the synagogue could not be considered as the right of the clerk without the consent of the employer.'

* * *

The Jewish type found in Scotland is somewhat disappointing from the standpoint of intellectuality. 'London Jewry' contains some of the most celebrated professors, authors, actors, musicians and artists in the land—men and women whose names, though necessarily disguised under noms de guerre, are household words with the British public. But the Scots Jew is essentially a man of commerce. Although he usually gives his son a sound education, the university men that spring from the Judaeo-Scottish community invariably find their way to London, and are lost in the maelstrom of the Metropolis. There are some nine thousand Jews in Scotland, seven thousand of whom are to be found in Glasgow.

* * *

There is a hoary legend about a Jew who once settled down in Aberdeen, but finding it impossible to make any headway against the cuteness of the inhabitants, had to fly from the city lest he should die of starvation. In spite of the joke, there are now seventeen Jewish families in the Granite City. Dundee, Inverness, Greenock, Falkirk, and Ayr have small Jewish settlements, with all their necessary appurtenances, while members of the race have even clustered together into miniature communities at Kilwinning and Leven, Fifeshire.

* * *

In an address before the Brooklyn Young Friends' League, J. Gratton MacMahon said: 'The day will come, now that a Jew is a member of the United States Cabinet, that one born in this country will be President. We have no spot in America, saturated with the blood of Jewish martyrs, as in Europe. How dare any one insult a Jew! Jesus was a Jew, his mother was a Jewess. When any one casts a slur upon a member of the Hebraic race, he makes the blood of all true Christians boil, for he casts reflection upon the great master.'

* * *

The net profits of the Anglo-Palestine Company during the year 1906 amounted to 760 pounds sterling. The net profits of the Julfa bureau were 1,030 pounds sterling, and of the Jerusalem bureau, 260 pounds sterling. There was, however, a loss on the Beyrut bureau to the amount of 510 pounds sterling, which thus reduced the total sum. The Beyrut branch was established only about five months ago, and consequently it was expected that there should be no profit on its transactions.

* * *

The Austrian vice-admiral von Ziegler visited Jerusalem last month. He showed marked attention to the heads of the Austrian, Hungarian and Galician Jewish communities, and gave handsome donations to the Jewish charitable institutions which are under the protection of the Austro-Hungarian government.

* * *

The Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans cares for 182 children. One or both parents of 62 of these children have died from consumption, and one or both parents of 27 of them have either died from insanity or are still confined in an insane asylum. The wards are the offspring of 95 families, of which 42 are Russians, 23 Germans, 22 Austrians, 4 Americans and 4 English.

This is from 'Israel's Messenger':— In times of persecution, when the remnant of Israel was reduced almost to single units, the one factor that saved the situation was a settled belief that 'United we stand, divided we fall.' Though at times deprived of liberty and equality, they always retained their fraternity. And yet there is no nation in the world so internally torn by conflicting sects and factions. They are a broiling mass of radicals and reactionaries, aristocrats and revolutionaries, orthodox and sceptics, idealists and mockers. Inside the Ghetto walls they may be at loggerheads, but to the outside world they ever present a united front. Where the common interests of Israel are at stake, distance is no object, and the Jews of Land's End stands shoulder to shoulder with the Jew of John o' Groats. They are, in truth, a Peculiar people.

* * *

The Jews of Tangier are poor, but they are picturesque. There is absolutely nothing modern about any of them and they look as though they stepped out of some picture painted two or three centuries ago. The people of Tangier are just like the city, interesting because they live in another world and breathe another atmosphere. Here are gathered the people from all over Morocco, passing along the narrow thoroughfares to the market place on their donkeys, horses or camels, chanting their prayers. In this market place, the most interesting spot in town, all the native traffic is carried on. Strings of heavily laden camels from the interior, fruit stands and stalls with gaily colored carpets and wearing apparel. Here you'll see a snake charmer and there a story teller and sprinkled all over the place you'll find the Moorish women squatted on the ground, their bodies and faces covered to their eyes, looking for all the world like tents. Most of these women are slaves. Christian slavery was abolished in 1814, but the powers have never interfered with native slavery.

* * *

The Hon. S. H. Friendly, of Eugene, Oregon, has been reappointed by Governor Chamberlain, of Oregon, as regent of the State University. Mr. Friendly was first appointed in 1894.

* * *

Madame Isaac Cattan delivered a lecture on the subject of 'The share taken by Arabs and Jews in French civilization,' at a meeting of the Association of Old Pupils of the Sadiki College, at Tunis. A large audience, mainly composed of ladies belonging to the best Jewish, European and Mohammedan families, followed the lecture, and applauded Madame Cattan, the first woman who had ventured to speak in public in Tunis.

* * *

Only two Jews were elected to the new Transvaal Parliament. One of these is Mr. Harry Solomon, who was elected for the Ferreira district of Johannesburg. Mr. Solomon has taken a somewhat conspicuous share in Jewish affairs of the Transvaal and is a man of considerable ability. The second successful Jew is the well-known Max Langermann. He has been appointed to a seat in the Upper House. He has had a picturesque career in South Africa, having served in several campaigns against native tribes. He was one of the pioneers of the great mining industry on the Rand, and was a member of the famous Reform Committee in the time of Kruger, whose proceedings led to the unfortunate Jameson raid, and, ultimately, to the Boer war. For his share in these proceedings Langermann, like many more prominent 'uitlanders,' was entenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of $10,000.

* * *

A congregation of Jewish deaf mutes, the first of its kind in New York, was organized this week with a chartership of thirty-two. Every person in active connection with the new synagogue, with the exception of Dr. H. Perriera Mendes, is a mute, and as there are nearly 200 Jewish deaf mutes here, the congregation will be a large one.

* * *

Aramaic papyri discovered at Assuan, Egypt, have been found to contain Jewish bills of exchange of the time of Zerubbabel.

* * *

An investigation has shown that the man who fired at the funeral procession of the murdered policeman at Odessa, on May 20, was a member of the 'Black Hundred.' He confessed that the purpose of the shooting was to serve that organization as a pretext for the pogrom.

* * *

One hundred and thirty-four schools have been founded by the Alliance Israelite Universelle—17 in Morocco, 10 in Bulgaria, 35 in Turkey, 15 in Asia Minor, 19 in Syria, 4 in Mesopotamia, 2 in Tripoli, 8 in Egypt, 6 in Tunis, 14 in Persia, and 4 in Algiers.

* * *

A society for the enforcement of equal rights has been formed in New York for the purpose of proceeding against all who discriminate against the Jews.

* * *

The notorious anti-Semite Hans von Mosch of Germany, a former leader of the Deutscher Volksbund, has been arrested on the charge of embezzlement and forgery.

* * *

There is another conflict between the Douma and the Government. The bill introduced by M. Stolypin for the improvement of the condition of the Jews is based on the view that the Jews are a nation and, therefore, their disabilities are not removed by the law proclaiming liberty of religion; consequently, the Pale, the percent limit in schools and universities, the exclusion from state's service, the ineligibility for municipal offices will remain. This they call religious liberty.

* * *

British and colonial citizens living in Palestine have formed an Anglo-Palestine Jewish Club.

TWO MINDS IN THE ORDER.

The President of the Daughters of the Empire Has Resigned.

THE DIFFERENCE AROSE OVER THE SOLDIERS' COT FUND.

Mrs. Duncan McCormick has resigned her office as president of the Daughters of the Empire, and also her membership in the society, in consequence of the designation of the fund, raised by the society for the endowment of a soldiers' cot, having been changed from what, Mrs. McCormick maintains, was the original intention. The 'Witness' having received communications on the matter, one headed, 'Will some one explain?' from a contributor to the fund, a 'Witness' reporter asked Mrs. McCormick for a statement, which she gave in effect as follows:

The Daughters of the Empire being a patriotic society, Mrs. McCormick proposed at one of the meetings, over two years ago, that the society work for the purpose of endowing a cot in the Montreal General Hospital, for the use of soldiers, any member of the Canadian militia. This motion was carried, all present except two assenting. Since that time the Daughters of the Empire have had various entertainments, with a view to raising the required $2,000, the tickets and advertisements for which always mentioned the 'Montreal General' or the 'General Hospital.' Contributions were also solicited by means of cards, these also mentioning a soldiers' cot in the Montreal General Hospital as the object of the funds. More recently, some member or members of the society unofficially made inquiries as to what the Western Hospital would be willing to do for the two thousand dollars, and, finding that a ward could be furnished with a semi-private cot for soldiers, it was suggested that a change should be made, and the fund be given to the Western Hospital. The president and some other members objected on the ground that for over two years money had been collected using the name of the Montreal General, and that they considered the fund due to that institution. A special meeting was called, attended by twenty out of the forty-eight members enrolled in the society. Of these sixteen were in favor of the change, and four in favor of having the original intention carried out. The Montreal General Hospital Committee, being informed of the situation, politely and kindly declined to accept the money. The sum in hand, $1,500, was then paid over to the Western Hospital.

WHY THE CHANGE WAS MADE.

Mrs. M. Rubenstein, who has succeeded Mrs. McCormick as president of the Society, agrees that the original motion was to have the cot in the Montreal General Hospital, but gives the following explanation of the change:

At a meeting of the Daughters of the Empire, held on April 23 of this year, the question of benefits to be secured from the General Hospital in return for $2,000, was discussed, and it transpired that instead of endowing a cot under the name of the Daughters of the Empire exclusively for sick soldiers, the cot was to be at the disposal of a sick soldier, if not occupied; otherwise, the soldier was to be placed in a public ward the same as general public patients. This was considered by the Society not an endowment cot, but a donation to the hospital. Inquiry as to the benefits to be secured from the Western Hospital was made, and it was found that for $2,000 that institution would furnish a ward with twenty-five beds, one of which would be semi-private, exclusively for soldiers, both the ward and the cot marked with brass plates crediting the Daughters of the Empire. The designation of the fund was reconsidered, and a vote was taken, thirty members voting in favor of the Western Hospital, and one member for the General Hospital. By the ruling of the then president, the question was left in abeyance until a meeting on April 30, when another vote was taken, resulting in fourteen members voting in favor of the Western Hospital, and three members for the General. At this meeting it was also decided that a committee interview the committee of management of the General Hospital, lay before them the offer of the Western Hospital, also the feeling of the Daughters of the Empire, and endeavor to secure as good arrangements for the money. This committee was courteously received, but the authorities could not see their way clear to equal the offer of the Western Hospital. They at the same time generously stated that they had no objections to the change as the matter was entirely in the hands of the Daughters of the Empire, and they congratulated the Society upon the great value they were receiving for their money.

The question also was raised in the Society as to some subscribers objecting to the change, and a suggestion was made that they should be notified, leaving to them the decision as to which of the two institutions their money should go. This suggestion was not carried out, for the reason that a majority of the Daughters of the Empire were of the opinion that as the cot was to be in a public hospital the subscribers to this fund would not object to the change, considering what was to be obtained. If there are, however, any subscribers who have made individual donations and do not wish the same to be transferred, and if they will send their name and address to 4928 Sherbrooke street—the name being on the list now held by the late treasurer—the president states that the subscription will be returned or transferred to the General Hospital. Mrs. Rubenstein says further that the sole aim of the Daughters of the Empire was to obtain the greatest value for the money, and as the authorities of the General Hospital readily agreed, the change was decided upon. She trusts that with this explanation the subscribers to this fund will comprehend the situation and be willing that their donations be transferred to the Western Hospital.

IS YOUR WIFE BAD TEMPERED?

Chances are, she has corns that ache like fury. Buy her a bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor. It acts painlessly, gives instant relief, and cures every old kind of corn. Insist on getting only Putnam's.

A man is as old as he feels.

The man, who feels old, is the man who neglects his liver and stomach.

Every man can be 50 or 60 years YOUNG, by keeping his stomach clear—liver active—and bowels regular.

A dessert spoonful of Abbey's Salt, in a glass of tepid water every morning, is the "fountain of perpetual youth."

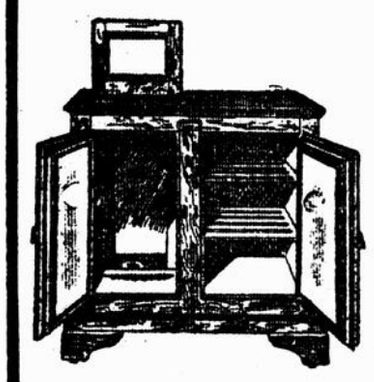
Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

Try it this summer, and keep young.

25c. and 60c. a bottle.

At all druggists. 145

TO KEEP THINGS COOL



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From $60 to $200

NICE TO KEEP YOUR FOOD IN

GEORGE R. PROWSE, 208 McGILL STREET

AS A SURE ROAD to HEALTH and STRENGTH NOTHING WILL EQUAL

TRISCUIT

The palatable and nutritious Shredded Wheat Wafer. Contains in most digestible form all the nutritive elements of the whole wheat kernel. Its continued use will prevent nearly all the stomach and intestinal disorders known to mankind.

All Grocers; 13c a Carton; 2 for 25c.

BISCUIT for Breakfast; TRISCUIT for Luncheon.

BURGLARY INSURANCE IS NECESSARY

Especially if you're going to leave your house vacant this summer. We've also a policy covering you against sneak thieves and your domestic servants. If you don't want one, what about the other? Every man ought to protect his home.

THE DOMINION GUARANTEE CO. Ltd.,

CHAS. W. HAGAR, General Manager.

302 ST. JAMES STREET, Cor. St. Michael Lane.

SWIMMING BATHS

WILL BE RE-OPENED ON MONDAY, WITH RESERVED DAYS FOR WOMEN.

The City's Public Swimming Baths will be re-opened on Monday next for the summer season, and the rules and regulations of last year will be in force. The baths will be reserved for women as follows:—Tuesdays at Hochelaga Bath; Wednesdays, at the Gallery Bath; and Thursdays at St. Louis and the Dagenais-Turner baths, the hours in every case being from 8 a.m. to mid-day, and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

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.)

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 Rozel street.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street. The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., LL.D., pastor. Morning service: Preacher, the Rev. F. B. Duval, D.D., of Winnipeg, at 11 a.m. Evening service: Preacher, Charles W. Gordon, D.D., Winnipeg, at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

CHALMERS CHURCH, Prince Arthur st., corner of St. Lawrence Boulevard. Divine service at 11 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. G. A. Wilson, B.A., of Vancouver, B.C. Also at 7 o'clock by the Rev. J. D. Cunningham, M.A., of Ontario. Chinese Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. Sabbath school and Young Woman's Bible class at 3 p.m. Young Men's Bible class at 3.10 p.m. Strangers cordially invited to the services. 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. Preachers: Morning—The Rev. John Pate, B.A., of Scotland; evening, the Rev. Thurlow Fraser, Portage la Prairie. Men's Own, addressed by the Rev. Prof. McGill, of Pine Hill College, Halifax. Come and you will hear a splendid address. C.E. 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. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Peter Harper, M.A., of Edinburgh, Scotland, will occupy the pulpit at the morning service, and the Rev. J. G. Inkster, B.A., at the evening service.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH. Presbyterian. St. Catherine street—The Rev. J. A. Macdonald, editor of the 'Globe,' Toronto, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m. and the Rev. Robert Laird, M.A., General Secretary of Queen's University, at 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Young Woman's Class at 3 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. At the morning service the pulpit will be occupied by the Rev. J. L. Campbell, B.D., of St. David's, Ont., and in the evening at 7 p.m. by the Rev. Dr. Patrick, of Winnipeg, Principal of Manitoba College. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Chinese school at close of evening service. Midweek prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome.

ERSKINE CHURCH, head of Crescent st. The Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., the pastor. Rev. E. McGougan, M.A., B.D., assistant pastor. Services at 11 a.m., by the Rev. James W. Falconer, B.D., of Fort Massey Church, Halifax; at 4 p.m., Lord's Supper; at 7 p.m., addresses on Laymen's Missionary Movement by R. J. A. MacDonald, of the Toronto 'Globe,' and the Rev. C. W. Gordon ('Ralph Connor'), of Winnipeg. 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. The Rev. R. E. Welsh, M.A., Professor-elect to Presbyterian College, Montreal, will preach at the morning service, and the Rev. Robert Johnson, of St. Andrew's Church, Halifax, at the evening service. School for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. Sunday school, 2.30 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. Strangers welcome to all services. Seats free.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount, corner of Cote St. Antoine Road and Stanton street, Westmount. Pastor, the Rev W. J. Clark. At 11 a.m., preacher, the Rev. J. A. Anderson, B.A., of Goderich, Ont. 7 p.m. preacher, the Rev. R. E. Welsh, D.D., of Toronto. 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. 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 Rev. Dr. William Patrick, the Principal of the Manitoba College, Winnipeg, will preach at the morning service, and the Rev. Dr. F. B. Duval, of Winnipeg, will preach at the evening service.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Crescent streets. The Rev. John Mackay, B.A., pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m., preacher, the Rev. Charles W. Gordon, D.D., of Winnipeg. Evening service at 7 p.m., preacher, the Rev. A. J. McGillivray, M.A., of Vancouver. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Midweek service in the lecture hall on Wednesday at 8 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.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE — Service at 7 p.m.

COTE DES NEIGES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, St. Catherine Road—Sabbath services at 11 a.m., The Rev. F. A. Nichol, preacher. Sabbath school at 10 a.m. Bible class at St. Laurent at 7 p.m. Rev. J. Steven, pastor.

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

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: 'Is it nothing to you,' and in the evening, special sermon, 'The Christian and Citizenship.' Sabbath school and the 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.

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 Vicar. 7 p.m., Cathedral service; preacher, the Vicar. All seats free at the 7 p.m. service.

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.
Second Sunday after Trinity.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning prayer and Litany. Preacher, the Rev. J. A. Elliott.
3 o'clock—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7 o'clock—Evening Prayer. Preacher, the Rector.
8 o'clock p.m.—Wednesday, divine service.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Coursol 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. 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. Young People's Association on Monday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon. Preacher, Rev. W. W. Craig, M.A. 3 p.m., Bible Class for Men, Bible Class for Women. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Preacher, the Rev. G. W. H. Troop, B.A. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

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.

Baptist Churches.

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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. Special sermons to young men at 7 p.m. Subject:—'Seeing Visions. Preacher, the Rev. S. J. Robins, of Leeds, England.

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.

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. M. 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.

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.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.

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

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.

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. 11 a.m., the Rev. J. H. Turnbull, M.A., of Ottawa, Ont. 7 p.m., the Rev. W. A. J. Martin, M.A., of Brantford, Ont., Commissioners to the Presbyterian General Assembly. Everybody 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. S. S. at 3 p.m. The 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. Anniversary services will be held to-morrow. The Rev. W. R. Young, D.D., will preach at 11 a.m., and the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, B.A., B.D., at 7 p.m. The Rev. B. B. Brown, of St. Henri, will address an open session of the school at 3 p.m.

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. Floral Sunday. Morning subject: 'Consider the Lilies.' 7 p.m.—Song Service by choir, children and congregation. An address by the pastor.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH. — Rev. E. E. Scott, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m., the Rev. George Bryce, D.D., LL.D., of Winnipeg. 7 p.m., the Rev. John Heay, M.A., of Renfrew.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marleborough 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. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. R. G. Macbeth, M.A., of Paris, Ont., will preach at 11 a.m., and the Rev. F. W. Mahaffy, B.A., of Alvinston, Ont., at 7 p.m. Class meeting at 10 a.m. S.S. and Bible class, 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.

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.

AMHERST PARK.—Services are held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. every Sunday, by the Methodists in Protestant Schoolhouse, on Huntley street, Amherst Park. All are welcome.

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

Congregational Churches.

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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. Strangers always welcome.

EMMANUEL CHURCH—Service will be held in the Lecture Room of the new building, 169-171 Drummond street (between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke streets.)—Preachers:—The following delegates to the Presbyterian General Assembly. Morning, the Rev. W. A. J. Martin; evening, the Rev. Daniel Strachan. Everybody welcome.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, No. 185 Congregation street.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible classes and Sunday school at 3 p.m. C.E. meeting on Monday night at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 8 p.m. The Rev. A. W. Main, pastor.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Congregational Churches.

CALVARY CHURCH CONGREGATIONAL, Guy street, above St. Antoine. Rev. E. H. Tippett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning, annual children's service. Speaker, the Rev. D. M. Ramsay, D.D., of Ottawa. Preacher at the evening service, the Rev. David Perrie, of Wingham, Ont. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

Undenominational.

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.

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.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday June 9, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. H. Pedley.

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

WELCOME HALL MISSION, 207 St. Antoine street. Services: Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, of each week, at 8 o'clock p.m., in the Mission Hall.

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.

Unclassified Churches

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. No morning service. Sunday-school at 11 a.m. 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.

COST OF ENTERTAINING SOVEREIGNS.

The cost to a nation of entertaining monarchs varies according to the monarch. The cheapest sovereigns to entertain, judging from the bills Great Britain has had to pay, are the German Emperor and the King of Italy. It cost about five thousand dollars to entertain each of them. The King of the Belgians costs twenty thousand dollars a week; the late Shah cost a hundred thousand dollars a week. The expenditure on decorations, etc., is not included in these figures. When the Czar of Russia made his historic visit to France the cost to the Republic amounted to $635,000.—Boston 'Transcript.'

REMINISCENCES OF AGASSIZ.

(Edward King, in the Boston 'Transcript.')

The professor was much interested in the observation of animals while living and their dissection when dead. He had a coop at the end of the yard behind his house in Oxford street where he kept rabbits, and another in which were two eagles that had been presented to him. One day on my return from recitation Alex. informed me that the eagles were gone, but had been seen flying toward the house occupied by Professor Guyot, not far from the Divinity School. We started in pursuit and after some time discovered the missing birds under a bush. With considerable difficulty, owing to their sharp beaks and claws, not to mention their strong wings, we managed to capture them and tie their legs. We then undertook to carry them head downward back to Oxford street, and though we succeeded we were pretty well exhausted by the time we got them into their quarters. I have often thought what a ridiculous appearance we must have presented carrying each an eagle along the street.

An interesting episode of my sojourn with Agassiz, was afforded by his bear. Some one had sent him shortly before my arrival at Cambridge a bear cub from Maine. At first it was docile and kept in the cellar, but as it waxed larger it manifested an independance of spirit which culminated in its breaking its chain and visiting the dining-room at dinner time. As Bruin came in by one door the family left by the opposite one, and his lordship speedily mounted the table and devoured the dinner. This was the cause of his disgrace, and when I came to Cambridge Bruin was inhabiting a livery stable at some distance from the house. But complaints of his increasing fierceness and strength and the annoyance he created at last resulted in his sentence to be poisoned to death. One day, therefore, the professor and many of his friends proceeded to the stable where Bruin occupied a stall. The executioner was Professor Webster, who administered strychnine, but it apparently did not produce much effect, so Bruin was brought out on the floor of the stable in very unpleasant proximity to the spectators, he being only secured by what seemed a light chain, which he appeared likely to break at any minute, and prussic acid was administered. This killed him.

People were always sending the professor specimens of anything they considered rare. The fishermen, especially, who supplied Faneuil Hall Market, were sure to bring him anything they thought curious. One day a large porpoise made his appearance and was placed on the table of a room in the second story. Great was the delight of the professor. After cutting him up in various directions he decided to try whether he was good eating, and porpoise roast and porpoise boiled was served at dinner for two successive days. After a time the presence of porpoise in the house became so intolerable that the household rose in protest, and the professor, much to his chagrin, gave up further observation of the interesting monster.

CHILD OFFENDERS IN FRANCE.

Sociologists in France are beginning somewhat late in the day to interest themselves in the question of child delinquence. There is a child prisoners' patronal society, which owes its origin to the humanity of an inspector general of prisons, but its effectiveness is limited by many circumstances, and at last the organized society for the promotion of prison reform has put forward strongly a demand for radical changes in the treatment of juvenile offenders. They do not quite go the length of calling for special tribunals, but, short of that, special sessions for dealing with such cases and stringent precautions for guarding the young prisoner from contamination, especially by adults, are claimed—London 'Globe.'

THE ROW IN ROUMANIA.

The revolt in Roumania is nothing more than a protest against the land agencies, mostly Jews. The agrarian crisis is therefore wrongly interpreted as being a burst of anti-Semitism. The great estates of Roumania include about one-half of the arable soil, and 37 percent of the land belongs to 1,560 individuals, out of a population of six millions. The great land owners are for the most part absentees, and put their property in charge of agents to be let out in parcels to the peasants at an exorbitant rent.—New York 'World.'

Nearly every house in Japan has in the main reception room a recess containing a raised platform on which sits the familiar idol of the Dai Butsu (Buddha). If the family hold to the older faith of Shinto, there is also a statue of the goddess of mercy, Kaunon. Around these idols are arranged the swords, armor, ornaments, and the ihdi, the sacred tablet which bears the name of the dead father, and the date of his death. The shrine containing the relics is made from the holy sun wood (hi-noki). This recess in the Japanese home is the heart of the family life, and corresponds to that niche in the mansion of ancient Rome wherein were placed the Lares and Penates.

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, †11.55 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., †5.45 p.m
For St. Gabriel, †8.55 a.m., 12.20 p.m., †5.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.20 a.m., †5.45 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 †8.25 a.m., 8.45 a.m. (i) 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., 10.00 p.m.

†Week days. (d) Saturday.
rMonday Wednesday, and Friday.
ADaily except Saturday and Sunday.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 129 St. James St.
Telephone Main 3 7 2
Telephone, Main 73[illegible]

G.T.R. trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

Corrected to May 24th, 190[illegible]

7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fo[illegible] and Massena Springs.
*8.00 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland [illegible] 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, [illegible] 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.
11.10 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.
4.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
4.20 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington.
4.21 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate points.
4.50 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.
*10.35p.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

7.00 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, 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.
8.25 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.
1.55 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.
*6.00 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

PRETTY VASSILISSA.

A POPULAR RUSSIAN FOLK-STORY, TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF M. EDOUARD BLANC.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

Once upon a time there lived a merchant. After he had been married twelve years his wife died, leaving him a daughter, called Vassilissa, who was eight years old.

When Vassilissa's mother was on her deathbed, she was alone in the room with her daughter. She told her to come close, and, pulling a doll out of the bed, said: 'Mark my words, my child, I am going to die. I give you my blessing. Take this doll. Never show her to anyone. Whenever you are in trouble or misfortune, give her something to eat and ask her for advice; she will help you without fail.' She gave the doll to the little girl, kissed her, and then died.

Meanwhile, the merchant, who was lonely, soon thought of marrying again. He chose a widow, who had some money, and two daughters of her own, a little older than Vassilissa. He thought she would be a discreet helpmate for him, and a good mother to his daughter.

But the merchant was mistaken; his new wife was not a kind mother to Vassilissa, as he had expected she would be. She lavished all her affection on her own daughters, and had none for her husband's daughter, whom she abused, and made the servant of the two older ones. The father, who was almost always obliged to be away, trading at a distance, could not interfere, or take his daughter's side. When he was home the stepmother concealed her wickedness.

Vassilissa grew up to be the most beautiful girl in the country. Her stepmother and step-sisters envied her beauty. Her stepmother abused her, and made her do all the work. She gave her little to eat, and let her have only the cast-off clothes of the two eldest. However, Vassilissa grew prettier from day to day, and became as plump and fair as one could wish.

How could she do it? Because the doll did all her work. In the morning the beds in the garden were weeded, the vegetables watered, and the stove lighted. While the doll worked, Vassilissa lay in the shade and picked flowers.

The doll showed Vassilissa a certain herb that would keep her skin white. So she became prettier and whiter each day, while, to their anger and disgust, her stepmother and sisters became thinner and darker.

At length, Vassilissa grew old enough to marry. All the young men in the village wished to marry her. But her stepmother told them all that she would not let Vassilissa be married before her two older daughters. When their neighbors were away, she and her daughters beat Vassilissa in revenge. Vassilissa endured everything, because she was sweet and good. When she was alone, she took the doll out of her pocket, and shared with her the scanty food she had, saying: 'Eat, little doll, and see how sad I am.' The doll would eat, come to life, and comfort her.

The merchant left on a long journey. While he was away, his wife took another house; she went to live in a lonely cottage, at the end of the village, which was near a large forest. Men said that a witch, Baba-Yagha, who let nobody come near her without eating him up, lived in this forest. Many persons, who had gone into the forest to look for wood, or to set traps for game, had met her, but few of them had returned to tell their comrades' fate. Others, who became lost in the forest, or were strangers, had approached the clearing where Baba-Yagha lived, unawares, and had been seized and devoured by her. There were some brave persons, who thought they knew certain magic arts, who resolved to put an end to this, and rid the country of her. They went to look for her of their own accord, alone, or with others, but none of them ever came back.

One summer evening, the stepmother was away, and the three young maidens were alone in the house. The oldest was making lace, the younger was knitting, and Vassilissa, the youngest, was spinning. The kitchen fire was out, and the three young girls had one candle for their only light.

When the candle needed trimming, the oldest girl took a pair of scissors to snuff it, and, as she had agreed with her mother, she snuffed it out. 'Who will give us a light now?' said she. 'All the villagers are in bed. One of us must go to the witch's house and look for it there.' 'We must have it,' said the second. 'That is the only place where it will be possible to find a light at such a time of night. But which one of us will go?'

'The heads of my pins give me light,' said the eldest. 'I do not need any light to go on with my work.'

'The glow of my needles is enough for me,' the other sister said. 'Vassilissa is the one who must go to the witch.'

Without asking what she thought of it, the two sisters pushed Vassilissa out of the room and closed the door, just putting a tiny bit of hard black bread into her hand.

Vassilissa went into the little room under the roof where she slept. When she had shut the door, she pulled the doll out of her pocket. She could not help weeping. She gave the bit of bread which was all she had to eat, to the doll, and said to her, 'Eat, little doll, and see what trouble I am in.'

The doll ate. And, as she ate, her eyes began to sparkle, as they always did. When she had eaten all the bread she seemed exactly like a real person. She said, 'Go to the witch's house, Vassilissa, and do not be afraid.'

Vassilissa dried her tears, put the doll into her pocket, and went out into the dark night. She reached the forest, and happened to take the first path which led into it.

Vassilissa walked the whole night. After six or seven hours, she looked through the branches and saw a horseman riding along, not far from her. This horseman was dressed in white. He was young, and his face was attractive. He was riding a white horse, which went at a lively pace, sniffing the air, and making the leaves rustle. His armor was white, and seemed to be made of silver, his horse's trappings were also white.

While he rode by, the forest was lighted with a silvery glow, while pink and violet reflections played upon the trunks of the birches and large firs. Also, shades of pale green, like those in young leaves, shot over the branches, and dotted the foliage of the old trees. Behind him, the birds, waking up, chirped and sang; the buds opened, raising their tiny heads all heavy with dew among the blades of grass, which spread their firm white fibres about them, those fibres which men do not know how to weave.

Over the damp moss which covered the rocks passed pale or vivid flashes of emerald green; the very granite took on bluish and pinkish tones.

A gentle breeze revealed the half-open flowers, and caressed them. The torpid bees rose heavily, vibrating their still wet wings in order to dry them.

The horseman went right by, disappearing among the trees. His horse moved briskly, and sniffed the cool air, neighing gently as he did so.

When he had gone, the day broke. Vassilissa went on her way, and noticed that red and white clovers were blooming on the ground where the horseman had passed.

A little farther, she saw a second horseman riding by in the leafy wood. This horseman was dressed in red; he wore read armor; he rode a red horse, with flaming mane and tail, which curvetted proudly. In his hand he held a lighted torch, and while he passed, the forest seemed to be in flames. By the light of the torch, Vassilissa noticed that his face had a victorious and triumphant expression.

The large masses of foliage on the alders and aspens shook. The pine-needles crackeled. The violet morning-glories, to which some huge velvet-clad bumble bees were paying their noisy attentions, opened their fullest, and hung like silent bells. The asters with yellow centres held their clustering petals high, and the purple loosestrifes waved their plumy heads haughtily beside the streams, although the different ferns and the wood balsams seemed as if they hid beneath the old firs to protect themselves from the strong light. Golden insects, with swift flight, shot flashing across the rays of light which shone through the dark tops of the trees.

The birds sang with full throats and the flowers gave out all the fragrance they could.

It was broad day.

When the horseman had disappeared, Vassilissa saw that where he had passed, the grass was burnt up, and that the flowers were withered.

She walked on the whole day, without meeting any one, frantic with hunger and thirst. She drank from the springs in the crevices of the rocks, and ate whotleberries, mulberries, and wild apples, which the doll had told her about. Before nightfall, not having stopped anywhere, she came near Baba-Yakha's house, which stood in a clearing in the midst of a field which was bordered by a garden.

The witch's cottage was an odd place, and her garden, as well, was peculiar. From a distance, in the middle of a thicket of huge tangled plants, the small wooden cottage seemed like a well-to-do peasant's house, but close by, it was ghastly and terrifying. Bones were scattered about, some polished like ivory, others freshly gnawed. The door-jambs, as well as the bars of the garden gate, were made of shin and thigh bones, and human jawbones served as bolts. Near the hedge, enclosing the garden, men's skulls were stuck on the posts of the enclosure, and in the garden were other skulls, some on the stakes that held the plants, like poppies on their stems, others, scattered here and there.

As she drew near the house, Vassilisa saw a third horseman, riding through the forest. He was clothed in black, and his armor was black. His jet-black horse had cavernous and glowing eyes like two stars; long hair hung down from its legs. With lowered head and outstretched neck it went noiselessly over the sward, seeming to glide rather than walk. Vapor, pouring from its nostrils, spread into a mist, dimming the sun on the path over which it had come. As the horseman passed, the grass and stones became covered with dew. His head was bent. Under his polished steel helmet one could just see his smooth, pale, and sad face, with its impassive features. His shoulders were covered with a black mantle, beneath which, at intervals, the cold gleam of his arms shone slightly. In his presence, the birds were silent, the flowers closed, and the colors of the leaves were gone. A hawk-owl, flying silently, with muffled wings, alone followed him, seeming to announce his coming by a sinister cry, uttered at long intervals.

Under the horse's feet, strange cryptogams and phosphorescent fungi sprang up. On the trees and rocks, the ferns and club-mosses unfolded, and the sleeping mosses swelled larger. The slugs crawled out of their holes, and left a large silvery path upon the pine needles.

The horseman passed Vassilissa. When he came near the witch's gate, he disappeared, as if the earth had swallowed him.

Night had fallen.

Vassilissa noticed that the eyes of the skulls on the hedges gave out a light which illumined everything near. This was also true of all the skulls in the garden.

Suddenly, a tremendous noise in the forest announced Baba-Yagha's arrival. The trees crackled and bent; the leaves whirled about as if a hurricane were sweeping by. A dull rumbling started echoes rolling in the ravines in the depths of the wood. Baba-Yagha appeared, making the tree-tops bend over. She was seated in a mortar, as witches always are; with a pestle in one hand she urged it forward, and with a broom, consisting of an entire tree, in the other hand, she wiped out all traces of her passage through the air, which was invisible to human eyes.

She was a giantess. Her skin was wrinkled and grayish; her gray locks fell in confusion on her shoulders. She alighted in the clearing near her house.

Vassilissa came near, and spoke to her.

'Why do you come here, little Vassilissa?' the witch asked her.

'Babouchka (grandmother), my stepmother, and my sisters sent me to ask you for a light.'

'Very well. I know them. Go into my house and work for me. If you work well at what I tell you, I will give you a light; if you do not, I will eat you up.'

The witch whistled. The mortar, pestle, and broom disappeared at a gallop. Then she cried, in a voice that made the ground shake: 'Open strong bolts and large doors!'

The gate of the enclosure opened wide, and the witch went in, followed by Vassilissa.

The witch said to her: 'Go into the kitchen and light the fire.'

Vassilissa took a torch from the wall, lighted it from one of the skulls in the garden, and got the fire ready.

'See what there is to eat in the oven, and bring it to me,' said Baba-Vagha next.

Vassilissa looked in the oven. There was enough for twenty persons. She took it, warmed what was necessary, and took it all to the old woman. She stood behind her without moving, during this meal, not daring to speak for fear. The old woman ate everything. She also drank a large pot of kvass, which would have been enough to intoxicate many men. Then she gave Vassilissa a little shtchi (cabbage soup) and black bread with pork, and said to her. 'You may go up there to bed. Don't concern yourself with what is going on down-stairs. To-morrow you will sweep everywhere; you will do the housekeeping; you will clean the whole house; you will feed the chickens and all the animals; you will go and get water; you will fix the fire, and you will water the garden. Then you will go to the bin, you will take ten bushels of rye, which is there, and you will pick out all the little black grains which are mixed up in it. Everything must be finished by evening, when I come back. If you haven't finished I will eat you up.'

Vassilissa went up into the garret, which was shown her, and soon she heard the old woman snoring enough to make the ceiling shake. Then she pulled the doll out of her pocket, and, putting her scanty meal before her, she shared it with her. While eating, the doll came to life, as usual. Vassilissa explained to her what Baba-Yagha had given her to do.

'How can I do all that work?' she said to her. 'And if I don't succeed in doing it, Baba-Yagha will eat me up.'

'Don't worry,' said the doll to her. 'I will help you, and it will be all right.'

Vassilissa had confidence in her doll. As she was very tired, she fell fast asleep.

(To be continued.)

NO WOMAN CAN BE STRONG AND HEALTHY UNLESS THE KIDNEYS ARE WELL

When the kidneys are ill, the whole body is ill, for the poisons which the kidneys ought to filter out of the blood are left in the system. Then how important it must be to see to it that this system of sewerage be not clogged up. Those who have never been troubled with kidney trouble know not the misery and suffering which those afflicted undergo.

Doan's Kidney Pills

are a specific for all kidney troubles. They begin by healing the delicate membranes of the kidneys and thus make their action regular and natural.

They help the kidneys to flush off the acrid and poisonous impurities which have collected, thus clearing out the kidneys, bladder and all the urinary passages.

Doan's Kidney Pills are entirely vegetable, and may be safely taken by young and old.

Let Doan's Kidney Pills do for you what they have done for thousands of others, that is, cure you. Mrs. John Young, Harwood, Ont., writes: "I was troubled with my kidneys for some time and my back was so lame I could scarcely get around. After using two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, I am completly cured. I find there is nothing like them for the cure of all kidney troubles."

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.

WHAT TWO BOYS DID.

(By Adele E. Thompson, in 'The Child's Hour.')

The taller boy leaned on the fence. 'My, but this is great!' he said.

Rupert looked up from the corn he was hoeing. 'What's great?' he asked.

'Why, all these fields and orchards, the air, everything,' answered the other.

Now to Rupert the air he had breathed and the fields and orchards he had looked at all his life did not seem wonderful at all; in fact, he felt puzzled that this boy visitor at the next farm should think them so.

'But you live in the city, Joe,' he urged, 'where there's so much to see; I thought you would find it dull out here in the country.'

'Live in the city? Yes,' scoffed Joe, 'I guess you wouldn't think it was so fine if you had to live where the houses were so close you could hardly get a breath of air, and there was hardly a tree or a bit of grass to see. That's the way it is in the part of the city where I live. Why, I know lots of boys who never saw the country in their lives.'

'They never did?' And Rupert looked around with a feeling of amazement that all these things should not be familiar to every one.

'No, answered Joe, 'they'd just jump at my chance of staying at Cousin John's for a month. There was Pete Warner, right near me, all the real grass an' trees he ever saw was out in the park, an' then there were signs all along the walks, "Keep off the grass," so you didn't dare to step on it to see how soft it was. My, but Pete did want to come with me, an' I wish he could, for he's been sick with a fever an' the doctor says what he needs now is good fresh air.'

'Can't he come now?' asked Rupert quickly. 'If your cousin's folks can't keep him I know my mother would let him stay at our house. I was sick once an' I tell you I know what it's like!'

'Oh, the staying part is all right. I was telling Cousin John's wife about Pete and she said he might come there. But the trouble is the fare. You see his father is dead, and his mother had close times getting along before Pete was sick, so now with the doctor's bill and all and he not able to work yet, I know Pete won't feel that he can afford the money; in fact, he said so when he told me what the doctor said.'

'It's too bad,' and Rupert took a deeper breath of air he had hardly valued before. 'But say, Joe, is your fishing tackle ready for us to try the lake to-morrow?' and the talk turned to planning for the good times they would have.

For all this, Rupert did not forget what Joe had told him, and the pale sick boy shut in the close and heated streets kept coming to his mind. Then all at once he started with a sudden thought. You could see he did not quite like the thought by the way he scowled up his forehead, and he muttered to himself, as if in answer, 'No, I'm not going to do it. School will begin pretty soon and I want all spare time for myself. I'm not going to bone into work in vacation for a fellow I never saw.'

Rupert said this to himself, but the next time he saw Joe he called by way of greeting, 'Say Joe, old Mis' Owen wants some one to pick and pack her early harvest apples, and take part for their pay. I was thinking if we did it we might sell our share of the apples and use the money toward a railway ticket for that Pete you was telling me of.'

'Jolly,' exclaimed Joe, 'we'll take the job. I never picked or packed an apple, but you show me how and I'll learn.'

'That part's easy enough, and I was wondering what we'll do with our apples. Mis' Owen sends hers to Chicago, but it takes so long to get the returns, and we want the money right away.'

Joe thought a moment. 'There's all those people at the big hotel at the beach, perhaps we could sell them some apples. They'd be fine to roast when they had a bonfire on the beach, if we only had some sweet corn, too.'

'Oh, we've lots of sweet corn. But,' hesitating, 'I never sold anything that way, I don't know as I could.'

'I can, then,' said Joe. 'I've been to market and I have seen how they do; we'll rub up the apples, too, and make them nice and shiny.'

A few days later the boys drove up near the hotel at Lakeland, their light waggon loaded with baskets of green corn, and shining harvest apples, and putting a basket of each by the side of the street, sat down to wait for customers, Rupert half-hiding behind Joe, but looking eagerly over his arm. And sell, to be sure it did. They had taken pains to make everything look inviting, and the apples were not only among the first of the season, but were so rosy and glossy that hardly any one but wanted some, and the corn was the very thing for a bonfire roast. So it was two light hearts that drove homeward. 'My!' exclaimed Rupert, 'I didn't think we'd do so well; you're tip top to sell. And I don't mind it if I did work.'

Joe had been counting the money. 'Nor I, either. Another trip and we will have more than enough, and they wanted us to come again.'

They rode a little way in silence, then Rupert spoke again. 'And a fellow's happier, too, to be doing something for somebody else than to be just thinking of having a good time for himself.'

More still did he think so when one day a white-faced lad stepped from the cars at the little station, and held out his hands to the two waiting him, 'Oh, boys,' with a little shake in his voice, 'I don't know how to thank you for this. It's—why, its almost like heaven.'

THE FRUIT TREE.

The Tree's early leaf-buds were bursting their brown;
'Shall I take them away?' said the Frost, stealing down.
'No,' leave them alone,
Till the blossoms have grown,'
Prayed the Tree, while he trembled from rootlet to crown.

The Tree bore his blossoms, and all the birds sung:
'Shall I take them away?' said the Wind as he swung.
'No,' leave them alone,
Till the berries have grown,'
Said the Tree, while his leaflets all quivering hung.

The Tree bore his fruit in the midsummer glow,
Said the little girl, 'I may pluck your bright berries, I know?'
'Yes; growing is done;
Therefore for you every one,'
Said the Tree, while he bent his laden boughs low.
—'Bjornsterne Bjornson.'

DAILY TEXT.

June 8.

Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might.—Eph. vi., 10.

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TENDERS FOR STEEL BRIDGES

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the envelope "Tenders for Steel Bridges," will be received at the office of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway until twelve o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1907, for the construction and erection of five steel bridges in District "B."

Plans and profiles may be seen, and full information obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer at Ottawa, Ont.

Tenderers must submit designs of superstructures with stress sheets, all to be in accordance with the general specifications for steel bridges of the Department of Railways and Canals of the Dominion Government, 1905. The class of load to be used is that designated "heavy" in the said specifications.

Tenders will be received for one or more of the structures required.

Each tender must be signed and sealed by all the parties to the tender, and witnessed, and be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered Bank of the Dominion of Canada, payable to the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for a sum equal to ten percent (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

By order,
P. E. RYAN, Secretary.

The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.

Dated at Ottawa, 30th May, 1907.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Commissioners will not be paid for it.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS FOR STEEL RAILS AND FASTENINGS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the envelope "Tenders for Steel Rails," and "Tender for Rail Fastenings," respectively, will be received at the office of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, at Ottawa, until twelve o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1907, for sixty-five thousand three hundred and seventy-one (65,371) gross tons of eighty pound (80 lb.) steel rails (open hearth or Bessemer, at the option of the Commissioners) and the necessary fastenings, in strict accordance with the specifications of the Commissioners.

Tenders must be made on the forms supplied by the Commissioners which, as well as the specifications, may be obtained on application to Hugh D. Lumsden, Chief Engineer, Ottawa, Ont.

Full information in regard to deliveries, and also as to the other conditions on which tenders are to be made, can be had on application to the Chief Engineer.

Each tender must be signed and sealed by all the parties to the tender, and witnessed, and be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered Bank of the Dominion of Canada, payable to the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for a sum equal to five percent (5 p.c.) of the amount of the tender.

Cheques deposited by parties whose tenders are rejected will be returned within ten days after the signing of the contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

By order,
P. E. RYAN, Secretary.

The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.

Dated at Ottawa, 30th May, 1907.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Commissioners will not be paid for it.

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

SATURDAY, JUNE 8.

THE STANDARD OF TRUTH.

There must be an established rule or measure of what is true. God's Word is that measure. God is Truth. His Word is truth. Settled forever in heaven. Man has no standard of truth apart from God's revealed will. All that man sets up to-day, may be overturned to-morrow. Man's progress is never towards truth unless that truth is revealed. All man's researches are simply gropings in the darkness which is in, and surrounds him. All the learning and wisdom of the Grecians left them, with an unknown God. There was a Being beyond their knowledge. To mankind Divine revelation has always been a stumbling block or else foolishness. God's revelation has been followed by proofs, God confirming His Word by signs, powers, and gifts of the Holy Spirit. These always accompanied a new dispensation, or a fresh revelation. (Heb. ii., 3, 4.) There have been no miraculous powers or special gifts of the Spirit since the Apostolic age. We have but one standard of authority, but one rule for guidance, the Bible. It still lives and continues to be God's power to salvation to every believer. To-day it is a greater power for good to men than all other books. It gives light as perfect as the sun's in contrast with all other light. It purifies the heart and cleanses the life. Read Ps. cxix., the Bible Psalm. There we have commandment, 22 times, judgments 20, law 25, precepts 21, statutes 21, testimony 23, and word 42 times. A total of 174 times in 176 verses. In Neh. viii., 8, we have a threefold rule for the right reading of the book. 1. Read distinctly. 2. Give the sense. 3. Cause to understand. There is another threefold lesson in connection with the word 'open.' Open mine eyes to see. Open my mind to understand. Open my heart to believe and obey. (Ps. cxix., 18; Lu. xxiv., 45; Acts xvi., 14.)

One must often be brave by force of necessity; it is better to be brave by the grace of God.—E. M. Baker.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

HORRID WAR.

For hours the Nicaraguan army had been beating up the bush in an attempt to locate the enemy. Then Gen. Stefano Pinquirillo called a council of war. The eleven full major generals gathered around the dark-browned Napoleon of the chaparral, while the thirty-two brigadier generals stayed back with the seventeen privates.

'Soldiers,' said the commander-in-chief as he dexterously drew a bramble thorn from the sole of his dusky foot, 'the time for action is here.'

'But where is the enemy?' interrupted Gen. Henrique Mendoza.

The commander frowned so severely that he broke a sun blister under his left eye.

'Shall it be said that a Nicaraguan ever hesitated to go into battle because of the absence of the enemy?' he harshly demanded. Then, without pausing for a reply he shook out the chenille fringe on his single epaulet and slightly tightening the hilt of his scabbardless sword, arose to his full height of four feet seven, and harshly shouted, 'Forward.'

The eleven major-generals yawned furtively and lighting their buena cigarros sauntered back to the thirty-two brigadiers and the seventeen privates, and the army again took up its wearisome march through the thorny chaparral.—Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.'

AN INCONOCLAST.

A story comes from England about a certain colonel in the Royal Horse Artillery who had the reputation of lacking imagination, with a care for nothing but his beloved guns. He happened to be visiting Egypt with some friends, and naturally went to see the Pyramids.

'So there are the Pyramids, eh?' he said, as he gazed stolidly at them.

'Yes,' said an enthusiastic friend, 'are they not wonderful—stupendous?'

'Oh, yes,' grudged the colonel, 'I suppose they're all right in their way.'

'I should say they are,' returned his friend. 'Think of their standing for all these thousands of years!'

'Humph!' said the unimpressed soldier. 'Give me a couple of batteries and I'll guarantee to knock them to pieces inside a week.'—Canadian 'Courier.'

A GREAT COLONEL.

Prior to the last solar eclipse the colonel of a German regiment of infantry sent for his sergeant and observed: 'There will be an eclipse of the sun to-morrow. The regiment will meet on the parade ground in undress uniform. I will come and explain the eclipse before drill. If the day is cloudy the men will meet in the drill shed as usual.'

Whereupon the sergeant drew up the following order of the day: 'To-morrow morning, by order of the colonel, there will be an eclipse of the sun. The regiment will assemble on the parade ground, where the colonel will come and superintend the eclipse in person. If the sky is cloudy the eclipse will take place in the drill shed.'

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Home Department.

Courage.

(By Celia Thaxter.)

Because I hold it sinful to despond,
And will not let the bitterness of life
Blind me with burning tears, but look beyond
Its tumult and its strife;

Because I lift my head above the mist,
Where the sun shines, and the broad breezes blow,
By every ray and every raindrop kissed
That God's love doth bestow;

Think you I find no bitterness at all?
No burden to be borne, like Christian's pack?
Think you there are no ready tears to fall,
Because I keep them back?

Why should I hug life's ills with cold reserve,
To curse myself and all who love me?
Nay!
A thousand times more good than I deserve
God gives me every day.

And in each one of these rebellious tears
Kept bravely back, he makes a rainbow shine;
Grateful I take his slightest gift—no fears,
Nor any doubts are mine.

Dark skies must clear, and when the clouds are past
One golden day redeems a weary year;
Patient I listen, sure that sweet, at last,
Will sound his voice of cheer.

Then vex me not with chiding. Let me be;
I must be glad and grateful to the end;
I grudge you not your cold and darkness—me
The powers of light befriend.

The Gospel of Joy.

'I'm so glad you have come to-day, Cousin Minnie! Now you can go to the lawn fete.'

'A lawn fete!' Oh, how jolly! When is it?'

'To-morrow.'

'Where is it?'

'Wait a minute. Here's your invitation. Isn't it pretty? Mrs. Williams said she'd be greatly disappointed unless she could see Harry bringing both of us.'

'Mrs. Charles Williams—who is she, anyway? Aren't there any children there?'

'Why, don't you remember, Minnie, when you were here two years ago and we went into the Williams's grounds, where all those lovely orchids were, in the great conservatory?'

'Oh, yes. And it's there? Why, why, I thought that both of her children had had died, and that—why, that people were afraid she'd go insane.'

'Well, that's all true, too. But, you see, she didn't go insane at all. And she does the loveliest things for other children—a lot more than she used to.'

'Tell me about it.'

The two girls crowded into a great sleepy hollow chair and settled themselves for a cosy chat.

'Now,' said Minnie.

And Madeline began: 'Well, it was just after you were here, and while they were in the mountains for the summer, that the Williams boy and girl were both drowned—at once. They were brought home and buried, and then Mrs. Williams shut herself up in her room and grieved and grieved. You see, they were all she had, and they were both very handsome and bright. The girl, Blanche, could drive like an Englishwoman, and Paul rode like one of the guards ride; but it must be fine, for I heard Paul's uncle say it. And Paul certainly did manage his tall horse well.'

'In the story books they call those tall saddle horses hunters,' said Minnie.

'So they do. Well, you can imagine what their loss was to Mrs. Williams. She wouldn't see anyone who called, and the blinds were closed so tightly that the house seemed to be having a continual funeral going on inside. Whenever she went out driving 'twas in a close carriage. And she wore crape so thick that you couldn't see her face, and so black that it was like a few yards of Egyptian darkness.'

'Too bad,' said Minnie.

'Yes; but wait till I tell you. One morning in October everyone was astonished at seeing the blinds all thrown open and the curtains drawn. The carriage was at the door—not the close one, but the beautiful cabriolet, with cover thrown back. Mrs. Williams came out dressed in a pretty deep blue suit, and drove with Mr. Williams to his office, as she did every morning before the children were drowned. She bowed and bowed and smiled to everybody she had ever known—known just a tiny bit. Why, she even bowed and smiled to me.'

'I don't wonder at that,' said Minnie, giving her cousin a little squeeze.

Madeline squeezed back. 'Well, it was the talk of the town. Every old gossip predicted an awful calamity. Some of them event went to Mr. Williams about it.'

'He smiled a little sadly, for he grieved about the children, too, but said that his wife had made up her mind to rejoice because they had had Paul and Blanche at all, instead of grieving because they could have them no longer. And he only hoped that she could prove brave enough to carry it out.'

'Poor thing!' said Minnie.

'Well, from that day everything has been changed. Papa says—he's her pastor, you know—that Mrs. Williams is preaching the Gospel of Joy, and that she's doing more to make the world better than all the long-faced people in it.

'I just can't tell you all the beautiful things she does. She's educating a boy and a girl in place of Paul and Blanche, and among other things she sends out cards, every month, for a children's party? The dearest card! Nothing is too good! And she invites other ladies to help her to receive us. Mamma assists her often. And she plays games with us, and sings, and gives us the loveliest souvenirs! She said that children are more apt to be good if they can be made happy.'

'Pitiful, isn't it?' said Minnie.

'Why, no—yes—no, just beautiful and sweet. At first nobody dared mention Paul or Blanche. That seemed to trouble her. Then she began talking of them herself. She says that if they were away at school she would talk about them to her friends; and that they really are away, in the most perfect of schools, where they have angels for teachers.

'She told mamma that if for any reason they had been obliged to go live in another country of the earth—like Italy or England—that she would miss them, but would love to think and to speak of them; and that now they are in the heavenly country, were no possible harm can come to them.

'Mr. Williams had a great artist, a Mr. ——let me see—Mr. John Sargeant, come up from New York, when he was in America last, and from photographs and with their telling him he painted Blanche sitting in her trap beside the coachman, holding the reins, with the whip across them in that stylish way, you know. And he painted Paul upon his big——'

'Hunter,' prompted Minnie.

'Oh, yes, hunter. These pictures are at either end of the great picture gallery. You'll see them to-morrow. Oh, how fine they are—just like life!

'Mrs. Williams said once to papa that sometimes they made her heart hurt—she so wants to call them down from the canvas, and hug and kiss them, and put her hands on their faces, and feel their dear arms about her neck. It almost smothers her sometimes, she feels so badly. So does Mr. Williams, too. But she at once makes herself think what life would have been if they'd never come into it; so she turns it into a long thanksgiving, because God gave them to her for those twelve bright years.

'After a talk with her one day, papa preached a wonderful sermon. He said that it isn't so easy to sympathize with joy as with sorrow.'

'Oh, I don't believe that!'

'Wait a minute. Everyone is sorry for anyone who suffers. Why, you are sorry for Mrs. Williams, and you've never even seen her!'

'Yes, of course. I'd be a brute if I weren't.'

'Well, you didn't feel glad with her—sympathize with her joy—when you were here and the caretaker let us go through the grounds. You kept saying, 'Oh, dear! I wish I had a home like this! Do you remember?'

Minnie permitted herself a slow nod.

'Well, papa says that it's just as much our duty to rejoice with those that do rejoice as to mourn with those that mourn. That one makes the world brighter for everyone, while the other only increases the gloom. He says that the rejoicing part is much harder, too, for, somehow, we're apt to be a bit jealous of other people's joy—especially if they have the particular kind of joy that we want.

'We surely don't want sorrow, so we say all sorts of lovely things to them about that; but let them have better times—than we do and—well, you know how it is.'

Again, Minnie nodded slowly, for she was having a little sermon all to herself.—Christian Advocate.'

Home Thoughts.

SEALED ORDERS.

In times of war ships are sometimes sent out with sealed orders. They do not know why they are going to a certain port, or what they are to do when they arrive there. All the commander knows, all that the officers and crew know is that they are going where they are sent, and that when the right time comes they must obey the orders at present sealed.

It is often so with the Christian. The course before him is plain because the Lord has said, 'Go forward.' But he does not see why he must go here or there. The orders are yet a sealed book. Each day that dawns upon us, so far as our short sight is concerned, is full of mystery, very plain and clear to him who has planned our lives, but unrevealed to us. We march onward, often not knowing or discerning when we shall meet around the bend of the road, but we need have no fear, if we have wholly submitted ourselves to God and are confidently conformed to his will. 'Commit thy way unto the Lord, and he shall direct thy steps.'—'Christian Intelligencer.'

THE BENEDICTION OF GLADNESS.

Let thy day be to thy night
A letter of good things. Let thy praise
Go up as birds go up, who when they wake
Shake off the dew and soar. So take joy home.
And make a place in thy great heart for her.
And give her time to grow, and cherish her.
Then will she come, and oft will sing to thee
When thou art working in the furrows; aye,
Or weeding in the sacred hour of dawn.
It is a comely fashion to be glad—
Joy is the grace we say to God.
—Jean Ingelow.

MAKING A PRACTICE OF LOVE.

Because we love our dear ones is not a good reason for wounding them freely. Yet we actually seem to make it so in much of our daily life. Some one has said keenly, 'Any one can be courteous to a stranger.' It is easy to be careful for the feelings of those about whom we care little. Should we not do as much for those who are dearest to us? There is no greater cruelty than to count upon our love's 'tiding over' the effect of impatience, discourtesy, harsh criticism, and all the unloving, stinging darts that most of us reserve for home use. There is no better way of loving and proving our love than by using at home all the courtesies, attentions, cheeriness, sunshine and 'better side' of our natures that most of us reserve for company use. For love that takes these things for granted is either counterfeit or perilously near death.—'Sunday-school Times.'

With the Children.

ONE SHALL BE LEFT.

(By Fanny Kemble Johnson.)

Grown are all of the others, some of them almost old;
But the one that died when a baby is mine to cuddle and hold.

Married away are the others, into their worlds apart,
But the laughing baby that died lies cradled upon my heart.

Life is crueller than death, for life is a subtle thief,
Stealing by slow degrees, till tall past the heart's belief.

The men and the women go—yea, even the memories
Of childish faces and forms are stolen by slow degrees.

But the laughing baby that died, the one little child I gave
Into death's outstretched arms, is the one little child I save—

Kinder is death than life—oh, lone is the twilight grey,
With empty arms would I sit had my heart not broken one day!
—'Youth's Companion.'

HOW THE LORD PITIED TOM'S FATHER.

(The death of Dr. Leonard W. Bacon calls to mind a tender little sketch which he contributed to the 'Congregationalist and Christian World,' nearly ten years ago. It was signed only by his initials being, he felt, of an intimate personal nature. That it touched many hearts we know from the way it was received, and we reprint it, feeling that it still has a mission to those who suffer.)

Tom's father was sorely in need of pity, and when his need of it was deepest, the assurance of divine pity seemed to flow out to him from the scriptures and to flow the more abundantly as his need grew deeper and darker from hour to hour.

Dear little Tom was suffering in the clutch of a deadly disease the name of which, newly come into common speech, is already a name of terror to parents all over the world. It had seized its victim by the throat, according to its cruel wont, and day after day and night after night Tom lay gasping on his little cot, as it between life and death. The doctor came and went, talking hopefully, and by and by not quite so hopefully, and day and night Tom's father and mother hung over his bed, their hearts wrung with pity for the dear, patient, trustful child.

It was in this thick gloom that the light of a divine promise shone out upon the hearts of these pitying ones.

So darkness shows us worlds of light
We never saw by day.

'Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him.' Now Tom's father knew how a father pitieth his child, and knew more clearly than ever before how the Lord pitied him. And he thanked God for the gentle wisdom which had so contrived this promise that the deeper his servant should be made to walk in the valley of death shade the more brightly and distinctly it would shine.

He began to pluck up courage out of the depths of his anxiety. Was there anything he would not do or suffer to save Tom from his cruel distress? And could the Lord, in the face of his own promise, be less considerate of the anguish of a father's heart? It must be that these signs of improvement, that seemed to show themselves in the patient, meant that the cup of bitterness held to the father's lips was about to be taken away, tasted but not drained. Dear, sweet little Tom. We were not to lose him, after all; the Lord pitied us too much for that.

So it seemed for a few hours, and then the favorable signs began to fade out and others that we had dreaded showed themselves. The doctor shook his head anxiously, as he took account of temperature, pulse and respiration, and when he took leave his tone was not as cheery as usual. 'I cannot promise you much,' said he.

We did not blame him for that; there was a chain of cause and effect pulling against him as irrestible as fate, and when he had done his utmost what more could he do but give up the case? We do not think of the doctor otherwise than gratefully. Why should we think otherwise of the Lord?

Tom's father could not delude himself by any such sophistry. The analogy is a failure. The case was too hard for the doctor; is anything too hard for the Lord? The doctor had not ordained this chain of causes and effects from before all ages, with distinct knowledge of its bearing on each individual case. The doctor held command of many of the wonderful resources of modern medical science, but he did not control all the springs of life and death. But the Lord is not limited by circumstances beyond his own control. This awful disease does not move on from stage to stage without his meaning it. He does mean it. It seems to be his manifest purpose to tear the child, by these bitterly painful processes, away from the father's arms and out from the heart that does so pity the child and so longs to bring him back to life and health again. And all the time the divine assurance stands on open record, 'Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him.' Is this the way Tom's father pities Tom?

Well, come to think of it, is it not just the way? From the first onset of this evil disease has not Tom's father been pitying him much after this very fashion? One of the most distressing things about this sickness has been the treatment of it. At first the brave little fellow consented to it willingly, patiently, heroically. His parents smiled at each other and said that here was the reward for much diligent and sometimes painful discipline, by which a peculiarly reluctant nature had been trained to loving obedience. But presently, under a strain beneath which strong men commonly succumb, the faculty of patience in the delicately framed five-year-old child became exhausted.

Not many athletes stand the test of walking a thousand miles in a thousand hours, under which it is impossible to have much more than an hour and a half of continuous sleep, and this little boy was put on an allowance of less than half that time. The doctor warned us that his life might depend on it, and so every hour the weary spirit had to be called back from painful dreams to more painful consciousness, and summoned to submit to treatment from which every nerve revolted. He could not bring himself to submit to it, and yet it must be done. It might perhaps save Tom's life; and Tom must and should be saved if it lay in human power. And so Tom's father forced him to it.

Such a hard thing it was to do—hard for the child and harder for the father. It starts the tears now only to remember the stern words, the severe force with which the blameless struggles of the dear dying child which overpowered in hope to save him. And all because the father did so pity him.

'So the Lord pitieth them that fear him,' Tom's father understands it better now.

The Mother's Need of Change.

A VACATION TIME NEEDED AS A REST FROM CHILDREN AND HOME.

The old-fashioned idea that a woman should be an absolute slave to her family and home is happily exploded; it belongs to the bygones with the hoop skirt and crinoline, and with the latter we hope will never be resurrected.

Women have waked up to the knowledge that while doing their entire duty by their family and home they still have a duty to themselves.

That they must have time to think, to expand, to cultivate both mind and body.

It is a very great mistake to allow the family and their demands to encroach until all the available time is taken up.

There are many dear little mothers whose self-forgetful devotion to the children leads them to forget all else.

Even the husband and father is forgotten, and this is often a fruitful source of his seeking relaxation and amusement outside his own home.

When the children are quite small babies he is 'hushed' every time he comes home if he ventures to raise his voice, because Tommy or Johnny is going to sleep; or else the worried mother walks the floor here, there and everywhere because they are teething, and also feels each pang and pain in her loving heart, but she has an angry, impatient word if by any chance her attention is required on another matter.

This poor mother gives herself no rest of mind or body from the time the children are born, and as they grow older she is nothing but a slave to the small domestic tyrants.

At length she arrives at the breaking-down point. She has neglected herself in every way, and now has to pay the penalty.

She is nothing but a worn-out bundle of nerves, old before her time.

Now, this is not doing her duty to either herself or her children, as woman, wife, or mother.

The mother who is most loved and respected is the one who is happily serene, healthy, and normal. The ideal mother, who is always ready with sympathy and advice. Sure of herself, she is a rock of strength in her household.

No nervous, unhealthy, miserable woman can be this. The time is bound to come when she is both too nervous to talk or to listen, and she has to shut herself away from her children with their plans, hopes and ambitions, and most likely at the time when the mother-help is most needful.

All this could have been avoided if she had brought her children up from the first with common-sense methods, and also given herself, as the head of the family, some consideration and relaxation.

But she has devoted herself with such continuity to her household, and has been so absorbed in it that she would not take any change, and nobody has thought it worth while to insist that she should.

But home is a very good place to get away from sometimes, particularly for mothers.

Not to go away simply to take up household duties elsewhere with perhaps a great many inconveniences in addition, but a complete and absolute change of environment.

Life on a farm, where she can sit the whole day long with her hands folded, studying the true meaning of the quiet life.

If this does not appeal to her, she should find a place which does, and see to it that she gets this change and gets it every year whether she will or no.

You will see the little mother regaining her youth and beauty. She will soon tell you that she has no nerves to speak of, but is able to bask on the porch or in the hammock, too heavy and lazy even to read but revelling in the fresh air, the sun and the thousand perfumes which prodigal nature dispenses with such a lavish hand to those who love and try to understand her.

And what a home-coming. Home seems dearer than ever, and its duties more pleasurable. After her change the mother is energy and contentment combined. Able to listen and laugh with all, to advise and sympathize without one wrinkle left in her brow.

It is a wise husband who watches her carefully, and they are grateful children who help him in his task, and when again the house mother begins to show the inevitable signs of wear and tear, when she begins to look pale and tired and talk of her nerves, then let him whisk her away to the country or mountains, where she does not keep house; for change is as necessary to the tired woman as food and drink.

Remember this, if your mother seems cross and irritable, persuade her to change and take it right now. Don't postpone it till next year—next year may be too late. —Sidney Cusack, in Philadelphia 'Press.'

For the Housekeeper.

A JAPANESE BATHROOM.

A tiny space 4 x 6 feet. In it were four objects—a stool to sit upon when washing one's self before getting into the bath, a shining brass wash basin, a wooden pail and dipper, in which to fetch the bath water, and the tub. The tub, like most private baths, was round, casket-shaped, and made of whitewood. It was perhaps thirty inches in diameter and twenty-seven inches high. A copper funnel or tube passing through the bottom went up inside close to the edge. This, filled with lighted charcoal, supplied heat for the water. The pipe was higher than the tub, so the water could not leak inside. A few transverse bars of wood fitted into grooves and formed a protection so the bather could kneel in the tub without coming in contact with the hot pipe. The walls of the room were of whitewood, with a pretty grain, the floor of pine, laid with a slight gutter and through a bamboo pipe to the yard. A moonshaped lattice window high up let in air and light. As a provision for more ventilation the two outside walls for a foot below the ceiling were lattice of bamboo slats.

As my eye travelled from object to object, I quickly sized up the cost. For the tub 8 yen, and it would last indefinitely; 2 yen for the brass basin; 50 sen for the pail and dipper and 25 sen for the stool. Eleven yen would fit up my bathroom, and I asked for nothing nicer.—'The Craftsman.'

POLISHED FLOORS.

Polished floors and rugs are becoming much more generally used. A fitted carpet showing no floor is quite a thing of the past, especially on the first floor, and so it is very necessary to have them finished in a manner that will not only look well when done, but which can be kept in a perfect condition without an undue amount of time being spent on them. The easiest and best way of having floors attended to is to go to a first class firm, that can be relied upon to use only the best materials. To do the work right, it must of necessity cost money, often more than those of limited means can afford. It is, therefore, necessary to know something about the process, and the best way of doing the work, as it is decidedly better to buy good materials and have it done by unskilled labor than to accept a cheap estimate, where only the poorest quality of material can be supplied for the money. There are excellent materials that can be bought, and by inquiring at the stores the names of these can be obtained.

If a floor has been badly finished and is sticky and worn away in parts, it is useless to entirely remove all the original finish by using a good solvent, which can be applied on the old finish. This will soften it, and it can then be rubbed off. It is best to use a steel tool to remove every trace of color, so that the floor looks like new wood. The next process is to use a good filler, whether the wood be hard or soft, when the color is to be light. This fills up the pores and grain of the wood, and insures a smooth, hard surface. The last process is the application of a hard wax finish; it is easily applied with a cloth and polished with a weighted brush. A cloth can be used if the brush is not obtainable, but the brush, of course, saves time. The wax can be rubbed on a little at a time, and fifteen minutes later can be polished. Wax can be bought in light or dark color. If the floor is to be dark when finished, the dark shade is best to use. If floors are finished in this manner, they can be kept in good order for years by applying the wax and polishing once or twice a year, and this can easily be done by the maid or one of the family.—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

COOKING TIME-TABLE.

Old potatoes require twenty-five minutes; new ones, fifteen.

Old carrots take an hour; young ones, thirty minutes.

Old cabbage takes twenty-five minutes; young takes fifteen.

Onions take forty minutes.

Potatoes, boiled, take twenty-five minutes, steamed, they take thirty-five minutes.

Parsnips take forty minutes.

Salsify take two hours.

French beans take thirty minutes.

Cauliflower takes twenty-five minutes.

Turnips take twenty minutes.

Lamb, fifteen minutes for each pound.

Pork, thirty minutes for each pound.

Chicken, weighing four pounds, 1¼ hours.

Fish weighing five pounds, one hour.

Turkey, weighing ten pounds, three hours.

Veal, allow twenty minutes for each pound.

Mutton, thirteen minutes for each pound.

Sirloin of beef, rare, seven minutes for each pound; well done, allow eighteen minutes to each pound.

Beef fillet, twenty minutes for each lb.

Corn, young, twelve minutes.

Peas, eighteen to twenty minutes.—'American Cultivator.'

Selected Recipes.

Potato puff is delicious with creamed chicken. To one pint of hot mashed potatoes ad one tablespoonful of sale, one tablespoonful of pepper, half that quantity of celery salt, and hot milk enough to moisten well. When partly cool, add the yolks of two eggs, beaten well, and then put in the whites beaten stiff. Bake ten minutes in a hot oven, and it comes out in a golden brown meringue. That is an especially good way to serve old potatoes that have to be cut up a good deal in paring them.

Swiss Pancakes—Rub to a cream two tablespoonfuls butter and four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Add four egg yolks, one at a time, beating between each addition. Sift together three cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and a half teaspoonful of salt, and add to the butter and sugar mixture, together with the whites of the eggs, whipped to a dry froth. Mix into a smooth batter, and bake in small cakes on a hot griddle. As soon as brown on one side turn to the other. Have ready a buttered plate, and as fast as browned lay on it and spread with raspberry jam. Repeat this, adding cake and jam to the pile of cakes until you have used jam twice in each pile. Sift powdered sugar over them and serve hot.

Kentucky Waffles—These Waffles, vouched for as 'perfect' in a book of famous old recipes, contributed by descendants of famous southern cooks, are made as follows: Beat three eggs, whites and yolks separately. Add to the yolks two pints of sifted flour, and one pint of sour cream; stir well, then make the batter very thin with sweet milk. Add three tablespoonfuls of melted lard, a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little cold milk, then lastly the whites of the eggs. Bake quickly in hot irons.

Advertisements.

DELICATE CHILDREN.

Baby's Own Tablets have done more than any other medicine to make sickly children well and strong. the mother can use them with confidence, as she has the guarantee of a government analyst that they contain no opiate or harmful drug. Laurent Cyr, Little Cacouna, says: 'I have used Baby's Own Tablets for colic, teething troubles and constipation, and am more than pleased with the good results. Mothers using this medicine will not regret it.' Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Bad Stomach

Lessens the usefulness and mars the happiness of life.

It's a weak stomach, a stomach that can not properly perform its functions.

Among its symptoms are distress after eating, nausea between meals, heartburn, belching, vomiting, flatulence and nervous headache.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures a bad stomach, indigestion and dyspepsia, and the cure is permanent.

Accept no substitute.

CHESS

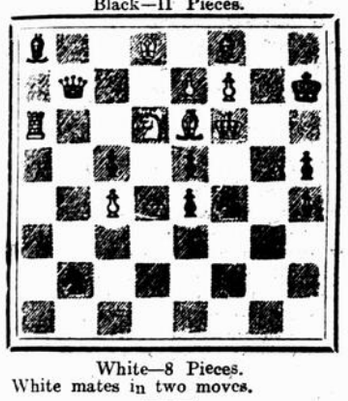
Saturday, June 8, 1907.

PROBLEM NO. 1158.

(By Dr. H. von Gottschal, Gortitz.)

An honorary mention problem.

Black—11 Pieces.



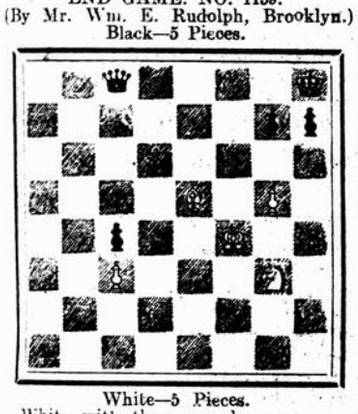
White—8 Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

END GAME. NO. 1159.

(By Mr. Wm. E. Rudolph, Brooklyn.)

Black—5 Pieces.



White—5 Pieces.

White with the move draws.

SOLUTIONS.

Received from 'Pawn,' for 1150—....1. B B 5

1151—1. Kt B 5, if either P x R; 2. Q R 4; if P Q3; 2 Kt K 7 ch; if K x R 2. Kt x Q-P, and if K K 4, 2 Q—R 8 ch, etc.

1152—1. B R 7; 1153—I. Kt B 1, P Kt 6; 2. Kt Q 2; 1....K moves; 2. Q Q 7 ch, etc.; 1154.... 1. Q B 3.

1155—1. Kt K 6; P x Kt; 2. Q B 2 ch; 1.... K K 2. 2 R K 8 ch; 1.... K K 4; 2 Q K 2; I.... R x Q or any other; 2. R x P, etc.

Will try the new position for next week; thanks.

To Mr. R. J. Edgar—You are right, the reply 26.... K R—B 3 was overlooked.

In the Masters' Tournament, with thirty players, Bardeleben has given way in favor of Mieses, and Tschigorin's place has been filled by Jacob, of Munich. In all other respects the players in the two tournaments will be the same as given in our list of last week.

Jonner resigned at the end of the seventh round with a score of two points.

Marshall won his first game in the Ostend tournament recently, beating Schlechter and sending him down to second place. Janowski beat Tschiigorn and took the lead, and Burn and Tarasch drew.

Later, Marshall beat Janowski, taking fifth place, as Burn beat Tschigorin. Schlechter and Tarrasch drew.

The London Chess Congress will be held at the Crystal Palace from Aug. 12 to 24 next. The prize list comprises the British Championship Tournament first prize, forty pounds; second prize, twenty-five pounds; third prize, fifteen pounds; fourth prize, seven pounds ten shillings. The first prize winner to hold the championship cup for one year. Then there is a British Ladies' Championship Tourney with liberal prizes, also a series of amateur tourneys, the prizes in each section or tourney to range from twelve pounds in the first class to four pounds in the third class.

The following game was awarded the brilliancy prize in the last championship tourney of the Manhattan Club.

(Irregular Opening.)

White.	Black.
H. Rosenfeld.	Meyer.
1 P—Q Kt 4	1 P—K 4
2 B—Kt 2	2 P—Q 4
3 B x P	3 Kt—Q B 3
4 B—Kt 2	4 Kt x P
5 Kt—K B 3	5 Kt—K B 3
6 P—K 3	6 B—K 3
7 Kt—B 2	7 B—K 2
8 B—Kt 5 ch	8 B—Q 2
9 Castles.	9 Castles.
10 B x B	10 Q x B
11 Kt—K 5	11 Q—B 4 (1)
12 Kt—Kt 5	12 P—B3
13 Kt—R 3	13 K R—K
14 P—K B 4	14 Q R—Q
15 P—K Kt 4	15 Q—B
16 P—Kt 5	16 Kt—K 5
17 Q—R 5	17 Q—B 4 (2)
18 P—Q 3	18 Kt—Q 3
19 R—B 3	19 B—B 3
20 P—K 4	20 P x P
21 P x P	21 Kt x K P
22 Q x B P ch	22 K—R
23 P x B	23 P x P
24 R—K Kt 3 (3)	24 R—K Kt
25 Q x R ch	25 Resigns.

(1) The pawn is defended indirectly.

(2) If P Kt 3 the White Q B becomes very powerful.

(3) Breaks all chance of counter attack.

FROM THE AMATEUR TOURNEY AT OSTEND.

PHILDOR DEFENCE.

Eljaschoff (White)	vs. Leussen (Black).
1 P K 4	1 P K 4
2 Kt K B 3	2 P Q3
3 P Q 4	3 Kt Q 2
4 P B 3	4 K Kt B 3
5 Q B 2 (1)	5 B K 2
6 B Q 3	6 Castles.
7 Castles	7 PB 4
8 P Q 5 (2)	8 Kt Kt 3
9 K Kt Q 2	9 Q B 2
10 R K 1	10 B Q 2
11 P Q R 4 (3)	11 P B 5
12 B B 1	12 P QR 4
13 Kt B 3	13 Kt K 1
14 B K3	14 P B 4 .4)
15 B x Kt	15 Q x B
16 B x P	16 P x P
17 Kt x P (5)	17 B B 4
18 P K Kt 4	18 B B 1
19 R x P (6)	19 B R 5
20 Kt Q 3	20 Kt K B 3
21 R B 4	21 P Kt 4
22 R B 3	22 B x Kt P
23 R K 3	23 Kt Q 2
24 K Kt 2	24 Kt K 4
25 Kt R 3	25 Kt x Kt
26 Q x Kt	26 R x P ch
27 K R 1	27 Q x P (7)

White resigns.

(1) 5 B B 4 looks better, and if then Kt x P, 6 P x P, P x P; 7 B x P ch, etc.; or if after 6 P x P, Kt x P; 7 Kt x Kt, P x Kt; 8 B x P ch, etc.

(2) An arrangement that destroys White's prospect of attack.

(3) Enabling Black to secure the better position.

(4) A well-conceived move, tempting White to capture the B P by B x Kt, etc.

(5) Evidently White relied on this move when he took the B P, but he seems to have forgotten that Black need not capture the Kt.

(6) This scarcely improves matters, but White was in danger of losing his Kt if Black moved K R 1.

(7) Winning in good style. White is now without resources.

If you want your morning coffee to be always fresh and fragrant, always pure and sustaining, always just perfect, always easily made, and yet always of uniform quality—try

'CAMP' COFFEE

the perfection in coffee. Grocers sell it. Order it to-day. *R. Paterson & Sons, Coffee Specialists, Glasgow.*

A DISHONEST EMPLOYEE

GUAY STOLE GOLD AND PRECIOUS STONES FROM JEWELLERY FIRM.

Armand Guay, of 393 Lagauchetiere street, a ring caster in the employ of Messrs. Caron Freres, manufacturing jewellers, 157 Craig street west, appeared before Mr. Lafontaine yesterday, charged with having stolen from his employers a quantity of gold and precious stones valued at $160. The firm has been missing articles of value for some considerable time and Detective D. McLaughlin and Detective Gorman were placed on the case. On Thursday the officers succeeded in arresting Guy while in the act of trying to dispose of some of the goods. Yesterday he pleaded guilty and was remanded until June 11 for sentence.

G. N. W. EXTENSION.

The Great Northwestern Telegraph Company is making further extensions in the North-West and has now opened offices in Bannerman, Desford, Boissevain, Minto, Brandon, West Gretna, Bergman, Plumcoulee, Rowland and Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

TORONTO MACHINISTS TO STRIKE.

Toronto, June 7.—Employing machinists in Toronto expect a general strike of union men in their shops to-morow morning. Eight hundred men will probably go out. They want a nine-hour day with pay for ten hours.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The treasurer of the Western Hospital begs to acknowledge the following amounts for current expenses received during the month of May, 1907:—Directors, officers and employees of the Williams Mfg. Co., Ltd., $154.65; Mrs. Charles Byrd, $100; Mr. D. Lorn McGibbon, $100; The Thomas Davidson Mfg. Co., $40; Mr. E. W. Gnaedinger, $25; Messrs. Greenshields, Limited, $25; Messrs. Thos. Robertson & Co., Ltd., $25; Mr. M. J. Hogan, A. Lapthorn Smith, M.D., Messrs. Glickman & Glickman, Kensington Turf Club, Mr. M. A. Vineberg, Messrs. Lockerby Bros., Limited, Mr. Herman H. Wolff, Messrs. A. McDougall & Co., Messrs. McIntyre Son & Co., Limited, Mr. Thomas Gilday, Messrs. Belding, Paul & Co., Ltd., Sir H. Montagu Allan, Mr. Hugh A. Allan, Mr. W. H. Trenholme, Mr. John Beattie, Messrs. The McClary Mfg. Co., Limited, Mr. G. A. Greene, Messrs. McFarlane Son & Hodgson, Mr. J. C. King, Mr. T. Bienvenue, Mr. H. S. Holt, Mr. Hugh Paton, $10 each; Mr. P. W. McLagan, $6; Lady Drummond, Mr. P. D. Dods, Messrs. Kyle, Cheesebrough & Co., The Hart & Adair Coal Co., Mr. E. H. Botterell, Mr. R. Hemsley, Messrs. Robt. Seath & Sons, Messrs. Riley & Company, Messrs. Hislop & Hunter, Messrs. Bruneau, Currie & Co., Messrs. Cunningham & Wells, Limited, $5 each; Mr. J. A. Mathewson, Mr. James W. Knox, Mr. W. E. Muir, Mr. E. Goff Penny, $3 each; Mr. W. H. Evans, $2; Mr. Horace Joseph, $1.

The treasurer of the Hervey Institute begs to acknowledge the receipt of $1,000, a bequest from the late Mr. John Hope; also, the first half of the bequest from the late Miss Orkney, $2,840.

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 bobolink has come, and like the soul
Of the sweet season, vocal in a bird
Gurgles in ecstasy we know not what,
Save June! dear June! Now God be praised
for June.'

We have already a week of June with all its dear delights of tree and flower, of earth and sky. Once more the sun has warmed the garden paths, the earth feels his influence under our feet, and the loveliness of the awakened world is with us everywhere.

The apple trees have followed plum and cherry very closely, and garlands of pink and white glory seem to encircle the horizon, and bound on all sides our view. O fair boughs, in the heyday of the earth's floral youth, may no frost or blight come to disappoint the hopes that cling around the apple trees and foretell fruition.

How fast the procession of the flowers! Hardly have we said 'the lily of the valley has come,' when some one tells of budding roses and the dear familiar flowers crowd along after their lengthened nap of May.

It is rather a pity the red tulips delayed so long, for they seem children of a cooler season, when spring is new and the air chill, but out of place when the sunshine beats down hot upon the garden, and they open wide their heated scarlet cups. Better on such days are the scarlet tints in wonderful array, and the white tulips that suggest coolness, and are less intense Red knobby peony buds are in haste to bloom and take one back to the old days when they shared with the lemon lilies the glories of our grandmothers' gardens and were all-sufficient, before so many new shadings and new ambitions filled the garden of youthful lives.

The air is redolent with the perfume of the flowering currant, and the hum of bees upon its yellow sprays tells of their sweet banquet to be converted into fragrant honey. How well they know the secret of success in their life duties. So the daffodils fade, the primroses wither, and the hyacinths turn brown, as buds appear on the nodding columbine and we remember that

'Even Nature has her pets
And favoring the new—forgets
To love and spare the old.'

A DANDELION CRUSADE.

The yellow glow over the fields and lawns causes one to admire the enterprise of the Governor of Kansas, who issued recently a proclamation calling on the good citizens of his capital to devote a day to the attempt to exterminate this pest from their dooryards, fields and farms so that the useful grasses may have a chance. The programme was carried out, the Governor himself taking part in it.

This is well as far as it goes, but to reduce the crop requires more than a day's work. Merely cutting off the crowns will not kill them, the thin root deep down must be reached, and lawns must be clipped twice a week. It is a pity the 'common unvaried type make them unattractive, or rather undesirable, for there is much beauty in the perfect flower. If a small crystal of copper sulphate is dropped on the cut surface of the root after cutting off it will destroy the plant at once, but is a slow process. For lawns the best advice is to keep the lawn mower moving.

TO BE NAMED.

H.C.S.—Although the little plants were quite shrivelled it was not hard to determine that the white No. 1 was Oxalis Floribunda Alba, and No. 2 Oxalis Lasandria. No. 3 is evidently a worn out Cineraria of which there are many varieties, more beautiful than your specimen. No. 4 is without a pelargonium, and yours is the old Royal George, which is as beautiful as any of the newer varieties.

ALOE MACULATA.

M.B.P.—The name of your plant is given above and can be procured from any florist who cultivates variety, and you will find it in the American catalogues. The plant requires perfect drainage and is of easy culture, blossoming freely in winter. The succulent leaves are said to be of value for cuts and wounds, but as a specimen plant it is worth cultivating, the thick, dark leaves dotted with white, making it very attractive.

PLANT FOR NAME.

L.W.—Your leaf and flower are like a small species of Rhododendron, or perhaps a Laurel. The plants are a little particular as to soil, which must be moist, but well drained, and free from limestone. For, strange to say, a touch of lime on the growing roots will end in their destruction, and, however well a bed may be prepared it is useless to expect them to thrive in a calcerous soil. Leaf mold, peat and sand are best, and an open situation. As for your Campanula if it is healthy it will no doubt blossom again.

OLEANDER SEED.

J.C.—The seed of Oleander is slow to germinate, but if kept moist will sprout and grow if seed is good. A bit of glass over the pot would help, and shade is required.

It is most likely the seeds will produce plants like the parent tree, it being isolated, and not likely to produce a sport. But the cuttings, taken off when pruning, would give you an Oleander tree much more quickly, if rooted in water, and then planted in soil, and you would be sure of the type.

POT POURRI.

Every spring, when the roses come, the question is asked, how to preserve their fragrance in a rose jar. Last year, several subscribers wrote that they had lost the recipe, and for their benefit it is given here. It is called 'Old-fashioned Pot Pourri':

Select half a peck of rose petals from fragrant roses. Part of the cause of failure is in taking any variety, but the old-fashioned cabbage rose, the sweet briar single rose, or any other, with the old-time rose perfume, are best suited for this purpose. Pack them in a jar in layers, with salt between them, in the proportion of a small handful of salt to four of the rose petals. Let them stand four or five days, stirring morning and evening. Then add to them three ounces of powdered allspice and one ounce of stick cinnamon. Let this mixture stand one week longer, turning it daily. At the end of that time turn mixture into the permanent jar, mixing with it an ounce of bruised cloves, half a pound of dried lavender blossoms, a nutmeg coarsely grated, half a cup of ginger root, and two ounces of oris root.

Stir all together thoroughly, and add a few fresh leaves of fragrant roses or other leaves on the top after the mixture has settled.

Every morning after the room is aired and clean, open the jar and allow the fragrance to fill the room.

Looking at this recipe it appears as if the rose odor might easily be lost among so many other spices and flavors, but the charm of a pot pourri, according to old-time methods, was to blend the different perfumes into one harmonious compound.

OPUNTIA.

Allie.—The Cacti you mention are Opuntia, and probably the particular variety is the Ficus Indica or Indian Fig Cactus.

The fruit ripens in the South, and is often used for jellies. But in this climate they must be kept as window plants in winter, requiring little care but warmth, and in summer make picturesque specimens for the lawn and flower garden.

'READ, MY CHILD.'

When my children were small and asked questions it was sometimes a relief to remind them of the story I had told them of Sir William Jones, whose mother, when he asked questions, would answer: 'Read, my child,' and to this he attributed much of his success in after life.

The temptation to say this to 'Nona' is very strong, when she asks me if she can plant tulips in spring, and have them to bloom during the summer. The many catalogues that are distributed nowadays state the season of blossoming, and all plants have a nature and habit peculiarly their own.

The tulip is a native of cool, moist countries, and the spring-time is the season for bloom; the late cold backward spring has had no effect upon it except to make the flower last longer, but even if you could procure bulbs that had not bloomed, the hot, dry summer would prevent growth.

The only plan is to plant them in October in good garden soil, setting them five inches deep, then give them a mulch of coarse litter, and after a winter's sleep they will arise in the spring to cheer and refresh your wearied eyes.

It is surprising how many people delay planting these bulbs in autumn until too late, and then take it out in wishing. But a little forethought would result in a fine display of flowers, and if the bulbs are cared for they will last for years. And as instructions are given in these columns in due season, we can only repeat the advice at the head of this answer, and say: —'Read, my child.'

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

L.D.J.—The book requested has been mailed, and in answer to questions it is difficult to state why the Narcissus sometimes blights in the bud. In my own garden to-day many clumps are in full bloom, and I noticed two that are blighted. They have been planted a long time in the same place, and are later than the others, so perhaps missed the cool weather. In such a rockery as you mention, plant Periwinkle, Moneywort, ferns, fuchsias, or any other shade loving plant.

THE DEWBERRY.

Mrs. M. M.—It is too late now to plant the Dewberry. Wait until autumn and set in clean, moist ground. The plant is a vigorous grower, and gives its large luscious fruit at a season of the year between raspberries and apples when we are looking for something in the garden to supply the table. Do not give up the idea, but by all means plant Dewberries. They are very successful if trained on a wire about two feet from the ground.

MAGNETIC UMBRELLAS.

At the Royal Institution in London recently Professor Sylvanus P. Thompson, continuing his course of addresses upon 'Studies in Magnetism,' said that most umbrellas of modern make were very magnetic. A person standing outside the shop window of an optician and holding such an umbrella would see the needles of the compasses begin to move. Not so many of the old horseshoe or Sheffield magnets were made now as formerly. At one time, before the opening of the Suez canal, such magnets were in great demand by tea dealers, who used them to rake about with in chests of tea with the object of extracting any odd pieces of iron which the 'heathen Chinee' might have put in to make up the weight. Bricks, especially of the red variety, were magnetic, and very retentive of their magnetism. Magnetic qualities had been found in some Etruscan vases from Pompeii, Florence, Rome and Naples, dating in manufacture to about 800 B. C.—Philadelphia 'Record.'

ORIGIN OF THE SEDAN CHAIR.

When the King of Siam's ministers, protesting against his majesty's favor toward motoring, suggested recently that 'the royal sedan chair' was always at his disposal, it is improbable that they used a word reminiscent of the French town. For it is from the scene of Napoleon III.'s collapse that the sedan chair takes its name, and perhaps remote posterity will suppose that it had some connection with that event. But Sedan first produced these conveyances centuries ago, and they were seen in England in 1581. One used by James I.'s Buckingham provoked great popular outcry against the employment of men as beasts of burden. Sir S. Duncombe is credited with having introduced them to London in 1634. And Bath knows the Pickwickian sedan chair to this day.—London 'Globe.'

A LIGHTNING RECONNAISSANCE.

Very different is the greeting which we extend to-day to Prince Fushimi from that which was received by the first British mission sent to the charming land of our royal guest. The difference is explicable on the best of grounds; we are delighted to see him;! the Japanese, half a century ago, did not want us nor any other foreigners. As the trio of British warships accompanying Lord Elgin steamed up to Nagasaki, a high official, seated on the deck of a boat at the narrow entrance to the harbor, looked up from the book which he was reading. He waved a fan as a signal for the war vessels to stop. They did not stop. The official went on reading. But there were others not so easily put off. Two boats were skilfully piloted through the wash of the vessels' paddle-wheels, and in each a zealous observer stood up, peered through the portholes, and shouted out his observations to a shorthand writer. Of the armament of H.M.S. 'Furious" only one gun was missed by this ready reckoner of a visitor's fighting power.—'St. James's Gazette.'

JEWISH SOLDIER'S GALLANTRY.

Sergeant Joseph Miller, D.C.M., of the King's Royal Rifles, who had just received a commission as lieutenant in the King's African Rifles, Second Battalion, is the first Jew to win the D.C.M. He gained it during the war in Somaliland, when the party of which he was a member were in a very tight place. There was one chance. If a man could ride through the swarms of armed natives help might be procured. Without a moment's hesitation, young Miller volunteered for this mission. He was surrounded in the bush, and his horse was shot under him, but with his revolvers he despatched four Somalis, and was able to attract the attention of the British camp, with the result that assistance arrived in time to rescue the intrepid scout and also to relieve the besieged party on the other side of the bush.—'St. James's Gazette.'

KAISER'S NEW HOBBY.

The Kaiser, who has always been more or less of a commercial traveller, has broken out in quite a new place, and is now in the pottery trade. It seems that while walking through his estate at Cadinan he noticed that the clay resembled that used in the making of pottery and percelain. He had it examined, and, on the specialist declaring the clay to be good, had a factory built, workmen installed, and now he is turning out articles in majolica which he says are better than anything of the kind produced elsewhere.—'Free Lance,' London.

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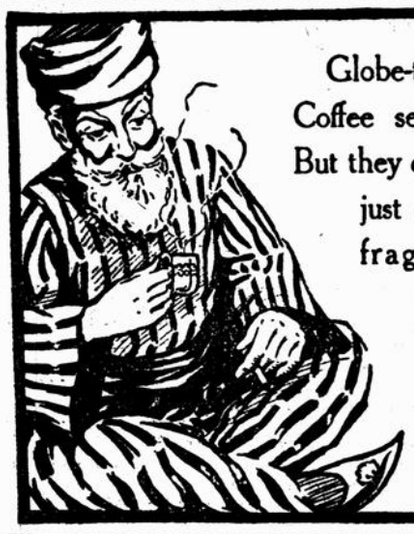

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The Boys' Page.

Into Life Maimed

(Mabel Earle, in the 'Christian Endeavor World.')

(Concluded.)

It happened that he did not see Miss Ballard again until the third day. She was occupied with a dangerous case in another room, and once, when she glanced in upon Frank, he happened to be asleep. When he woke on the third morning, and found her beside him, his face flashed into a genuine boyish radiance, which might have surprised his former associates, who were wont to admire the stern scowl of their captain.

'Say, can I stay here after I get well?' he demanded.

Miss Ballard had heard the substance of that same question before—wistfully uttered by pale lips, expecting no encouragement in the answer. It always hurt her, whenever it was asked. She was happier when her patients were normally and wholesomely eager to get out of the place and take up the interests of daily life. Yet somehow the question was more painful now than it had ever been before.

She knew a little of this boy's life, even more than he had told her. From different sources the story had come in—of the wretched home with a drunken uncle, the neglected schooling, the days of hunger, the unguarded nights when the city streets offered their education in crime. Living as he had lived, it was a marvel that the boy had not developed into a worse character. She knew that the better impulses of his nature had been touched in his hospital life. How was it possible for him to go back to the old associations now with the handicap which he must carry with him?

'Frank,' she said, 'what do you want to do when you are well? What plans have you been making?'

'I want to stay here,' he answered promptly. 'I want to work. There are fellows around here that do all kinds of hard work. I've seen them. I can shovel coal, and tend furnace, and beat rugs. And by and by I could learn how to do bookkeeping, and take care of things in the office. Won't they let me stay if you ask them? You're the boss of this part of the hospital, aren't you?'

'I'll speak to Dr. Hewitt about it,' she said. She could not tell him yet. It would come to him gradually, as he grew better able to bear it—the knowledge that he must be crippled for life.

By and by they got him up into a wheel-chair, and let him go out along the corridors and into other wards. The change, and the possibility of motion, were a sufficient delight to him at first. He wheeled himself after the doctors on their rounds, and watched and listened when they did not send him away. They all liked and petted the boy.

One or two of the young internes, by way of entertaining him, took him into the empty operating-room, and let him see the cases of instruments, and the shining tables, and the exquisite, terrible, merciful readiness of the place. It was by the corridor window, just outside of this room, that Miss Ballard found him one morning, with his face buried in his arms.

'Frank! What is it?' she demanded.

'Never mind,' he said after a moment. 'I know now. That's all.'

She knelt down by his wheel-chair, and put her hand on his shoulder.

'My poor Frank! Dear boy! Don't grieve so. We'll take care of you. Don't—Frank!'

'It isn't—just that,' he said. 'I could stand that, I reckon. Only—I know now what I was meant for. It's in me to be a doctor. I could be—I could have been a good one. It's all come to me, watching Dr. Hewitt and the others, and thinking what—what this whole place is for. There's nothing else I ever wanted so much. And now I never can. Oh, if I'd kept straight, I'd never have been hurt like this!'

A strange saying flashed into Miss Ballard's mind—old words, familiar and mysterious, of some who entered into life maimed; of some for whom it was better to lose hand or foot, so gaining wholeness of heart. What strange, hard riddle of evil and good was being solved in the life of this boy?

'Frank,' she said, 'you know if you hadn't been hurt you would never have come here. You might have lived to be an old man without learning anything about the things you have found out here in the hospital. It will never work out so that you will be glad of doing wrong, but you may be glad yet that everything happened as it did. And just at the last there—the very reason you were hurt, and the other boy escaped—that was not wrong. It was more than many people do in all their lives. You were willing to give yourself for somebody else; and that, just that part of it, was like Christ. Perhaps God will let some wonderful good grow out of that. You may be glad yet.'

The boy turned his face to the window again.

'Yes. But I can't be a doctor. What could Dr. Hewitt do if he had to crawl around on a crutch? I've seen all the doctors around here. They're big, strong men, like what I would have been. I've gone and spoiled it. How is God going to make up for that? He won't give me back my foot again.'

'Frank, did you ever hear them talking here about Dr. Gillespie?'

'O yes,' listlessly. 'He's another big man. I mean a big doctor. I reckon he's just like the others. I'd like to see him, though. They say he's better than most anybody.'

'You haven't seen him, then? He's coming her to-day. I hope you'll have a glimpse of him. There are some lines of practice that he doesn't attempt, but in his own work—there, Frank!'

Her voice dropped to a whisper. She turned his chair suddenly so that it faced down the corridor.

A man was stepping out from the elevator, followed by the hospital superintendent and two of the most noted specialists in the city. Frank knew them by sight. He could only guess at this newcomer, the queer, half-stooping figure, with the limping gait and the heavy cane, and the wonderful, brilliant, rugged face.

The doctors passed on into the Amberley Ward. Frank Henderson sat upright in his chair, gazing after them.

'Did you see him, Frank?'

'Miss Ballard! Was it Dr. Gillespie? And he's like—like—'

'Like you. He walks as you will have to walk; but, Frank, he's walked leaning on that cane straight into the door of the most splendid victory a man can win; and he'll walk with it up to the door of heaven, where he won't need it any more.'

They called her from the door of the ward then, and she went away! Frank turned his chair to the window, and sat looking out, with his face resting on his hands. But nobody who saw him then would have thought it necessary to stop and give him comfort.

He had a chance for one more word with the nurse at bedtime before she turned down the lights.

'Miss Ballard!'

'Yes?'

'I've been thinking—if a fellow tried—and worked his very best—I mean, about Dr. Gillespie.'

It was not very lucid, but Miss Ballard understood the speech of boys.

'If you want to try, Frank, Dr. Hewitt is willing to help you,' she said. 'They have been noticing your interest in everything. You can stay here with us for a while. It will mean years and years of work, and discouragements, and struggle. But if you want to try—'

'Work! When I thought I never could work any more!'

A gleam of fun came into his face, turned toward her under its shock of hair.

'Say, Miss Ballard, I most always licked the other fellow when I got into a scrap. You wait and see if I can't get the best of those books they'll want me to study!'

Ten years later, Miss Ballard—married to Dr. Hewitt by this time—went down to the Medical College to see her boy receive his diploma. He came forward, limping, when his name was called. A sudden storm of applause shook the room as his hand touched the parchment. Through a blur of tears the nurse saw him limp back to his seat, flushed and uncomfortable—the medal student of his class.

Once more the old words flashed into her heart; and once more, tracing the record of those earlier years and the promise of the future, she thanked God that Frank Henderson had entered into life maimed.

The Would-be Swimmer

At last the weather gives some promise of permitting an enjoyable swim, and to the host of boys who know the peculiar delight and freshening power of a good dip, it is very mild to call this welcome. However, it is not only for the pleasure of the thing that the sensible boy goes in for swimming. There is a real calculable value in the knowledge, and it has too the recommendation of being easily and pleasantly acquired.

The first thing to do is to get rid of your fear. It may be safe to say that every human being has more or less timidity of the water, but the less the better. Man is certainly a land animal, but he can enjoy the water and ought to. The only requirements to keeping afloat, even for hours, lie in keeping the lungs inflated, the mouth shut, and the nostrils above water. If the beginner is really incapable of conquering his fear and yet anxious to learn, let him string together a comfortable collar of common corks, as that may be safely relied on to keep the head up.

Now to get to the real thing. Choose a place where the ground slopes gradually under the water and do not go with a crowd if you are afraid of being laughed at. It is a case of 'nothing venture, nothing win,' and since your first efforts will probably be laughable to the boy who knows just a little more, you had better not make them in his company. However, do not go alone that might be written in double black type, and take for company one or two really good swimmers if you have such among your friends. Do not be venturesome, that is, take unnecessary chances, even in their company; the man who is not wise too late is first sure of his ability to do anything he may undertake. Allow your body to slip easily into the water, at the same time inflating your chest. Draw up the legs as the hands are moved away from the body in a semi-circular movement. Let your actions be regular and easy; do not act like an animated jumping-jack, as there is no necessity for haste; and do not imagine, for all it looks so easy, that you will master the stroke at once. 'One of the great secrets in swimming,' says a very good article published some years ago, 'is to let the lower part of the body sink as far in the water as it will, with just the end of the nose above water. The angle at which the body should rest is approximately thirty degrees.' Breathe regularly in your normal way, and keep your fingers well together. That needs emphasis, but not explanation, as the proverbial 'man with half an eye' could see that more force is to be gained when the fingers lie together instead of sprawling apart.

For the 'breast stroke' both hands are brought toward the breast, and then extended forward and back in a circular movement until they reach far back. Since you have brought your swimming friend along with you, he will show you how to place your hands and advance them palms down and out for the advance and to return them to position, cutting the water so as to give the least resistance. The arm movement, of course, alternates with the leg movement.

To swim on the side, place the right cheek against the water, having the right shoulder and arm partly submerged. The left arm and hand will be raised slightly above, and the stroke is made short and quick, the elbow away from the body, the right hand meanwhile describing a circular, long, downward and backward movement. The legs are drawn up and kicked back as in the 'breast stroke.'

To swim on the back, inflate the lungs, allow the legs to drop as far as they will, fold the arms on the breast, then draw the legs up and kick straight out. This is rather a restful method after others have tired a swimmer.

It is almost tempting to review the points, but you can do that at your leisure. Common sense is as useful in swimming as in anything else. However, there is one thing that bears repeating for the beginner, and even the experienced man is wise to observe it—do not venture out of your depth if you are alone, and even if you are afraid your caution will create laughter, remember that a little chaff is much more to be chosen than a watery grave.

QUEER

He doesn't like study—it 'weakens his eyes,'
But the 'right sort' of book will insure a surprise,
Let it be about Indians, pirates or bears,
And he's lost for the day to all mundane affairs;
By sunlight or gaslight his vision is clear;
Now isn't that queer?

At thought of an errand he's 'tired as a hound,'
Very weary of life, and of 'tramping around';
But if there's a band or a circus in sight,
He will follow it gladly from morning till night.
The showman will capture him some day, I fear,
For he is so queer.

If there's work in the garden, his head 'aches to split,'
And his back is so lame that he 'can't dig a bit';
But mention baseball, and he's cured very soon,
And he'll dig for a woodchuck the whole afternoon.
Do you think he plays 'possum?' He seems quite sincere;
But isn't he queer?

—Selected.

KEEPERS OF THE KOMATIK

LOST TIME.

We have been glad to read about the successful journeys our komatik has often made in carrying the doctor to the patient, the patient to the hospital, or the good things in the way of food and clothing to those who are in want. We know, too, of the fine fun there is in a komatik race when the air is clear, the dogs fresh and there is no great trouble weighing on the doctor's mind. It is splendid to know that in spite of the difficulties of place and weather the doctor, in whose work we have a small share, is ready to go wherever a true man dare, but there is something that is more disheartening than the worst of hard work, and that is to make the long hard journey all for nothing. It is quite easy to tell the tale after it is all over, but such an experience as Dr. Simpson gives in the following account, is very hard to put up with.

'One day,' he writes, 'on continuing a long journey I decided to visit a settlement about twelve miles further on. As the route was a hilly one and it was easy to mistake one's way, I took a guide with me, a man who had acted in the same capacity for me before, and over the same route.

'A light mist covered the higher hills when we started, and the weather promised to become milder. Three men, the box of drugs, instruments, etc., on the komatic were no light weight. As we proceeded the mist crept down the hillside to meet us, and it also commenced to rain and sleet. This was not pleasant, but as we did not anticipate a long exposure to the elements we did not trouble.

'I noticed as we came out of a cluster of trees on to a pond at one point that the trail divided and our leading dog turned off on the track to the right. I remarked this division to our guide, who said he expected the tracks would presently meet again beyond a little island we saw ahead. As we proceeded, however, this did not happen, and I became convinced that we were on the wrong trail, and suggested that we should retrace our steps. The pilot was satisfied that he could soon make the 'right footing,' so we struck into the woods and endeavored to make across it. In the meantime the rain had changed to snow and 'glitter.' The latter consists of the sharpest little crystals, which, driven by the wind, cut and prick and irritate the skin unbearably. By this time we were wet through. Two of us walked ahead of the dogs on snowshoes, beating a path for them through the untrodden snow.

'We wandered on hour after hour, wet to the skin, sometimes having to help the driver with the dogs hauling the komatic up the steeper hills and through the thicker woods. Sometimes having actually to hew a way for them with the axe. In the thick mist, banks of snow looked like hills, and the hills themselves were hidden. Huge lakes were invisible and tiny ponds seemed interminable.

'Thus we travelled on tl lit became evident that we must spend the night in the open unless we reached the trail.

'Shelterless, wet to the skin, and with the certain prospect of frost during the night, this was decidedly uninviting. I now overruled other suggestions by ordering an approximate course by compass for home. Straight through the woods, over the hills and every other obstacle, hoping we might eventually come out somewhere near our starting place. We had journeyed the whole day without stopping once to boil the kettle. On we went till evening began to evidence itself, and to our great relief we presently struck the trail again. We were still six miles from home and night was drawing on apace. We hurriedly cut through about two feet of ice, had a drink of cold water, and nibbling a piece of hard bread, pushed on again.'

RECEIVED FOR THE KOMATIK.

Garvie Rae, Strathadam, N.B.	$ .50
A Friend, Inverness	2.50
Emily and Annie Carter, New Liskeard, Ont.	1.30
One interested in Missions, Brown's Corner, Ont.	1.00
Virginia, George and Oliver Meredith, Cleveland, Ohio	6.00
Previously acknowledged	38.30
Total received for the komatik up to June 5	$49.60

A true man's word is his bond. A true man loves truth for its own sake. To require more than a word from such a man would be an insult to his honor. Oaths have their origin in man's propensity to deceive. They are encouraged by vanity. They tend to a contempt for sacred things. A common swearer is an habitual perjurer. He that swears will lie. He that lies will steal.—J. A. Macdonald.

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.

A GREENGROCER'S SUPPLIES.

1. To press into pulp. Ebample, Squash.
2. To throb.
3. To move around, a personal pronoun, and a letter.
4. To raise water and kindred.
5. To exist and an article.
6. A kitchen utensil, an article, and part of the body.
7. A conveyance and to decompose.
8. A relative and to cut off.
9. A preposition, a pronoun, and a preposition.
10. A note in music and a vessel.
11. To preserve with salt.
12. A vehicle and a period of time.
13. A pronoun, a measure, and a preposition.
14. The plural of a letter.
15. A hole in a vessel.
16. To whirl and a period of time.
17. A preposition, something used for cleaning shoes, and an exclamation.
18. A room under a house and a letter.
19. The pride of a Chinese and to burden.
20. Hypocritical talk, an article, and a doubling of a string.—'C. E. World.'

Extra marks for this one.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

DIAMOND.

A fourth of John; an instrument used for agitating the air to cool the face; a country of Asia much in the public eye at present; a short sleep; a fourth of John.

Beheadings—Nine, Wine. Mine. Pine. Pin. In.

SQUARE WORDS.

BARE
AMEN
REND
ENDS

Numerical Puzzle,—Catastrophe.

CHARADE.

My first is the name of a lively lad,
My second is one of the letters in bad,
My third is a bird that the farmers dread,
With my whole a savage may strike one's head.

Answers to puzzles of May 18 (Transposition, etc.), have been received from Ethel P. Brown, Hunter River, P.E.I., who is awarded nine marks.

Answers to the puzzles of May 25 that arrived too late to be published last week: Bessie McIntosh, Westmount, 23. 'Nos Nevettes,' who only gave his attention to the little 'Busy Bees'; Grace M. Currie, Pictou, N.S., 20; Joy Deeprose, Peterborough, 22; Clarice Allen, Brazil Lake, N.S., 23; Georgina Simpson, Bay View, P.E.I., 22; Eliza Brown, Broadview, Sask., 23; essie Telford, Stratbane, 22; Helen Telford, Strabane, 22; Ethel P. Brown, Hunter River, P.E.I., 23; L. Claire Parker, Bridgetown, 22 (your marks for puzzles of May 18 were published June 1); Harriette Smith, Chatfield, Minn., 23; Frank F. Chute, South Berwick, N.S., 22. No one succeeded in guessing the correct answer to the Charade—Rose-Mary.

The following are the answers and marks for the puzzles of last week: Corinne G. Vessot, Joliette, 15; Hazel Dean, 15; Hazel MacKercher, 15; Edith Munroe, 14; Gladys Moreland, 15; Grace Currie, Pictou, N.S., 15; Melville G. Anderson, 13 (your mistake was in the square words, they should always read the same downwards as across).

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Nest Makers in the Month of June

(By C. William Beebe, in the New York 'Tribune.')

Migration is over and the great influx of birds which filled every tree and bush last month is now distributed over field and wood, from our dooryard and lintel vine to the furthermost limits of northern exploration; birds, perhaps, having discovered the 'pole' long years ago. Now every feather and plume is at its brightest and full development, for must not the fastidious females be sought and won? And now the great struggle of the year is at hand, the supreme moment for which thousands of throats have been vibrating with whispered rehearsals of songs and trills, and for which the dangers which threaten the acquisition of bright colors and long inconvenient plumes and ornaments have been patiently undergone. Now, if all goes well and one's song is clear, if one's crest and gorgeous splashes of tints and shades are fresh and shining with the gloss of health, then one may hope, indeed, that the little brown hen may at last look with favor upon dance, song or antic; and the greatest joy of life—the home—is become a reality! In some instances this home is for only one short season, when the two part, probably forever, but in other cases the choice is for life, until death comes to one of the pair.

But if one's rival is stronger, handsomer and—victorious, what then? Alas, one's song dies in one's throat, plumes hang crestfallen, and one must creep about through tangles and brush, watching from a distance the nest building, the delights of home life, which fate has forbidden. But one need not lose hope by any means, for dangers threaten one's happy rival on all sides—cats, snakes, jays, hawks, owls and boys. Hundreds of birds must pay for their victory with their lives, and then the less fortunate suitors are quickly summoned, and these 'step fathers,' no whit chagrined at playing 'second fiddle,' fill up the ranks and work for the young birds as if they were their own offspring.

* * *

The theme of the courtship of birds is marvellously varied and comparatively little understood. Who would think that, when the bald eagle seeks to win his mate, his ardor takes the form of an undignified galloping dance round and round her! Hardly less ridiculous—to our eyes—is the elaborate performance of our commonest woodpecker, the flicker or 'high hole.' Two or three male birds scrape and bow and pose and chatter about the demure female, outrageously undignified compared with their usual behavior. They do everything but twirl their black mustaches, and indeed such an action would hardly be surprising.

Some birds have beauties in the season which are ordinarily concealed. Such has the male ruby crowned kinglet garbed in gray and green, the two sexes identical, except for the scarlet patch on the crown of the male which he raises and expands at courting time. In the iris of some birds changes and variations in color at the breeding season while in others horny parts are gained about the base of the bill, which in a month or two. The white pelican has a great curved keel, or ridge, which grows upright upon his great beak and is doubtless a charming ornament in the eyes of the female. If not, no one can explain its appearance. The scarlet coat of the tanager is perhaps purely for attracting and holding the admiration of the female, as before winter every red feather is shed, and the new plumage is of a dull green, like that of its mate and young.

As mystery confronts us everywhere in Nature, so we confess ourselves baffled when we attempt to explain the most wonderful of all attributes of courtship—song. Birds have notes to call one another, to warn of danger, to express anger and fear, but the highest development of their vocal efforts seems to be devoted to charming the females. If we admit that birds have discernment and taste in music, then we must admit a most marvellous diversity of tastes in the shrieking, strident screams of parrots and macaws to the tender pathos of the wood pewee and the hermit thrush. If birds have not appreciation of sweet sounds, then we must consider the thousand different songs as mere by-products, excess of vitality which expresses itself in results strangely aesthetic and ideal. A view midway has the objection of being indefinable, as regards its boundaries covered by each theory. How much of the peacock's 'tail' or of the solitaire's song is appreciated by the female? How much is by-product merely?

A great field lies open to the student and lover of birds in these directions, but however we decide for ourselves in regard to the meaning of song and what use it subserves among the birds, we all admit the effect and pleasure it produces in ourselves. A world without the song of birds is greatly lacking—such is a desert, where even the harsh croak of a raven is melody.

THINK OF IT.

What a startling change in the treatment of horses would quickly occur if men were used exactly as they treat their horses! In that case:

Whips would be seldom used.
Jerking the bit would cease, also
Yelling, cursing, pounding and kicking.
Check-reins would be very slack.
Blinders would be discarded.
Clipping and docking would go 'out of style.'
Big loads would rarely be seen.
Fast driving would be unpopular.
Axle grease would have a boom.
Better roads would be loudly demanded.
Wide tires would be universal.
Race tracks would be 'for sale.'
Stables would be light, clean and airy.
Horses would be watered frequently, fed regularly, have a variety and sufficiency of food and a deep, soft bed in an ample stall at night.

THE GREAT WATER BEETLE.

(By the Rev. Theodore Wood.)

A good many beetles live in the water, and I should like to tell you something about one which is very common in almost every weedy pond. It is called the Great Water Beetle, and if ever you should catch it you may know it at once, for it has a broad yellow band all round the middle part of its body and another one down the outer edge of each wing, while in general color it is brown above and dull yellow beneath. It is about an inch and a quarter in length.

This beetle is interesting for several reasons. In the first place, it is a very good swimmer. Its body is really a kind of boat, and it rows itself through the water by means of its hind legs, which are made just like oars. They are very long, very broad, very flat, and a good deal curved, while all along their inner edges runs a row of stiff bristles, placed so closely side by side that water cannot pass between them. If you watch a great water beetle swimming you will notice that he uses these legs just as a rower uses his oars; and they are fastened to his body in such a way that, as he brings them forward after making a stroke, they turn sidewise, so that their sharp edges may cut their way through the water and offer as little resistance to it as possible. A water beetle 'feathers' his legs, in fact, just as a human rower 'feathers his oars.'

Then, in the second place, this beetle can dive very well. I don't merely mean that it can swim under water. I mean that it can stop under water for a very long time, although it breathes air just as you and I do. Indeed, it can easily remain under water for an hour, or even for an hour and a half. The fact is, that it is able to carry down a good deal of air with it. If you look at the beetle sidewise you will notice that its wing cases are a good deal arched, and if you were to lift them up you would find that its body underneath them was a good deal hollowed. The consequence is, of course, that a good deal of space is left between the two. Now, this space serves as a sort of air cistern, and just before it dives the beetle fills it with fresh air. So when it is under water it can breathe quite easily until this supply of air is all used up.

Then, in the third place, this beetle can fly very well. Underneath its wing cases it has a pair of broad and powerful wings, and almost every night it leaves the pond and goes for a good long flight in the air. And when it wants to return to the water it does so in a very odd way. Instead of flying down to the edge and then crawling in, it hovers at a height above the surface and suddenly folds its wings, so that it drops into the water with a splash.

Only sometimes it makes a rather odd mistake. Flying over a greenhouse on a moonlight night, it sees the moonbeams glittering on the glass roof, and mistakes it for water. So it folds its wings and drops, often with such force that for some little time it is completely stunned by the fall.—London 'Tribune.'

"A cruel person is God's enemy."
—Old Proverb.

KEY FOR IDENTIFYING SPARROWS.

(Annetta A. Bradley, in 'The Educational Review.')

The following key for identifying sparrows by their most conspicuous markings is very simple, and may help some student of birds to make a start:

A. Chestnut Crown.—
1. Spot on breast.....Tree Sparrow
2. Bill red.....Field Sparrow
3. Chestnut patch on wing.....Swamp Sparrow
4. With none of these Chipping Sparrow

AA. Crown not chestnut.—
1. Two white tail feathers Vesper sparrow
2. Yellow line over eye. Savanna sparrow
3. Yellow spot between eye and bill..... White-throated sparrow.
4. Tail red.....Fox sparrow
5. Breast streaked with spot in centre..... Song sparrow.
6. None of these.....White crowned sparrow.

A MAD DOG.

(From the 'Dog Fancier,' Battle Creek, Mich.)

I had an experience last September that I never shall forget. One burning hot September day I drove into a farmer's barn-yard and stopped under a shade tree to let my horse rest. The door at the house opened and Mr B— stepped out with a shotgun.

'Hello, John! Are you going hunting?' I asked.

'No, our dog is mad.'

'Where is the dog?'

'Down by the corn crib.'

I stepped out of my buggy and started with him for the crib, which was situated about twenty feet from a small barn. There was the poor dumb brute, with a heavy leather strap around his neck and tied with a rope to a ring on a wire running from the corner of the crib to the barn. When we got in sight of the dog he began to jump and tear at the rope.

'What is the dog's name?' I asked.

'Watch.'

I started to go to the dog and John caught me by the arm. 'Don't go near him, he will bite you!'

'How long has the dog been tied there?'

'We went away yesterday morning to thresh for Wilson and we left Watch here to guard the corn-crib.'

There was the poor dog, left for thirty-six hours in a burning sun without a drop of water, to guard a crib of fifteen cent corn. I walked up to the dog and cut the rope and led him to the well, pumped some water in a cup and gave him a small quantity to drink. The dog did not offer to bite me. He was too glad to get away from such a place.

John did not speak for some time, but finally said, 'I never thought of giving him water. I will never tie that dog again.'

GOD'S TREE STANDARD

(By Samuel Horton, Sheffield, England.)

'And he shall be like a tree.'—Psalm i., 3.

'Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit.'—John xv., 8.

It is good for a man's soul to leave the smoke of the city, and go where the buttercups and daisies fill the meadows. It is good to see what miracles God is working; how he clothes the bare trees with a thousand tints of green, and makes the sapless branch burst forth like Aaron's rod with blossom. The Great Master still speaks to men in parables and hangs spiritual lessons on trailing vines and mountain lilies. And it needs but the open eye to see and the hearing ear to hear, and lo! the wayside oak points upwards to God, and the tiny flower utters the language of the Eternal land, where it is always summer.

Once I had a garden, and in the garden was a pear tree. Looking through my study window one morning—I saw it was full of blossom. You scarce could see the leaf for flowers. And as it made one great living patch against the wall, I took it as a promise of good things to come. In the autumn surely I should have abundance of luscious fruit. Plenty for myself, and a tenth for the sick and the poor. And I, notwithstanding the old proverb about counting chickens before they are hatched, began to dispose of the abundant harvest of pears which would be mine when bud and blossom had matured.

The spring passed into the hot days of summer, and when it was time for the ingathering of the fruit, I went into the garden to pluck it. But long ere this, it had been evident that there would be a great disparity between the blossom of spring and the fruitage of the autumn. Alas! there was but one solitary pear on the tree. And so passed the dream of the spring-time, and I learned what we all learn sooner or later, that there is often a vast difference between promise and performance; between aspiration and realization; between the wealth of springtime blossom and the paucity of fruit. There is our lesson, bitter and hard to learn, written not only in flower and fruit, but in tears and heartache and blood. The morning does not always show the day; the autumn, sometimes, is but a mockery of the spring, and the actualities of old age but a grim irony upon the glorious possibilities of youth.

But notice this, the blossom itself is good. It is Nature's yearning to fulfil itself—its desire to justify its existence. It is beautiful, this blossoming of trees and flowers. The springtime is the season of promise, and though it is the ideal thing—that every blossom should yield fruit, and every promise become crystallized into fact, yet this is but rarely if ever reached, and we have to be thankful if some seed yields an hundredfold, though others only reach fifty—ay! and it may be but fourfold, or twofold. If there is no blossom, there is no fruit. There cannot be. Better blossom, and but little fruit, than no blossom at all, for the blossom is itself a beautiful thing, and a hint at possibilities, that may under happier conditions become actualities.

Some of us remember the programmes we made long ago, when life seemed full of romance, and every dream was rose-tinted, and we built azure castles in the air, which melted at the first touch of the iron hand of circumstances. What great things we intended to do! What great men we would be! And we are—well—some things are best left unsaid. Once, when examining some children's essays, I was greatly amused with one boy, who wrote 'that he intended to write plays like Shakespeare, only better.' I have never heard of him since, and the plays that were to put to the blush 'Hamlet' and 'Macbeth' are still unwritten. Who does not know the mood of magnificent egotism of dawning life, that feels all things desirable are possible? There is many a man who intended to be Prime Minister who is driving the city cars, for life has been harder than childhood's dreams, and the way of success not so easy as youthful optimism believed. So to very few is it ever given to fulfil their own purposes.

With most of us there is the ever saddening consciousness that many blossoms have perished without producing fruit; that high aspiration and holy desire have far outstripped our actual experience; and that life is full of broken promises and unfulfilled vows. We have committed the great treason against God and ourselves, of living below our possibilities.

But thank Heaven, nevertheless, that we had the yearning after a fuller and more perfect life, for that itself is the testimony that God has not left us to the devices and desires of our own heart, but still permits His Spirit to strive with us.

There is such a thing as an overplus of blossom, as I saw one day in an orchard, where a young tree lay torn and rent in twain to the very heart, because it had put forth a wealth of blossom that proved too much for its strength, and with a puff of wind, it split, dying of its own too generous desire to fulfil its function to bear much fruit. And I was reminded of a young bright youth, with an omnivorous desire for learning, with the brain of a philosopher, carrying all before him at school and college, pushed on by his parents. And they forgot that a finely strung harp is soon broken, and long ere they realized it, the overstrain had done its work, and the promise of the morning died out ere mid-day, in the darkness of an arly grave. He should have been out on the cricket field, making nerve and muscle, when he was shut up in his room. He should have been sleeping when he was reading. Yet we would fain hope that somewhere the discipline gained may be of service. 'I shall be all right when the spring time comes,' were his last words to me, and it may be there was a deeper meaning in them than he knew of at the time. But parents need to guard against this overputting forth of blossom, in natures that are too responsive to high impulse and noble endeavor, and to wisely restrain in some cases rather than encourage their children to take up the responsibilities of life. And an analogy to this is seen in the spiritual realm, when young, eager, enthusiastic natures, in the ardor of their first love for Christ, ready to respond to every call to service, are prematurely forced into positions which overtax their undeveloped powers. Much injury is done by thrusting the experiences of mature life too hurriedly on the young. Churches should be orchards, not forcing houses; vineyards, not conservatories, and all the life in them should be natural, healthy and strong.

Blossom and fruit is God's order, and we fail in all that makes life of real value unless our autumn, at least, to some extent, fulfils the promise of our spring. The fruits of the Spirit are, love, joy, peace, long-suffering, tenderness, meekness, gentleness, and upon the quality of the vintage depends the measure of success or failure in life. This is God's tree standard, blossom and fruit. 'And he shall be like a tree.' 'Herein is My Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit.'

Who is the successful man according to the world's standard? The man who has made money and has a big banking account, the millionnaire, and the mutli-millionnair? Life is well lived, if at the end there is a big fortune. But Jesus Christ's standard is altogether different. 'Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit.' If at the end ye are found loving and loved, trusting and trustful, patient in suffering, having a peace untouched by the carking care and fevered anxieties which disturb the worlding's heart, then you are rich indeed. And it comes to this, that we have to choose between the world's Gospel of getting on, and Christ's Gospel of fruit-bearing.

Dante, in the third Canto of the 'Inferno' has a most appalling description of some souls outside the gates of hell, not fit for its society, despised by the damned, and outcasts from God's mercy, and one of them was 'The shade of him who had made, through cowardice, the great refusal,' that rich young man, who had desired to be a disciple of the lowly Nazarene, but when he counted the cost was not willing to pay the price. And the blossom withered, and there never came another spring, but the autumn found the tree fruitless. And this is the great fear for all of us that we choose the lower instead of the higher. Neither are we to be content with bearing some fruit, but much fruit, for herein is God glorified. Life is to be rich and full, and the fruit is to get better and riper as we grow older. Christianity knows nothing of crabbed old age. The way of the just shineth more and more until the perfect day.

He shall bring forth fruit in old age. Tradition tells us when the disciple whom Jesus loved was a very old man, so old that his limbs refused to obey any longer the behest of his will, the young man came and carried him to the place of meeting of the elect souls, and there every Sunday he preached them the same sermon in one sentence, but a sentence which will yet transform the world: 'Little children, 'ove one another.' This was the ripe fruit growing on the tree of experience. Once he was called the Son of Thunder, and he had an easy way to settle all unbelief, and to make a highway for the feet of his Lord and King. He would bring fire down from heaven upon the heads of the scoffer. He would make the lightning his instrument for opening the gates of the Kingdom. But he has learned now, though he did not know then, what his Master meant when he said: 'Ye know not what spirit ye are of'; for the years have taught him that God's work cannot be done with the devil's instruments, and a kingdom of love is not established save by the sweet compulsion of love itself. It is a beautiful picture this of the old saint, with the sheen of glory already on his face, waiting with all patience his Lord's summons to his presence, and catching the last fugitive moments of his span of life to preach still the one thing that is worth preaching, the transforming of life by love.

This is what our text means by much fruit. Growing sweeter and more loving, and purer and more childlike, as the years go by, until the great husbandman comes and gathers in the fruit, ripe and golden. A friend of mine, a minister, who was given to say harsh things and possessed a somewhat choleric temper, but a man striving after perfection, had in his congregation a half-witted man with a great love for ministers in his simple heart. And one day the two were walking along the road in autumn, and in a field near at hand the reaper was busy at work cutting down the corn, which shone like garnished gold. They watched for a time, and then the poor fellow turned and looked his minister in the face and said: 'That's ripe, mister, and ready for the garner. But you and I are green, very green, yet, sir.' And he preached a more powerful sermon than he knew that day, a sermon which led to heart-searching, and repentance, and amendment, as all good sermons should. And what better can I say than this, that the time of in-gathering is coming, and if we would bring joy to our Lord we, too, like a shock of wheat, must be ripe and ready.

THE MORNING OF LIFE.

Make youth happy by making it strong. Help it to pass on to middle life the vigor that commands success. Hard study at school and rapid growth weakens the system, and so it is necessary to develop a strong constitution early—one that prepares you to enter manhood and womanhood equipped for any work. Girls especially need to build up vigor for the strain and wear and tear of life.

Then build up by taking Ferrozone, it is the very essence of health, and producer of vitality that gives strength and mental clearness.

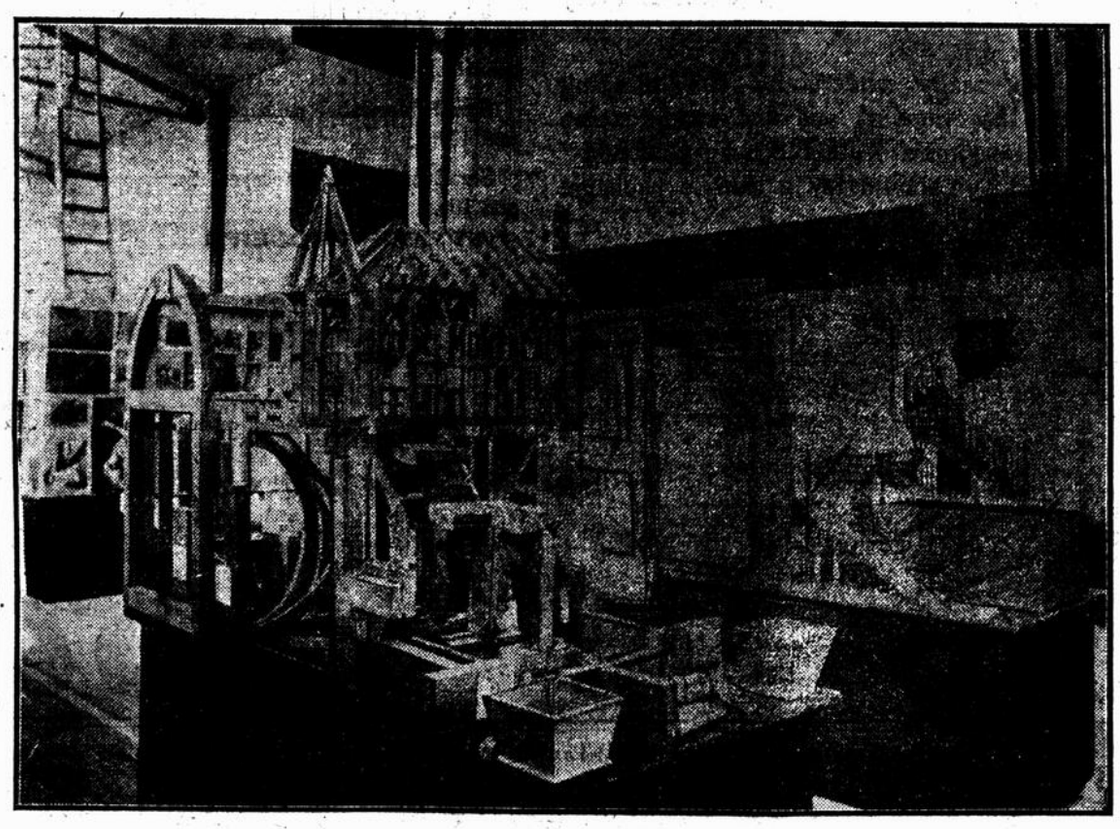
Ferrozone clears the skin by purifying the blood, and givesyou color by making the blood rich and red. It not only removes nervousness, but builds up the nerves, too.

For buoyant good health and the feeling of strength and vigor, nothing gives such lasting results as Ferrozone. Every sickly child, every boy and girl; in fact, any person in failing health, it will rebuild and restore. Sold in 50-cent boxes at all dealers.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

The distribution of prizes and opening of the exhibition of pupils' work of the classes under the Council of Arts and Manufacturers, will be held on Tuesday next, at 8 p.m., in the concert hall of the Monument National, 296 St. Lawrence Boulevard. The officials have issued invitations to members of the government and prominent educationists.

PRIZE EXHIBITS IN SCULPTURE SECTION.



PRIZE EXHIBITS IN CARPENTRY SECTION.

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbours about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c. at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

FELL INTO THE HOLD

'LONGSHOREMAN WAS IN A HURRY AND SLID DOWN A PLANK.

At the morgue yesterday Coroner McMahon held an inquiry into the death of Cyril Fournier, forty-nine years old, of 116b Montcalm street, the 'longshoreman who fell through the hatchway of the Donaldson liner Hurona at Windmill Point on Wednesday last, and who succumbed to his injuries at the General Hospital on Thursday. The evidence given showed that Fournier, who was in a hurry to get down into the hold, had attempted to slide down some planks instead of descending by the stairs. He fell off, receiving injuries which caused his death. The jury decided that there was no criminal responsibility in his death.

McGILL MINING CLASSES

THE SUMMER SCHOOL WILL BE HELD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN FUTURE.

The Province of British Columbia is to have what will be the beginning of a Department of Mines in the Provincial University when that is established in the province. Dr. Porter, of McGill University, when in that province recently with the advanced classes on mining of that university, looked into the whole subject of making British Columbia a place for the permanent summer school for its classes. The result has been that he has decided that it is to the advantage of the institution that British Columbia should be the regular place for holding the summer school and this will be done in future.

The summer school will include field geology, etc., so that local students in the province may take advantage of it according to a new scheme which has been evolved with the co-operation of the Department of Education in British Columbia.

Respecting Victoria College, which is affiliated with McGill, it has been decided at an informal conference of the school trustees and Dr. Tory, of McGill University, that the second year in arts is immediately feasible in Victoria College, but the first year in applied science is not probable until September, 1908. Lack of equipment, which will have to be obtained from England, for the applied science course, as well as the difficulties in the way of accommodation and securing sufficient appointees, make the commencement of the course this year almost an impracticability.

TO SEARCH FOR THE NORTH POLE

EXPEDITION SAILS FROM PORT TOWNSEND, WASHINGTON, UNDER BRITISH AUSPICES.

Seattle, Wash., June 7.—Backed by San Francisco capitalists, and under general instructions from the Geological Society of London, Capt. William Mcog and party sailed from Port Townsend, on board the ship 'James Drummond,' to-day, on a cruise that carries every detail of a search for the North Pole.

The destination of the party is Point Cape Prince Alfred, in the northernmost extremity of Banks Land, and 800 miles north-east of the mouth of the Mackenzie river.

MONTREAL SOUTH.

At the last regular meeting of the Montreal South Council, an application was received from the residents of Prefontaine ave., asking that the street be opened up from Carrol ave. to the R. R. track, and the council decided to comply with this request as early as possible. The village has received a grant of 400 loads of broken stone, which will go a long way towards filling up some of the bad holes in the roads.

PREMIER ELECTED COMPTROLLER.

At a meeting of the directors of the Provincial Bank of Canada, the Hon. Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, has been elected a member of the board of comptrollers of the savings department of that institution. The board is now composed as follows:—Sir Alex. Lacoste, president; Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, vice-president; the Hon. Lomer Gouin, Messrs. H. Laporte, Tancrede Bienvenu, and M. A. S. Hamelin.

MORE THAN TWO THOUSAND TESTIMONIALS

Have been received by the proprietors of 'Catarrhozone' from sufferers that have been cured of bronchitis, asthma, or catarrh by this remedy. Its record is without parallel and doctors state it is the safest and surest cure yet discovered. Why not try it?

THE FAILURES OF WEDDED LIFE

How They Come About and How They Can be Avoided.

'Half the failures of wedded life are due to man's inability to temper justice with mercy. The other half are due to woman's inability to temper outlay with income.' So said one of the world's great men. Is this true? We are disposed to answer, 'No.' Many of the failures arise from incompatibility of temperament, and, oh, so many from disordered stomach, lungs or liver, or other condition of physical infirmity. No home can attain the highest degree of happiness without health. Psychine has brought happiness and health to thousands of homes in Canada. If you are in poor health, rundown, weak, poor appetite, or have throat, lung or stomach trouble, write to Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, Toronto, or, better still, go to your nearest druggist and procure a bottle of Psychine. Read what happiness it brings to homes, and how one of the greatest calamities that can come to wedded life can be avoided:

'The use of your celebrated remedies, Psychine and Oxomulsion in my family has been so beneficial that I feel it would be an injustice both to you and the general public were I to withhold my testimony as to their excellence. Two years ago my wife was treated by an eminent Toronto throat specialist for a diseased throat and lungs, and receiving no relief she tried Psychine and after having used three bottles was fully restored.

'REV. J. J. RICE.

'51 Walker avenue, Toronto.'

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.

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BRASS, COPPER, LEAD, etc., WANTED, IN ANY QUANTITY.
HIGHEST PRICES PAID.
IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO., 5-7-9 Queen Street.
PHONE MAIN 4959.

LITERARY REVIEW.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING.

Although in large part devoted to a discussion of the agricultural lands of the United States, the book before us, 'How To Choose A Farm' (Macmillan, Toronto, price, $1.75) is general enough in scope to merit the attention of farmers everywhere; especially as the author, Mr. Thomas F. Hunt, professor of agronomy in Cornell University, lays special stress upon farm management as a source of profit. Many considerations enter into the choice as well as the management of a farm—the amount of capital available, the experience and the tastes of the individual, the kind of farming, whether stock raising, market-gardening, or general cultivation of the soil for different crops of varying value. Economy of effort and of waste materials is a most essential factor:

On a hill farm of 200 acres in Delaware County, New York, the gross sales annually are $10,000, although the only soil products are grass, pasture and meadow, with a small acreage of oats. These, together with purchased feeds, are turned into butter and eggs. Everything is condensed before being sold; thus the farm is constantly improving in its crop-producing power through the return of the fertilizers, not only from the crops raised, but from the food purchased. Nothing is allowed to go to waste. Even the woodchucks are trapped, boiled and fed to the chickens.

Size, then, is not the most important factor; rather, must be considered the fertility of the soil, the market, and the intelligence of the owner. Granted that the advantages of the small farm are that greater personal attention on the part of the proprietor, and interest on the part of the laborer, are assured, the large farm on the other hand, while requiring more capital for its proper working, may by means of machinery and of improved methods be made vastly more productive. Economical management demands some arrangement of fields about a common centre, and a consideration not only of the shape of the the farm and its parts, but also of the location of barns and outbuildings as related to the homestead and to crops. Among the conditions that should be determined before a final selection, are climate, healthfulness and the water supply. No amount of labor could compensate for inherent aridity of soil; climate must be studied as an economic factor, and not solely for its influence upon plants and animals. The conditions making for markets are complex, also in that they may mean the sacrifice of some feature of the ideal farm:

Good neighbors, from a moral and social standpoint, are, of course, of inestimable value. But neighbors also have an economic value. If one's neighbors raise large quantities of apples of good quality, the fact will make a market for one's apples, by bringing to the neighborhood buyers from a distance. If they raise good horses or good cattle or good hay, buyers will seek the neighborhood, and will seek one's products, thus one will be relieved of the necessity of hunting a market. In the case of horses, it is practically impossible for the average farmer to raise good horses, unless his neighbors choose also to raise good horses of the same breed. If enough winter lambs are produced contiguous to the railway the railway will gladly send a refrigerator car along its line at stated intervals so that dressed carcasses can be sent by freight. The cost of transportation may thus be decreased by one-half.

Reference is made to the extension of electric car and telephone lines into the more remote country parts as of the utmost assistance to the farmer in the speedy and profitable sale of his produce. Chapters devoted to the study of soils, the cropping system and farm finance complete the purely didactic part of the book, the remaining chapters dealing with the general farming problems met with in the various states of the Union and its outlying possessions, and in Canada, Mexico and South America.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF 'CLEAN' SPORT.

To all lovers of manly sports, 'The Annals of the Corinthian Football Club,' (Longmans, Green & Co., five shillings), will prove welcome. As the history of an English club that for a quarter of a century has stood for amateur play, and is forbidden by the terms of its constitution to go 'pot hunting,' the book is a fine protest against the professionalism that has marred American and Canadian athletics—'When "friendly" matches have ceased to be taken seriously, and the one aim of a club, in so many cases, is to be at the head of a league or the winner of a cup.' Details of all the matches played, and many photographs taken by members during the club's several tours add to the attractions of a book of 254 pages, of pleasing type and good binding.

The club had its origin in 1882, and was due as much to a realization by certain enthusiasts that the Scotch teams of the time were playing a more effective combination game because of more frequent opportunities of practice together, as to the natural liking of these enthusiasts for a game that is perhaps the best trial of strength and endurance. Amateur ideals developed an amateur style of play, for which the Corinthians are noted.

'The excellence of professional play,' says Mr. Corbett, generally gives the impression that the many tricks and intricacies of the game are mastered by mechanical activity and laborious training. But the passes of the amateur, though made as often and as accurately, appear to be the result rather of natural instinct. The amateur is essentially independent in his methods, and it is this individualism, combined with his public school training, which makes his style of play so distinctive.'

The amateur game of the Corinthians involves as well as a compact formation, a forward pass, executed always on a run, the elimination of all 'finesse' that interferes with the progress towards the goal, and 'the close proximity of the halves and backs behind the forwards.' These distinctive features the critic will find more fully analyzed in chapters upon goal-keeping, full-back, wing and forward play.

High efficiency is assured by selecting members only from among old public school boys and university men, who have won their spurs in the game, and by limiting the membership to fifty, each year there being removed from the lists 'those who are unlikely to further assist the club either as players or officials.'

That the club has a world-wide reputation is not to be wondered at, when we learn that it has toured South Africa, Hungary, Scandinavia, Germany, Holland, the United States and Canada. To Canada came 'the best Corinthian team ever taken away from our shores.' 'The Montreal team,' we are told, 'indulged in too much lofty kicking,' and there is this characteristic comment concerning a baseball match witnessed by the the members in Montreal: 'We were certainly disappointed with the spirit in which the game was contested, for both players and spectators disputed the decision of the umpire on every occasion.'

ALSO RECEIVED.

'The Problem of Faith and Freedom in the Last Two Centuries,' by John Oman, M.A., B.D., D.Phil. (London: Hodder & Stoughton). 'Armageddon,190--,' by Seestern (London: T. Fisher Unwin). 'Blindman's Marriage,' by Florence Warden (London: T. Werner Laurie). 'The Long Labrador Trail,' by Dillon Wallace. 'Ian of the Orcades,' by Wilfred Campbell (Toronto: Henry Frowde). 'The Way to Jesus and How to Find It,' by Edward Payson Hammond, M.A., and 'The Blood of Jesus,' by the Rev. William Reid, M.A.; 'Early Conversion,' by the Rev. E. Payson Hammond (New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company). 'A Souvenir of the Visit of the Colonial Premiers, 1907,' by Fred. J. Johnston Smith (Portsmouth: Holbrook & Son, Limited). 'Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada,' edited by George M. Wrong, M.A., and H. H. Langton, M.A. (Toronto: Morang & Co., Limited). 'The Thompson Country,' by Mark S. Wade, M.D. (Toronto: Wm. Briggs). 'National Tendencies and the Constitution,' by William V. Rowe (New York: North American Publishing Review Co.). 'The Sunday at Home,' 'The Boy's Own Paper,' 'The 'Girl's Own Paper.'

LITERARY NOTES.

RUSSIAN.

'A Year in Russia' (London: Methuen & Co.) is not the first work of Maurice Baring on Russian conditions and the people themselves, but these experiences of a correspondent to a daily paper (the London 'Morning Post') are not any extravagant cry of a partisan with a cause to push. Mr. Baring has known and liked the Russians, among whom he has lived, but he knows how to speak of the country and its troubles calmly. Truly, he does not think these need exaggerating to be impressive; the refined, educated gentlemen, far better educated than the corresponding classes in England according to Mr. Baring, harassed by an obtuse censor and threatened with police surveillance at the slightest suspicion of not being 'well intentioned,' and the masses, suppressed until they burst out into a revolt of fury only to be taunted with the triumphant cry, 'There, you see you are not be trusted!' are both sympathetically treated, and the whole book is a contribution to the subject that is worth considering.

A very outspoken adverse opinion of President Roosevelt's intervention in the Russo-Japanese war is given in Mr. John Bigelow's little book, 'Peace Given as the World Giveth' (Baker, Taylor Company). Mr. Bigelow is not alone by any means in his opinion that the war should have been allowed to run its course, but his arguments for its continuance are presented in quite a novel form. It is not alone that the peace was undesirable to the bulk of both nations, and therefore he believes will not hold, but the fact that this outlet for Russian discontent being shut off, has allowed it to gather in deadly, poisonous revolt throughout the length and breadth of the country, and accounts for a far greater number of deaths and more hideous cruelty than any war would have necessitated. It is put forward in an earnest way by a man with many years of experience in statecraft.

An optimistic view of the Russian problem is promised by E. P. Dutton for publication shortly in 'Russia and Reform,' by Bernard Pares, who knows the Russian people and has lived in close contact with them.

A small publication of the Poet Lore Company, of Boston, is an 'Ode to the Rusian People,' by John William School. It is a trumpet call not to revolution, for indeed he has little against the Czar other than as

'The cowering form of one who holds
A sceptre aimless
With nerveless hand, though blameless,'

but rather a call for 'men, high-minded men who . . . know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain.' It is a forty-one page plea for national spirit.

TWO GARDEN BOOKS.

Of outdoor and garden books there are always some that are considered in the light of tried friends, but each season can at least offer one or two that might safely be included in this company, and even should they not reach to such a position many of them are agreeable summer acquaintances. An all-the-year-round book is Eben. E. Rexford's 'Four Seasons in the Garden' (J. P. Lippincott Company), with twenty-seven illustrations and with decorations by Edward Stratton Holloway. The contents of this book have been published separately through several years and through the pages of several magazines, but from the 'Making and care of the lawn,' the thing of first importance in the garden, to 'Table decoration' and the winter care of flowers, it is all good.

'The Book of Vegetables and Garden Herbs: A Practical Hand-book and Planting Table for the Vegetable Garden' (Macmillan), by Allen French, is just what it claims to be. The author's aim as explained in the preface, is not only to better the garden output of known vegetables, but also to induce the introduction of others which while quite suited to cultivation in this climate are yet unknown here or known only as curiosities. However, in common vegetable raising he feels sure that 'the planting distances and depths, the soil in which, the fertilizer by which, the particular method through which the best results can be won—proper knowledge of these is enough to increase by half the yield of many a garden.'

SUMMER FRIENDS.

Two outdoor books, intended for the rather younger people, are 'Forest Friends. The Woodland Adventures of a Boy Pioneer,' by John Madden, M.D., and 'Fifty Flower Friends with Familiar Faces. A Field Book for Boys and Girls,' by Edith Dunham. The former is the story of a man's memory of his boyhood's time and has to do with the adventures and friendships of a forest life with the wearers of both fur and feathers. In Miss Dunham's book a particular feature of interest is the work of W. L. Beecroft in the illustrating, and what with the careful text and accurate drawings the book is a fitting guide for more than children. The former is published by A. C. McClurg & Co., and the latter by Lea & Sheppard Company.

'What I Have Done With Birds,' (The Bobbs-Merrill Co.), by Gene Stratton Porter, is sufficiently described by its rather lengthy sub-title as 'Character Studies of Native American Birds which through friendly advances I induced to pose for me, or succeeded in photographing by good fortune, with the story of my experiences in obtaining their pictures.' It is interesting to know that the author claims to have lost no desirable picture by her more gentle approach and the results of her methods are so satisfactory that they ought to gain many converts.

The editor of 'Bird Lore,' Frank M. Chapman, and other ornithologists have co-operated in the production of 'The Warblers of North America,' (Appleton.) The full-page colored plates, twenty-four in number, by Louis Agassiz Fuertes and Bruce Horsfall, supply illustrations of all the species, and the name of Frank M. Chapman is sufficient guarantee of the accuracy of the information given, while the full bibliography and index give an added value.

A GOOD NUMBER.

There is a peculiarly Canadian interest about 'The American Monthly Review of Reviews' for this month, and such articles as 'To Europe, by Way of Hudson Bay,' by Agnes C. Laut; 'Western Canada, Its Resources and Possibilities,' by John W. Dafoe, editor of Manitoba 'Free Press'; 'The Mineral Industry of Canada,' by Frank J. Nicholas, and 'The Relations of Canada and the United States,' by P. T. McGrath, make good preparatory reading for the spirit of Dominion Day. Miss Laut has known the great West too well and too long to suffer from any brilliant illusions, but her large optimism does not admit of a doubt as to its glorious future. The Hudson Bay route is only a necessary outlet for the produce which the present railway facilities must designate 'surplus,' and her article is fittingly followed by Mr. Dafoe's with the stirring story of the recent rapid development, so rapid, that there are to-day 'in the city of Winnipeg not a few men still engaged in active business who have been a part of the entire development from the crude beginning of 1870-71,' when 'it was a remote inaccessible frontier settlement, to be reached only by a tedious and often dangerous overland journey from St. Paul.' A glimpse into the unexplored fields of science is given in the two articles, 'The Progress of Wireless Telephony,' by Professor A. E. Kennelly, of Harvard, and 'Wireless Telephony by the De Forrest System,' by Herbert T. Wade. Although to talk at all of 'transmitting the human voice by electricity over the surface of the Atlantic Ocean' requires an exertion of faith, the wonders already accomplished preclude its being classed in the realm of dreams.

IN SHORT.

Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. are publishing a book of travel that is no new story but none the less interesting for that. 'Capt. James Cook,' by Arthur Kitson, purports to be a reliable account of its hero's journeyings since it is compiled from the public records of the Admiralty office, the 'logs' of the captain's own ships and the captain's personal papers.

A bust of Dickens now graces the site of Furnival's Inn, Holborn, where the 'Pickwick Papers' had their beginning, and where the author lived for some five years. It is the work of Percy Fitzgerald, and is curiously enough, the only such memorial to Dickens erected in London.

The newly established Oxford and Cambridge Review, the first number of which appears this June, will contain an article of the greatest interest on hitherto unpublished essay of John Stuart Mill, 'On Social Freedom: or the Necessary Limits of Individual Freedom Arising Out of the Conditions of the Social Life.'

Matilda Betham-Edwards, who after fifty years of authorship is now at the age of seventy publishing 'Literary Rambles in France,' has not grown wealthy on the royalties, and although she has at present a small civil list pension from the British Government, her friends are endeavoring to raise sufficient to ensure her a more easy old age.

'Scribner's Magazine' will after this issue in London an English number as the firm has established a London house.

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THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

PROHIBITION DOES PROHIBIT.

Chicago, Ill., June 1.—(Staff correspondence of the Associated Prohibition Press.)—Leading news stories in the daily press of Sunday and Monday, May 26 and 27, alleged to be 'despatches' from Topeka, attempt to again discredit the results of prohibition law enforcement, among other things assert that:

(1) 'A large part of the people of Kansas were "ill" to-day.'

(2) Records in druggists' sales books 'makes Kansas look like an infirmary.'

(3) That 'all Kansas used the same medicine—beer and whiskey.'

(4) That whereas in times past 'only a few hundred certificates of liquor and beer purchased were filed a month.'

(5) Now, so the despatches state, 'many thousand "certificates" are filed in a month,' for 'every disease known to medical science,' etc., and all 'because the joints have been closed,' and the brewers banished from the state.

Naturally, anxious at such dire rumors from a section populated by many friends of the temperance cause, the Associated Prohibition Press lost no time, but wired for particulars. The leaders of the State Temperance Union, to whose vigorous endeavors the present law enforcement period is very largely due, make prompt reply as noted below, at once allaying all fear of imminent race suicide in the Sunflower State, and incidentally throwing a flood of illumination upon the accuracy and painstaking intelligence of some alleged 'special' correspondents.

This sort of correspondence apropos of prohibition states and communities has long been a favorite among a certain class of 'newsmakers,' and these various 'news' items have contained studied misrepresentation and the most highly imaginative fiction in about equal proportion.

When Kansas City, Kansas, last year abolished 'government by joints' and drove 165 retail agents of Missouri and Wisconsin brewers helter-skelter across the Missouri, the beer-makers played a shrewd trick by sending broadcast despatches stating that 'Kansas City, Kas., was bankrupt,' as a result that 'more liquor than ever' was being sold, and that 'business was at a standstill.' Every one of these astounding charges was proved absolutely false, and it has been some time since any similar attempt was made to discredit the significant progress of prohibition law enforcement in this banner anti-liquor commonwealth.

The first reply to reach the Associated Prohibition Press in regard to this remarkable news story in the daily press was the following message from the unofficial but energetic leaders of law enforcement, the Kansas State Temperance Union. They wired as follows:

Topeka, Kas., May 27.—(Special telegram to the Associated Prohibition Press.)—Despite all "despatches" to the contrary, the reports of an "epidemic" of illness since law enforcement has become practically state-wide are, as Mark Twain would say, "greatly exaggerated." In fact, it *is* such mighty pleasant sickness that it makes the Kansas people jubilant. Topeka druggists who may have formerly ignored the statutes at will have suddenly betrayed great fear of the law. As a result they are now requiring that applicants for liquor shall make affidavit under oath and give disease for which liquor is wanted. Druggists to some extent have not previously done this, and there was consequently no record kept for many sales regularly made. This is the reason why their present strict observance shows an apparent increase, which is twofold in some cases. There is, however, a very great decrease in liquor sales since the brewer ouster suits were begun.

'KANSAS STATE TEMPERANCE UNION.'

Topeka, Kas., May 28 (Special to the Associated Prohibition Press).—Mayor William Green of this city, which certain news 'specials' alleged to be most dangerously infected with evidences of some new pestilence as a result of law-enforcement, to-day replied to the despatches in the following interview with a representative of the Associated Prohibition Press:

'Under our state laws a druggist may, under prescribed conditions, receive a permit from the Probate Court to sell liquor for medicinal purposes, the purchaser being required to make affidavit—that the liquor is for such purposes, specifying the ailment and at the end of a month such affidavits are filed in the Probate Court. The law contemplates that druggists will be discreet and refuse to sell when it is apparent that the purchaser desires the liquor for a beverage, and the probate judge is authorized to revoke such permit if, in his judgment, the druggist does not use proper discretion.

'It is a fact that the druggists' sales increased quite materially after the "joints" were closed, but not to the extent that the correspondent would have the readers of the 'Record-Herald' believe. His report is a ridiculous exaggeration of conditions. Many of the druggists undoubtedly abuse the privilege the law gives them, but not to any alarming extent.

'Temperance people here are very well satisfied with conditions as they now exist, when considered in comparison with those existing for a number of years in the past.

'However, it is apparent that more stringent laws are necessary regarding the privileges granted to druggists for the sale of liquor.'

Wichita, Kas., May 29.—(Special to the Associated Prohibition Press).—In a special interview with the Associated Prohibition Press to-day, Mayor J. H. Graham, of this city, emphatically punctures the remarkable charges made in the news dispatch dated Topeka, May 27, and sent out to the daily press for publication last Monday morning. Mayor Graham, who took office in April, and was the first mayor in many years to be elected on a straight law-enforcement platform in Wichita, immediately questioned the source of the news story referred to.

'This article is doubtless inspired by the liquor interests,' declared Mayor Graham. Continuing, 'the Mayor said, 'While I think it true that Topeka gets their supply of whiskey from the drug stores, I think they are handling very little beer. As to the situation in Wichita there is no saloon in operation and very little selling contrary to law. Our druggists are supplying the demand under the permit system, but as far as we are able to discover they are meeting the requirements of our laws and selling on the physicians' prescriptions or upon the applicant filling out the affidavit.

'Previous to our spring election the druggists sold liquor without the formality of taking out a permit, but since then those who have been able to secure permits are using a great deal of care to five up to the law, and those who have no permit are selling to their old customers and we have so far not been able to get any evidence against them.

'We have only found two cases of violation since the new administration has come in and in both cases the evidence has been turned over to the county attorney and prosecution commenced under the injunction plan. We expect to continue our vigilance and will doubtless reach some of the druggists in a short time.'

CONFUCIANISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

The work of the British and Foreign Bible Society, after one hundred and three years, is illustrated by the fact that 5,416,569 volumes were issued last year in four hundred and nine different languages. Eight new languages had been added to the Society's list of translations since the last annual meeting. But in spite of this magnificent record the work is hampered by lack of funds. The Marquess of Northampton congratulated the committee at the annual meeting in Exeter Hall on additional economy, but this was only obtained by £20,000 less being spent in producing the Scriptures. And that is a costly sacrifice, a dear economy.

The Rev. George Owen, of Pekin, moved the adoption of the report. He caused a little stir by saying that the Confucian teachings, which embodied the ideals of the Chinese race, came very near to those of the Gospel in their purely moral aspect. But whilst this was so, whilst the ideals were very high, nowhere was there such an immense disparity between principles and practice as in China. The Chinaman in his religion lacked the experimental side of the Christian faith.

Mr. R. K. Sorabji, a member of the society's committee in Allahabad, followed. His father was the first Parsee who embraced Christianity, and as a result he was disinherited. He became as one dead to his former friends, and the burial service was even read over him, after which he was put to sea in an open boat, with neither rudder nor oars. But in spite of the treatment meted out to his father Mr. Sorabji has supreme faith in the Indian. He expressed a hope that Britain would do what she always did with her colonies—trust them with a large measure of self-government. The whole question of the government of India was fraught with the greatest difficulties, he said. Nothing could unite the people so much as the Word of God. Mohammedans would not be satisfied if a Hindu were elected Viceroy, even if that Hindu was a leading Nationalist. Complete self-government could not be given to India until the people had learnt the law of Christ, the law of love, of self-mastery and temperance.—'British Congregationalist.'

COUNT BERNSTORFF.

(Monthly News Circular of the World's Committee of Y.M.C.A.'s.)

The World's Committee of the Y. M. C. A. has sustained a severe loss by the death of Count A. Bernstorff in Berlin, in April last. For some time the state of his health had been a source of anxiety, but he was able to take part in the last plenary meeting of the World's Committee in Geneva, in 1906, and he was present at the last meeting of the German National Committee at Barmen. Born in 1844, Count Bernstorff began a diplomatic career (his father was German Ambassador in England), which he quitted for government service and was for many years active in the Ministry for Public Worship. For a long time he represented in the German Parliament his native country, the Duchy of Lauenburg. But it is chiefly as an active Christian that Count Bernstorff was noted. Member of an infinite number of committees, he was occupied in everything which concerned the advancement of the Kingdom of God, and he was truly in Germany the embodiment of the spirit of Evangelical Alliance. The Young Men's Christian Associations above all occupied a very large place in his heart, and as vice-president of the large William Street Association, as member of the German National Committee, he spent himself without any reserve for the Association cause. But it was in the international meeting that his perfect urbanity, his calm authority, his knowledge of languages and his gentle spirit, all accentuated by his stately and dignified presence, caused him to be especially appreciated. The void he leaves behind him will be difficult to fill. By placing a wreath on the grave of this faithful disciple of Jesus Christ, the World's Committee was the interpreter of the World's Alliance of the Y. M. C. A.'s, testifying its gratitude and regret.

D&A CORSETS

WORD OF THE LAUNCH—A GOOD SEASON'S WORK.

ONE OF OUR PATIENTS.

The first direct news of the launch 'Northern Messenger,' for this year, comes from its volunteer engineer, Mr. Cushing, and his letter, given below, is of the greatest interest to all who have had a part in the good work being done.

St. Anthony Hospital, Newfoundland.
April 25th, 1907.

Editor of the 'Witness':—

Dear Sir,—I have just received a letter from Dr. Grenfell asking me to write you some further details of the good work done by the 'Northern Messenger' at Battle Harbor, and later at St. Anthony.

This launch, which your readers donated to the Mission, has, in my opinion, during its short life, brought ten times the amount it cost of help and cheer to the sick and afflicted, if work of its kind can be summed up in dollars and cents.

The principal work of the launch is to convey the doctor to the different harbors and coves, but it is also used for various other work, such as taking patients to the hospital and returning them home again, going to the mail boat for patients and freight, taking children for a short sail, etc.

The first trip of any length was from Battle Harbor to Henley Harbor, a distance of about twenty-five miles. Late on a Saturday night the resident doctor received word that a girl at Henley was very ill, or 'wonderful bad,' as the messenger expressed it. So, early on Sunday morning we started. When we were about three miles out one of the men caught his sleeve in the governor of the engine, breaking a chain belt. This necessitated a stop of about an hour while a new link was riveted in and other small damage repaired, but fortunately the sea was very smooth—there only being a large swell with no wind. We arrived at Henley without further trouble and were glad to find the girl better and out of danger, although she had been very sick. After the doctor had visited a few other sick people we returned home, arriving at Battle just in time to escape a very heavy fog which came on not ten minutes after we had got moored.

Another long trip we took with the doctor was to Venison Island, about fifty miles north of Battle. I don't think I will forget for a long time a house I visited there with the doctor, or rather it was more of a hovel than a house. We were told that a man was sick and I did not wonder that he was sick, for it nearly made me sick to go into it. The building, which was thatched with sods, contained one room with two windows about one foot by two feet, the sashes being nailed in. This room was the bed-room, parlor, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, workshop for mending nets, and every other kind of room except a bath-room, judging from the filth which abounded everywhere. When we entered three or four men were sitting around a red hot stove smoking and spitting on the floor. Along one side of the room were two bunks with old sails hung in front of them; one was for the father and mother, and the other was for the children, who were five or six in number. In one of these bunks lay the father, who was certainly ill, and it did not take long to find out what was his trouble, for he had that cough, which alas, we get to know too well along this coast—the man was dying with consumption. This was the first of many houses of its kind I have been in during my trips with the doctors, and the more I see the more I realize what a grand work Dr. Grenfell has been doing in trying to lift the poor, ignorant people out of their misery and filth.

I remained at Battle Harbor until the first of October, when Dr. Grenfell asked me to take the launch to St. Anthony Hospital, about sixty miles south of Battle; this meant crossing the Straits of Belle Isle, which at the point I was to cross is thirty miles wide. I had never been across except once in the mail steamer. However, I got my charts and compass and with a small boat in tow started, with one man to assist me in steering, as I had to look after the engine. We got to Henley, from which point we were to make Cape Bauld. After waiting there for a couple of days for a gale to blow itself out, we started on a nice clear morning; but anyone acquainted with the Straits in the fall of the year knows that the weather cannot be counted upon very much, as I found out when we were about half way across. By that time the tide was running out; it was my trick at the helm. My mate was eating his dinner, when I noticed the wind was rising and in a few moments a gale was blowing from the east, which, with an outgoing tide, made it pretty rough. Just then I happened to look astern in time to see the boat we were towing turn bottom up and take a dive. I called to the other man to come and take the helm, while I pulled in the sunken boat close astern. By this time it was rough, and no mistake; both of us sat on the deck and hung on to the rail for dear life to save ourselves from being knocked overboard. For a while I thought I should have to cut the boat adrift, as it was impossible to bail her out with such a sea, and she was trying to ram the stern out of the launch every now and again, as a big wave would come up. However, I managed to keep her off pretty well, and we were two thankful men when we ran into the harbor on the lee side of Cape Bauld.

During the fall at St. Anthony the launch did good work, and had some pretty rough trips, but there is not room to give an account of every trip.

I call to mind one case the doctor went to see. It was an urgent call. We left St. Anthony just after dinner, expecting to reach home again before dark, as the place we were to go to was only twelve miles away. Unfortunately, when about half way there our engine became partially crippled, and we were only able to reach our destination at a snail's pace. It was 10 p.m. when we sighted the St. Anthony light and we were glad to get in, as it was a very dark night. The patient the doctor went to see was a boy about fourteen years of age, very ill with peritonitis; too ill to be moved to the hospital that day, so he had to be left until he gained strength enough to stand moving. In a few days this was done, and he was 'fed up' on something more beneficial than salt pork, bread and molasses. He spent three or four months here and returned home on a komatic an entirely different boy, well fed and well clothed. I enclose a photo of him in a wheel chair, with his father standing beside him, with a happy smile on his face, which he might well have, for his boy had been very near death's door. This was one of the patients the 'Northern Messenger' brought to the hospital, and whose life was saved.

Spring is once more upon us and I am turning my thoughts to the 'Northern Messenger,' and am commencing work upon her, making a few improvements and putting on a new spring dress of fresh paint, which will be of light slate color. I am also the recipient of a lovely Canadian flag, kindly donated by the Faithful Circle of King's Daughters of Montreal for the Harrington launch.

I hope this account of some of the work done by the 'Northern Messenger' will interest your readers and show them that the money they invest in the work of this Mission is paying them high interest in the knowledge that they are helping in a good practical way to save lives and to save souls.

Yours sincerely,
F. M. H. CUSHING.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the maintenance of the launch:—

Mrs. Bonham Clay, Montreal ..	$ 5.00
Garvie Rae, Strathadam, N.B....	1.00
A Friend, Inverness	5.00
W. J. W., Riviere du Loup, Que..	1.00
John A. Dewar, Glensanfield, Ont.....	.60
W. C. T. U., Covey Hill, Que ..	6.00
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Ransom.. ..	2.00
A Friend	1.00
Subscriber, Blackwood, Sask ..	2.00
One interested in Missions, Brown's Corners, Ont..	$ 1.00

Received for the cots:—

W. J. Caulfield, Riverview, Ont...	1.00
Garvie Rae, Strathadam, N.B. ..	.50
A Friend, Inverness	2.50
Mrs. Edmison, Peterborough, Ont	1.00
A. H. M., Brantford, Ont.	2.00
Mrs. Henry Stone, Ceylon..	1.00
A Friend	1.00
One interested in Missions Brown's Corners, Ont.	1.00
Previously acknowledged for the launch	425.97
Previously acknowledged for the cots	52.25
Total received up to June 5th..	$ 516.82

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.

FORI BENTON.

(By Addie L. Graham, in 'Christian and Missionary Alliance.')

Up among the beautiful Kuranko hills, in West Africa, in a town nestling at the foot of them, about twenty-five 'dry seasons' ago, was born a little Kuranko baby, who was named Fori.

A few months after his birth a tribal war broke out between the Sofas and the Kurankos, and the women and children, with all men who were unable to fight, fled to the 'bush,' where they concealed themselves, living upon roots and herbs found there.

Among them was Fori and his mother, his father having gone with the rest of the 'war boys' of the town to fight against their enemies and protect their wives and little ones from falling into their hands and becoming slaves.

Fori was a very frail baby, and cried almost continually as he was carried on the back of his mother. Many times the women begged his mother to throw him into the river or leave him in some lonely place to die (as some do at such times), for fear his crying would betray their hiding place to any who might be searching for them. The women would tell the mother her child was such a puny babe, it would not live long anyway, and if she left it to die, it would only hasten its death a few days or weeks. But the mother love for her child was strong in this heathen woman's heart, and then it was her first born, and a son. She clung to it and would rather suffer death with it than leave it to die alone.

Ah! back of this we see God's hand protecting this young life, that in the years to come this child might be used of God to preach the gospel to his own people.

During this war Fori's father died, and soon after his mother became the wife of her husband's younger brother (which is the custom here). After peace was restored in the land this family came and 'sit down' in the new town, Tibabadugo (meaning white man's country). When Fori was about thirteen or fourteen years old our missionaries went up through that part of the Sierra Leone to open mission work among the Kuranko people. They settled at this town of Tibabadugo, and soon began to build. All was confusion in the town for the 'tibabu' (white man) had come to live among them. Crowds of people came each day to watch the missionaries as they built the mission house.

Fori, with many other boys, came too. Sometimes to watch the buildings, other times to sell chickens, eggs, etc., to the missionaries. While he was not as attractive or as promising as some of the other boys, he was persistent in seeking work at the mission, and because of this, one of the missionaries finally hired him to carry a light load for him on an itinerating trip. This was the beginning of a new life for Fori. Later he became the personal man of Mr. Benton, helping with the work on the station. His evenings were spent in the missionary's rooms, and while Mr. Benton tapped his shoes or mended his clothes, Fori sat at his feet listening to the gospel story. In time the seed of the Word took root and he became an earnest seeker for salvation.

Some of the first evidences of the change in his life were the 'putting off' the ornaments worn around his neck, wrists and ankles, and his refusing to take part in the family sacrifice offered to his ancestors, and separating himself from many of the customs of his people. He continued in the mission and was taught every evening by one of the missionaries to read in the gospel of John. It filled his heart with joy when he was able to read the Word of God for himself. From that time his Bible became his constant companion. As soon as his work was finished he would take the book that had become so dear to him and go away to some quiet place to read and study it. Every night in his room he pored over its pages, and when he found some special promise he would exclaim aloud 'Oh! Jesus this word sweet to me,' then he would seem to be addressing God, saying, 'Oh, Jesus Christ, God's Son, my forefathers, they sat in darkness, they no have the light, they die, they go to hell. But I thank you. Jesus Christ, God's Son, that you put it into the hearts of the missionaries to come to this country to give us the light that we may be saved.' Then would follow a prayer poured forth from a full heart for the salvation of his own people and for the saints in the homeland.

Fori was baptized in June, 1903, and became the first fruits of the Kuranko tribe. In December, 1906, he became a native helper and was sent to Tibabadugo to help in the work there. Since last May he has been left alone, the missionaries having been called down country to supply vacancies made by missionaries having to leave the field.

Besides caring for the mission compound he has gone to the town every evening, called the people together and told them the gospel story of Jesus and his love.

With all his earnestness and simple faith in God he has met temptations and had severe testings.

Since I began this little sketch of life we have heard that he has yielded to the customs of his people and taken a heathen wife. Two years ago he resisted this same temptation, and the young woman was given to another young man of the family. A man without a wife is a very small personage in this land. This, with the continual pressure from his people to take a wife, caused him to yield. This shows how strong the customs are here and how necessary it is to have someone with them to advise in these crisis times. Had there been someone with Fori I feel sure he would have withstood the test.

May the Lord help the young men of America to understand the needs of their black brothers in Africa, and stand with open hearts before the Lord, saying: 'Here am I, send me.'

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LABELLE, H. P. & CO., 5 Notre Dame W. M. 1021.
LAPOINTE, F., 625 St. Catherine East.
METROPOLITAN HOUSE FURNISHING CO., 30 Notre Dame W. M. 1781.
PRINCE, THE J. S. CO., 33 to 39 St. Lawrence st. Phone East 209.
Renaud, King & Patterson, cor. Guy & St. Cath. Up 681
Valiquette, N. G., Ltd., 1547-55 St. Cathrn. E. 4182-3-4

GLOVES AND CORSETS.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE, 441 St. Catherine st. West. Up 1068.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.

REID, ROBERT, 2146 St. Catherine street. Up 1254
SMITH BROS. GRANITE CO., 290 Bleury. Up 2756
HAWKINS, F., 108-14 Bluery street.

GROCERS—(Retail).

BAKER & CO., 919 St. Catherine street, corner Tower. Up 3152.
BEAULIEU, 63 Osborne street. Tel. Up 3296.
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, 489 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.
PELLETIER, F. B., 552 St. Cath. st. W. Up 4234.
ROBERTSON & CO., 233 St. James st. M. 2207.

HOTELS.

CORONA, UPTOWN, Tel. Up 3840. Geo. Phillips, Jr., Mg. Dir.
GRAND UNION (F. J. Murray, Prop.), 348 Notre Dame West. M. 6141.
HOTEL CARSLAKE, Geo. Carslake, Propr., 571 St. James street. M. 6133.
PLACE VIGER, Craig st. (opp. Viger Square). M 3134.

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.

J. PALMER & SON, Ltd., 103-5-7 Notre Dame West. M. 391.
PONTON, JOS., 33 Notre Dame East. M. 2361.
PROF. LAVOIE, 8 Notre Dame street west.
PUNDE & BOEHM, 2365 St. Catherine. Up 3161.

LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILORS.

HERL, ANTON, 631 St. Catherine st., west. Up 2637
SAGAN, MORRIS, 821 St. Cath. west. 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.

OPTICAL AND ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS.

HEARN & HARRISON, 19 Notre Dame street East. M. 2904.

OPTICIANS.

CARRIERE, ROD., 253 St. Catherine East. E. 2257.
GRANT, DR., B.O.A., O.P.H.D., 294 St. Catherine street west. Up 1332.

PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGERS.

POTTER, W. E. & Co., 26 St. Philip st. M. 1939.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090
SMEATON BROS., 236 Craig st. West. M. 737.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

ARLESS PHOTO STUDIO, cor, St. Catherine and Mackay streets. Up 4245
BARNES, W. M., 630 St. Catherine W. Up 3203.
GORDON, P. J., 409 St. Catherine West. M. 1429.
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, PIANOLAS, ORGANS AND MUSIC.

THE NORDHEIMER PIANO & MUSIC CO. Ltd., 589 St. Catherine st. W. Up 2664.

PIANOS AND MUSIC.

SHAW, J. W. & CO., 370 St. Catherine st., West. Up 1414.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ARCHAMBAULT, ED., 1654-6 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.
MALONE MOULDING & FRAMING CO'Y, 48 Beaver Hall. Up 1861.

Retail.

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

GORDON & EGAN, 120 Mansfield st. Up 1115.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

FORTIER, J., cor. St. Peter & Notre Dame. M 444-1
DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090
McALLISTER A. & CO., 93 St. Frs. Xav. M. 2187

RANGES AND STOVES.

Galarneau, A. & Co., 322 Mt. Royal. Mer. 2134.
PROWSE, GEO. R., 288 McGill st. M. 264.

ROOFERS.

CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 309 St. James st. M. 1172.
REED, G. W. & CO., 337 Craig st. West. M. 964.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

LEGALLEE BROS., 35 Bleury st. M. 2458.
Walker & Campbell, cor. N. Dame & McGill. M. 778

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

BISSONNETTE, ERIC & CO., 450 St. James. M. 6370
LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, No. 338 Notre Dame West, Balmoral Block.
MURPHY, D. & CO., 402 St. James st. M. 1666.
ROBERTS, J. W., 336 St. James street. M. 1468.

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., 199 McGill st. M. 2391.

SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

COSTEN, T. & CO., 43 Notre Dame st. W. M. 2854
SMYTH, JAMES M., 828 Dorchester st. Up 1249

SPORTING GOODS FOR HIRE.

SMYTH, JAMES M., 828 Dorchester st. Up 1249

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

CANADA STEAM LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS 62 St. Catherine East. E. 51.
Montreal Steam Laundry, 799-801 Craig st. M. 3600-01
TOILET LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 290 Guy st. Up 3480.
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 1593.

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. 1928

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, 158 Shearer st. M. 3534.
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 1133.
SMITH, GEORGE, 452 Guy street. M. 1467.
STRACHAN, JAMES, 246 City Hall ave. E. 71.
WYLIE, W. & J. S., 228 Bleury st. Up 1499.

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. 1571.

COCOANUT.

McLEAN'S 'WHITE MOSS,' 107 Lagauchetiere st., West. M. 777.

EGG CASE FILLERS.

THE MILLER BROS. CO., Ltd., Dowd st. M. 2091

EMPLOYEES TIME CLOCKS.

HAWLEY TIME REGISTER, No. 14 'La Presse' Building. M. 4634.

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, 81 Craig street W. M. 1134.