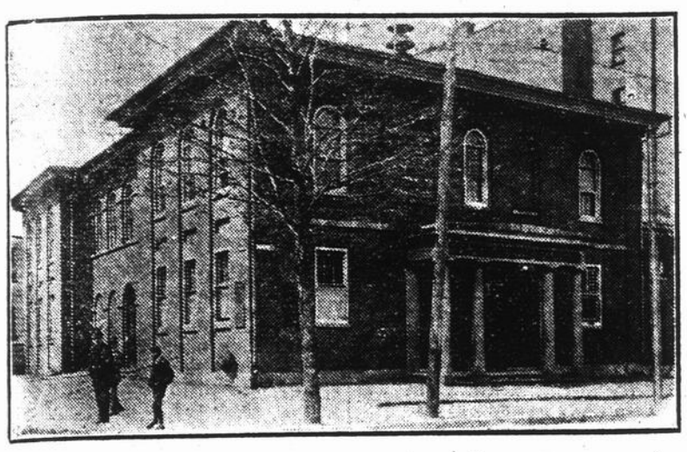
Twenty-six Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

VOLUME XLVII., NO. 118. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1906. PRICE, ONE CENT

THE NUMEROUS SMALL PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF MONTREAL



THE FRASER INSTITUTE, DORCHESTER STREET.

SOME DAYS AGO the 'Witness' received from Mr. T. J. Hunt, of 108 St. Hubert street, Montreal, a very suggestive letter, headed 'A Great Library for Montreal.'



Mr. Hunt remarked that he had seen from the tenth volume of the Encyclopaedia Britannica that there are thirty public libraries, large and small, in the city.

'I am a pretty constant reader of books,' he wrote, 'and a great lover of libraries. Yet if I had been asked a day or two ago how many public libraries there are in Montreal I should have answered that perhaps there are four or five. But to find that there are thirty fairly astonishes me. The only one I know practically is Fraser's Institute. I regard all other places as inaccessible, or at least unknown to me, or not so readily available as dear old Fraser's. But Fraser's only contains 35,000 volumes. A startling fact for proud Montrealers is this—that the chief free public library in all Canada belongs to Toronto, and contains 110,000 volumes. Is there any use in asking that all the small 30 libraries in Montreal be united, and made into one magnificent public library for the benefit of citizens and visitors? I think the good effects of such a plan would be immense, and architecture would glorify itself by building an institution fit to house such treasures.'

In this letter Mr. Hunt voices the feelings of a very large proportion of the citizens, and to him, as to them, a little information as to the present state of the library question in Montreal will be interesting.

In the first place it may be as well to give a list of the public libraries at present existing in the city, and the length of that list will no doubt astonish those who read it as much as it did Mr. Hunt. They are as follows:—

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Fraser Institute, established 1870, opened 1885. Contains 46,000 volumes. Has acquired the Mercantile Library and that of the Institut Canadien.

Chateau de Ramezay, established 1890. Contains about 20,000 books and pamphlets. Does not lend books, and has no catalogue.

Municipal Library, in the Monument National, established 1904. Contains 3,000 volumes, all of a technical nature, on arts, science and industries.

Montreal Free Library, under Jesuits' Church, Bleury street, established 1889. Contains 16,000 books. Circulating only.

Westmount Public Library, opened 1899. Contains 5,000 volumes. Supported by the town of Westmount. Free to all as a reference library; circulating only to residents of Westmount.

SUBSCRIPTION INSTITUTES, ETC.

Bibliotheque Paroissiale de Notre Dame et du Cercle Ville Marie. Belongs to Seminary of St. Sulpice, 21,000 volumes, nearly all in French. Reference free; circulating $2 per annum.

Mechanics' Institute, established 1828, 15,000 books and pamphlets; boys, $1 per annum; employees, $1; professional men, $3.

Grand Trunk Literary and Scientific Institute, established 1857, 7,616 volumes; limited to employees of the company, fee, $1 a year.

Bibliotheque Paroissiale Immaculée Conception (Jesuits' Parochial Library), 599 Papineau avenue, 3,000 volumes.

Ecole Normal Jacques Cartier, 12,500 volumes and pamphlets.

Laval University, 8,000 law books and 4,000 medical books. Only law and medical books.

McGill, established 1856, 109,700 volumes, which includes departmental libraries; the medical library of 24,000 volumes, is one of the most complete on the continent.

McGill University Affiliated Colleges—Presbyterian College, 17,000 volumes; Congregational College, 4,000 volumes; Montreal Diocesan College (which includes the Synod Library), 6,000 volumes; Wesleyan College, 3,500 volumes; Montreal College, property of the Seminaire de Notre Dame, 45,000 volumes.

St. Mary's College (Jesuit), general library, 20,000 volumes; reference, 5,000; St. Mary's archives, 7,000—32,000 volumes.

Bibliotheque de l'Union Catholique (under Jesuit Church, Bleury street), 24,000 volumes, nearly all in French.

Seminary of St. Sulpice, 50,000 volumes, with valuable archives.

Library of the Seminary of Philosophy, 20,000 volumes.

SCIENTIFIC AND SPECIAL.

Architectural Association of the Province of Quebec, 350 volumes.

Art Association, 750 volumes.

Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, 2,300 volumes.

Natural History Society, incorporated 1827, about 6,000 volumes.

Provincial Board of Health, 15,000 volumes.

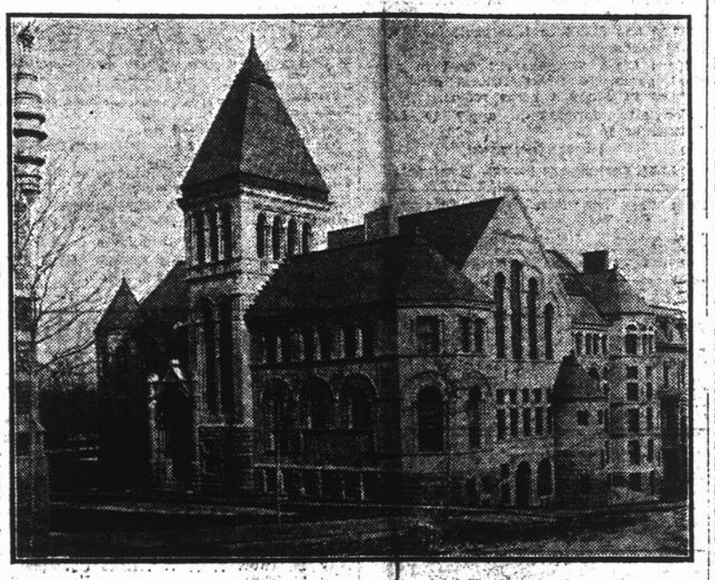
Y. M. C. A., founded 1854, 4,800 volumes.

Y. W. C. A., reorganized 1899, about 700 volumes.

LAW.

Advocates' Library, Court House, established March 27, 1828, incorporated 1849, 17,500 volumes.

New York Life Law Library, established 1889, for use of tenants only, about 7,000 volumes.



THE REDPATH LIBRARY, McGILL UNIVERSITY.

VERY FEW DOING POPULAR WORK.

It will be observed that the majority of these libraries are intended to reach special classes of readers. The only free libraries which are doing work of a popular character are the Fraser Institute, the Montreal Free Library, and the Westmount Public Library, while of the cheap subscription libraries the Bibliotheque Paroissiale de Notre Dame, the Bibliotheque de l'Union Catholique, and the Mechanics' Institute are the more important.

The Fraser Institute Library, with its able and devoted librarian, Mr. P. B. de Crevecoeur, is by far the best of the popular libraries, for it is the only library which is at all times readily accessible to the public. Its 46,000 volumes cover the whole field of literature, and include among them many valuable books of engravings and old Canadian books. There are 15,000 volumes in French. Every effort is made, as far as the means at the disposal of the trustees will allow, to keep the library up to date, but when it is said that $1,500 a year is all that is available for the purchase of new books and magazines for the men's and ladies' reading rooms, and for repairs and binding, it will be seen how inadequate Fraser's Institute is as the public library of a great city like Montreal. All honor to it, however, for the good work it has done and is doing. Within its limited compass it is excellent. It is well-kept, clean and comfortable, and, with the excellent pictures on the walls, quite attractive.

Not less commendable, though affecting a smaller class of readers, is the Montreal Free Library, under the Jesuits' Church, on Bleury street. Since its inception in 1889, this library has faithfully pursued its original plan of supplying books, without parochial or sectarian limitations, to a large section of the English-speaking population of the city. The utility of its existence and its marvellous growth, considering its limited resources, are conclusively attested by a few figures. At its inception its catalogue consisted of 200 books, with a circulation of 332; in 1904, 10,000 volumes were on the shelves, with a circulation of 85,000, and now it has 16,000 books, with a circulation of 90,000. This work is carried on by members of the League of the Sacred Heart, and the chief source of income is an annual afternoon tea, at which some $400 or $500 are realized. It is aimed to provide the best in fiction, history, travel, biography, etc., and a specialty is made of juvenile literature, of which there are about 1,000 volumes. The institution has quite a number of rare old books, and is particularly rich in ancient Testaments and old Bibles that cannot be got anywhere else in the city. There is a travelling library in connection with the institution, books being sent to thirty different places in the west and in Ontario, free on payment of postage. The library is opened on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from three till six for school children, and from eight to nine for young men. On Sunday afternoon it is opened for two hours for girls engaged in stores. The committee of management consists of Mrs. MacDonald-McCarthy, Miss M. J. Gethin, and Miss Anna T. Sadlier, who give their services gratuitously. They take great interest in the work, and have attended the excellent summer library school initiated at McGill by Mr. Gould.

The Chateau de Ramezay has a collection of 20,000 books and pamphlets, which any citizen may consult, but not borrow. There is no catalogue of the books, and therefore nobody knows exactly what the collection contains.

It is understood, however, to contain valuable old Canadian books, and a fine collection of French political works and French drama. There is also a large collection of sessional papers and journals of the House, from the beginning of the Legislature of Lower Canada in 1792.

Of the subscription libraries, that of the Montreal Mechanics' Institute is probably the best known. The history of the institution is really a portion of the past life of old Montreal. It was founded in 1828 at the house of the Rev. Mr. Esson, the pastor of the St. Gabriel Street Presbyterian Church, purely in the interests of the citizens in general and the working classes in particular. Its aim was the instruction of its members in the arts and sciences and in useful knowledge, and the chief means to this end was a reading room and library. The old society died, and its successor, the present Mechanics' Institute, was started in 1840, Mr. John Redpath being the first president. From that time until now the Institute has catered to the reading public. At one time it had as many as 1,800 members, but of late years the membership has been gradually falling off, probably owing to the movement of the population farther and farther from the business portion of St. James street, in which the Institute is situated. The members now number between 400 and 450. The stock of 15,000 books is a useful one, and in some directions a valuable one. The reading room is supplied with 50 periodicals and newspapers, among them being the London 'Times.' The library is controlled by a committee of 15 elected by the members.

By far the best library in the city is undoubtedly that of McGill University. The nucleus of this library was formed when, in 1855, Principal Dawson presented to the college 'Dodsley's Annual Register.' From that day the library has grown till at present the total number of volumes is 110,000. While every branch of literature and learning is represented in the library, there are more scientific, historical and biographical works than volumes of fiction. The library building was given to the university in 1893 by the late Peter Redpath. Mrs. Peter Redpath has since enlarged and improved the structure, which has now a working capacity for 250,000 volumes and ample accommodation for 350 readers.

The use of the library is free to all students, except those in the Faculty of Medicine, who are supposed to deposit $5 for the privilege.

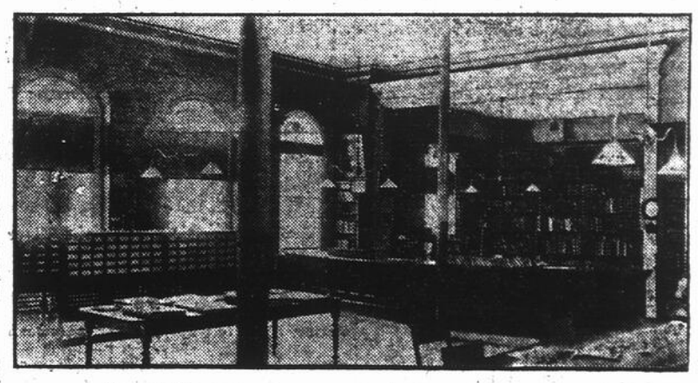
Although McGill is not a public library in the strict sense of the word, the corporation and the committee are anxious to make it as serviceable to the public as is compatible with safety to its collections, and the primary object for which it exists, namely, the use of the University. It is already doing a very large amount of reference work for the public, and people who wish to use it in that way are always cordially treated and very welcome.

There are two book clubs in connection with the library which the public may join, and there is also a travelling library of 2,400 volumes for the towns and villages around the city. Last session some ten thousand volumes were circulated.

THE NEED OF UNITED EFFORT.

The very fact that so many libraries as is shown above exist in Montreal, and yet are unknown to the general public, shows how great is the need for some such united effort as is suggested in the letter quoted at the beginning of this article. Montreal, it is notorious, is lamentably behind in the very real educational work which may be done by means of the public library. The conception of the library militant, the library as a moving force in the world, and the librarian as a missionary in educational work, is one that the city, as a city, has not grasped. Most of the big cities in the United States and in Europe, however, spend large sums annually in public library work, for they have come to recognize that the public library is the natural complement of the school, whose work it reinforces enormously. In these days when democracy reigns, men need education above everything else, for ignorant opinions have acquired a capacity for harm far beyond what they ever had before. The appalling facility for combination and organization which present conditions have given to men and women constitute a great peril to society, unless the members of the leagues and confederacies are well instructed and intelligently controlled.

Mr. J. N. Larnard, superintendent of the Buffalo Library, laid great emphasis on this aspect of the question in an address which he gave some time ago. 'Those of us who have faith in the future of democracy,' he said, 'can only hold our faith fast by believing that the knowledge of the learned, the wisdom of the thoughtful, and the conscience of the upright, will some day be common enough to prevail always over every factious folly and every mischievous movement that evil minds or ignorance can set astir. When that blessed time of victory shall have come, there will be many to share the glory of it, but none among them will rank rightly before those who have led and inspired the work of the public library.'



INTERIOR OF FRASER INSTITUTE.,

Showing the lending counter at the end of the reading-room.

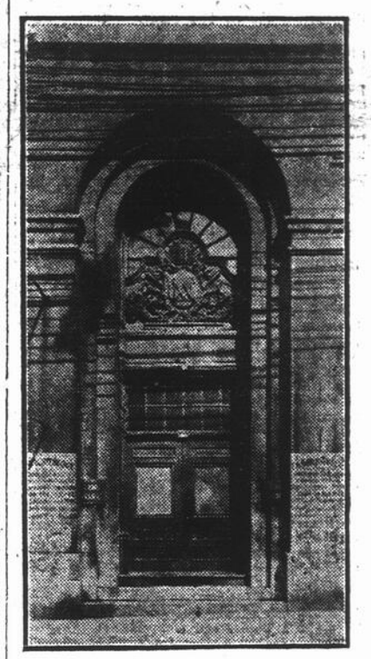
WOULD COST MONEY.

Whether the suggestion of Mr. Hunt, that the small libraries of Montreal be amalgamated, is feasible, remains to be seen. Probably it would be found that the 'Index Expurgatorius' would militate against amalgamation, and it is also more than likely that the lesser institutions would be quite against giving up their books. Certain it is, however, that the movement for the provision of an adequate public library is one that is gaining ground in Montreal, and there are those in the city who are quite capable of organizing and directing such an institution. Various schemes have been, and are being, discussed, but none of them are feasible without the expenditure of a considerable sum of money—probably a hundred thousand dollars for a start, and a proportionately large amount annually for maintenance and equipment. It must be realized that a collection of books, however large and well-selected, does not constitute a library in the best sense of that word. Carlyle once declared that 'the true university of these days is a collection of books.' That is true, but it contains but half the truth. Garfield, in his later days, at a reunion of teachers and pupils, remarked: 'A pine bench in a log cabin, with Mark Hopkins on one end of it and myself as pupil on the other, would be more than the greatest university with the most elaborate equipment.' There is the other half of the truth. A great collection of books with a man in it comes nearer to the ideal of the university. To make a library valuable to a community there must be trained and skilled librarians' work. That also will cost money; indeed, many of the great public libraries spend at the very least fifty percent of their annual expenditure in providing skilled librarians.

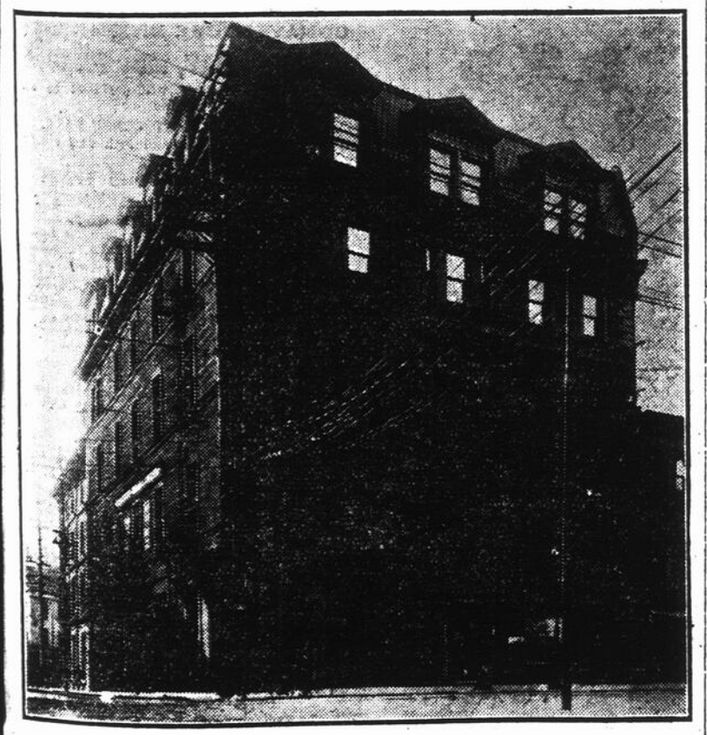
It may be a long time before Montreal is so well provided as most large cities. In the meantime some of the advantages of a public library might be obtained by securing a systematic cataloguing of all the libraries of the city, and making one catalogue which would show all the books in the city, their authors and subjects, and also where they might be found.

The following figures showing the population and expenditure of a few cities on this continent in public library work will be interesting. Most of the figures represent the expenditure for the year 1904, and it will be seen that they refer to cities either about the same size as Montreal, or smaller:

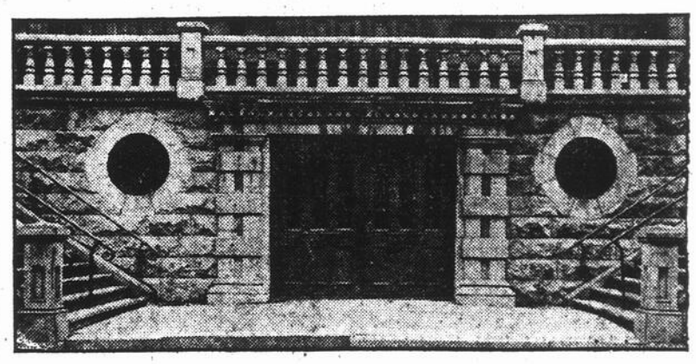
City.	Population.	Expenditure
Buffalo	352,000	$ 88,000
Cleveland	381,000	119,000
Pittsburg	321,000	113,000
Milwaukee	285,315	60,000
Worcester, Mass	118,400	48,000
Providence	175,600	37,000
Detroit	285,000	45,600
Toronto (last year)	260,000	43,000
Cambridge, Mass.	92,000	19,700
Brookline, Mass.	19,935	19,725
Newton, Mass.	33,500	17,300
Braddock, Penn.	15,600	20,000



Entrance to the Bibliotheque Paroissiale, Notre Dame street.



THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, ST. JAMES STREET.



THE ENTRANCE TO THE MONTREAL FREE LIBRARY AND THE BIBLIOTHEQUE DE L'UNION CATHOLIQUE,

Under the Jesuits' Church, Bleury street.

SHREDDED WHEAT

THREE THOUSAND PERSONS VIEW THE EXHIBIT IN SCROGGIE'S WITHIN THE WEEK.

In one week as many as 3,000 people have seen the splendid demonstration of the manufacture and serving of Shredded Wheat Biscuit and Triscuit which closes to-day in the store of W. H. Scroggie & Co. And there can be no doubt that the practical demonstration has removed the prejudice from many minds that more than wheat was used in its manufacture. After seeing their exhibit, one is assured that the product is absolutely pure from the extreme care taken in the process of preparing it. Only once does the wheat touch human hands, and that is when the completed biscuit is placed in boxes.

First, the golden stream of wheat flows through 22 different cleaning machines, then it is steam-cooked for 35 minutes in cylindrical wire sieves. Nothing is added to it, not a particle taken away. The softened, swelled wheat then cools for fourteen hours, and is shredded into long fibres. Then the wheat is cut into biscuit shapes, cooked, dried, and packed to the number of 1,250,000 biscuits each day.

In the basement of Scroggie's one can see the whole process going on, and many have been delighted with the revelation of the many dainty dishes which can be made from shredded wheat.

Triscuit is made in much the same way, but only half the thickness of wheat is used in preparing them.

The company, backed up by a host of food experts, claim that wheat is the most perfect food for mankind, and have therefore specialized on this one grain.

The exhibitors of shredded wheat gave a dainty luncheon on Thursday afternoon to representatives of the city press, at which the adaptability of shredded wheat to any and every culinary wrinkle was ably demonstrated in the tasty courses prepared under the direction of Mrs. Beattie, who is in charge of the exhibit in Montreal.

RAILWAY SUPPLIES

OBJECTION MADE TO THEIR BEING BROUGHT INTO CANADA FREE OF DUTY.

Toronto, May 17.—At the meeting of the executive council of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held to-day, the Montreal branch of the association drew attention to the fact that supplies for the Intercolonial Railway are being brought into Canada free of duty from the United States. This is allowed under clause 450 of the customs tariff, and because the railway is owned and operated by the government. The association considers these supplies should be purchased in Canada, and that if they are not, a duty be charged on them. The Montreal branch asked the association to use its influence in getting the government to have clause 450 rescinded, and to have the Intercolonial Railway brought under that clause of the National Transcontinental Railway Act which provides that all supplies shall be purchased in Canada.

ORDINATION AND INDUCTION.

Cornwall, May 18.—Mr. George A. Mingie, M.A., B.D., was ordained to the office of the ministry and inducted at Newington into the pastoral charge of North Lunenburg, Newington and Wales, on Tuesday, May 15. The Rev. Dr. Maclean, of Avonmore, preached a very impressive and appropriate sermon on the office of the ministry, from II. Cor. v., 20. The minister and people were addressed briefly on their relative duties and the meeting closed with all singing 'Blest be the tie that binds.'

THE POPE HAS GOUT.

Rome, May 18.—The Pope has suspended his audiences, owing to the fact that he is suffering from a slight attack of gout.

Summer Resorts

THOUSAND ISLANDS.

The most beautiful spot on the River St. Lawrence is at

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Terms—$2.50 to $4.00 per day, American Plan.

Special rates by the week, month, or year.

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THE INN, GANANOQUE, ONTARIO.
Late of THE BALMORAL CASTLE,
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THE VILLA DESIREE

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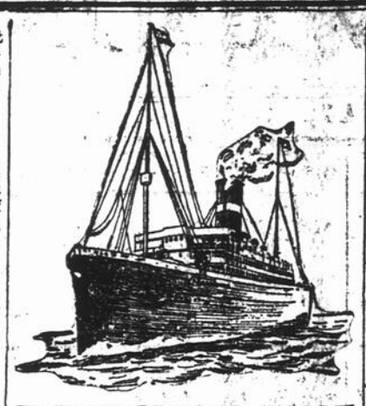
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Directly on Beach. Prices moderate, Convenient to everything. Booklets.
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First Class Private Temperance Boarding House, six miles from Ste. Agathe. Home comforts. Excellent cooking; good fishing. Terms moderate. Address,
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FIRST CLASS, $70.00-$75.00, according to steamer.

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$42.50 and $45.00 to Liverpool; $45.00 and $47.50 to London.

Third Class passengers booked to principal points in Great Britain at $27.50, berthed in 2 and 4 berth rooms.

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FOR THE WINTER GO TO BERMUDA

Frost unknown. Malaria impossible. From New York 48 hours by elegant new steamship "Bermudian," 5 500 tons. Sailings from New York every 10 days.

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70 days' trip, twenty days in the tropics, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados and Demerara. Tickets for sale at all Principal Ticket Offices. For further particulars, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents for Quebec S.S. Co., 39 Broadway, New York, or J. G. BROCK & CO., 211 Commissioners st., Montreal. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.



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From Liverpool.		From Montreal.	From Quebec.
10 May—VICTORIAN		24 May	4 a.m. 1 p.m.
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24 May—VIRGINIAN		7 June	3 a.m. 1 p.m.

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TUNISIAN'S record passage Rimouski to Moville, is 6 days 5 hours.

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Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

FIRST-CLASS $70 and up.
SECOND-CLASS, Liverpool, Londonderry, $42.50 and up. Return tickets at reduced rate.
THIRD-CLASS Liverpool, London, or Belfast, $27.50, and $28.75, according to steamer.

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FINEST AND FASTEST
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May 19, Sat.	Empress of Britain	
May 24, Thur.	Lake Champlain	
May 31, Thur.	Lake Erie	
June 14, Thur.	Lake Manitoba	
June 23, Sat.	Empress of Britain	
June 30, Sat.	Lake Champlain	
July 7, Sat.	Empress of Ireland	
July 12, Thur.	Lake Erie	

and weekly thereafter.

MONTREAL to LONDON DIRECT.

May 20, Montrose, (One Class)		$40.00
May 27, Mount Temple (Third Class)		26.50
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SS. Lake Champlain and Lake Erie carry only One Class of Cabin passengers (Second Class) to whom is given the accommodation situated in the best part of the steamer at $42.50 and $45.00.

Lake Manitoba—1st, $65.00 and upwards; 2nd, $40.00.

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All steamers fitted with cold storage and cool air.

ABERDEEN SERVICE.

SS. ESCALONA . . May 24

LORD LINE TO CARDIFF.

LORD IVEAGH . . May 20

LEITH SERVICE.

SS. FREMONA . . May 30

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24 May—*Manchester Trader	June 16
7 June—*Manchester Commerce	June 30
14 June—Manchester Importer	July 7

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

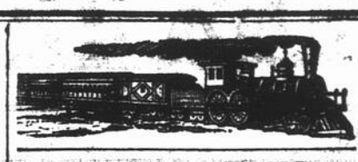
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ALEXANDER LINDSAY,
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH,
23 and 25 St. Maurice Street,
(Cor. St. Henry street.)
Quick Service, Good Work and Low Prices.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

VICTORIA DAY.

REDUCED FARES

To Quebec	$4.50	To Toronto	$10.00
Sherbrooke	3.35	Hamilton	10.65
Ottawa	3.50	London	12.95

And all other points in Canada and Return at

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE

Going Dates, May 23, 24,
Return Limit, May 25, 1906.

CHEAP WEEK END TRIPS.

Going Saturday or Sunday by any train.
Returning until Monday by any train, as follows:

Abenakis Springs	$2.00
Beleil	.80
Bluff Point (Cliff Haven) N. Y.	3.15
Burlington, Vt.	3.15
Cornwall	2.25
Highgate Springs, Vt.	1.95
Massena Springs	2.80
Otterburn Park, including one admission to park	.95
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	3.00
Quebec	4.50
Rouse's Point	2.65
Sherbrooke	3.45
Ste Anne de Bellevue	.80
St. Hyacinthe	1.30
St. Johns	1.10
Vaudreuil	.90
Ottawa	3.50

ALSO MANY OTHER POINTS.

SUNDAY LOCAL TRAINS

From and To Montreal.

(For additional train service see Company's Time Tables.)

FOR VAUDREUIL — 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 7.10 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m. Retg. arr. Montreal 7.40 a.m., 8.39 a.m., 6.00 p.m., 6.25 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.45 p.m.

ST. ANNE'S — 8.40 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 7.10 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 7.01 a.m., 8.39 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 6.30 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.45 p.m.

BAIE d'URFE — 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 8.39 a.m., 6.25 p.m., 10.45 p.m.

BEAUREPAIRE and BEACONSFIELD. —9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 8.39 a.m., 6.25 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.45 p.m.

PT. CLAIRE & LAKESIDE, VALOISVILLE, STRATHMORE — 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 8.39 a.m., 6.25 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.35 p.m.

DORVAL — 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 7.10 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 8.39 a.m., 6.25 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.35 p.m.

DIXIE and LACHINE — 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 8.39 a.m., 6.25 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.35 p.m.

FOR BROOKVILLE and INT. STATIONS—9 a.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 8.10 p.m.

ST. HYACINTHE and RICHMOND—3.00 a.m., 6.01 p.m.
Retg. arr Montreal 7.00 a.m., 6.50 p.m.

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

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

Rutland Rd

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

The scenic SHORT LINE across the Islands of Lake Champlain and through the Green Mountains.

Leave Montreal, †8.50 a.m., *7.10 p.m.
Arrive Boston, †7.45 p.m., *7.00 a.m.
†Daily, ex. Sunday. *Daily.

Through Buffet (Broiler Service) Parlor Cars on day trains and Sleeper Cars on Night Trains.

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

T. M. FALLON, City Passenger Agent



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

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

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 12th May, 1906.
J. R. THIBAUDEAU,
Sheriff.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c

DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENTS,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

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



Week End Outings Via

CANADIAN PACIFIC

To River, Lake or Mountain

Good Going Saturday or Sunday,
Returning Monday.

Bedford	$1.60	St. Johns, Q	$1.10
Cowansville	1.85	Ste. Agathe	2.10
Joliette	1.15	St. Anne de B.	.80
Knowlton	2.20	Ste. Eustache	.90
Labelle	2.30	St. Faustin	2.35
Lachute	1.35	St. Gabriel	1.40
Ottawa	3.60	St. Margaret	1.75
Nomining	4.10	Shawbridge	1.35
Quebec	4.50	Val Morin	1.90
Sherbrooke	3.45	Vaudreuil	.90

a Good returning until Monday morning trains only.

Rates to many other points on application.

SPECIAL SUNDAY SERVICE

LEAVE MONTREAL

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

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

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

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

For Laurentian Mountains, Shawbridge' St. Margaret, Ste. Agathe, St. Faustin Labelle and Nomining.

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

St. Rose St Therese and St. Jerome.

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

St. Rustache.

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

For Joliette, St. Gabriel and Three Rivers.

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

For Terrebonne, L'Epiphanie, Lanora'e.

(Place Viger) 8.55 a.m., and 2.30 p.m. Returning will arrive Montreal 9.55 p.m.

VICTORIA DAY
CHEAP TRIPS.

Toronto	$10.00	Hamilton	$10.65
Ottawa	3.50	London	12.95
Quebec	4.50	Peterboro	6.15
Sherbrooke	3.35	Farnham	1.35
St. Johns, Q.	1.00	St. John, N.B.	14.40
St. Agathe	2.00	Labelle	2.20
Magog	2.75	Knowlton	2.10

and all other points, Fort William and East at

LOWEST ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE

Good going May 23rd and 24th. Good for return until May 25th, 1906.

SUNDAY TRAIN FOR NOMINING.

To-morrow, Sunday, May 20, and until further notice train heretofore leaving Place Viger on Sunday, only at 9.15 a.m. for St. Agathe and Labelle, will run through to Nominging. Returning this train will leave Nominging same day at 4.16 p.m., and arrive Place Viger at 9.30 p.m.

Homeseekers' Excursions.

COLONIST CLASS TO THE
CANADIAN NORTHWEST
JUNE 5th and 19th 1906
JULY 3rd and 17th . . . . .

Good to return within 60 days.

Winnipeg, Man.	$32.00	Brandon, Man.	$33.55
Mowbray, Man.	33.50	Moosomin, Sask.	34.20
Deloraine, Man.	33.50	Lipton, Sask.	33.75
Lyleton, Man.	34.00	Regina, Sask.	33.75
Estevan, Sask.	35.00	Saskatoon, Sask.	37.95
Souris, Man.	33.50	Moosejaw, Sask.	36.00
Arcola, Sask.	34.50	Pr. Albert, Sask.	38.00
Lenora, Man.	34.00	No. Battleford.	39.00
Minlota, Man.	34.00	Macleod, Alb.	40.00
Binscarth, Man.	34.25	Calgary, Alb.	40.50
Yorkton, Sask.	35.00	Red Deer, Alb.	41.50
Sheho, Sask.	33.50	Strathcona, Alb.	42.50

Proportionately low rates to other stations.

City Ticket Office: 129 St. James St.
Next Post Office.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

BONAVENTURE UNION DEPOT

VICTORIA DAY, May 24, 1906.

Round trip tickets will be sold to all stations on this Railway

AT ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE.

Good going May 23rd and 24th and return until May 25th, 1906.

Canada's Famous Train
THE MARITIME EXPRESS.

Leaves Montreal at 12 NOON daily, Saturday excepted, for Levis, Riviere du Loup, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, The Sydneys, and intermediate points.

GASPE AND BAY CHALEUR.

Navigation now open. Passengers leaving Montreal by the Maritime Express at 12 noon, Tuesdays and Fridays, will connect at Campbellton with SS. Lady Eileen.

MONTREAL-ST. JOHN SLEEPING CAR.

Sleeping car is attached to Maritime Express train leaving daily at 12 o'clock noon.

QUEBEC SERVICE.

Trains leave Montreal at 7.40 a.m. and 3.50 p.m. daily, except Sunday, and at 12 NOON daily, except Saturday.

'OCEAN LIMITED', 'TRAIN DE LUXE'

Between Montreal, St. John, and Halifax will start on the 25th June, to continue until September, and the special car for Matapedia on the 1st June.

ENGLISH MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Montreal at 7.45 p.m. Thursdays, making direct connection at Rimouski with Royal Mail Line Steamers for Liverpool.

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 6[illegible]
N.B.—Summer reservations for [illegible] side resorts on I.C.R. booked in advance. Apply early.
J. J. McCONNIFF,
City Pass. & Tkt. Agent.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situate.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES: A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT should be made at the end of three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intenton 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 ft.

The fee for recording a claim is $5.

At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When $500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at $1 an acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2½ 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 it exceeds $10,000.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWN OF WESTMOUNT.
PUBLIC NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given that a By-law intituled "By-law to authorize the Town of Westmount to establish a park or square and for other purposes," will be submitted to the Council for approval and adoption at a general session of the said Council to be held on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of May, 1906, at eight o'clock in the evening at the Town Hall, No. 21 Stanton street.

The purposes of the said by-law are to authorize the Council:—

1. To make a park or public square at or near the north-westerly corner of Greene avenue and Selby street, and to acquire such land as may be necessary for that purpose.

2. To make a park or public square above the boulevard, west of the prolongation of the line of Aberdeen avenue, and to acquire such land as may be necessary for that purpose.

3. To extend Sunnyside road to the boundary of the Municipality of Cote des Neiges, and to acquire such land as may be necessary for that purpose.

4. To re-arrange the position and grade of Lansdowne avenue and adjoining and intersecting street at and near the Boulevard, and to acquire such land as may be necessary for that purpose.

5. If found necessary or desirable, to acquire any larger tract of land than may be ultimately required for the purpose of any of the improvements above mentioned, and to sell to or apply to other public purposes the whole or any portion or portions of land so acquired and not ultimately required for such purpose.

6. To raise the money required for the foregoing purposes by a loan by the issue of bonds or debentures, or by special assessments or partly in one way and partly in another.

GIVEN at the Town of Westmount, this Sixteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and six.

WM. MINTO, Secretary-Treasurer.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR STATION.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Station at Chaudiere," will be received up to and including

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23rd, 1906,

for the construction of a Station Building at Chaudiere, P.Q.

Plans and specification may be seen at the Station Master's Office, Levis, P.Q., and at the office of the Chief Engineer, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B.,
9th May, 1906.

FOR EVERY PURPOSE
requiring an absolutely pure water,

DEERFIELD
is without a peer.

TRY IT ON YOUR TABLE.
For sale by all Grocers.

J. H MAIDEN, Agent, MONTREAL.

Twenty-six Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Winds and Fair

VOL. XLVII., No. 118 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1906. PRICE ONE CENT

DISASTER AT COBALT.

A Dynamite Explosion Wrecks Twenty-five Houses in Western Section of the Town.

FOREST FIRES IGNITED THE BUILDING IN WHICH EXPLOSIVE WAS STORED

Cobalt, Ont., May 19.—Cobalt, the silver city of Ontario, experienced its first disaster yesterday, when several tons of dynamite in the North Western section of the town exploded, wrecking 25 houses and throwing the citizens into a panic. A number were more or less injured by flying debris, but in no case was the injury of a very serious nature.

The explosion was caused by a forest fire igniting the building in which the explosive was stored. The shock was terrific, and a number of houses, in addition to those destroyed, suffered more or less, the glass in the windows being shattered.

The wildest excitement prevailed for some time, but as soon as the people realized the limited extent of the disaster, quiet was restored.

SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATURE

THE BUDGET NOW UNDER DISCUSSION—TWO SESSIONS HELD YESTERDAY.

Regina, Sask., May 18.—Despite the prodigious efforts being made to bring the session to a close before May 24, it is not likely that the Legislature will be prorogued before the end of next week. Night sessions are being held, and to-morrow (Saturday) sessions will be held in the morning and afternoon. Dr. McNutt, the Speaker's sessional dinner, taking place in the City Hall at the closing days of the session, bids fair to recall the bitterest period of the electoral campaign.

The budget at present is under discussion, having been brought down by the Hon. J. A. Calder last night, who, in his introductory speech, referred to the favorable condition under which Saskatchewan had entered on her provincial career, free of debt and with a surplus of nearly half a million in sight.

Mr. Haultain replied this afternoon in a speech of two hours, making an attack on the extravagance of certain estimates, referring particularly to the inflated salaries of ministers and civil servants. It was generally regarded as the most incisive criticism delivered this session.

At the morning session the House in Committee of the While incorporated in the Municipal Act a clause prohibiting municipalities from bonusng industrial or manufacturing concerns, either by direct aid or by remission of taxation for a certain period. The object is primarily to protect municipalities against being 'held up' by railway corporations, and it is claimed that as its application will be general, all municipalities within the provnce will be thus placed on an equal footing, and an injustice will be done to none.

Follwing this, it is anticipated that the clause in the Regina city charter, now before the House, authorizing bonusing, wil be struck out. In that case a knotty point is like to arise, for Regina is in the unique position of being the owner of a very large proportion of city property, and the City Council is of the opinion that the city has a right to dispose of this at any figure it chooses. General opposition to the action of the Legislature is likely to be developed on the part of municipalities, the ground taken being that so long as bonusing is permitted in the provinces immediately east and west of Saskatchewan, municipalities within this province would be placed in an inferior position, as, for instance, with Winnipeg, Brandon, Medicine Hat, or Calgary.

The consideration of Mr. Haultain's bill bringing within the scope of the judiciary, the cases arising from the recent election, is postponed pending the absence ofAt torney-General Lamont, who has been called to Prince Albert by a serious accident to Mrs. Lamont, who fell down the cellar steps and broke her leg.

There is no indication that the vexed capital question would be immediately settled, though Mr. Haultain twitted the government on the subject this afternoon.

FELL DOWN-STAIRS.

Patrick Sheehan, 77 years of age, an inmate of the St. Bridget's Home, Lagauchetiere street, fell down a flight of stairs yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from severe bruises and internal injuries.

MONTREAL MAN DROWNED.

Patrol Sergeant Larocque, of No. 5 police station, received a telegram last night from McCall's Ferry, Pa., stating that his nephrew, Alderic Belanger, of Disco, Ont., had been drowned there. The young man was at work on a dam that was being constructed for an electric power company, when he met his death. Patrol Sergeant Belanger, of No. 4 police station, is also an uncle of the deceased.

INQUISITIVE CHINAMEN

MEDDLING WITH FIRE ALARM, THEY BRING OUT THE FIRE BRIGADE.

Two Chinamen suffering from smallpox, were responsible for giving the eastern division of the fire brigade a run to the civic hospital at the head of Moreau street yesterday. There are five Chinamen in the old building suffering from the disease. A couple of them, who were convalescent, were wandering about the building when they came across the fire alarm box in the hallway of the hospital. Their curiosity caused them to open the door and examine it. They pulled down the hook, with the result that in less than a minute the whole of the eastern division of the fire brigade, with ambulances from all the hospitals, were hurrying towards Moreau street. While the eastern division of the brigade were surrounding the hospital, the other city stations had the horses hitched up to the fire apparatus in case a second alarm would be turned in. As Sub-Chief St. Pierre was unable to enter the hospital to send in the return from the box there, he had to request the nurse to telephone the Fire Alarm Department to sound the return, notifying the stations that had not responded to the alarm that there was no need for their services.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY

WOODSTOCK MAN RELIEVED OF $350 ON ST JAMES STREET.

It was reported at the city detective headquarters last night that a young man had been arrested at Quebec, and among his possessions was a bank draft for $200. Chief Carpenter is making enquiries to ascertain if this bank draft is the one for the amount named that William Anderson, of Woodstock, N.B., was robbed of when he also lost $150 in cash near Bonaventure station on Wednesday night. Anderson, who is 33 years of age, had been working at Fort William, Ont., and he was passing through Montreal on his way home to Woodstock when he was 'held up' on St. James street and robbed by a man of whom he was not able to afterwards give the police a very good description.

UNLICENSED LIQUOR

J. B. GOUGEON GOES TO JAIL IN DEFAULT OF PAYING $100 FINE.

Jean Baptiste Gougeon, who was acquitted by Judge Choquet on Thursday on two charges of receiving goods that had been stolen by George Beliveau, now in the penitentiary, was yesterday sent to jail for three months, in default of paying a fine of $100 and $11.65 costs for having in his possession liquor for sale without a license. The fine was imposed some days ago in the Recorder's Court, and Gougeon failed in his endeavor to pay the money within the time allowed him.

WILL BE ATTRACTIVE

EMPIRE DAY CONCERT WILL PRESENT NOVEL FEATURES.

The Empire Day concert which is to be given by the children of the public schools of the Protestant Board of Montreal under the direction of Mr. W. F. Smith, promises to surpass its predecessors in many ways.

On May 23 there will assemble in the Arena a larger choir than has ever been trained for such concerts before. Never before have the pupils taken such an active interest in the preparation of the programme. Several new features will render the entertainment very interesting. Among others, the calisthenic exercises by the girls of Mount Royal School and the boys of Aberdeen will be sure to evoke hearty applause, and a whistling chorus by over five hundred boys is something never before presented to a Montreal audience; among the other features will be the 'Saluting the Flag' and a funny action song in which some humorous effects are secured by means of pocket handkerchiefs. Those who have had the fortune to have seen the action song, 'The Japanese Fan,' will look forward to this handkerchief act.

Not the least impressive part of the varied evening's programme is the effect of the whole vast audience joining with the choir to sing 'God Save the King,' and the directors hope that every one will go prepared to sing loudly and lustily to make that item more than ever inspiring and successful.

The Montreal Amateur Orchestral Society, which did such satisfactory work two years ago, will again play the accompaniments, as well as two selections, Gounod's march from 'Queen of Sheba,' and German's 'Morris Dance.'

THE QUEBEC BANQUET

MANY SENATORS AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WILL ATTEND DINNER TO SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY.

Ottawa, May 19.—A party of close on one hundred senators and members of parliament left by special train last night for Quebec to attend the banquet that is to be given this evening to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Minister of Justice is already in Quebec, and several of his colleagues are accompanying the parliamentary party to the Ancient Capital.

PRINCIPAL IS OUT

WESTMOUNT SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS WILL NOT REINSTATE MR. SMITH.

In spite of the intimation by the Westmount School Board that a majority of signatures would probably bring about Mr. Smith's reinstatement as principal of King's School, and notwithstanding a promise that if Mr. Smith were not reinstated, he would be given an opportunity to resign, and would receive credentials, the 'Smith' committee' was astonished to receive the following official decision of the board last night:—

'We have given our best consideration to your petition, signed by so many of the parents of the children attending the King's School, requesting us to reconsider our decision arrived at after the most careful consideration, and further requesting the reinstatement of Mr. Smith as principal.

'We regret that we cannot accede to their wishes, although we greatly respect them, as we are thoroughly convinced that a change at the present time is absolutely necessary in the interests of the school. We might add that the sole aim of the commissioners is to bring our schools up to the highest standard possible, and no inside influence has been allowed in any way to determine our decision.

'Regarding the complaint of the refusal of testimonials, this rests entirely upon a misunderstanding between Mr. Harling and Mr. Smith, as that is a matter which has never been brought before the board.

'Yours truly,
'JOHN McKERGOW,
'Chairman pro tem.'

Not only was this letter a surprise, but it was also a grievous disappointment to the men who had canvassed the families with such good results. The feeling was that the board had broken faith with them twice, and that the school commissioners were trying to get back to their original position. The explanation by the board was not regarded as at all satisfactory.

Later in the evening Mr. A. I. Morrison telephoned Mr. McKergow, who stated that the verbal promise regarding an opportunity to resign and credentials would be adhered to.

The committee drew up this resolution in regard to the board's communication:

'That this committee has received with feelings of surprise the letter of the school commissioners with reference to the reinstatement of Mr. Smith as principal of the King's School. We would point out that it was certainly stated by a majority of the commissioners that if a petition were obtained signed by a large majority of parents, Mr. Smith's reinstatement would follow. The committee considers that it has more than fulfilled the conditions, and, in their opinion, the wishes of an overwhelming majority of the parents have been treated with scant respect:

'That in the letter referred to, no mention is made of the decision communicated to two members of this committee, that Mr. Smith should be allowed to resign, and that then testimonials would be furnished him;

'This committee, therefore, feels that it is unable to accept the commissioners' letter as satisfactory, and adhere to their former conviction regarding the unjustifiable conduct of the board towards Mr. Smith;

'This committee also takes decided objection to the language used by Mr. Thomas Harling, chairman of the board, when speaking to Mr. Smith, as being of a most undignified character.'

The Rev. Mr. Doull declared that at least one thing had been accomplished, and that was that the public of Westmount were awakened from their pitiful indigerence regarding school matters. In the future they would want to know more about education boards and educational matters in general.

It was also pointed out that there was not a member of the board who lived in the King's School district; in fact, all the commissioners were centred in two wards. The committee thought this unfair. Instead of disbanding, they merely adjourned, that, on future occasions, they might work together for the educational progress of Westmount.

McGILL MATTERS

GOVERNORS MAKE APPOINTMENTS AND ANNOUNCE GIFTS.

At the meeting of the governors of McGill University yesterday, several appointments were made to the governors' fellows, and teaching staff.

Mr. Wellington Dixon, the Rev. Dr. Barclay, Dr. J. G. Adami, and Mr. Francis McLennan were reappointed governors' fellows for a period of three years.

Mr. E. P. Fetherstonhaugh was appointed lecturer in surveying; Mr. H. K. Dutcher, lecturer and demonstrator in civil engineering; Mr. G. H. Brunner, demonstrator in civil engineering; Mr. A. S. Eve, assistant professor in mathematics; Prof. Paul Lafleur, lecturer in comparative literature; Mr. S. B. Slack, lecturer in comparative philology; Dr. S. B. Leacock, associate professor of political science and history; Dr. H. T. Barnes, associate professor of physics, and Mr. A. F. Robertson, demonstrator in chemistry.

Besides these appointments several gifts were announced as follows: From Mr. Lachlan Gibb, Mrs. F. O. Lewis and Mr. Angus Hooper for exhibitions in the McGill Conservatorium of Music.

G.T.P. GETS RIGHT OF WAY

ALSO GRANTED MINING RIGHTS UNDER ALL LANDS IT ACQUIRES.

Ottawa, May 18.—An Order-in-Council has been passed making the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway a grant of a free right of way across the public lands in the west for the portion of its line from Winnipeg west. The grant includes also such lands as may be required for all station, station yards, workships, buildings, yards and appurtenances required for the construction and working thereof.

Mr. Morse, the vice-president of the G. T. P., represented that it was important to the company that it should not be embarrassed, when constructing its line of railway, by others being permitted to acquire the mining rights underlying the lands they thus acquired, and asked, accordingly, that his company be considered first applicants for the mining rights under all such lands. The government has consented also to this arrangement.

HARBOR MATTERS

LARGE SUM VOTED FOR MAINTENANCE OF WHARVES.

A meeting of the Harbor Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, and the following is the 'authorized' report of the proceedings, supplied by the secretary for publication:—

A communication was read from the chief engineer on repairs and maintenance to wharves and roadways, and a sum of $76,000 was voted to carry on the work during the season.

From the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries was read a letter acknowledging receipt of the plans, specifications and estimate for machinery, equipment and appurtenances for the conveyer galleries, and stating that a report was being prepared.

A letter was read from Mr. D. McNicoll, of the C. P. R., asking for additional railway tracks on King Edward pier. The communication was referred to committee of the whole, with power to deal with it, the chief engineer to prepare a report.

Another letter was read from the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, concerning aids to navigation, and the president of the board, the Hon. Robert Mackay, was authorized to interview the minister, with the object of having the government undertake the buoying and lighting of the ship channel in the harbor.

UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS

LIEUT.-COL. MERRITT SPEAKS OF CANADA'S ABILITY TO DEFEND HERSELF.

Toronto, May 19.—Canada's ability to defend herself in case of attack was the main topic under discussion at the closing meeting for the season of the United Empire Loyalists' Association, held, according to usage, on the anniversary of the landing of the first band of loyalists at St. John, N.B., on May 18, 1783. Lieut.-Col. Hamilton Merritt, who introduced the subject, informed the audience, which filled the lecture room at the headquarters of the Canadian Institute, that no man should be allowed to exercise thef ranchise in this country until he had undergone three courses of military training. He presented a resolution, which, in effect, endorsed the principles laid down by the Loyalists of the past, that every able-bodied young man should be liable to defend his country, should have arms available, and should be required to receive instruction in the use of arms. He noted with satisfaction that, among others, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Roberts and the members of the National Service League were all advocating earnestly the same principle. He asked the approval of this by the association, and its submission to the Minister of Militia.

BAPTIST MISSIONS

QUESTION OF UNION OF CHURCH FOREIGN MISSION BOARDS DISCUSSED AT TORONTO MEETING.

Toronto, May 19.—The question of the union of the various Baptist foreign mission boards in Canada was discussed at the meeting of the Foreign Mission Board in the new board room yesterday afternoon. A committee, consisting of the president, the Rev. S. S. Bates, D.D.; the secretary, the Rev. J. G. Brown, and Mr. J. G. Scott, K.C., was appointed to formulate from the standpoint of this board a basis of union. Two applications were received for appointments to mission work in Bolivia, South America, and one for work in India. It was decided to senod within the next few months at least one new missionary to each of these fields.

With regard to misison work in Bolivia, it was decided that hereafter missionaries be left practically free from the necessity of carrying on school work, in order to devote themselves more exclusively to the direct evangelistic work. This action was taken in view of the recent decision of the Bolivar Congress last August, in granting perfect religious freedom. Before this the missionaries, being hampered in, if not prohibited from, evangelistic effort, had to confine themselves to school work.

COUNTY 'Y' CONFERENCE

STIRRING SPEECHES BY LEADING TEMPERANCE WORKERS.

Yesterday was field day for the Young Women's Christian Temperance Unions of the city. In the afternoon they had in the Y. M. C. A. a conference on some of the branches of their work; at seven o'clock, a supper, at which about one hundred and forty persons sat down, and in the evening a mass meeting in the large hall.

At the afternoon meeting a paper by Miss E. Cochrane suggested a plan for the training of young girls in work among those less fortunate than themselves. Miss C. Richardson discussed the amazing quantity of alcohol in most of the widely advertised patent medicines. Mrs. F. H. Waycott led a lively discussion on the need of the full suffrage for women. Miss Crossley, superintendent of Loyal Temperance Legion work, urged special work among the children as the most important of all. Mrs. McLachlan, the county president, took charge of the 'Question Box.' During the last half hour four divisional conferences were held: on parlor meetings, led by Mrs. Thurston; on literature, by Mrs. Radford; on anti-narcotics, by Mrs. Cross; and on flower work, led by Miss Jaques.

The tea-room was a picture. Roses and carnations glowed on the bountifully spread tables; the mantel and great window seat were banked with cool, green and white trilliums, and from top to bottom of the window hung two large Union Jacks, and between them the bow of white, the badge of the union the world over. After supper, speeches of one minute or less each were given by some dozen 'Y's,' honoraries and guests.

At the evening meeting the hall was filled, and stirring speeches were given by the Rev. J. R. Dobson, Mr. J. H. Carson and the Rev. E. E. Scott. Mr. Dobson expressed the wish that the children in our schools might be made to learn by heart some expressions of the world's greatest men and women on the evils of the liquor traffic, for great thoughts made, in their turn, great thinkers.

Mr. Carson emphasized active temperance work, especially in municipal politics. The time to begin to plan to get the right men into the City Council two years hence was now. We had a law, he observed, by which no saloon could be placed in a polling sub-division except by a vote of the majority of the voters. Let each local union organize its own ward, interview every voter, and try to secure his promise to oppose every attempt to plant a new saloon, and help every effort to close an old one, and let them work might and main to prevent having it again said that the chief magistrate of the city was a man whose business was the traffic that brought ruin and disgrace wherever it went. Why look down on a man who sells the stuff in small quantities and raise to our highest office a man who deals in it wholesale?' he asked.

The Rev. E. E. Scott said the saloon was the antagonist of religion; a relentless trainer of law-breakers; a breeder of anarchy, and the direct cause of most of the crime committed. The girl who married a man smelling of liquor was the most collosal fool and towering idiot outside of the asylum.

The speeches, both afternoon and evening, were most pleasantly interspersed with vocal and instrumental music by members and friends of the unions. Miss Crossley presided in the afternoon, and Mrs. F. H. Waycott in the evening.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH

The danger that accrues to the general public health through the neglect of the civic by-law relating to meat inspection at the abattoirs in the city of Montreal was the subject of a debate at the meeting of the Health Committee yesterday afternoon. It was stated that some of the abattoirs were in such a condition as to constitute a positive menace to the public health, and that the by-law providing that a tax of $500 per annum be imposed on each abattoir, in order to cover the cost of meat inspection by the civic inspectors was a dead letter. The committee claimed that unless this by-law were enforced their officials could not carry out the work of inspection properly, and a resolution was adopted asking the council to enforce the by-law.

There are ten abattoirs in the city, but only one of them, the Montreal Stock Yards, has ever paid the tax, and nobody, it was stated, has taken any notice of it for the past three years.

The committee instructed Dr. Laberge to draft regulations for the inspection of dressed meat brought in from the country before its distribution to the city shops for sale.

A deputation representing the Jewish element in the city waited on the committee and asked that a medical officer who understood the Hebrew language and dialects should be appointed, claiming that much difficulty would thereby be avoided.

The chairman, Ald. Dagenais, argued that it was the duty of everybody to learn French and English, and that at the request of the delegation were granted, they might expect to receive a delegation of Chinese residents with a similar request.

The committee, however, were not inclined to take such a summary view of the matter, and the delegation was finally informed that their request would be studied and the question it raised investigated.

STREET RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Last evening a car of the Beaver Hall line collided with a piano waggon belonging to Mr. G. Rochon, City Hall avenue, at the crossing of St. Catherine and Mountain streets. Both the horses were injured, and the waggon was badly damaged.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Shah of Persia has had a stroke of paralysis and is said to be in a serious condition.

The Kaiser, it is said, is strongly advising China to create as rapidly as possible a strong army. They should, however, avoid imitating other countries, and have it controlled wholly by Chinese. This is interpreted as a warnang to keep out the Japanese.

A good example is catching. There is a rush of betrothed couples of the poorer classes in Spain to get married on the wedding day of King Alfonso.

The Italian Cabinet has resigned.

Prince Arthur of Connaught arrived in London last evening and his party drove at once to Buckingham Palace in carriages sent by the King. His run across the Atlantic, the Prince said, had been delightful in every way.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, talking to a group of young men in the funeral train of Carl Schurz on Thursday, said to his mind socialism was not the solution of the labor problem. If he were a young man he would work for a dollar a day and ask no one to help him. There was always room for a man willing to work. He knew of manufacturers willing to pay three dollars a day for men who had yet great difficulty in securing them.

Forest fires are raging in Michigan. An area of a hundred miles has been devastated and many towns wiped out.

In reply to the late charges of corruption in the purchase of the supplies for the government steamer 'Arctic,' Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the House of Commons yesterday, moved a resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire fully into the matter. Mr. Borden, the leader of the Opposition, said the charges affected the whole administration of the Marine Department, and that the investigation should not be limited to the case of the 'Aretic.' Sir Wilfrid's motion was adopted without dissent.

Disaster is reported at Cobalt, Ont. Forest fires ignited a house in which several tons of dynamite were stored, and the explosion that followed wrecked 25 houses and injured many more.

The Westmount School Commissioners last night refused to reinstate the principal of King's School. The citizens' committee who took up the cause of Mr. Smith declared that the commissioners had twice broken faith with them, that the commissioners all came from one part of the town, and were as a rule elected by about five people; that it was time the citizens as a body were awakened to the need of taking an interest in the board and decided not to disband, but simply to adjourn with the understanding that it again resume activity before the next school board elections.

Mr. J. C. Veder, a prominent steamship agent of Rotterdam, at present on a visit to Montreal, expressed the opinion that Canadian merchants should endeavor to obtain better trade relations with Holland.

The Montreal Charity Organization, during the past year, has secured employment more than eleven thousand times for men and women who would otherwise have had to receive alms. At a conservative estimate these persons had earned in the aggregate not less than $8,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S CHARMS.

The New Brunswick Tourist Association, which has already done good work in making known the attractions of its province, has just issued a new booklet describing the summer resorts and sportsmen's and fishing haunts throughout New Brunswick. The booklet is charmingly illustrated with pictures of that beautiful province—river stretches, waterfalls and forest, mountain and valley scenes, and it contains a well-written history of the province, together with instructions how to get there, the best districts for game or fish, and information as to camping and guides, as well as a list of hotels and their rates. As a salmon and trout fishing country the province has an enviable reputation, and it is said that it had more big game to the square mile than any other province in Canada. The additional attractions of sea bathing on the southern and eastern coasts render this part of Canada an increasingly popular summer resort. All who want information regarding hunting, fishing and tourists' resorts in the vicinity of St. John and throughout the Province of New Brunswick should write for free literature to the New Brunswick Tourist Association, St. John, N.B.

ALD. ROBILLARD PRESIDENT.

At a meeting of the eastern section of St. Jean Baptiste Society held yesterday evening, Ald. Robillard was elected president of that section.

WINDS AND FAIR

Who loves not May
Is out of tune;
That merry month
Next door to June.
When skies are fair,
Buds scent the air,
When birds all sing
And care takes wing;
Who loves not May is thankless clay,
In this bright world not fit to stay.

Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours: Westerly and north-westerly winds; mostly fair.

1640-2 Notre Dame street, Montreal, May 19, 1906.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon Yesterday, 29.70; 11 a.m. to-day, 29.53.

Temperature—	Max.	Min.
To-day	80	57
Yesterday	78	53

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

MARRIED.

CROW—LYON.—At Aberdeen, South Dakota, on May 12, 1906, by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, pastor of the M. E. Church, Charles I. Crow to Mrs. Elizabeth Blanche Lyon, of Ottawa, Canada.

DIED.

BRAMLEY.—In this city on May 18, 1906, Bridget A. Scanlan, of the County Waterford, Ireland, in her 72nd year, widow of the late John Bramley, and mother of William and Walter Bramley.
Funeral will take place on Monday, the 21st inst., from her son's residence, 4462 Western ave., Westmount, at 8.45 a.m., to St. Leo's Church, and thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited.

DALKIN.—At Quebec, on May 15, 1906, Ed. Jackson Dalkin, aged 86 years.

DRENNAN.—At 395 Brock street, Kingston, Ont., on May 17, 1906, the Rev. Alexander Drennan.
Funeral private.

DRUMMOND.—At midnight, on the seventeenth (17th) instant, at the residence of her son, Dr. W. H. Drummond, 725 Dorchester street west, Elizabeth Soden, aged (83) eighty-three years, relict of the late George Drummond.
Funeral service at St. George's Church, 2.30 p.m., Saturday, 19th instant, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery.

ETHERIDGE — On May 4, 1906, at 'The Briars,' Silverdale, Sydenham, London, S.E., England, Ellen, widow of the late John Etheridge, and only daughter of the late Thomas Neatby Haggar, of Hertford, Herts, in Ler 84th year.

GOODING.—On May 17, 1906, at Taylorville Ont., Samuel Gooding, aged 55 years.

HAMEL.—At her residence, in the city of Quebec, on May 16, 1906, Georgina Mathilde Faribault, widow of the late Faribault, widow of the late Theophile Hamel, the Canadian artist, at the age of 74 years and 8 months.

JOHNSTONE.—In this city, on May 18, 1906, Helen Finn, beloved wife of Mr. James B. Johnstone.
Funeral on Monday, at 2 p.m., from her late residence, No. 27 Parthenais square, to Mount Royal Cemetery. All friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

McLACHLAN.—On May 16, 1906, John H dearly beloved husband of Maggie Rainey McLachlan, late of the C.P.R., and only son of J. B. McLachlan, Chief Clerk of the Provincial Secretary's Department, Toronto, in his 43rd year.

PILLAR.—Entered into rest on May 15, 1906, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. C. Rose, 209 Pretoria ave, Ottawa, Sarah Nash, wife of John Pillar.

STUART.—On Wednesday, May 9, 1906, at her late residence, 180 West ave., N. Hamilton, Ont., Elizabeth, wife of Robert Stuart, aged 84 years.

SIMPSON.—On Saturday, May 12, 1906, at her late residence, Tupperville, near Dresden, Ont., Almira, wife of John C. Simpson, aged 74 years.

WYMEN.—In Yarmouth, N.S., Joseph R. Wymen, suddenly.

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

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

TEES & CO'S
DESKS
ARE A GOOD INVESTMENT.
TEES, 300 St. James St.

See Removal Bargains offered by Leach Piano Co., 560 St. Catherine Street West, between Stanley and Drummond Sts. Cash or easy payments.

BUNYAN AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

(London 'Mail.')

'That's John Bunyan's house we're coming to,' said the stalwart Bedford police constable, striding along at the head of the small army of unemployed—'seeing them safely off the premises,' as it were.

'Who's 'e?' roared a dozen men from the ranks.

'W'y,' ventured a man with a strong Lancashire accent, ''e wor tinker worn't 'e?'

'Ay,' chorused a dozen more.

'W'y, wot's th' extra special 'bout bein' tinker?' queried a discontented man. 'I be tinker, too, but nobody's accomin' round lookin' at my 'ouse.'

'For two good reasons, 'Arry.'

'Wot be them?'

'You ain't got no 'ouse t' begin wi', and y' ain't John Bunyan, ayther.'

Loud laughter greeted this sally.

'But wot else did this 'ere Bunyan do asides tinkerin'?'

'W'y, y' chump, 'e wrote book called 'Pilgrim's Progress,' or summat.'

'W'y, then, that be a 'reat for us, then; we be pilgrims sure enough, an' we be makin' progress, so three cheers for good owd John Bunyan!'

The 50 men burst into ringing cheers and resumed their military marching formation of fours.

SUBURBAN DELIVERY SYSTEM.

The Company's Vans will deliver goods at the following places on undernoted days:—

LAKE SHORE ROUTE, Tuesday and Friday, as far as Pointe Claire. Saturday, Beaconsfield, Beaurepaire and Ste. Anne's. Special delivery on Monday. Lake Shore Route for Furniture, Carpets, Chinaware and heavy goods.
BACK RIVER ROUTE .. .. Wednesday and Friday.
SOUTH SHORE ROUTE .. .. Wednesday and Saturday.
LONGUE POINTE ROUTE .. .... Thursday Morning.

THE S. CARSLEY Co. LIMITED
Saturday, May 19.

BEST CARPET VALUES IN CANADA

THE GREAT CARPET SALE CONTINUES.

Magnificent New Tapestry Carpets and Velvet Carpets at less than factory prices. This is the greatest carpet offer ever made and the success has been enormous. Thousands upon thousands of yards have been sold, stocks are still ample and we will repeat the sale throughout the week.

TAPESTRY CARPET is always a favorite, and our assortment is the most complete in the city; the colorings are beautiful, and patterns to suit any room in the house. We have it in any qualities and prices, from .. ..

THE ARTISTIC

KARN PIANO

Head Offices and Factory—WOODSTOCK, Ont.

Branches:—

WINNIPEG, OTTAWA, LONDON,
HAMBURG, Germany. LONDON, England.

A very fine assortment of KARN PIANOS, in choice woods, now on view at the Montreal Representatives.

LAYTON BROS.,
144 PEEL STREET.



Paris Kid Glove Store

Fourth Annual Glove Sale

May 21st to 26th Inst.

Some of the most astonishing values offered, and just at a time when KID GLOVES are going up in prices. A rare opportunity to make a good selection for future wants, and one that is not likely to be repeated for some time to come.

LADIES' KID GLOVES.

in all the newest shades, including Greys, Navy, Black, White, etc, and in all sizes at

89c.

Our Sale would not have been complete without some of the much in demand

MOUSQUETAIRE GLOVES

almost impossible to procure elsewhere. We have secured a fine selection at

$1.25, $1.50, $1.75.

GLOVES now on exhibition at

441 St. Catherine St. West.

Phone Up 1988. No Branch Store.

Confectioners and Bakers

TO THE TRADE

I beg to call your attention to my American

ICE CREAM POWDER

which I consider greatly superior to powders now on the American market. I am the sole manufacturer of Ice Cream Powder in Canada. The flavors are delightful, and do not freeze out. It is easily and quickly made. Show a large profit.

I ask you to test my statements and send for a sample tin, which will be sent free of charge.

Sold in one and five pound tins, at 25 cents per pound.

Sole Manufacturer

A. H. MACE, 27 Coursol St., Montreal.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier for an Investigation of the Case of the Steamer 'Arctic' Adopted Without Dissent.

MR. BORDEN'S AMENDMENT FOR A COMMISSION TO EXAMINE INTO THE AFFAIRS OF THE WHOLE MARINE DEPARTMENT DEFEATED BY VOTE OF 45 TO 87.

Ottawa, May 19.—As soon as the House opened yesterday the Prime Minister offered a resolution in the following terms:

'Whereas, specific charges have been made by members of this House from their seats to the effect that the supplies which, in the summer of 1903, were purchased by the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the government steamer 'Arctic' were not all put on board the said steamer, but were in part diverted for other uses, by and for the benefit of persons still unknown;

'And whereas like charges have been made that excessive prices were corruptly paid for said purchases, and that, in consequence of pecuniary benefits thereof being received by officials of the said department, a special committee be appointed to enquire fully into all circumstances connected with the purchase of said supplies and the disposal of the same, and other matters above mentioned, with authority to send for persons, papers, and records, and to examine witnesses under oath or affidavit, and that the said committee do report in full the evidence taken before them, and all other proceedings under this reference.'

The Premier explained that this motion was consequent upon the debate that took place in the House on Wednesday evening, when several members asserted that the quantity of supplies purchased and paid for out of the country's money could not possibly have been accommodated in the hull of the steamer 'Arctic.'

Sir Wilfrid remarked that as a rule he was not inclined to attach much importance to statements made under circumstances like these in the heat of debate. But when an assertion like Dr. Reid's was put forward in such an emphatic manner and repeated again and again, the House was bound to take notice of it in order that those making the charges should have every opportunity to make good their statements. If the statements were well-founded, it meant that a fraud of the worst character had been perpetrated upon the country. Statements had been made also in debate that prices paid for these supplies were extravagant, and that the payments had been made corruptly. Under these circumstances he considered that these charges formed a proper subject for investigation. On the same occasion when the charges had been made concerning the supplies for the 'Arctic,' the supplies purchased for the furnishing of the 'Montcalm' came in for criticism, but that criticism was of a different character from the other. It was simply to the effect that the goods bought for the 'Montcalm' were of a most luxurious character, and altogether out of keeping with the character of the steamer for which they were provided. Therefore, he did not think it advisable to include this matter in the present motion. The latter was a matter with which the committee in public acts could deal if they thought fit.

The leader of the Opposition answered that in the debate of Wednesday evening charges were made affecting the whole administration of the Marine Department. After public uneasiness had been aroused concerning the whole administration of this important department, the Premier bravely proposed that the investigation should be limited in its scope to the case of the 'Arctic.' Truly, this was a remarkable demonstration of courage. Surely the right honorable gentleman must be aware that Mr. Taylor had made specific charges regarding the purchase of boilers purchased by the Marine Department. Dr. Reid, of Grenville, had made charges of a damaging character regarding supplies of coal and disbursements for the 'King Edward.' It had been charged that companies were formed from time to time solely for the purpose of carrying on business with the government. One of these companies, the Eastern Supply Company, had been organized in the city of St. John's, Newfoundland, where little could be ascertained concerning it beyond the fact that one of its principal members was a leading Liberal of Nova Scotia.

'These,' said Mr. Borden, 'were matters that directly concerned the public interest. How would any great corporation in the country carry on its business if, instead of having an efficient purchasing agent, it depended for the purchae of its supplies on companies apparently created for the very purpose of taking their orders? Would they not at least want to know what profits such supply houses were making on their orders? And yet the Finance Minister, the watchdog of the treasury, had been contending before the Public Accounts Committee this week that government contractors could not be compelled to state the prices they had themselves paid for the goods they were furnishing to the public departments.

The pretty unanimous feeling on both sides of the House, said Mr. Borden, was that public supplies in any large quantities should be purchased in the open market by tender and contract. That principal was already recognized in the Public Works Department. Some of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's colleagues and their departments had manifested the most absolute contempt for public opinion in this matter of the purchase of public supplies. In this very Department of Marine the public returns showed that $444,221 had been paid for fog signals without any tender whatever. In the case of the steamer 'Arctic,' $118,582 had been spent in supplies without any tender or competition. Altogether the Government had purchased goods without tender last year to an amount of $1,196,081, consisting chiefly of supplies for the Marine Department.

Mr. Borden censured the Government for delay in sending the expedition, saying that it held the boat for nine months. The administration had not answered the criticism of the method of supplying the 'Arctic.' There had been $1,196,081 expended for repairs to the ship and the equipment for the voyage, all without tenders. In the face of this it was absurd to think that the House would be satisfied with an inquiry simply covering the cubic capacity of the vessel. Mr. Borden contended that the Government had departed from the policy laid down in the Ottawa platform, when it declared for economy. He read the account for supplies for the ice breaker 'Montcalm,' which, he held, also showed extravagance.

As an amendment to the Premier's motion, Mr. Borden proposed that:—'A committee of seven members be appointed to inquire into and investigate the expenditure of public money in or by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, from and after June 30, 1902, and to enquire whether any abuses, irregularities, improvidence, of maladministration has occurred in respect of such expenditures, and whether any person employed in or connected with the said Department has profited thereby, and further, that additional safeguards should be provided in respect of the expenditure of public money in or by the said Department, and to report upon the matters aforesaid.'

The Hon. George E. Foster said the Prime Minister treated the least essential of the charges against the Government. There was a system in the whole administration. When the Prime Minister saw the tide of indignation rising he granted an investigation in a few phases of the complaint. When the Opposition took its case to the publication and other committees, the Prime Minister resorted to another expedient. He instructed the chairman to rule that the witness should not answer. Mr. Foster alluded to the inquiry into the North Atlantic Trading Company as an example of burking an inquiry.

The Finance Minister invited Mr. Foster to stick to the question before the House. The charges concerning the 'Arctic' were of an especially grave nature, and warranted the creation of a special committee to investigate them. If there were other charges to be looked into, the Public Accounts Committee was there to deal with them. As for the North Atlantic Trading Company contract enquiry, there was no attempt to burk the fullest investigation. True, Mr. Preston had refused to disclose the personnel of the company, and had been upheld in so doing, but parliament was aware of Lord Strathcona's letter stating that upon no consideration whatever should these names be made known. The reason was obvious. The agents had to carry on their work secretly, and deserve the protection of the other party to the contract when this protection was promised. Besides, what did it matter to Canada who were the members of the company so long as the immigrants came in such numbers?

Mr. E. M. Macdonald, of Pictou, deprecated the attempt of the Opposition members to set the country aflame by insinuations against the honor of the late Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Similar charges had been made before this session, and when they were probed in committee it was shown that there was not the slightest ground for an imputation.

Mr. Macdonald remarked that if officials of the Marine Department learned tricks, it was from the late government which employed them. It might be that the time had come to lop off 'the mouldering branches.'

The Minister of Marine expressed his desire for the fullest enquiry into the charges concerning the 'Arctic.' If there was anything said against the Marine Department, why did not the members come out boldly and make the accusations? He regarded it as a cowardly act to reflect on the late Minister of Marine after he had passed away. The Opposition leader had an opportunity to make his charges when Mr. Prefontaine was in the House, but had never done so.

A vote on Mr. Borden's amendment resulted in its defeat by 45 to 87.

Sir Wilfrid's motion for the investigation of the case of the 'Arctic' then passed without one dissenting voice.

At the evening sitting the House passed a couple of private bills, and then passed into committee on the votes for the Hydrographic Survey and for the Fisheries Department.

AN ADJOURNMENT NEXT WEEK.

The Prime Minister gave notice last night of an adjournment of the Commons from Wednesday next until the Monday following.

IN THE SENATE

Ottawa, May 19.—The Senate gave third reading to the bill extending the closed season on buffalo to 1912, and the bill for the reorganization of the Montreal Harbor Board.

COLONIAL HOUSE, Phillips Square.

Lake Shore Delivery Begins To-day.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Special line of WILTON, BRUSSELS and AXMINSTER CARPET, less 10 percent to 25 percent.
Special line of TAPESTRY CARPET, less 10 percent.
Special line of WOOL SQUARES, suitable for Bedrooms and Dining-Rooms, less 15 percent.
Made Up Squares in AXMINSTER and WILTON, less 25 percent.
Made Up Squares in BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY, less 20 percent.
20 pieces CHINA MATTING (40 yards each), for $2.00.
10 pieces JAPANESE MATTING, regular, 35c to 50c, to be sold at 20 cents per yard.
TURKISH, PERSIAN and INDIAN RUGS, just received; finest selected stock ever shown.
TEMPLETON'S AXMINSTER RUGS, in the latest designs and colors.
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INLAID LINOLEUM, LINOLEUM AND OILCLOTH, new designs just received.
CORK CARPET, COCOA MATS and MATTING, WIRE and RUBBER MATS, CARPET SWEEPERS, etc.
PLAIN WOOL DURRIES in all possible colors.

AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR BOATS.

We have JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF 'PIERCE' MOTOR BOATS, Sizes ranging from 18 ft. to 25 ft., carrying capacity, 8 to 16 persons. Prices, $300.00 to $800.00. Inspection invited.

We have three of the celebrated 'ARGYLL' (Scotland) Motor Cars. On the British Isles there are more 'ARGYLLS' used than any other individual make. The 'ARGYLL' is used by Royalty, built in the World's great engineering centre,—holder of the greatest number of awards for hill climbing, endurance runs, and speed contests, of any car in England. Sliding gear transmission, three speeds forward. Prices, $2,600.00 up.

Ask to see the ARGYLL DELIVERY VAN.

We are Canadian agents for the famous 'MAXWELL' car (Tarrytown, N.Y.), winners in '05 of more economy runs, hill-climbing, endurance, and speed contests than all the others combined. In this machine is embodied sliding gear, transmission, multiple disc clutch, 3 point suspension, engine under hood. PERFECTLY SIMPLE—SIMPLY PERFECT. If you want the best for the least money, you are entitled to a demonstration in the 'MAXWELL.' Prices, $975 to $1,775, freight and duty paid.

GARAGE. REPAIRS. AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

DOMINION MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Ltd., Beaver Hall Hill.

Operated by HENRY MORGAN & CO.

ELECTRICAL DEPT.

We offer for your inspection a showing in electrical fittings which is unequalled in attractiveness.
Quality right. Prices right. Workmanship the best.
Consult us on anything electrical.

5 Percent Discount for Cash.
Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Montreal.

SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL

PRESENTED WITH A TESTIMONIAL BY HIS ASSOCIATES IN THE SENATE.

Ottawa, May 19.—Before the Senate met, Sir Mackenzie Bowell was presented with a handsome testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by his associates in the Upper Chamber. On behalf of the Conservative Senators, the Hon. Mr. de Boucherville presented Sir Mackenzie with a beautiful hall clock, 'As a mark of esteem, affection and confidence in you as a leader of the Conservative party for nearly half a century.'

In accepting the gift, Sir Mackenzie said he regarded it as a mark 'of appreciation of my conduct as leader of the Conservative party in the Senate.' It was gratifying, he said, to one who had been so long in public life as a man and member of parliament to know that his conduct had been such as to meet with the approval of those with whom he had been associated.

A PROVINCE FOR SEVEN SHILLINGS.

The story of how the Hudson's Bay Co. rented Vancouver Island for seven shillings a year is told by Harold Sands in the May 'Canadian Magazine':

It is always an important event in the life of the individual colony when the first stirrings toward self-government are felt. In some cases parents supply the initial promptings with the idea that an appearance of standing alone may be given to the youngster who is really made all the more dependant.

Thus it was with the British Columbia in 1849. The Hudson's Bay Company, driven from Oregon by 'American marauders'—to use a phrase by a United States writer—saw that the legislators in England were casting an eye toward this very far away, very wild and very little Britain, little, that is to say as far as population went.

The directors therefore laid plans to secure their power while seemingly allowing the growing Coast to stand upon its own feet. It is a curious coincidence that the man in charge in Downing street of things colonial in those days was Earl Grey, an ancestor of the present Governor-General of Canada.

While satisfied with obtaining practical sovereignty of British Columbia, for a time, the company, in its negotiations with Lord Grey, aimed far higher. It intimated that it was 'willing to undertake the government and colonization of all the territories belonging to the Crown in North America, and received a grant accordingly.' So startling a proposal naturally staggered Downing street, even in the days when it was customary to speak of 'those wretched colonies,' and the Crown promptly suspended negotiations. After an interval the company returned to the attack with the more modest statement that it 'was willing to accept that part of the territory west of the Rocky Mountains, or even Vancouver Island alone,' although it remarked that 'placing the whole territory north of the 49th parallel under one governing power would have simplified arrangements.'

Despite the opposition of Gladstone and the leading London newspapers, the Hudson's Bay Company was made lord and proprietor of Vancouver Island, subject only to the domination of the British Crown, and to the yearly payment of seven shillings as rent.

The charter which was dated Jan. 13, 1849, stipulated that the appointment of Governor was vested in the Crown. It also said that the lease of the island was 'forever,' but events proved that Mr. Gladstone and others had much reason for their opposition, and the 'forever' became nine years only.

The great year of gold, 1858, really was the last of the great monopoly as such. It may be mentioned that almost immediately after the grant was made the Crown repented it, and Lord Elgin, Governor-General, reported disparagingly of the company as a ruler in the Red River district; but its course on the coast was an improvement, being spoken of as without flagrant offence or outrageous wrong, and even marked by much kindness and humanity, which is no mean praise for a monopoly.

MILITARY PENSIONS.

The Minister of Militia has given notice of legislation to allow officers and 'non-mos' of the Imperial Army entering the Canadian permanent corps in connection with the taking over of Halifax and Esquimalt, to count the time they spent in His Majesty's forces toward the pensions they will be entitled to receive from the Canadian authorities.

We Want You To Investigate

the much advertised "REMOVAL SALES," "ALTERATION SALES," and "SPECIAL SALES TO MAKE ROOM FOR MORE GOODS," and then come to

NORDHEIMER'S

and see how much better value you can get for your money by their "EVERY DAY METHODS" of selling the best American and Canadian Pianos obtainable.

Whether you desire to rent a Piano for the summer, or purchase a second-hand instrument for your town or country home for $75.00 to $200.00, or a new one for $250.00 to $1,000.00 or more, you will find the most attractive assortment at

NORDHEIMER'S,

Established 1840.

589 St. Catherine Street West.

The only place in Montreal where the Steinway, Nordheimer, Pratte, Mason & Hamlin, Kranich & Bach, and Lansdowne Pianos, Metrostyle Pianolas and Pianola Pianos can be seen. Estimates cheerfully given on old instruments to be taken in exchange.

HORRORS OF THE FRENCH DUEL.

The duel has been so modified in France that the most important features are not the weapons and the surgeon but the affidavits and the notary. To bring it up to date the code duello will have to be revised; that is the only way to avoid interminable disagreements. It would have to consist, of a statement of the offence; second, of the rejoinder; third, of the reiteration; fourth, of the retort; fifth, of the denunciation; sixth, of the 'mother'; seventh, the 'double-mother'; eighth, the challenge; ninth, the meeting; tenth, the spurn; eleventh, the point debate; twelfth, the slap on the wrist, and, thirteenth, the testimony of witnesses. If the duellist should knock off his opponent's hat or punch him in the ribs, of course, the victory would be decisive; but if he should succeed in disarranging his opponent's necktie or his own collar was soiled, the matter would be more difficult of determination. It is in such delicate points as these that the genius of the French courts shines most brightly.—Baltimore 'Sun.'

MICHAEL DAVITT IMPROVING.

Dublin, May 18.—Michael Davitt, who is now improving, had a most narrow escape from death as a result of a complication of blood poisoning and a mild form of lockjaw. The trouble commenced with a bad tooth. The inflammation extended to the cheek, necessitating an operation. Blood poisoning, accompanied by a form of lockjaw, followed. For forty-eight hours his life was despaired of, when another operation was decided upon, and this time it is believed it was successfully performed.

A FORT WILLIAM BY-LAW.

Fort William, Ont., May 18.—The ratepayers have approved of a $125,000 by-law to install a system of waterworks to bring a water supply from Loch Lomond

Weekly Calendar.

St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church,

288 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST.

Service, 11 a.m.—Preacher (the assistant to the pastor), MR. J. W. WOODSIDE. Contralto solo, "Calvary," MISS NELLIE WALLACE.

Service, 7 p.m.—Preacher, the Pastor, REV. ROBERT CAMPBELL, D.D. Soprano solo, "Heaven and Earth," MRS. S. S. PRIESTLEY.

Douglas Methodist Church

(Cor. ST. CATHERINE and CHOMEDY STS.)

Rev. C. T. SCOTT, B.A., Pastor.

Morning Subject— 'NO MORE SEA.' | Evening Subject— 'PATRIOTIC.'

HORACE W. REYNER, Mus. Bac., Director of Music.

EMMANUEL CHURCH

(Cor. Stanley and St. Catherine Sts.)

REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A., (Pastor) will preach at both services.

Evening Subject: "THE VALUE OF TEMPTATION."

Everybody Welcome.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

SUNDAY, MAY 20th, 1906.

REV. T. A. HALPENNY, B.A., will preach at both services.

11 a.m.—Theme, "The Value of the Inconspicuous."

7 p.m.—Theme "A Moral Response to a Spiritual Vision."

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH

REV. EDMUND E. SCOTT, Pastor.

11 a.m.—"Abundant Life."

7 p.m.—"What Think ye of Christ?"

STRANGERS CORDIALLY WELCOMED.

ARENA

EMPIRE DAY CONCERT

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23rd, 1906

CHOIR OF 1,000 VOICES

From the Protestant Public Schools of Montreal accompanied by the Montreal Amateur Orchestral Society. National and Action Songs, Calisthenics, etc. General admission 15c (tickets to be obtained only from the scholars). Reserved seats, 25c and 50c. Boxes (6 seats), $3.00.

Reserve Saturday, June 9,

FOR THE **PICNIC** OF THE

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL

To Highgate Springs.

SATURDAY, MAY 19.

KARN HALL 468 St. Catherine West TEL UP 775.

Matinees daily at 2.15. Summer Season. Entire Change of Programme Weekly.

THE OUIMETOSCOPE,

Presenting MOVING PICTURES and ILLUSTRATED SONGS.

Special this week—The only Original and Real Pictures of "THE SAN FRANCISCO DISASTER."

POPULAR PRICES—Matinees, 10c, 15c. 300 seats for Ladies and Children at 10c. Evenings, 10c, 15c. Reserved 25c.

Art Association

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE WORK OF

The Art Classes

Will open on Monday the 14th and close on Saturday the 19th May, 1906.

ADMISSION FREE

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, MAY 19.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Dominion Square.

SATURDAY, 8 P.M.

Week Night Meeting for Men. Mr. GEO. E. WILLIAMS will speak. Topic: 'How to deal with Temptation.'

SUNDAY, 3 P. M.

Young Men's Bible-class. Studies on the Life of Christ. Leader, Mr. C. K. CALHOUN, Secretary.

SUNDAY, 5 p.m.

Gymnasium Men's Bible Study Club. Leader, Mr. J. E. MERRITT, Physical Director.

All young men heartily invited.

DOG SHOW.

ENTRIES CLOSE SATURDAY, May 19

Make your entries during the day at 58 CANADA LIFE BUILDING; Evenings, from 8 to 10, at STAR UPTOWN BRANCH. THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS at MILITARY INSTITUTE, POINT ST. CHARLES.

SUNDAY, MAY 20.

Rev. J. B. Saunders, M.D., D.D.

will preach at the Evening Service West End Methodist Church,

SUNDAY, MAY 20th.

As the Rev. Mr. Saunders was once the popular minister of this church, a good gathering of past and present members is looked for to welcome him.

EASTERN MEN'S OWN

MEETS EVERY

SUNDAY, at 3 p.m.,

TAYLOR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. (Corner Logan and Papineau avenue.)

Speaker—MR. TUDDENHAM.

Instrumental Trio, by members of the Society.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

MEN'S OWN,

CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET.

SUNDAY, 20th May, 3 p.m.

Speaker—Rev. WM. MUNRO.

Musical Selections.

No Military Parade to-day—all the Men's Own wanted to parade at their own meeting; also, Color-Sergeants, bring in Recruits.

MONDAY, MAY 21.

"THE WEREDALE SOCIAL CLUB."

will give an entertainment in aid of the Church Fund, in the Lecture Hall, Church of the Ascension, Park avenue, Annex,

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 21st.

Come and spend a pleasant evening by 'THE CHIMNEY CORNER.'

Admission, 25c. 8 P.M.

Weekly Calendar.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23.

COMING BACK,

By Special Request,

At STANLEY HALL, May 23 & 24.

2 Matinees,

The Mysterious Cometa

In THAUMATURGY.

Evening prices—25c, 35c and 50c. Matinee, Wednesday, for ladies and children, 10c and 25c.

THURSDAY, MAY 24.



I. O. O. F. DECORATION DAY.

Members are requested to assemble at Mount Royal Cemetery Gate on THURSDAY, May 24th, at 2.30 p.m., for the purpose of decorating the graves of deceased Brethren.

By Order of D.D.G.M.

FRIDAY, MAY 25.

COMING AGAIN!

CINDERELLA

May 25th, 8 p.m. Matinee 26th.

In aid of Hervey Institute. HUNDREDS unable to get in at last performance.

Secure tickets NOW at Stanley Hall to avoid disappointment.

Prices 25c, 35c, 50c

The prettiest and most fascinating entertainment ever held in Montreal.

EVERYONE DELIGHTED.

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

May.			Per SS.	
*14	6.00	p.m.	"	" Supplementary.
15	9.30	a.m.	"	Majestic, White Star.
*15	6.00	p.m.	"	" Supplementary.
16	6.00	p.m.	"	Blucher, H. Amer.
16	6.00	p.m.	"	La Touraine, Gen. Trans-Atlc.
a17	6.00	p.m.	"	Tunisian, Allan.
18	9.30	a.m.	"	Umbria, Cunard.
*18	6.00	p.m.	"	" Supplementary.
21	9.30	a.m.	"	K. Wilhelm II., N.G. Lloyd.
22	9.30	a.m.	"	Oceanic, White Star.
*22	6.00	p.m.	"	" Supplementary.
*23	6.00	p.m.	"	K. Aug. Victoria, H. Amer.
a24	6.00	p.m.	"	Victorian, Allan.
25	9.30	a.m.	"	Campania, Cunard.
*25	6.00	p.m.	"	" Supplementary.
29	9.30	a.m.	"	Teutonic, White Star.
*29	6.00	p.m.	"	" Supplementary.
30	9.30	a.m.	"	Deutschland, H. Amer.
*30	6.00	p.m.	"	" Supplementary.
a31	6.00	p.m.	"	Ionian, Allan.

*Letters may be posted up to 6.00 p.m. Other matter should be posted before 5 p.m. Registered before 5.30 p.m.

(a) Parcels (per Parcel Post) are forwarded by the Allan steamer, the last time of mailing being 5.30 p.m. on Thursdays.

CHARGED WITH MURDER

THREE ACCUSED GAVE WHISKEY TO JOHN McPHEE.

Charlottetown, May 18.—Charged with the murder of John McPhee, of Orwell, who died last Saturday as a result of drinking whiskey given to him by Alex. Gillis, of Orwell, and Alexander D. Gillis, of Grand View. Both these young men and the widow of the deceased were arrested to-day and lodged in jail. McPhee was a man of 54 years of age, and death is thought to have been due to heart failure. The jury at the inquest returned a verdict of death due probably to liquor. The information was laid by a brother of deceased.

UNMARRIED ENGLISH-BORN ROYALTIES.

Of English-born royal ladies still unmarried, King Edward's daughter, Princess Victoria, and his niece, Princess Patricia of Connaught, come under the jurisdiction of the sovereign in matrimonial matters; but not Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, who classes as a member of a German ducal house. Of course, it is highly improbable that any of King Edward's kin, living in England and desirous of sharing in the advantages of a connection with the sovereign's family, would care to marry without His Majesty's approval, private or public.—London 'Bystander.'

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The hon. treasurer of the Victorian Order of Nurses acknowledges gratefully the following contributions to the order:—The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., $100; Westmount District, per Miss Alberta A. M. St. Denis, $59, $56 and 47; Mr. James Ross, $50; Prof. and Mrs. Halton, Mrs. W. W. Ogilvie, Messrs. A. Birtze, W. J. Morrice, Henry Munderloh, T. A. Dawes, $10 each; Madame Brique, Dr. W. W. Chipman, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Roswell C. Fisher, Mr. Frank Redpath Mrs. Forr Lewis, Mrs. J. H. Burland, Mrs. G. C. Dunlop, Mrs. C. F. Sise, Mrs. Henri Jonas, Mrs. J. B. Porter, Mrs. T. A. Crane, Miss Learmont, Miss A. L. Campbell, Prof. W. Scott, Prof. P. Lafleur, Messrs. H. L. Smyth & Co., Arthur A. Tippet & Co., E. Major, J. W. Blair, R. Neilson, A. Macnider Egyptian, $5 each; Mrs. Thiverge, $4; Mrs. D. MacEachran Mrs. J. S. Archibald, $3 each; Mrs. W. Peterson, Mrs. C. W. Colby Mrs. Yates, Mrs. J. Turnbull, Mrs. Herbert W. Evans, Mrs. E. W. MacBride, Mrs. John Aitkens, Mrs. James McLeod, Mrs. P. Lyall, Mrs. E. Holton, Miss Murray, $2 each; Mrs. Durley, Mrs. H. F. Armstrong, Mrs. B. A. Boas, Mrs. A. B. Evans, Mrs. C. K. Greene Mrs. Meagher, Mrs. H. Hague, Mrs. James Johnston, jr., Mrs. Baumgarten, Dr. H. B. Carmichael, Dr. Helen Macdonald, Messrs. Wm. Angus, J. E. Quintal, D. Ouimet, W. H. Stewart, Jas. Walker, Hart Manufg. Co., A. E. Morris, P. E. Grafton & Sons., C. Workman, A. Michaels, Friend, $1 each; D. Bloomfield T. J. Quirk, V. Pauze, A. Beullac, D. Hushion, 50c each; A.F., 25c.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS

Council of the Empire Drafts Reply to Speech From the Throne

WILL AIM TO ASSURE THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE AND PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY.

St. Petersburg, May 18.—The committee of the Council of the Empire, or Upper House of Parliament, to-day concluded its draft of its reply to the speech from the throne. It declares that while carrying out the suggestions of the Emperor, the Upper House will aim to assure the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the country, and expresses the hope that the union of its efforts with those of the Lower House will prove successful in enlightening the people through the medium of general education with regard to safeguarding the rights and freedom accorded to them.

The Upper House is profoundly convinced that the diffusion of the principles of local autonomy in districts where heretofore they have been lacking, will, if due regard is paid to the idiosyncracies of the various nationalities, succeed in creating a solid enlightened state, to the glory of the Emperor and the happiness of the free Russian citizens.

The paragraph dealing with amnesty says that all great Russian historical events have been graven on the people's memory by the Imperial acts of clemency towards prisoners and criminals, and consequently the Upper House, although possessed of a feeling of profound indignation at the continual crimes committed in the heat of the political struggle, has decided to submit for the gracious consideration of the Emperor the lot of those who, while giving way to their irresistible desire for a speedy consummation of their aspirations, have not committed outrages on life or property or otherwise transgressed the establsihed laws.

The Associated Press is informed tonight that the Imperial reply, which will be delivered through the medium of a speech by Premier Goremykins, probably at the first session of the House after President Mouromtseff has been received at Peternoff, will, as already predicted, be temperate and deliberate, seeking to avoid occasion of rupture, but on the other hand not conceahng the Emperor's view that parliament in many respects has attempted to infringe the Imperial prerogative. On these points, the response will be a calm refusal. Other suggestions will be accepted wholly or in part, while other parts the Emperor will regard simply as declarations of the policy of parliament, which do not require imperial notice until presented in the regular course of legislation.

UPRISINGS IN THE PROVINCES.

St. Petersburg, May 18.—The governors of Kieff, Karkoff, Krusk, the Baltic and other provinces have arrived here at the instance of the government for the purpose of advising in regard to renewed uprisings. The Czar has postponed his reception of M. Mouromtseff to present the Douma's address until Sunday.

The members of the Douma generally express the conviction that the granting of amnesty will avail nothing unless a responsible constitutional measure is granted. The Council of the Empire has adojurned for a week.

M. Shiroff returned to Moscow tonight to consult with the moderate Reform party as to how to act in the coming crisis.

HELENE KREBEL

Such is the Name of Woman Whose Dead Body was Found in London Hotel

WAS A RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY WHO TURNED TRAITRESS TO THE CAUSE.

London, May 18.—According to the Paris correspondent of the 'Express,' the mysterious suicide whose body was recently found in a hotel in London, and who for some time was supposed to be Mrs. Cushing, of Boston, was really Helene Krebel, a Russian of good family. She was a member of the Revolutionary party, with one of whose leaders she lived until he deserted her. Then, in order to obtain revenge against him and her rivals, she revealed a number of political secrets to the Russian police. She then fled to the United States, where she learned her former revolutionary comrades had condemned her to death. In a state of panic she hurried to England, then to France, and then returned to the United States, a victim of remorse and terror. Subsequently she returned to France and lived obscurely at Neuilly, but she could not escape her enemies. Shortly before her suicide she received a letter of warning from Russia. On opening it she exclaimed to her maid: 'It's all over, but they shall not have my life.' She hastened to London, intending to go to Buenos Ayres, but she missed the steamer and ended her troubles at the hotel in Pimlico. Her money and jewels, which are of considerable value, are still in a Paris bank.

FIRE RECORD.

Owosso, Mich., May 18.—The five-story brick furniture factory of the Estey Manufacturing Company was destroyed by fire to-night. The Lake Ice Company's house is also in ruins. One hundred thousand dollars is estimated as the loss.

PRINCE ARTHUR HOME

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS SAYS TRIP WAS MOST DELIGHTFUL.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, May 18.—Prince Arthur of Connaught arrived in London this morning. At the station he was received by Col. Sir Alfred Egerton, comptroller of the Duke of Connaught's household, Admiral of the fleet, Sir Edward Seymour; General Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny, the Japanese Charge d'Affaires, Major Wilkinson, private secretary to the Duke of Connaught. The party drove away in carriages sent by the King, to Buckingham Palace.

On landing from the 'Virginian' they were welcomed by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool. Referring to his recent trip, the Prince said it had been most delightful in every way. The run across the Atlantic had been pleasant throughout, except for the wait necessitated on the side of Liverpool by the prevalence of heavy fog for several hours.

THE MUSICAL RED BOOK of Montreal soon to be publishod will be a purely local work although it will bear the distinction of being the first important musical publication issued in Canada. The following musicians, schools and societies, will be treated (in some form) in its columns. The list to musicians closes May 31st. All information from the publisher Mr. Veitch, Temple Building. Tel. M. 4734.

COMPOSERS.

Dr. Chas. A. E. Harriss.
Mr. A. Contant.

CONDUCTORS.

Mr. Horace W. Reyner.
Prof. J. J. Goulet.

ORGANISTS.

Mr. P. J. Illsley.
Mr. R. Oct. Pelletier.
Mr. J. D. Dussault.
Mr. W. Lynnwood Farnam.
Mr. F. H. Blair.
Mr. John B. Norton.
Mrs. F. J. Hodgson.
Mr. J. Herbert Lauer.

PIANISTS.

Mr. Emiliano Renaud.
Mr. Ernest Langlois.
Miss Eva Plouffe.

PIANO TEACHERS.

Mr. S. Stratford Dawson.
Miss Clara Lichtenstein.
Prof. Konigsberg.
Mr. W. A. Brown.
Mr. E. M. Upton
Mr. N. Eichhorn.
Miss Caroline Racicot.
Mr. Sept. Fraser.
Mr. J. D. Archambault.
Mrs. Alice-Nunne Keough.
Miss Minnie Rowe.
Miss E. Davidson.
Mrs. W. Gagnon.
Miss Brennan.
Miss Enid Leishman.
Miss Elizabeth Mathews.
Miss Alice Byrne.
Mr. J. N. Charbonneau.
Miss Sophie Myers.
Madame Roberge.
Mrs. Richardson.
Mr. Hubert Baker.
Miss Coderre.
Mr. Joseph Pioné.
Mr. Jean Clossey.
Mrs. E. B. Jacques.
Mr. W. H. Jackson.
Miss L. M. Gay.
Mrs. Bennett.
Mr. H. Helsby.
Miss Teresa McDonald.
Miss L. E. Wilson.
Mrs. Erma Adam.
Miss J. Murphy.
Mr. J. E. Nuckle.

VOCAL TEACHERS.

Miss Ada Moylan.
Mr. W. H. Jessop.
Mr. A. Jeanotte.
Mrs. S. McMillan.

VIOLINISTS.

Mr. Alfred DeSeve.

'CELLISTS.

J. B. Dubois.
Mr. G. Labelle.
Mr. Victor Pelletier.

VIOLIN TEACHERS.

Mr. J. Drouin.
Miss McDermott.
Mr. Eugene Schneider.
Mr. J. St. John.

VOCALISTS.

Miss Jeanie Rankin, Contralto.
Miss Mabel Barker, Soprano.
Mr. Joseph Saucier, Baritone.
Miss Bertha Ferguson, Soprano.
Mr. Percy Woodley, Baritone.

CLARINET TEACHER.

Mr. F. Heraly.

ELOCUTIONISTS.

Mrs. Belle Rose Emelie.
Mr. R. McGlaughlin.

MANDOLIN TEACHER.

Mr. C. d'Alessio.

CONCERT MANAGERS.

Mr. Stewart Houston, Toronto.
Mr. Henry Wolfsohn, New York.
Mr. R. E. Johnston, New York.

CONSERVATORIES OF MUSIC.

McGill Conservatorium.
National Conservatory of Music.
The Dominion College of Music.

SOCIETIES, ETC.

Montreal Symphony Orchestra; J. J. Goulet, conductor.
Montreal Oratorio Society; H. W. Reyner, conductor.
The Philharmonic Society; Dr. Harriss, conductor.
Montreal Amateur Orchestral Society; J. B. Dubois, conductor.

PIANO FIRMS, ETC.

Willis Piano Co., Limited.
Nordheimer Piano Co.
Layton Bros.
L. J. Rivet.
Foley Freres.
Chas. Lavallee.
Mendelssohn Piano Co., Toronto.
Otto Higel Piano Action Co., Toronto.

The Edition de luxe issue of the Red Book will be an elaborate work. Profusely illustrated, it will be bound in soft extension leather cover, gold stamp, and will consist of nearly three hundred pages. Size six by nine inches.

Circulation, 1,000 copies.

Subscriptions from the public now being received by the publisher. Price two dollars per copy.

Dominion Park.

Watch for Opening Date.

Montreal's Greatest

AMUSEMENT RESORT

Notre Dame Street East.

Watch for Opening Date.

FIFTEEN ACRES OF FUN FOR TEN CENTS

Scenic Railway
Old Mill
Air Ship Swing
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Dancing Pavilion
Laughing Gallery
Myth City
House of Nonsense

Shoot the Chutes
Johnstown Flood
Infant Incubator
Aladdin's Palace
Electric Theatre
Tours of the World
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And many other big amusement devices and open air recreations. Double track car line direct to the grounds. All cars running east lead there.

The Voice Of the People } Calls For

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea 'and "Salada" Only.'

BLACK, MIXED OR UNCOLORED GREEN } Sealed Packets Only 60c, 50c, 40c, 30c, 25c per pound.

JAPAN TEA DRINKERS Should use "SALADA" Ceylon Green Tea—"It's Delicious."

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, May 17.—In his introductory remarks at the city banquet tonight the Prince of Wales said: 'We are all looking forward to the return of my cousin, Prince Arthur, who is expected to arrive at Liverpool to-morrow. We know that the country has followed with interest the incidents connected with his special mission to Japan and subsequent visit to Canada. It must be very gratifying to his parents, as to us all, to hear that he has everywhere won golden opinions in carrying out his important duties.'

Lord Strathcona, who presided at the reception, received hearty greetings.

London, May 17.—At a meeting of the Galway Organization of Irish Industrial Development Association, Mr. E. J. Riordan referred to the effect the increase in Irish industry has on the emigration evil. He said that only time forbade him from telling them something of the conditions of life in the United States and Canada, where he had spent four years. From a practical knowledge he was convinced that it was suicidal for the Irish to emigrate to those countries. By using the same energy and intelligence at home as they are compelled to use there, they would realize far finer results in Ireland than did nine-tenths of those who emigrated.

INSURANCE ENQUIRY

THE AFFAIRS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE TO BE TAKEN UP NEXT.

Toronto, May 18.—When the insurance commission resumes its sessions next week the first company to be investigated will be the North American Life. This investigation follows logically upon the Union Life and National Agency Enquiry, as the industrial and provident branch of the North American was taken over by the National Agency and forms the foundation of the present business. Subpoenas have been issued to official of the North America.

ENTERTAINMENT AT ST. STEPHENS.

The successful entertainment given last week by the choir of St. Stephen's Church, Westmount, in aid of the organ fund, will, by special request, be repeated to-night (Saturday), in the Parish Hall, Weredale Park. Besides vocal numbers, an amusing 'Sketch' in two parts will be performed by the following ladies and gentlemen: Messrs. W. H. Jackson, E. H. Pickard, J. M. Barton, Thos. Blaikie, Allan Macduff, Miss Yarker, Miss Barbara Hamilton, and Miss Ruby Evans. The entertainments given by this choir have always been of a very high standard, and this one is no exception to the rule.

ARMENIAN RELIEF FUND.

The following amount has been contributed to the Armenian relief fund, through the 'Witness':—

J. E. Wickson, Broule, Ont.. ..	$1.00
Previously acknowledged..	$121.10
Total to May 15, 1906..	$122.10

JAPANESE FAMINE FUND.

The 'Witness' has received the following subscriptions to the Japanese Famine Fund:—

Bristol Corners W. C. T. U...	$10.00
Presbyterian Sunday-school of Knox Church, Victoria, B.C.	5.00
Loyal Temperance Legion of Little Metis..	1.00
Chateauguay Basin W. C. T. U.	6.00
Mrs. Wm. S. Palmerston.. ..	1.00
Total..	$23.00
Previously acknowledged	$609.82
Total to May 15, 1906..	$632.82

THE GRACE DART HOME.

The following sums are thankfully acknowledged for the support of the Home:—

J. S. Hetherington (annual)	$ 10
E. S. Clouston..	10
John Baillie	5
William Caldwell, ...	1
John S. Prince (annual)	6
Mrs. Wm. Johnston (annual $60), second payment..	30
Dr. Bazin (annual)..	5
W. S. Leslie..	10
W. S. Leslie (annual)..	10
Alex. Hendry (annual)	10
G. H. Harrower (annual)..	10
H. H. Ransom (annual)	10
J. C. Holden (annual)	10
	$121
Acknowledged last week	$169
	$290
Promised..	$ 85
	$375

FROM LAND OF DIKES

VISITOR FROM HOLLAND GAINS GOOD IMPRESSION OF CANADA IN MONTREAL.

Mr. J. C. Veder, a prominent steamship representative from Rotterdam, Holland, spent yesterday in Montreal. He was not here on business, but came up from New York city simply for an outing, and to see, for himself, what importance appeared to be attached to Montreal as a commercial and shipping centre. He spent an hour on 'Change, and was introduced to many of the leading members, whom he conversed with on matters relative to his country and the prospect of increasing trade between Canada and the land of dikes.

'What do you think of Montreal,' Mr. Veder was asked.

'Well, you see, I have only been in your city for a few hours, and in that short time I have not had an opportunity to get acquainted with local conditions. I will say, however, that I am very much impressed with the appearance of your buildings and the general air of business activity evident on the streets. Your harbor appears to be in a state of demoralization; by that I mean that so much work is going on. The construction of big works, in any port, usually gives the impression that some inconvenience exists, but that is only for a time; the satisfaction of a fine harbor will follow this confusion.'

'The wharves at Rotterdam,' Mr. Veder observed, 'are among the finest in the world, accommodating a large number of the largest ocean liners. Our port is a most important centre, as merchandise is transferred by lighters for distribution all along the River Rhine.

'I believe that trade between Canada and Holland could be greatly improved,' was Mr. Veder's next remark. 'To-day we are buying the greater portion of our produce from the United States; and why? Because the American merchants are right among our people, promoting and pushing their goods. Now, why cannot Canadians play the same game. I think it would be advisable for your merchants to pay a little more attention to Holland. I know it will pay them to do so.

'England's influence on the continent?' 'That,' replied Mr. Veder, 'is a rather difficult question. But let me say in all seriousness that there need be no fear for Britain's future. Her position in the shipping world, her strength as a naval power, her shrewdness as a commercial unit, and her greatness as a financial centre are features of such an overwhelming character as to make her presence on the Continent a necessity. Why, you see practically nothing but British vessels passing up and down the Maas, and in every port on the continent you see the Union Jack and hear the English language. Now, is that not sufficient to demonstrate the part your Mother Country is playing in European countries?'

Asked as to the relations existing between Germany and England, Mr. Veder was inclined to believe, notwithstanding all that has been said, that they are quite friendly. Said he:

'All this startling news we hear from time to time about the possibility of war involving England, France and Germany is simply nonsense. The English and the Germans go to war? Why, to me that seems an impossibility, because they are too closely allied, both in respect to their Royal houses, and in their trade relationships as nations.

'The Hollanders, as you know, are a hard working people; and, while my country may not be advancing as rapidly as other nations, yet we are playing a great part in sustaining the peace of the world. I will explain: The situation of Holland places us so that we keep Germany and France at a respectable distance, while England scouts us by water.

'Do you know,' said Mr. Veder, with a twinkle in his keen eye, 'I am inclined to look very favorably upon Canada. I can readily see that the Dominion has a great future, and there is a good deal in that fact for a continental business man. My visit to your city will certainly interest me in Canada and its affairs, and I will admit that my short stay in your city has been most pleasing and educative for me.'

MISS BALLON'S RECITAL.

Miss Ellen Ballon, who is a pupil of Miss Clara Lichenstein, will give a piano recital in the McGill Conservatorium Hall on Monday evening, May 21. Although but a child, Miss Ballon has already attracted much attention by her unusual technique and musical genius.

PREACHES AT LONGUEUIL.

The Rev. R. B. Baron, M.A., vicar of St. George's Church, and chaplain of the House of Keys, Isle of Man, who is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Farrell, in Longueuil, will preach in St. Mark's Church to-morrow, at the evening service.

MYSTERIOUS RESTORATION.

The Pembroke 'Standard' of last Wednesday published the following item under the above title: 'About two years and a half ago while Miss Ada Dickson was attending her examinations at McGill College, Montreal, she had the misfortune to lose her gold watch as she was coming out of a class room. As the watch was a highly prized gift Miss Dickson made her loss as widely known as possible, advertising it in the daily papers and even had detectives hunting for it, but all these efforts to find the lost watch were of no avail and Miss Dickson gave up the article as lost indeed. Judge her astonishment, therefore, when last Wednesday morning she received a registered package from Montreal, and on opening it, it was found to contain the long lost watch, but nothing in or about the parcel to indicate who the sender was. Miss Dickson is endeavoring through the postal authorities to ascertain who the mysterious restorer of the lost watch is.

COMMERCIAL.

MILLS ABANDONED.

Capital Driven Out of Paisley by Attitude of the Workers.

The Paisley 'Gazette' of May 5 has the following in respect to the workers' attitude towards the well known house of J. & P. Coats, Limited:—

'The directors of Messrs. J. & P. Coats, Limited, we hear, to our regret, at a meeting on Thursday, decided not to proceed with the erection of the new mill recently referred to in these columns, plans for which were passed at the local Dean of Guild Court on Wednesday, and to stop the excavating work already begun.

'It was decided also to abandon the addition to the Spinning Mill, plans for which are practically completed. The contemplated expenditure in connection with these additions would have exceeded £200,000, and have given employment to a very large number of hands.

'We are informed that the persistent attemps to make mischief between the company and their workers are the cause of the directors considering it for the best interest of the company to abandon the idea of any increase in Paisley.

'In place thereof, they propose to further add to their mills abroad, so as to make the necessary provision for any further extension of the business. The company has already large works in America, Canada, Spain, Austria, Hungary, Russia, Belgium and Germany, and mills are already at present in process of erection in Portugal and Italy. It seems all the more regrettable that a still larger proportion of the thread trade should be lost to our town from such a cause as the one referred to.'

TRADE REVIEW

Montreal trade reports to Bradstreet's:—General trade continues active although a rather backward spring has had some effect upon the movement of light lines of dry goods, more particularly in the country trade, but the city retail trade is brisk and warmer weather during the past few days has begun to have a good effect upon the general movement. Cottons are expected to advance further. Despite a slow spring trade in the country in some lines, remittances have been coming forward well and paper due on the 4th inst. was well met. Money continues in good demand and is firm. Ocean navigation is now in full swing. Large quantities of grain are being sent from this port. Exports of dairy products have been heavy and those of cheese already show a large increase over those of the same period last year.

Toronto.—There is a fairly active movement to wholesale trade. Retail dry goods lines have been a little slow during the cold weather, but there has been an improvement in this respect during the past few days. A feature is the firmness in nearly all lines of commodities. The demand for cement is exceedingly heavy. Metals are very firm and in good demand. Country products are coming forward fairly well. Cattle exports are still light and are likely to continue so until there is some improvement in the British markets. Hogs are rather easier while stocks of provisions are light and prices firm. Collections, both city and country, are generally fair to good. Money is in good demand and continues firm.

Winnipeg.—Trade throughout the West continues active in all branches and from all parts of Western Canada come reports of general activity and of splendid outlook for future business. Sowing has been finished under satisfactory conditions and it now looks as though the increased crop acreage would be about ten percent. Country trade has been more active. Re-orders in dry goods are fairly heavy and are well distributed, and orders for fall lines are promising. Hardware lines and groceries continue active. Building operations and railway extension in all directions have created a heavy demand for labor but the large numbers of immigrants coming into the country are to a great extent satisfying this demand.

Victoria and Vancouver.—There is a brisk trade moving in all lines. The interior demand for wholesale goods is active and retail lines are moving well in all directions. All provincial industries continue busily engaged and labor is scarce. Activity in mining is making a good demand for hardware and machinery and the lumber trade is exceedingly prosperous. Money is plentiful and collections are good.

Hamilton.—Summer trade is now fairly active in all lines. Retail dry goods stocks are moving more freely and wholesale hardware trade is brisk. Local industries continue actively engaged and collections are coming in well. Payments due on the 4th inst. were generally well met.

London wholesale and retail trade is showing rather more activity with the warmer weather. There is considerable activity in the building trades and the outlook for both local and country trade is bright.

Ottawa.—Retail trade has been a little slow owing to the backward spring, but indications point to a better movement of summer lines in the near future. General trade shows a healthy tone and collections are good.

MONTREAL TRADE

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, May 19 will say of Montreal trade:

Taking trade as a whole the movement may be called satisfactory, though some lines are not as active as others. Dry goods buyers, who are in the city this week looking for jobs usually to be picked up prior to the semi-annual stock-taking general among wholesalers at the end of May, report quite heavy stocks of winter goods as being carried over, but are paying their bills well. Rather a better distribution of Groceries is reported, and for metals and hardware, cements and all lines of construction material there is very brisk demand. Leather rules on the quiet side, and in wool actual business is of a very limited characted. Grain exports aggregate a goodly volume, in gratifying contrast to the situation in this line a year ago. Values as a rule tend to firmness. Local cotton manufacturers announce an advance in denims, Saxonies, flannelettes, etc., of about 5 percent. Molasses have shown material advance, and nearly all lines of canned and evaporated goods are steadily going up in price; evaporated apples are now held at 13c to quantity. Hides are firmer by half a cent, and No. 1 calfskins are now bought by dealers at 15 cents. In metals, ingot tin has now reached the phenomenal price of 53c on spot; lead is also higher, and a general revision of quotations for tinned iron, tinplates, leadpipe, etc., is momentarily expected. The prices of butter and cheese are materially higher than a week ago, and some advance has been established in flour.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Chicago, May 18.—Cattle, receipts, 1,500; strong; beeves, $4.15 to $6.10; cows and heifers, $1.65 to $5.35; stockers and feeders $2.90 to $4.80; Texans, $4 to $4.50; calves, $4 to $6.40.

Hogs, receipts, 15,000; slow; steady; mixed and butchers, $6.35 to $6.55; good, heavy, $6.10 to $6.67½; rough, heavy, at $6.20 to $6.35; light, $6.30 to $6.55; pigs, $5.35 to $6.25; bulk of sales, $6.47½ to $6.55.

Sheep, receipts, 5,000; strong; sheep, at $4.35 to $6.25; lambs, $5 to $7.75.

East Buffalo, May 18.—Cattle, receipts, 75 head; fairly active and steady; prime steers, $5.35 to $5.75; shipping, $4.75 to $5.35; butchers, $4.25 to $5.15.

Veals, receipts, 2,000 head; active; 25c higher; $4.50 to $7.

Hogs, receipts, 6,000 head; active and steady; heavy, mixed, Yorkers and pigs, $6.75 to $6.80; roughs, $6 to $6.10; stags, $4.25 to $4.75; dairies, $6.60 to $6.70.

Sheep and Lambs, receipts, 15,200 head; sheep, active; lambs, slow; lambs, $5.50 to $7; yearlings, $6 to $6.40; wethers, $6 to $6.25; ewes, $5.25 to $5.50; sheep, mixed, $5 to $5.75.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a distribution of one and three-quarters percent, being the Quarterly Dividend on the Cumulative Preferred Stock of THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared payable on FRIDAY, the first day of June, 1906, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 19th day of May, 1906.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st of May, until May 31st, 1906, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
SHIRLEY OGILVIE, Secretary.
May 15th, 1906.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO. LIMITED.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a distribution of 1¾ percent, being the quarterly dividend on the Accumulative Preferred Shares of Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Limited, has been declared payable on FRIDAY, the First Day of June, 1906, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 18th day of May.

The Transfer Books will be closed from May 21st until May 31st, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
R. NEILSON,
Assistant Secretary.

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$ on household furniture, pianos, organs, horses and carriages, without publicity or removing the effects. We loan in sums from $10 to $1,000 from 1 to 12 months. We give liberal discount if paid before due. Your dealing with us strictly private, as we know you would wish. By courteous treatment and Fair, Honest Dealings, we are gaining new customers every day. You should be among them. Call and investigate. We will be pleased to talk the matter over with you, or telephone us Bell 3361 Main, and we will send one of our agents to see you.

MONTREAL LOAN & BROKERAGE CO., Room 204 New York Life Building, Cor. St James street and Place d'Armes square. CHARLES R. CAMPBELL, Mgr.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

Dividend No. 100.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Five percent for the current half-year, being at the rate of Ten percent per annum upon the paid-up Capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after FRIDAY, the First Day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the Seventeenth to the Thirty-first Day of May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
D. COULSON,
General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto,
25th April, 1906.

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'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide'..	2.50	2.00
'Weekly Witness' and 'Messenger'....	1.40	1.30
Weekly,''World Wide' and 'Messenger'..	2.90	2.30

Postage included for Canada, (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, Malta, Gibraltar, New Zealand, Jamaica, Trinidad, Bahama Island, Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus; also to the United States, Alaska, Cuba, Hawaiian Islands and Philippine Islands.

For postal union countries, excepting those mentioned above, add for postage, $3.50 for 'Daily Witness,' $1.00 for 'Weekly Witness,' 50c for 'Northern Messenger.'

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

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

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

☽ F.Q. 1 ○ F.M. 8	MAY					☾ L.Q. 15 ● N.M. 23 ☽ F.Q. 31
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SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1906.

It is on record that during the previous negotiations for cheap gas an offer was submitted to the city on behalf of some capitalists on the line that if the present gas plant and equipment were expropriated the offerers would guarantee four percent on the cost. This offer was made by Mr. J. N. Greenshields. The Bemis report estimates the present gas plant at less than three million dollars, so that a company operating it on a rental of four percent would only need a small operating capital of say two hundred to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to buy coal and to cover monthly running accounts and wages. Now, as Toronto stockholders get ten percent over maintenance on their capital, supplying gas at eighty cents, it goes without saying that it could be done here, in a more compact city. The sum would work out therefore about as follows:—

Cost to city of present plant with needed improvements..	$4,000,000
Four percent on above..	160,000
Toronto profit on above cost at 10 percent..	400,000
Annual net profit..	$240,000

This shows a net profit to the contracting company of nearly a hundred percent on a working capital of $250,000. But if a new company netted only half or a quarter of that, many of our citizens would be glad to go in and invest capital in such a venture. Even a ten percent dividend would mean a doubling of the value of the capital put into such an enterprise, as five percent is considered a good return in an ordinary way. Money on deposit in the banks only brings in three percent. We are assured that capital could be secured on the street for such a venture in twenty-four hours. We should prefer a new municipal gas plant, but the expropriation of the present plant and the leasing of it for a short term, as suggested, would be far better than any terms the city is likely to have thrown at it by the combine. Sixty cents is the rate at which the citizens could supply themselves if they established a municipal plant. Freedom from the Light, Heat & Power combine is, however, the point most of all to be insisted on.

It is easy to understand why amnesty for political offenders should be the first demand of the Russian Douma. The number of such persons in exile is variously estimated, some writers on the revolutionary press placing it at over a million, including those who have fled to foreign countries to escape arrest, as well as those sent to Siberia and confined in the many prisons throughout Russia proper. The majority belong to what is called the party of Intellectuals, or educated class, who are most hated by the bureaucrats because of their liberalism and influence in the schools and universities. As these exiles are all leaders in their several localities opposed to the autocracy, their return would greatly strengthen the popular movement, a reason quite sufficient to cause the government to hesitate before granting a general amnesty. It was always a part of the policy of repression to strike down, or remove, the natural leaders of the people, and, to carry it out more effectually, secret police tribunals were established apart from the regular courts. By this means the late M. de Plehve is said to have sent sixty thousand persons to prison and Siberia. It is only natural that the families of these exiles and prisoners should demand their liberation as the first earnest of the good intentions of the government. Amnesty for agrarian offences being included in that demand, the peasantry is as united in its support as the Intellectuals. This unity will go far to compel the concession, for the government cannot risk alienating the masses by refusing amnesty, or otherwise punishing the leaders of recent agrarian uprisings. The Council of the Empire appears to have yielded to the necessity thus imposed, but to a less extent than demanded by the Douma. A suggestion of compromise may result, but the intimate connection of amnesty with the passionate and unalterable determination of the peasants to obtain 'Land and Liberty,' will make all attempts at compromise extremely difficult, if not impossible.

An impressive revelation of the influence of the liquor traffic on the perpetration of crime has been made in San Francisco. By a unanimous vote of the Police Commissioners all saloon licenses in the city were revoked. The proprietors of these places had begun to build temporary shacks in the devastated district to resume the sale of intoxicants, when the order was issued, and they had to suspend the work. Good order was thereafter easily maintained, and Mayor Schmitz attributes the absence of crime since the conflagration to the fact that the edict against the selling of liquor had been rigidly enforced. The commissioners supported what was said by the Mayor, with the unanimous opinion that the future welfare of the city would be enhanced by largely reducing the number of drinking places, thus upholding the proposition that the fewer the saloons the less prevalence of crime. The fact that in all cities these resorts are most numerous in the least respectable districts has a bearing on this question which should be taken into consideration by the licensing authorities. It would be hard to find a reason why the temptations saloons offer should be multiplied in parts of cities where the poverty of the residents should suggest that they be minimized. On the other hand, the principle of local option should prevail to exclude them altogether from those districts that do not want them. The criminal thing in our system is the idea which governs the commissioners, that in the interests of the government a given number must be granted, and that places must be found for those somewhere. There is no such requirement in the law, wherefore the commissioners are fully responsible for every individual license they grant.

Yellow journalism has had its day, in the opinion of Mr. Albert Pulitzer, proprietor of the New York 'World,' its putative father. He thinks sensationalism has wearied the public with froth and fury, and that there is a demand for a return to sanity in the manner of presenting the news and of commenting on passing events. To prove his sincerity, he says he will start another paper in New York on lines the reverse of his course with the 'World.' He is disgusted with the dullness of the yellows, which is accentuated, not relieved, by flaring headlines and the ghastly stupidity of comic supplements. Mr. Pulitzer seems to forget that yellow journalism, a name bestowed upon it by the late Mr. Dana, of the 'Sun,' in reference to the 'Yellow Kid' abomination that flourished so long in the 'World,' was a passing phase of extravagance confined to a few, and these the least reputable, newspapers. While he and his imitators were cultivating it for what there was in it, the sensible reading public was supplied with papers containing all the news, ably edited and conducted with the sanity, a return to which, he says, the public demands. These, though they never obtained the circulation of the sensational papers, did not lose ground during the yellow craze and are stronger and more influential now than ever. Mr. Pulitzer need not start another paper to make reparation for his yellow sins. His declared intention to do so only shows his conceit in imagining that he is 'It' in New York journalism—the only pebble on the beach, as his own kid might say. Sanity and common sense existed before he raised the yellow flag, flourished while he waved it and will continue undisturbed whether he hauls it down or tries to reverse his bedlamite methods in a new venture. His change of heart may be accepted, however, as a good sign of reviving sobriety of thought in a large class of newspaper readers, and more likely to cause them to read papers which have always preserved their sanity in preference to those that only have lucid intervals.

PUBLIC TIDINESS.

A Street Railway authority, on being challenged with regard to the unattractive condition of out of town termini, said that there is less love of tidiness among our people than in other communities, many of which have learned to take a pride in keeping public resorts in order, while ours seem to take a positive pleasure in scattering greasy papers and other offensive relics. It is plain that there are two parties to blame when a resort becomes thus offensive, the management and the public. It is also plain that without the co-operation of the public the management has no enviable task. This matter is a very important one as an element of civilization. The same people who are untidy in suburban parks are untidy everywhere else. We still see half oranges, dust and papers thrown out of front doors. We still see the practice of continual spitting not only out doors, but in all public offices, as though it was a necessary part of life. We still see the back-door premises of houses revealing a spirit of indifference to tidiness which must strike people from old world cities with astonishment. We are not wishing to add to the complications of school courses; but one thing that should be taught in school is the duty of the individual to the public. In the abstract this is the only thing that should be taught at the public expense. On no other ground is there any more abstract right in taking public money for teaching children than there is for feeding and clothing them. The public school rests on the fact that the state is bound to see that the children are fitted to exercise their public duties and are inspired with a pride in their performance. It is therefore no by-product but a staple of public school education when schools devote time and thought to inculcating a sense of public duty and a zeal for the public good. In parts of the United States there are societies for promoting the spirit of public tidiness through the schools, with the most beneficient results. On the other hand a little better public organization would do a great deal to mend matters. In Paris or Berlin, if a policeman sees either a butcher's driver or a tourist throwing a paper on the street he makes him pick it up under penitential circumstances. Our police force is neither pervasive nor instructed enough to do such service. Even so, we need not have our streets decorated with scraps of paper—a hundred to the hundred feet—if it was the charge of a number of men, incapacitated for more severe work, to go about a given number of streets each and with a little hook lift all such rubbish into a sack. It is surely time we took more interest than we do in making our city and its surroundings attractive.

HALF A MILL FOR SCHOOLS.

At the recent meeting of the Protestant Committee at Quebec, Mr. John Whyte gave the following notice of motion:—

That inasmuch as elementary education in this province is in an unsatisfactory condition, due in large measure to lack of funds to engage duly qualified teachers, and provide comfortable school houses and sufficient equipment and apparatus for teaching purposes, this committee hereby respectfully requests the Provincial Legislature to impose a small tax of half a mill on the dollar upon all taxable real estate in the province held by persons professing the Protestant faith, and that the amount arising from the collection of such assessment be devoted to the improvement of Protestant elementary education in accordance with such regulations as this committee may from time to time make, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in Council.

Mr. Whyte presented figures showing the effect of similar legislation elsewhere on this continent. Several months ago we drew attention to the case of New York state, where some four millions a year are collected by direct tax from the whole of the property of the state. The chief part of this is raised from the cities, while most of it goes to the rural schools. The small tax proposed by Mr. Whyte would amount to about sixty-five thousand dollars a year, and as the greater number of the Protestant elementary schools are in the rural districts the greater part of the tax would go to the strengthening of them. That is where the money is needed. The whole question of efficiency in the rural schools is summed up, as the Rev. Dr. Shaw and others have urged, in the one question of money. More aid is needed if our schools are to enjoy anything in proportion to the aid given in other provinces of the Dominion, and in most of the states of the American union. The difficulty has been where the money was to come from.

Mr. Whyte showed by reference to the minutes that for years the Protestant Committee has been urging the importance of this question upon successive governments, and had also urged that the distribution of the existing grants should be more directly under their control that it might be used in conformity with fixed principles as a stimulus to local effort. The finances of the province, however, have not permitted of any real and substantial increase to elementary education, a lack which has practically placed that part of our system out of the reach of the Committee supposed to be charged with it, and which is now charged with neglecting it. As a natural consequence, local contributions have not increased with the increasing prosperity of the country, and teachers' salaries have not advanced as they should have done. Mr. Whyte, therefore, proposes that the committee should recommend to government a direct tax upon all the Protestant property of the province. Half a mill on the dollar, or five cents on the hundred dollars, would yield about sixty-five thousand dollars—a sum sufficient, one would hope, to stimulate and encourage our six or seven hundred rural schools. In effect, the direct tax would be equivalent in principle to the law in Ontario, which fixes the minimum amount that shall be levied for education in county, township and school districts. In Ontario, however, and elsewhere the law goes further and determines the minimum salary for the teacher. This also might follow for our Protestant schools in the event of the direct aid being substantially increased.

There are obvious difficulties about taxing the Protestant panel alone, and what about the neutral panel? There are Protestants so utterly without soul and so indifferent to their reputation as to transfer their names to the Roman Catholic panel if thereby they can save a few dollars. Such mean money can surely teach no good morals. But these problems are not insoluble if the people are willing, which possibly they will be, when they realize that the cities will be paying for the country, as no doubt the cities should. The Quebec 'Chronicle' is very angry, and says it is altogether unfair to tax the cities for the benefit of the rural districts. We disagree entirely. It requires a much higher rate of taxation in rural parts to secure equally good schools. It is a principle of all democratic taxation to make those better off help those whose conditions are less favorable. The people of the cities cannot afford to have the rural population uneducated. The proposal will doubtless come in for a good deal of discussion during the next few months, and in the meantime Mr. Whyte is to be congratulated on having brought it forward in what appears, from the synopsis reported in the press, to have been an able and clear presentation.

A PEOPLE'S LIBRARY.

We are not among those who think that the library will bring the millennium. Mr. Larnard, the Buffalo librarian, thinks that when the great day of mutual good will comes the cheif credit of its achievement will fall to the promoters of public libraries. Just think where that places the festive Carnegie! He thinks, however, that it is not the library by itself that is going to accomplish this, but the library with a man in it. The man in the library is certainly in a better position to judge this question than we are. But we should think he must base his optimistic view more upon ideal conditions than on those which he sees around him. He would probably have to admit that even in Buffalo the mass of the people never enter the doors of the library, and that, of those who are readers, the great majority confine their interest very much to the lightest of reading or to what they can treat as light reading. The total of light reading may have a balance of good in its favor, though it is largely productive of mental indolence and laxity. His hope must rest with the expectation that an intelligent appetite and stomach for bracing and educative reading will be gradually developed as education becomes more general and more solid. Even then, the new condition would seem to depend more on the school than on the library. We need not enter on the greater question how far education is promotive of better moral conditions. It is debateable whether men are morally any better for culture. Nero was a cultured man in a cultured age. It is certain that though Puritanism has had an age-long controvesy with art, men will certainly be better educated and more cultured as the result of better moral conditions. It is certain also that the redemption of the world must come from another source than the library. On the other hand it can hardly be denied that, if knowledge has directly contributed comparatively little to virtue, it has served an infinite purpose in undermining religious systems, which have been the strongholds of error and of false moral standards, and has thus beeen the forerunner which by exploding the most stubborn obstacles to progress has prepared the way for the triumph of truth and of the Kingdom of Heaven. It is right that religion should be most solicitous as to the sources and channels of knowledge, but true religion will have no fear of the spread of knowledge. It will always be a promoter of knowledge and will have an abiding faith in the old maxim that truth is the greatest thing and must prevail.

Leaving abstract questions aside, no one will question that a free public library has become an essential condition of modern progress and that, without it and without the appetite for its contents, communties will lag behind in the race, for in these days life is a race, in which, as a Scottish proverb puts it, the devil takes the hindmost. It should therefore be a first concern with all patriotic people that this want should be abundantly met. A correspondent has raised an enquiry as to the actual supply of public libraries in Montreal, which has prompted an enquiry on our part, the interesting result of which will be found in this paper. Our correspondent, with a fine superiority to men's right, both to their professions and to their prepossessions, wants to have all these united into one. This is obviously impossible. The most that could be done would be a community of catalogue, with an efficient messenger service. This has been made to work elsewhere. But even that could not be done without a considerable outlay. The maintenance of an available catalogue is half the cost of operating a library and the added complexity of the proposed system would require on the one hand, a really valuable book supply at each centre, and on the other a really live demand. It would probably be found that a good number of the libraries whose existence we have, so to speak, discovered, would, what with duplication, what with effeteness, add little or nothing to the general fund. It is plain that what is wanted is a great popular public library. Such a library might not need to supply itself with a duplication of the magnificent collection at McGill. There might well be co-operation in expensive and rarely consulted books on the one hand, and in the use of the popular collection on the other.

BRITISH EDUCATION BILL.

Mr. Carruthers, in his letter to-day upon religion in English schools, says we did not touch upon the point he made in his letter of Wednesday. That point, he says, was that 'the present irritation of Anglicans towards the bill 'is not on account of its provisions for 'simple Bible teaching, but on account 'of the fact that the bill is aimed distinctly and definitely at depriving the 'Church of twelve thousand elementary 'schools, built by churchmen at a cost 'of two hundred million dollars.' Yet Mr. Carruthers says in his letter of Wednesday that the Anglican Church is against the bill, not only because of its 'confiscatory' qualities, but because it forces on 'church children' a kind of 'religious instruction to guard against 'which these very schools were built and 'maintained by churchmen.' We must leave Mr. Carruthers to reconcile the two positions he takes up. If Anglicans do not object to the simple religious teaching provided by the bill, the chief strength of their opposition immediately disappears. Mr. Carruthers minimizes the 'extended facilities' clause of the bill because it only applies to urban districts of over five thousand inhabitants, and he seems to think that such districts are inhabited principally by Roman Catholics and Jews. This is a strange conclusion to reach since there are any number of towns of about the number of inhabitants given in the bill where a Jew could scarcely be found and few Roman Catholics. In the rural districts one of the principal objects of the bill would have been defeated if the extended facilities had been given. Where the parson and squire run affairs, as they do in most of the rural localities of England, a four-fifths majority would likely be controlled.

Mr. Carruthers now makes the charge of confiscation the essence of his plea, a charge which he lays on the wicked Nonconformists. This we quite fail to see. In the annals of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education we find that till within fifty or sixty years ago popular or primary education in England was left in the hands of individuals and societies. The British and Foreign School Society, founded under the patronage of George III., and the National Society, of more recent date, were the two societies of importance which tried to overtake the enormous educational destitution that prevailed at the time. The British and Foreign School Society endeavored to get rid of all religious difficulties by avoiding the use of all catechisms in the schools and confining their teachers to the use of the Bible alone. The Church party, however, felt that in accepting for the children of the country a religious training so 'vague' they were untrue to their principles. Accordingly, the National Society was set on foot as a special Church institution. The object of both these societies was, by means of contributions collected from benevolent persons, to aid in the foundation and maintenance of elementary schools in England and Wales. The educational destitution was, however, too widespread to be met by voluntary associations, and it consequently became necessary that the state should take some share in the education of the people. Parliamentary grants were made for erecting school buildings when one-half was raised by private contributions. In 1839 the parliamentary grant was increased, and, later, the various religious denominations, under the influence partly of the strong pecuniary inducements held out by the Committee of Council, began to erect schools and claim state aid. It was at this time that school inspectors were appointed and those schools obtaining state aid had to show a certain measure of efficiency and attendance.

The national schools, therefore, have all along depended upon state aid and the fees paid by the children, whether Anglican or Nonconformist, and at no time would voluntary subscriptions have kept them going. The cry of 'confiscation' is therefore misleading. Mr. Birrell would be the last man to do such a wrong. As Mr. Birrell claimed in his speech introducing the bill, the present legislation was necessitated by the bill of 1902, in which the cost of denominational teaching was in considerable measure put upon the rates. This was intolerable to a considerable body of citizens, who became law-breakers in resistance. Canon Barnet rightly says that a lasting peace must be founded on justice, but that no party can be a judge in its own case. He sets forth that the final court of appeal is the community, and he is of opinion that the community seems to be at present in a temper very favorable for pronouncing a just judgment. As for the extended facilities clause, Canon Barnet's opinion is that 'it makes it possible in urban centres 'to continue denominational schools under their present teachers and under 'their present system of religious teaching,' and he concludes, 'If he (Mr. 'Birrell) has not done more to secure 'the denominational position he has the 'excuse that he had no guidance from 'their leaders in the presentation of a 'reasoned policy adapted to the opinion 'of the community as revealed by the 'election. Protests and assertions which 'took no account of his obligations as a 'minister pledged to reform the present 'condition gave him no help.' Personally, Canon Barnet says his experience makes him a believer in denominational teaching, but he does not believe that denominational teaching can be established in the public schools. The bill calls for concessions, he says, for reasonableness on both sides, but the present bill, he affirms, offers a way, as 'it secures 'the conscience of every citizen from contributing to the positive teaching of 'any doctrine, and with a few amendments it might secure to parents the 'possibility of educating their children 'as members of a religious body.' Finally, so far as the 'confiscation' plant is concerned, the Bishop of Southwark writes in the 'Times,' 'Nor is it any 'answer to say that compensation is given (though we have yet to find out how 'much this may mean). Seizure without compensation would no doubt be 'worse.' Mr. Carruthers inadvertently omits to mention this 'compensation,' which we do not doubt will be adequate.

'TWELFTH NIGHT'

Shakespeare's 'Twelfth Night' is very naturally a stage favorite, since it gives opportunities of such a varied character, since its main contrasts are so distinctly light and shade, or rather brightness and a penumbra. In this comedy one can very clearly trace the dominant literary influences of the time which were partly classic and partly Italian. There is a redundance of wit and conceit especially Italian, of the Boccaccio type. 'Twelfth Night' was produced between 1598 and 1601, along with 'Much Ado About Nothing,' and 'As You Like It,' besides, around about the same time, or a little before it, the magnificent historical plays of Richard II., and Henry IV., and Henry V., as well as 'The Merchant of Venice,' 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' and other comedies. These comedies and historical plays, as Prof. Baynes says, are all marked by a rare harmony of reflective and imaginative insight, perfection of creative art, and completeness of dramatic effect. It was about this time that Francis Meere paid his celebrated tribute to Shakespeare's superiority in lyrical, descriptive and dramatic art, as well as emphasizing his unrivalled distinction in the three main departments of comedy, tragedy, and historical play. Montrealers have had unique Canadian opportunities to become acquainted with 'Twelfth Night.' The Ben Greet Company gave it a memorable rendering with little scenery, as did Viola Allen with much scenery, and last night, with much scenery, the Sothern aggregation presented a rendering that was pleasurable if not prodigious.

The John Murphy Company Limited

We Close Daily at 5.30 p.m. Saturday, May 19th, 1906.



Dress Goods Remnants .50

FORMER PRICES .75 TO $2.50.

All the short lengths and remnants down to two yards will be put out on tables Monday at

.50 a yard.

Those who are here first will be able to secure $2.50 wool goods and tweeds at that price in lengths as high as 15 yards.

1108 remnants and short pieces of high class Scotch suiting tweeds, plain broadcloths, French venetians, plain and fancy cheviots, all wool voiles, silk and wool crepe de Chines, Eoliennes, fancy mohairs, cord de Chines, Panamas, hopsacks, satin and worsted finished Venetians, etc., etc. Regular values .75, 85, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 and $2.50.

Monday clearing price **.50**

(The above are also in blacks, but quantity limited.)

SILK REMNANTS

In conjunction with the remnant sale of dress goods all the remnants of

"HERCA"

in lengths of from 3 yards to 16 yards, in nearly every shade, will be offered at

.35 a yard.

(No mail or 'phone orders filled.)

THE WHITE IDEA

A Summer Opening

IN MILLINERY.

The white idea has been very delightfully expressed in our new summer millinery. The large picture hats more beautiful than ever, are now made preferably of white mohair or fine chip braids; while the lingerie effects of lace andembroidery are simply charming.

The prettiest outing hats have just come in from New York. They are adaptations of the sailor styles in white pique, white duck, and white linen, braided and embroidered in excellent taste, prices $1.25 to $3.25.

IN SHIRTWAIST SUITS

Many new styles will be opened up on Monday that have but recently arrived from New York. The garments are beautifully embroidered and will be sold at $10.00, $12.50 and $15.50.

We also have some very exclusive linen Costumes, Frock and Frills at $25.00.

IN FANCY SWISS MUSLIN DRESSES

All new designs, at $10.00, $15.00, $22.50 and $25,00.

IN PLAIN LINEN DRESSES

At $6.00 to $12.50.

IN LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTWAISTS.

at from .75 to $25.

(The Shirtwaists are sold in the annex).

IN WHITEWEAR.

We shall offer on Monday special values in Nightdresses and Underskirts as follows:

A fine Nainsook Night Dress, in the slip over style, front is made very pretty by five Val. lace medallions and small tucks to waist, the neck and cuffs are finished with a wide band of Val. lace and silk washing ribbon, the back has 16 fine tucks to waist, one of the prettiest and newest styles. Sizes 58 and 60 only. Monday **$2.00**

An Underskirt of good English cotton, an eleven inch flounce of fine eyelet embroidery, with six small tucks above, finished with wide lawn dust ruffle and French band, sizes 38 to 44 inches.

Monday **$1.25**

SENT TO JAIL

TWO PRIZE FIGHTERS SENTENCED TO THREE MONTHS.

Winnipeg, May 18.—Prize fighting received a knock-out punch to-day when Magistrate Daly sentenced Kid Anderson, of Morden, and Bob Harris, of this city, to terms of three months in jail each as the principals in a fight which was pulled off in the betting ring enclosure at the Exhibition Grounds last Sunday. Walter Adams, who refereed the fight, was fined $50, or, in default, will spend three months in jail. The mill, which was a particularly gory one, was announced by the quiet tip method, and drew a crowd of select sports. Though the police did not arrive till after the battle was over, the arrest of the principals followed.

SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Steamer.	At	From
Campania.....	New York	Liverpool
Sylvania.....	Boston	Liverpool
Iberian.....	Boston	Manchester
Amerika.....	Plymouth . . .	New York
Baltic.....	Liverpool .. .	New York
Virginian.....	Liverpool	Montreal
Arabic.....	Liverpool	Boston
Ontarian.....	London	Montreal
Patricia.....	Dover	New York
Knudsen.....	Sydney	Montreal

LAKE CHAMPLAIN ARRIVES.

The Canadian Pacific Atlantic steamship Lake Champlain arrived at Quebec at 5 o'clock p.m. yesterday, with 129 cabin passengers, and arrived here to-day:—Miss E. Adlington, Mr. H. E. Fisher, Mrs. S. F. Arnold and infant, Mrs. Baker and infant, Miss N. Baker, Master W. Baker, Mr. G. Barnes, Miss Ida Baum, Mr. F. Bennett, Mrs. Blackell, Mr. A. S. Brooks, Mrs. Brooke and infant, Miss R. L. Brooks, Master A. S. Brooks, the Rev. A. P. Carter, Mr. C. C. Carter, Mr. C. Collins, Mr. J. Cornish, Mrs. M. T. Cowdery, Master R. W. Cowdery, Miss D. M. Cowdery, Mr. J. Davies, Mr. John Denby, Mrs. Denby, Miss Edeprey, Mr. G. J. Dickeon, Mr. A. C. Duncan, Mrs. E. J. Eacoll, Miss Feacott, Mr. W. Fairbairn, Mr. P. Fairbairn, Mr. Fewings, Mrs. W. Frost, Miss E. L. Gallichane, Miss A. L. Gallichane, Mr. E. S. Harvey, Miss M. Hawkine, Miss M. Hillier, Mrs. N. Hodgson, and infant, Miss Hodgson, Mr. J. Hogarth, Mr. R. Hogarth, Mr. A. Hogg, Master J. H. Hogg, Master A. M. Hogg, Mr. P. Hoy, Mrs. Hoy, Miss J. Hoy, Master J. Hoy, Master P. Hoy, Miss A. Hoy, Master G. Hoy, Miss B. Hoy, Mr. Wm. Johnson, Miss M. Jourdan, Mr. J. Keddie, Mr. J. Keddie, Mr. J. Kerr, Miss E. Major, Mr. G. L. Marvill, Mr. J. E. Mattttbewe, jun., Mrs. G. Matthewe, Mr. E. D. Morgan, Mr. John Morrison, Mrs. Morrison, Miss L. Morrison, Miss N. Morrison, Master H. Morrison, Master J. Morrison, Mr. H. J. W. Murray, Mr. J. Newton, Mrs. Newton, Miss N. Newton, Miss L. M. Newton, Mr. J. W. Nugent, Mr. W. H. Oliver, Mrs. Potts, Miss Potts, Mr. John E. Payne, A. Pendlebury, W. J. D. Priest, A. B. Rawlinson, C. D. Redpath, K. S. Redpath, Mr. G. Redpath, Mrs. Redpath, Mr. G. Redpath, Mr. W. Richardson, Mrc. M. Rigby and infant, Miss A. Rigby, Miss I. Rigby, Mr. Wm. Slater, H. H. Scott, F. Simon, Wm. Smellie, Mrs. Smellie, Miss A. E. Smith, Mrs. L. Sullivan, Miss Sullivan, Mr. J. Sutherland, Miss Sutherland, Mr. J. Sutherland, Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. J. Taylor, Mrs. J. Taylor, Mr. W. Thomeon, G. Thomson, Miss Thomson, Mr. R. Turnbull, Mr. T. J. Waldie, Mr. F. Waldron, Mr. T. L. White, Mrs. White, Master L. White and Master G. White, Master E. White. Mr. J. Wight, Mr. J. Wild, Mrs. Wild, Mr. H. P. Yates. Also 947 steerage.

The SS. Empress of Britain sails from Quebec at 3 o'clock this afternoon with about two hundred first class passengers, among whom are many Montrealers. Since her arrival in port she has been visited by thousands. Yesterday 75 freight agents arrived in town, the guests of the C.P.R., and were entertained at luncheon on board the steamer. Last evening the council of the Board of Trade and Harbor Commissioners, as well as a number of prominent citizens of Quebec, were the guests of the C.P.R. at dinner on board the Empress of Britain, Sir Thos. Shaughnessey being among those present. This morning a large number of Senators and members of the House of Commons, as well as prominent Montrealers, who will attend the dinner to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy in the evening, arrived in town and were the guests of the C.P.R. at breakfast on board the steamer. They will subsequently visit the harbor on board one of the Government steamers. She carries the following first class passengers:—Mrs. George Anderson, Mr. Barthwick, Mrs. Barthwick, and child, Mr. H. C. Black, Miss Boyd, Mr. W. S. Brown, Master W. B. Brown, Lieutenant H. Bull, Mr. W. M. Campbell, Mr. Charles B. Coate, Miss M. Coate, the Rev. A. F. Constance, Mrs. Constance, Mr. J. P. Copeland, Dr. Courtney, Mrs. Courtney, Miss Courtney, Miss Creelman, Mr. Cromble, Mr. Crouch, Mr. P. J. Cullen, Mrs. Cullen, Mr. E. B. Curtis, Mrs. Curtis, Mr. Wm. Davidson, Mr. Denby, Mr. R. M. Dennistown, Mrs. Donoghue and child, Mr. R. A. Dowler, Mr. J. T. Dunsford, Dr. Francis Elgar, Mrs. Elgar, Mr. W. A. Emonds, Miss Emonds, Mr. Faighney, Mrs. J. B. Fiskin, Miss Foster, Mr. W. G. Gibbs, Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. C. H. Goode, Mrs. Goode, Mr. Hugo Gorlitz, Mr. Alex. Gracie, Mrs. C. Y. Gregory and infant, Miss Grundy, Mr. J. Hammond, Mrs. Hammond, Mr. J. W. Hamilton, Mr. E. B. Hartford, Mr. C. A. E. Harris, Prof. Harkness, Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. Herraghty, Mr. R. T. Hinokes, Major Hobbs, Colonel H. H. Hunt, Mr. Huth, Mrs. Izard, Master Izard, Miss Jackson, Miss Jefkins, Mr. Jones, Mr. J. Williams-Jones, Mr. B. C. Johnson, Mr. H. W. Johnstone, Mr. Johnstone, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. Carl Junkerman, Miss Helen Kay, Mr. Thomas Keenan, Mr. an Kubelik and valet, Countess Czaky-Szell and maid, Mr. J. B. Laliberte, Mr. Chas. Lee, Miss Lloyd, Miss E. Lloyd, Mr. A. C. Lyman, Mrs. Lyman, Mr. C. S. Lyman, Master Lyman, Mr. H. McCulloch, Mr. Arch. MacFarlane, Mr. Alexander McLaren, M.P., Mrs. MacLaren, Mr. Kenneth MacLaren, Dr. McArthur, Mrs. McArthur, Mr. McClelland, Mr. McColl, Mrs. McColl, Miss Abby McDonough, Miss E. N. McKinney, Dr. Macount, Mrs. Macount, Mr. A. L. Malin, Mr. Marks, Mr. —. Marks, Captain Matthews, Mr. Michaelson, Mr. Robert Miller, Mrs. Miller, Miss Miller, Mr. James Mills, Mrs. Mills and maid, Miss Mills, Master Mills, Dr. C. E. Moyee, Mrs. A. Murray, Miss L. Murray, Miss C. Murray, the Rev. C. Nalers, Mr. Alexander H. Nelson, Mr. —. Newton, Dr. O'Keefe, Mr. G. N. Oatway, Mr. A. G. Olive, Mrs. Olive, Captain Pattison, Miss Piddington, Miss —. Piddington, Miss —. Piddington, Miss —. Piddington, Mr. Arthur Piers, Mrs. Piers, Miss Piers, Mr. Poulin, the Rev. M. Puxley, Mr. Roberts, Mr. James Roberts, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Christopher Robinson, Miss Robinson, Mr. D. O. Roblin, Miss Ronald, Mr. Ludwig Schwab, Prof. W. Scott, Mr. J. C. Seybold, Mr. Sheard, the Hon. Robert Shewan, Mr. Frank Stanfield, Mrs. Stanfield, Mr. —. Stewart, Miss Stikeman, Miss Helen Stikeman, Miss Muriel Stikeman, Mr. E. F. Stiles, Miss Stiles, Mr. Stopes, Mr. E. G. Swift, Mrs. Swift, Master Swift, Mrs. Margaret Vannes, Mr. H. Videon, Mr. C. A. Vinal, Mr. A. M. Vineberg, Miss R. E. Walker, Mr. Walmsley, Capt. Walters, Lieut. Warbury, Mr. W. E. Watkins, Mrs. Watson, Miss Watson, Dr. Wells, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Mabel Wheeler, Master Arthur Wheeler, Master John Wheeler, Mr. B. H. White, Mr. John J. Wild, Mrs. Wild, Mr. W. S. Williamson, Mr. Willink, Mr. Womack, Mrs. Womack, Mr. Charles Yates.

The SS. Canada, of the Dominion line, left this port this morning for Liverpool with the following list of first class passengers:—Mr. R. Agnew, Meaford, Ont.; Mr. H. St. George Baldwin, Mrs. Baldwin, Miss Ethel Baldwin, Master Harold Baldwin, Toronto; Mr. H. Barrington, Petrolia, Ont.; Miss Barnard, Montreal; Mr. C. Brydges, Mrs. Brydges, Winnipeg; Mr. W. H. Bingham, Mrs. Bingham, Boston; Mr. Edwin Blomeley, Montreal; Miss Clute, Toronto; Mr. S. R. Cosey, Mrs. Cosey, Halifax; Miss Ida Crooke, London, Ont.; Mr. George Fetheringham, Toronto; Dr. A. M. Fareed, Chicago; Mr. George Giles, Toronto; Mr. I. Haley, Bradford, England; Miss Martin B. Hawes, Portland; Mr. George Hadrill, Master Temple Hadrill, Mrs. Arthur Holland, Miss Laura Holland, Mr. James Hill, Mrs. Hill, Miss Hill, Montreal; Miss Hollington, Miss Edith Hollington, London, England; Mr. A. Allan Humphreys, Liverpool, England; Mr. W. H. Hunt, Mrs. Hodkinson, Miss Mary Hodkinson, London, Ont.; Miss Harvey, Miss Harvey, Montreal; Mrs. Hayes, Valleyfield, Que.; Mr. Austin Hull, St. Louis; Mr. J. R. Jones, Liverpool, England; Mr. S. Munro, Miss Munro, London, England; Mr. R. O. McKay, Mrs. McKay, Miss McKay, Hamilton, Ont.; Miss Maganne, Mr. Maganne, Winnipeg; Adjutant Arthur Morris, Staff Capt. J. M. McGillivray, Toronto; Staff Capt. J. McLean, Toronto; Mrs. J. Ming, Valleyfield, Que.; Miss Alma Paine, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. George Phillips infant and maid, Miss Phillips, Miss Marporie Phillips, Montreal; Mr. A. B. Poore, Mrs. Poore, Master Poore, Cedar Rapids, Io.; Mrs. Edmund Phillips, Miss Muriel Phillips, Mr. R. H. Rowlands, Mrs. Rowlands, Miss M. E. Rowlands, Mrs. Scott Smith, Mrs. C. J. Shurly, Toronto; Mrs. W. D. Stroud, Mr. F. Sleeman, Mrs. Sleeman, Toronto; Mr. M. M. Squire, Mrs. Squire, Oberlin, Ohio; Mrs. Shepard, Miss Shepard, Winnipeg; Miss Maggie Willis, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Wm. Williams, Miss Williams, Montreal; Mr. P. Livingstone Dunn, Mrs. Dunn and infant, Miss Bessie Dunn, Oakland, Cal.; Miss Florence Bull, Hamilton, Ont.; Miss Evans, Montreal.

VICTORIAN ARRIVES.

The Victorian will arrive at noon to-day with the following first-class passengers:—Rev. J. Aid, Mrs. Aid, Mr. J. E. Askwith, Mr. C. W. D. Balleny, Mrs. Balleny, Major L. C. Berger, Mr. A. R. Brush, Miss S. J. Bilder, Dr. P. Burrows, Mr. Howard Campbell, Mr. F. L. Carlin, Mrs. Cawston, Miss Cooper Chadwick, Mr. Martial Chevalier, Miss J. Chevalier, Mrs. Christensen, Master A. H. Christenson and maid, Mr. B. C. Cobb, Miss C. Comb, Baroness de Coulis, Miss Chrichton, Mr. J. Davidson, Mrs. W. R. Davies, Mr. H. Day, Mr. Thos. Dryden, Miss J. Eves, Mr. W. Flint, Mr. J. S. Fraser, Mrs. Fraser, Mr. E. S. Fry, Mr. J. H. Fulford, Mr. Gamier, Mrs. Gemmill, Miss Gemmill, Mr. J. H. Goodacre, Mr. C. E. Granstrom, Mr. J. A. Gye, Mr. S. Hall, Miss F. Hanson, Miss L. Hanson, Mr. M. Harwood, Mr. Leslie Maywood, Mr. G. R. Hooper, Mrs. Hooper and maid, Miss Hopwood, Mr. R. de Berdt Hovell, Miss Mary Hughes, Mr. W. Sydney Hunt, Mrs. V. Johnstone, Miss D. Jones and maid, Mr. Harold Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, four children, two infants and four maids; Miss Lancaster, Mr. J. MacCormack, Mrs. Macoun, Miss E. Macoun, and infant; Mr. J. L. Le Maistre, Mrs. Le Maistre, Mr. D. T. Martin, Mr. G. S. Matthewe, Mrs. Matthews, Miss Matthews, Mrs. Spencer Moul, Mr. R. G. McConnell, Mr. C. McDonald, Mr. T. H. Milne, Capt. G. C. Wilson, Mr. H. M. Morgan, Mr. Lawrence Mott, Mrs. Mott, Mr. W. Oliver, Mr. D. Patterson, Mr. J. E. Patterson, Mr. A. E. W. Petereon, Miss A. M. N. Philips, Miss Susan Pike, Mrs. Pollock, infant and maid, Capt. H. Read, Mr. H. E. Richardson, Mr. A. J. C. Robertson, Mr. W. B. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Miss M. A. Robinson, Mr. H. Batty Smith, Mrs. Smith's maid, Mr. Charles Solari, Mrs. F. Soulsby, Miss Tait, Mr. H. E. K. Travers, Mr. W. S. Valleau, Mr. R. Wade, Miss B. Watt, Miss E. Welch, the Rev. R. D. White, Mr. F. J. Whitham, Mrs. Whitham, Master Whitham, Mr. A. Wishart, Major Taylor Wood, Mrs. Taylor Wood, Mr. H. O. Wooten and two children and nurse, Mrs. B. Wright, Miss G. Wright, Mr. O. Wylson, Mr. H. T. Shaw, Mr. G. H. Shaw, Miss Francis Reall, Mrs. Hollis, Master F. Hollis, Miss A. de B. Mann.

ALLAN LINE STEAMERS.

The SS. Laurentian, from Glasgow for Boston, via Moville, passed Cape Race at 6 a.m. yesterday.

The R.M.S. Tunisian, from Montreal and Quebec for Moville and Liverpool, via Rimouski, sailed from Quebec at 9.45 p.m. on Thursday.

The SS. Corinthian from Glasgow for Quebec and Montreal, sailed from Quebec at 4 a.m. yesterday, and is due to arrive at Montreal at 6 p.m.

The SS. Mongolian, from Montreal and Quebec for Glasgow, passed Father Point 11 o'clock on Thursday night.

MONTREAL AND CORNWALL.

Cornwall, May 18.—Mr. Robert Smith, barrister, has purchased the interest of Captain Oliver Gillespie in the Montreal and Cornwall Navigation Company, owners of the steamers Filgate and Garnet, which run between Cornwall and Montreal and Valleyfield and Montreal. Capt. Gillespie remains owner of the steamer White Star, running between Crystal Beach and Buffalo. The claim of the Dominion Government against the White Star, or, as she was formerly known, the Empire, for sinking the steamer Hosannah, in collision last summer, has been settled.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

The tenth formal opening of the Catholic Sailors' Club will be held this afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock. Sir William Hingston will preside, and many prominent gentlemen are expected to be present.

CHURCH EXTENSION FAVORED.

Birmingham, Ala., May 18.—The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the South to-day adopted the report of the committee on church extension, recommending the erection of a representative church at Washington, D.C., to cost $275, 000.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Victoria Day Excursions.—On account of Victoria Day, the New York Central Railroad will make usual rate of single fare for round trip from Montreal to stations on its line in Canada, tickets good going May 23rd and 24th, valid returning to May 25th inclusive.

Intercolonial Railway.—Victoria Day Tickets.—For the above national holiday the Intercolonial Railway will sell round trip tickets to all stations on their line at single first class fare, going on May 23rd and 24th, and returning up to 25th instant. Ticket offices, St. Lawrence Hall, 141 St. James street, and Bonaventure Union Depot. 'Phone Main 615.



MY OFFICE HOURS FOR

EYE TESTING

Are Strictly 9 to 1, 2 to 5.
APPOINTMENTS TEL. UP. 1332.

PROF. GRANT, B.O.A.

Hon. Member Brit. Opt. Asso.
294 Old No. 2122. St. Catherine St.
(Opposite Bible House.)

HAMPERS

For Outing Parties.

Large Assortment Just Received.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.,
Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers
115-117 Notre Dame Street West, MONTREAL.

FLOUR
FOR BREAD AND FOR PASTRY.
Whole Wheat Flour and Graham Flour for Brown Bread.
BREAKFAST CEREALS of all kinds.
BRODIE & HARVIE,
10 and 12 Bleury Street.

A perfect type of the highest order of excellence in manufacture.
Cook's Friend
Baking Powder
CANADA'S STANDARD.
Sold Everywhere.

J. PALMER & SON
1745 NOTRE DAME PHONE M 391
EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR
HAIR DRESSING & COLORING
BY EXPERTS.

Marcel Waving Made a Specialty.
Hair Coloring in 24 Shades.

We use only the celebrated BRONX DYE, the finest in the world and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Applied by an EXPERT.
Luxuriantly appointed rooms fitted with every known convenience.

Manicuring, Massage, Electric Vibrassage.

LACE CURTAINS.

If you have any Lace Curtains, no matter how expensive, to launder, you can, with absolute confidence and safety, send them to the

TOILET LAUNDRY,
"The Laundry That Knows How."

Prices:—Nottingham Lace and similar make 20 cents each.
Brussels Lace, Swiss Net or other expensive Curtains, 25 cents to 50 cents each.

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

SERGE SUITS Black and Blue $18 $20 $22
WORSTED SUITS from $16.00 to $22.00
PANTS From $4.00 Up.
FANCY VESTS—Hand-knitted, all styles and colors a specialty.
J. ROLIN, 2689 St. Catherine, Merchant Tailor
TELEPHONE UP 4038.

The FOX EYE GLASSMOUNTINGS



The Neatest, Most Comfortable and Durable.
"WILL NOT MARK THE NOSE."
For Sale only by FRANK C. FOX,
REFRACTING OPTICIAN,
32 McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE.

$1.25 A Very Good Boot
FOR A VERY LOW PRICE.

Women's Dongola Kid Laced Boot, with patent tip, extension sole and neat heel. . . . . .

RONAYNE BROS.,
485 Notre Dame street West (Chabolilez Square).

Your Profits

Can be increased by using our Fireproof Windows and Skylights. Insurance rates reduced to a mimimum. It will pay you to inquire.

GEO. W. REED & CO., - MONTREAL.

BELL TELEPHONE CO. WANT FIFTY MILLION MORE CAPITAL.

Officials of the Bell Telephone Company will leave for Ottawa early next week in order to be present at parliament when the bill to empower the company to increase its capital to sixty million dollars comes before the House.

This money will be used in the construction of new long-distance lines between Winnipeg and Halifax, and the building of conduits in at least twenty-five cities in Canada.

KINGS'S SCHOOL PRINCIPA

MR. ERNEST SMITH ACCEPTS PRINCIPALSHIP OF COATICOOK ACADEMY.

Mr. Ernest Smith, who has performed the duties of principal at King's School, Westmount, for the past six years in a manner most satisfactory to the parents who have had children in that school, and who has brought King's up to the first rank among the schools of this province, has accepted the position of principal of Coaticook Academy, where he will begin his work in September. The loss of Mr. Smith will be deeply regretted by the citizens of Westmount, in whose esteem he has won a warm place through his unfailing courtesy, application and consideration. Mr. Smith succeeds Mr. C. W. Ford, who has accepted the principalishp of the Lachine Academy.

EVANGELISTS MAY COME.

A short time ago it was proposed to invite the famous evangelists, Messrs. Torrey and Alexander, to visit Montreal, to hold special services. Yesterday afternoon a meeting of ministers interested in the matter was held in the Y.M.C.A., presided over by the Rev. Dr. Gordon, of the First Baptist church. A committee was formed to gather information about building accommodation, etc., and to report to a meeting of all interested on Tuesday evening next, in the Y.M.C.A. hall. The month of October is considered the most propitious time for such meetings, and there is believed to be good prospects of satisfactory arrangements being made for their being held.

CANNOT FIND CABMAN.

Coroner McMahon held an inquest this morning, relative to the death of Mrs. Edward O'Connor, who died yesterday of injuries sustained through being knocked down by a horse and cab at the crossing of St. George and Dorchester street a few nights ago. The police have not been able to discover the cabmen who ran her down.

DEATH OF MR. LENNON.

Mr. Thomas Lennon, fifty-five years of age, of 310 Notre Dame street east, fell unconscious at the corner of Moreau and Notre Dame streets last evening. He was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital, where he passed away without regaining consciousness. This morning Mrs. Lennon visited the hospital, and identified the body.

BRAKEMAN CLAIMS DAMAGES.

As a result of the collision between the Portland express and a freight train, near the Victoria bridge, on Sunday last, Henry Stroud, a brakeman, has entered an action, through his attorneys, Messrs. Deguire & Rheaume, claiming five hundred dollars damages from the Grand Trunk Railway Company, on the ground that he was internally injured on that occasion by a protruding bolt, against which he was forced.

VISITED THE ASYLUM,

Lieut.-Governor Sir L. A. Jetté and Lady Jetté visited the St. Jean de Dieu Asylum at Longue Pointe on Thursday, and were shown over the vast institution. A banquet was given in their honor, at which Bishop Racicot, the chaplains and the medical staff were present. In the afternoon Bishop Racicot gave confirmation to one of the inmates, a young girl in the last stage of consumption, for whom Lady Jetté stood as sponsor.

TO ANDY CARNEGIE.

Ah Andy, lad, yer bawbees bright
Are in their place gey weel,
Tho' cast in siller's brightest sheen
Folk ken they're made o' steel.
Yer ploy was guid, yer luck was gran',
Yer touch turned a' tae gold,
But, mon, ye've wander'd frae the faith,
Yer faithers held of old.

Oor Robbie telt fu' weel the tale,
Hoo glitter, gear an' a'
Are but the guinea's stamp pit on,
An' are nae guid ava;
That high aboon all else there stands
A mark—the best that's given,
Nae purse nor po'oer on earth can reach
The man—envied by Heaven.

Yer polish, culture, arts refined,
May guild man o'er, the whole,
But a' yer lear an' dress superb,
Does'na affec' the soul.
Tame as ye wull the tiger wild,
His coup bedeck wi' gear,
But deep within he craves for bluid,
And makes folk quake an' fear.

Aye deep within a life is hid,
By Nature planted there,
That naught elee but the han' o' Heaven,
Can change or break wi' care.
A wild beast still he e'er shall be,
Nae poo'er can break his chain,
A taste o' bluid wull wake his thirst,
An' prove his Nature's claim.

So too, wi' man, regale him weel
Wi' worldly gear an' power,
Nae dross or standin' earth can gie,
Enriches his true dower.
These a' are but the passin' show
Of earth's vain, fleetin' train,
They count for naught; are little worth,
An' will not Heaven gain.

The truest mark of real worth
By Heaven bestowed on all,
Is manhood made anew by Him
Who never knew man's fall.
His arm alone can lift men up
Beyond all powers o' earth;
His blood can raise the foulest life
His blood can raise the foulest life
An' gie it Royal Birth.

SANDY'S WULLIE.

Montreal, May 15.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

At the end of January last a collision took place at Ste. Cunegonde between a street car and the bread waggon of Jos. Malo. John Alfred Guidi, an employee of the Montreal Rolling Mills Company, aged sixty years, was injured on this occasion, being struck while on the sidewalk by the baker's waggon. He has now entered an action through his attorneys, Messrs. Pelteier & Letourneau, claiming $2,000 damages from Malo and the Street Car Company.

CLAIM FOR BROKEN RIBS.

Messrs. Greenshields & Co. have entered an action in the name of Daniel Ryan, caretaken, who claims $2,000 damages from Arthur E. Pacaul, proprietor of King's Hall, St. Catherine street, on account of injuries received when the heating apparatus of that building exploded some two months ago. Ryan complains that he was struck by a piece of the furnace, which broke two of his ribs and injured him internally. He contends that the explosion was due to defective plumbing, and consequently seeks to hold the proprietor of the hall responsible.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

London, Ont., May 19.—Lorne Wickerson, aged twenty-six, son of a Byron farmer, was killed by lightning while seeking shelter from a thunderstorm in Charles Jarvis's barn, a mile from his home, yesterday afternoon. His two brothers, who were in the barn with him, were knocked senseless, but recovered.

TOBACCO FIRM ASSIGNS.

Goldvogel Bros., tobacco merchants, assigned yesterday at the demand of the Granda Hermanos y Ca. The liabilities are about $33,000, and the following are the principal creditors:—Eastern Townships' Bank, $13,500; Granda Hermanos y Ca, $7,000; Z. Trudeau & Co., $2,500; S. Davis & Son, $5,000; American Tobacco Co., $1,000; E. A. Gerth, $2,000; S. F. Frankam & Co., $1,200.

EVELATOR ACCIDENT CLAIM.

Through his attorneys, Messrs. Foster, Martin and Mann, Arthur Lewis, messenger, in the employ of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, has entered an action against the Sun Manufacturing Company for $3,000 damages. The complaint is that Lewis fell through the shaft of the company's elevator, and sustained serious injuries, his left side being now paralyzed, and he attributes the accident to the negligence of the employers in leaving the shaft door open.

THE ZIMERS FAILURE.

Morris Zimers, proprietor of the French Art Embroidery Company, who consented to assign two days ago, has now filed his statement, showing liabilities of about twenty-five thousand dollars.

DROWNED IN NEW YORK

MAN SUPPOSED TO HAVE FRIENDS IN MONTREAL.

Chief Campeau has this morning received a telegram from Mr. Adam A. Cross, borough inspector of Brooklyn, New York, asking him to try and locate the friends of G. A. MacMillan, who was found drowned at Brooklyn. In his pocket were found a bill-head made out to him from the Astor House. The body is now at the morgue in Brooklyn. Mr. MacMillan was evidently an author.

DR. LA BAREE DEAD

DID GREAT WORK FOR PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS IN PERSIA.

New York, May 19.—The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions learned yesterday of the death aboard the steamer 'Kaiserin Auguste Victoria,' on Monday last, of the Rev. Dr. Benjamin La Baree. Dr. La Baree was one of the denomination's oldest missionaries, and he had done a remarkable work among some of the half-civilized peoples of Persia.

His death was caused by cancer, from which he had suffered for some time. Dr. La Baree was on his way home for treatment. The message which told of his death was received by wireless telegraph at Halifax, and came overland to New York. The ship is expected to arrive at her pier Sunday morning.

Dr. La Baree was accompanied by his second son, Robert La Baree, who went out to Persia a year or two ago to take the place of his older brother, the Rev. Benjamin Woods La Baree, who, while on an errand of mercy, was murdered by Kurdish brigands in a lonely mountain pass near Urumia, Persia, two years ago.

Arrangements have been made for the funeral of the Rev. Dr. La Baree in the Fifth Ave. Presbyterian Church on Monday.

CANADIAN CABLES.

(Canadian Associated Press).

London, May 19.—A memorial to General Wolfe is to be placed in the Church of St. Alfege, Greenwich, by Canadian subscription.

Captain J. J. Sharples will act as adjutant to the R.C.G.A. at the Citadel, Quebec, for the summer, Captain Mills having vacated the appointment on leaving for Kingston.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Colonel and Mrs. Hanbury Williams have gone to Toronto for race week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Beardmore intend going to Toronto for a few days during race week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Molson Macpherson have arrived at their home in Quebec, from a trip around the world.

Miss Florence Hanson, who has been spending several months abroad, arrives home to-day by the 'Victorian.'

Mr. George Beardmore, M.F.H., Toronto, is confined to his room with an attack of grippe and bronchitis.

The engagement of Miss Cecile Garneau, daughter of the Hon. E. B. Garneau, to Mr. Noel Belleau, is announced in Quebec.

Miss Janet Templeton, of Napanee, is spending a few days with Mrs. Robb, Mountain street. Miss Templeton leaves for Scotland next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew A. Allan will go up to Toronto at the end of next week, for a day or two at the races, and will be guests of Mr. Walter Beardmore.

Mr. and Mrs. Emerson M. Bainbridge arrive in town next week from their honeymoon trip, and sail by the 'Victorian' on Thursday for their home in England.

The engagement has been announced of the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, of Hintonburg, and Miss Mary Locke Dunlop, daughter of Mrs. Arunah Dunlop, of Pembroke, Ont.

The marriage of Miss Mabel Vincent, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Vincent, Quebec, to Mr. George K. Apple, of Philadelphia, is announced to take place on June 20.

The engagement is announced in Ottawa of Miss Katherine Haycock, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Haycock, to Lieut. Frank Maynard, of the 125th Napier Rifles, India.

His Excellency the Governor-General, accompanied by Lady Sybil Grey and party, have left for Toronto, and will attend the opening of the races in Woodbine Park this afternoon, at two o'clock.

Lady Alix Beauclerk, who spent the winter at Government House, the guest of His Excellency and the Countess Grey, and who was with the vice-regal party in Montreal, is now in London with the Duchess of St. Albans.

The marriage of Mr. Edward Shore, of Montreal, formerly of Toronto, and Miss Mabel Hirons, daughter of Mr. E. Hirons, of Riverdale, took place in St. Matthew's Church, Toronto, on Tuesday There was a choral service. Miss Ella Hirons was bridesmaid, and Mr. C. W. Chandler acted as groomsman. The honeymoon will be spent in the Thousand Islands.

The bridesmaids at the wedding of Miss Maud Borden, daughter of Sir Frederick Borden, to Mr. Leslie Macoun, on Tuesday next, will be Miss Flossie Fielding, daughter of the Minister of Finance; Miss Elizabeth Borden, and Miss Lucy Kingsford.

HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN

ZION'S WATCH TOWER PULLED DOWN—MATERIAL BEING USED TO REPAIR SIDEWALKS.

Chicago, May 19.—Zion's watch tower, the first structure erected by John Alexander Dowie in the city he founded, has been torn down. The lumber is being used to repair sidewalks.

The structure was 80 feet high and was 20 feet square at the base. It stodo in the centre of Shiloh Park, and when it was put up the site was dedicated to the wonderful temple which some day was to arise there. Dowie is living apart from the other members of his family in Shiloh House. He has given up all idea of holding more public meeting in Zion City.

A cross bill filed by the Voliva attorneys at Waukegan declares that Dowie's administration cost the Zion industries $2,500,000. Affidavits describe hallucinations and trances of the 'prophet' in recent months.

NO CONNECTION SHOWN

MR. MACDONELL AND THE 'PRESSE' PURCHASE.

The examination of Mr. R. Macdonell, in the case of Macdonell vs. Russell, was continued yesterday, when Mr. J. N. Greenshields, counsel for the defence, again tried to connect him with the 'Press' purchase transaction. All that he could elicit, howevr, was the fact that, on Oct. 13, 1904, the day upon which the contract for the purchase of the 'Presse' was signed, Mr. Macdonell had advanced Mr. Russell $50,000, but witness declared the execution of the anything about the execution of the contract referred to, on that date.

UNITED STATES INSURANCE ENQUIRY

COMMITTEE DISBANDS AFTER NEARLY TEN MONTHS' WORK.

New York, May 19.— After nearly ten months' labor the legislative insurance investigating committee disbanded yesterday. The final meeting was held at the committee's headquarters in this city and nearly the whole day was occupied in auditing accounts. The compensation to be paid to the counsel and various employees of the committee was determined. Of the fees to counsel, Mr. Charles E. Hughes was allowed $25,000; Mr. James McKeen, $17,500; and Mr. Matthew Fleming, $10,000, In addition, Mr. Hughes receives $1,234 for expenses incurred, Mr. McKeen, $301; and Mr. Fleming $116. At the close of the meeting, Senator Armstrong, chairman of the committee, announced that the total cost of the investigation to the state was $101,618.93.

FOOTBALL

TO-DAY'S GAMES ON LOCAL GROUNDS.

The C.P.R. team will receive a visit from the Valleyfield Club to-day. Valleyfield beat Westmount last Saturday at Valleyfield, and their game with C.P.R. this afternoon will be watched with interest as affording some idea of their strength. They won the league championship on the last season they were included in the district association, but there have been many changes in the make up of the team since then. The C.P.R.'s last year's champions have appeared in one or two practice games they have played this season to be rather stronger than last season. Reid, at centre half, is playing a remarkably strong game, and is a tower of strength to his side.

The Railwaymen's team for to-day will be:—Brown, goal; Fraser and Leigh, backs; Barker, Reid and Honeyman, halves; McKendrick, Hale, Powell, Reynolds and Walker, forwards.

The C.P.R. intermediates will play the Rangers at 4 o'clock after the senior game. The line up will be:—Bailey, Davey, Cumming, Brooke, Warburton, Robertson, Franklin, Moses, Sewell, Carveth and Milne.

Cutremont will select their two teams from the following players who are requested to be on hand at 2.30 p.m. prompt for their game with Rosemount:

Senior—Simpson, Pickering, W. Douglas, A. Douglas, Scott, Bodley, T. Douglas, Webster, J. Douglas, Barrett, Barrons, Morrison.

Intermediate—Prince, J. Chandler, Harris, Warren, F. Chandler, Lehane, W. R. Douglas, Popham, McElree, Williams, Owen and Cresswell.

The M.A.A.A. senior team will be at home to Point St. Charles, and the intermediates will visit the Beaver Field, (near Grand Trunk boat clubhouse), to play the Point's intermediates.

On Westmount Park, the Y.M.C.A. seniors will play the Westmount seniors at 4.30, while the intermediates of the same clubs will meet at 2.30.

AQUATICS

WEEKLY COMPETITIONS AT THE G.T.B.C.

The weekly series of races at the Grand Trunk Boat Club commences on Monday, and will continue weekly throughout the season. The events have been arranged as under:

Monday—Green and senior fours.
Tuesday—Green and senior single.
Wednesday—Junior members' fours.
Thursday—Green and senior tandem.
Saturday—Sailing race and four-oared working boats.

Every second Friday the dance of the club is held in the club house. What will be done on the other Friday has not yet been decided. There have been a large number of paddlers out at practice during the past week and the club will endeavor to carry off as many prizes this season as they have done in the past. Captain Boaz and Assistant Captain Bayne are busy with this end in view.

Mr. W. P. Kennedy, ex-president of the club, has again been elected commodore of the Canadian Canoe Association.

BOWLING

SEASON'S SCORES ON M.A.A.A. ALLEYS

Notwithstanding the fact that the bowling alleys are 60 feet in length, ten feet more than the alleys in use by the Canadian Bowling League, the standard of the bowling at the M.A.A.A. has not deteriorated, as the following statistics show. The aggregate prizes for the season were won as follows:

1st, W. W. Douglas, with a total of 11.063
2nd, F. A. Beique 11.021
3rd, E. H. Bourdon 11.019

The highest three straight across the alleys were rolled by F. H. Gardner, with a score of 682 pins, viz.: 211, 212, 259; 682 pins.

The string of 259 was also the record single string for the season.

The following members scored 600 and over in the weekly competition during the season:

J. Barker	601	613	
J. Baxter	60		
F. A. Beique	626	609	604
E. J. Clarke	604		
L. L. Cleaves	606	627	653
R. B. Chillas	604		
F. H. Gardner	689	601	643 682
G. S. Plow	629		
E. L. Turgeon	608		
R. J. Walker	600	600	606
J. T. Walsh	609		

SHIPPING NEWS.

KASTALIA AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, May 18.—Captain Webb, of the SS. Kastalia, reports that they passed much fog in the ice track; passed two bergs in 50.50 N., 42.30 W., and one in 48.45 N., 48.16 W. He has two pedigree stallions on board for Mr. Allan Mill, Assiniboia.

BAVARIAN TO BE SOLD.

Quebec, May 18—It is reported in shipping circles that the British underwriters have abandoned the Allan line steamer Bavarian altogether, and one of these days the wreck, as it lies stranded on Wye Rock, will be sold for what it will bring from the highest bidder.

CAMPANA UNDAMAGED.

Quebec, May 18—The SS. Campana, which went ashore on St. Valliers reef at 1.20 this morning, floated off at high water with the aid of the Lord Strathcona. The Campana, which has sustained no damage, arrived in port at 2 p.m., and, after discharging part of her cargo, left for Montreal at 7 p.m. Some surprise is expressed in shipping circles at her going ashore at such a wide section of the river.

TORONTO MARKETS

Toronto, Ont., May 19.—Flour—Ontario, firm and unchanged; exporters bidding $3.15 for 90 percent patents, buyers' bags, outside; first patents, $4.30 to $4.50, and second patents, $3.90 to $4.

There were no sales on the local Call Board to-day.

Bran—Offered at $21, track, Toronto, bags included.

Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 mixed, 82c bid outside.

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 northern offered at 85½c, Point Edward; 84½c bid.

Oats—No. 2 white offered at 39c, Toronto; 38c bid, offered at 37¼c outside, 39¼c bid, main line.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 51c asked outside.

We Made No Mistake

In anticipating **Montreal's** large **increase** in **population** and the Dominion's great prosperity by importing the largest and choicest assortment of

WALL HANGINGS

that has ever been brought into Canada. Rush of business is simply unprecedented, but we are ready for it, and you will see at a glance that we can make the home a veritable palace, and it needn't cost too much either.

Now for **VICTORIA DAY.**

FIREWORKS.

40 cases of Fireworks opened out on the gallery—on sale for the 24th.

FIREWORKS.

AT 10c a dozen to $60.00—Special assortments in boxes, 50c, $1.00 and $2.00 each. Every kind of fireworks:—Sky Rockets, Bengal Light, Roman Candles, Pin Wheel, Bombs, Colored Fire, Mines, Silver Spangles, and many others, on sale, here.

FLAGS.

AT 20c a dozen to $15.00 each—We have all nations and all sizes. Also Flag Poles, 50c to $3.25, and iron adjustable holders, $1.25 each.

LANTERNS.

AT $1.00 a dozen to $6.00—Chinese, Japanese, Lanterns, and American Paper.

See the great novelty in Water Lanterns, 25c each; will float on the water.

FOOTBALLS.

AT $1.00, $1.50, $2.25, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00.

LACROSSES.

AT 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.

LACROSSE BALLS.

AT 10c, 25c, 40c, 50c.

CROQUET SETS.

AT—4 Ball, 75c; 6 Ball, $1.25; 6 Ball, $1.65; 8 Ball, $2.25.

And others at $2.75, $3.50, $5.00, $8.00, $12.00, $15.00. Made of Boxwood.

HAMMOOKS.

AT 85c, $1.25, $2.50, $3.50 and $5.00.

CRICKET GOODS.

AT—Sets complete, for $1.00, $1.50, $2.75, $3.25, $5.00.

CRICKET BATS.

AT 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50 to $2.50.

CRICKET BALLS.

AT 65c, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.

TENNIS RACKETS.

AT $1.30, $2.50, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, $7.50, to $10.00.

Wright & Ditson's Balls, and Ayres Championship, 50c each. Cheap lines, 25c.

BASEBALL & BASE BATS.

AT 50c, 60c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50. Cheaper lines, 10c, 15c and 25c.

BASEBALL MITTS.

AT 25c, 40c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.50, $3.50, $4.00, $7.50.

BASEBALL GLOVES.

AT 25c, 40c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.50, $3.00 and $4.00.

BASEBALLS.

AT 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25.

MASKS.

AT 40c, 75c, $1.75, $2.50.

BASES.

AT $5.00 each.

CHEST PROTECTORS.

AT $2.25, $3.00, $3.75, $5.00.

UNIFORMS.

AT $2.50 to $15.00, any pattern.

FISHING TACKLE.

At $1.50, $2.50, $3.75, $4.50, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $12.00, in three piece, with extra tips, in Split Bamboo, Greenheart and Lancewood.
Bristol Steel Rod, $6.00.
Rainbow Steel Rod, $3.75.
Reels, 13c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, 90c, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $7.00, $7.50.

Trout Flies—Silver Doctor, Guinea Fowl, Jerry Mediddler, Pharmacheeme Belle, Montreal, White Moth, at 50c a dozen, and fifty other lines.
Minnows—Devin, 60c and 75c. Caledonian, 50c and 75c. Phantom, 25c, 35c, 60c.
Leaders, 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 60c, 75c, $1.00.
All sizes in hooks, 15c, 20c, 25c, 40c, 50c and 75c dozen.
Minnow Landing Nets and Holders, $1.25, $1.75, $2.50.
Fish Baskets, $2.00, $3.00, $5.50. Spoon Bates, 5c to 75c.
Lines—Cotton, Linen and Silk, 5c to $1.25.

GARDEN SETS.

At 20c, 35c, 45c, 65c, 75c. Two crates of the newest Lines just opened.

CARTS. CARTS.

At 25c, 35c, 45c.

And Boys' Express, $3.00, $5.00, $8.00, $12.00 and $15.00. Automobiles, $6.00, $6.50, $7.50, $9.00, and $10.00. Velocipedes, $2.25, $2.75, $3.50, $4.00, $6.00 and $7.00.

PICNIC BASKETS.

At 25c, 50c, $1.00 to $3.00 for Picnic Baskets for the 24th.
Drinking Cups or Folding Cups, 25c.

The G. A. HOLLAND & COMPANY,

2411-2413 St. Catherine Street.

G. T. R. EARNINGS

The Grand Trunk Railway System's return of traffic earnings for the week ending May 14 shows an increase of $48,217 over the corresponding period of last year as follows:—

From May 8 to 14:—	
1906	$743,028
1905	697,611
Increase	$48,217

THE CLEARINGS.

New York, May 18.—The following are the weekly bank clearings, as compiled by Bradstreet, for week ending May 17, showing percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:—

New York	$1,963,611,618	Inc.	12.6
Chicago	212,698,807	inc.	1.2
Boston	154,324,770	inc.	5.6
Philadelphia	144,154,408	inc.	7.4
St. Louis	58,435,236	inc.	.6
Pittsburg	45,838,251	dec.	6.8
Dominion of Canada.			
Montreal	23,239,474	inc.	9.5
Toronto	26,427,969	inc.	29.8
Winnipeg	9,343,100	inc.	53.6
Ottawa	2,521,147	inc.	10.7
Halifax	1,687,708	inc.	4.6
Vancouver, B.C.	2,295,487	inc.	54.7
Quebec	1,647,533	inc.	8.4
Hamilton	1,449,970	inc.	22.6
St. John, N.B.	1,100,215	inc.	16.2
London, Ont.	1,109,947	inc.	23.6

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT, where housemaid is kept; must be a good plain cook. References required. Good wages. Apply, 124 Bishop street.

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, as night nurse for children; also a young woman as day nurse. Apply 508 Guy street.

YOUNG LADY GOING TO ENGLAND would give services on board in return for passage, as attendant on lady or children; good sailer; references. Address C.W., 17 Overdale avenue.

BUSINESS CARDS

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS NEATLY DONE.

At the 'Witness' Office.

JOB DEPARTMENT

MR. BURLAND'S GENEROSITY

Mr. George B. Burland, to whose generosity the Verdun Hospital for the insane is under obligation for many generous gifts, has added to these by agreeing to furnish the new residence erected for Dr. Burgess, the medical superintendent of the building.

Property.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

— ON —

Strathcona and Mount Stephen Avenues,

ADJOINING

WESTMOUNT PARK.

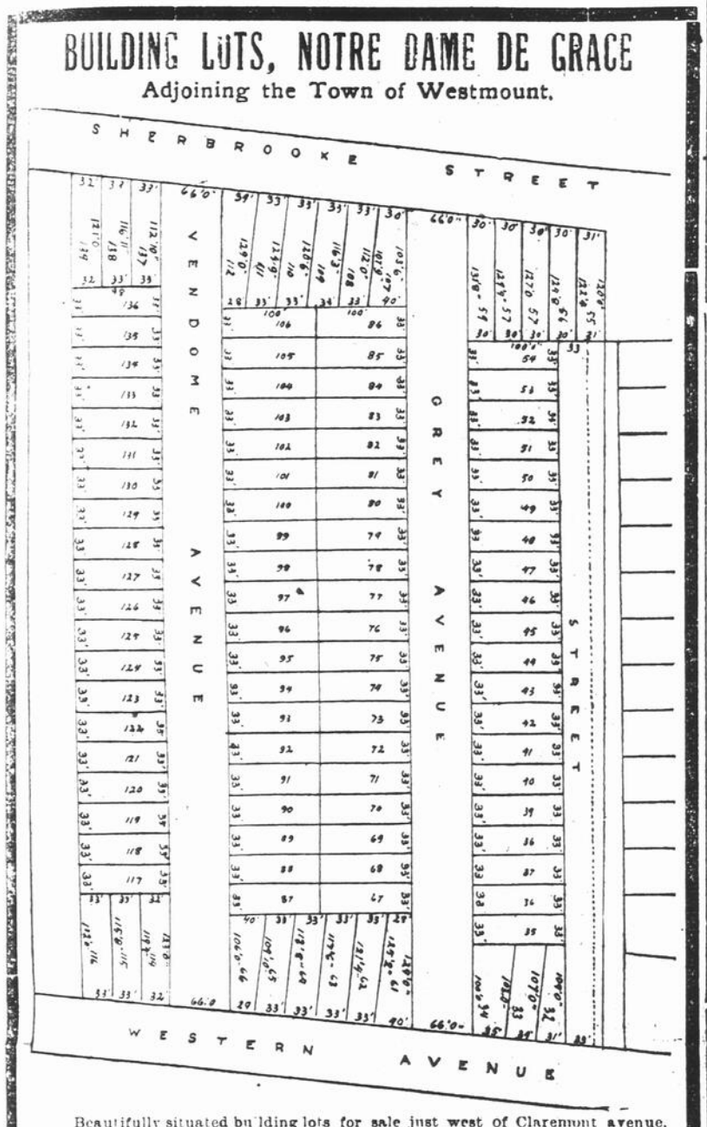
A number of the best residences in the city have recently been built in this locality. For plans and information apply

S. H. McDOWELL,

Tel. Main 1430. 20 St. Alexis Street.

BUILDING LOTS, NOTRE DAME DE GRACE

Adjoining the Town of Westmount.



Beautifully situated building lots for sale just west of Claremont avenue. Avenues opened up and lots sub-divided. Low taxes and water supply arranged for; or would exchange for revenue producing city real estate. For prices and particulars Apply to

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON COMPANY,
205 ST. JAMES STREET.

Windsor Park, Kensington.

Magnificent Situation.

Cars to within 5 minutes walk of the property. Lots either 25 x 100, 25 x 125, or 25 x 150 on Sherbrooke Street, Royal, Church and Monklands Avenues, etc.

OFFICE—Corner Sherbrooke Street and Royal Avenue, open Afternoons, 2.30 to 5.30.

PRICE $150 AND UP. EASY TERMS.

Suitable restrictions. Special terms to immediate builders.

® THE ROSS REALTY COY., Limited,
30 St. John Street.
Telephone—Main 5261. Night—East 3743.

FAIRMOUNT

HOMES THE BEST.

LOTS

$10 Cash.

$5 Monthly.

NO INTEREST.



When $100 has been paid on any one lot we will build your house without any cash down.

THE IDEAL SAVINGS LOAN & LAND CO.

PROPERTY OFFICE, 1693 Papineau Avenue. Tel. East 11. 258 ST. JAMES STREET.

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS

LAST WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS SHOWED A DECREASE.

The amounts involved in real estate sales registered in the city and suburbs during the past week aggregated $490,082, a considerable decrease in the volume of business as compared with previous weeks.

Among the transfers registered were the purchase of 60,000 feet of vacant land in the municipality of Outremont by the Bell Telephone Company, and of a property on Drummond street valued at $35,000, by Emmanuel Church.

The principal individual sales were :—

Brick and stone house, 4012 Dorchester street, Westmount; Geo. Durnford and others, to Edward Askew, $7,000.

Brick and stone house, 4883 Sherbrooke street, Westmount; the Hon. Matthew Hutchinson to Robert B. Common, $6,350.

Brick and stone house, Dorchester street, Westmount; Albert E. Delorimier, to Mrs. V. E. Traversy, $15,000.

Brick and stone house, Selby avenue, Westmount; Mrs. John McGrath to Armand Houle, $5,500.

Vacant land, Roslyn avenue, Westmount; S. W. Wells to J. W. Knox, $3,330.

Vacant land, Roslyn avenue, Westmount; S. W. Wells to F. J. Lyman, $1,665.

Brick house, Nos. 585 to 589 Craig street; Equity Real Estate Co., to J. Albert Savignac, $32,500.

Brick house, Nos. 585 to 589 Craig street, J. Albert Savignac to Frs. Xavier Robert, $35,000.

Brick houses, Nos. 80 and 82 St. Peter street; Alexander Urquhart to William Galbraith.

Brick and stone houses, Nos. 169 and 171 Drummond street; Thomas M. Taylor estate to Emmanuel Church, $35,000.

Brick and stone house, 800 Dorchester street; D. L. Irish to U. H. Dandurand, $20,900.

Brick Cottage, Nos. 84 Fort street; Jane A. Henshaw and others, to W. H. Norbett, $4,100.

Brick and stone house, 1249 Dorchester street; Mrs. Edward J. Coyle to Walter S. Marson, $8,750.

Brick and stone house, Sherbrooke street; Mrs. W. H. Weir to George R. Starke, $24,000.

Lot on Pine avenue; Simpson I. Peel to A. G. Ross, $2,800.

Brick and stone house, 190 McGill street; Lawrence A. Wilson to Donald Fraser & Co., $23,000.

Brick houses, Nos. 13 to 21 Eleanor street; H. W. Prendergast to Emery Lesperance, $9,000.

Brick and wooden house, 391 Bourgeois street; Mrs. James Bell to Geo. Arnold, $3,150.

Brick and wooden house, 28 Coleraine street; John L. Devany to the Rev. Arthur Curotte, $1,750.

Frame house, 11 Dorchester street; Godfroy Cleroux to Mrs. M. Groulx, $11,000 and other considerations.

Brick house, Dumont street; Tomulus Sarrasin to Mrs. E. Beauchamp, $2,500.

Lot of land, 406 Delorimeir avenue; Antoine Rinfret to A. Pepin, $1,200.

Brick house, Nos. 9 and 11 Parker street; Jos. N. Boucher to O. Boucher, $6,500.

Brick and stone house, 137 St. Denis street; Abbé Aristide W. Meunier to Emelia Martel, $10,000.

Brick house, 131 Amherst street; Eustache Fortin to Edward R. Cumming, $2,800.

Brick house, Nos. 348 to 358 Craig street; Alfred Dalbec to Samuel Levinson, $10,750.

Brick and stone house, 200 Berri street; Martha L. Colman to Alfred Delorme, $4,500.

Brick, stone and wooden houses, Nos. 843 to 875 City Hall avenue; Napoleon Lebrun, to M. Ebstein, $31,400.

Brick and wooden house, Nos. 490 to 498 Laval avenue; Mrs. C. H. Ladamme to Romuald Aumont, $5,000.

Brick houses, 952 to 972a City Hall avenue; Confederation Life Association to Henry Bloom, $16,500.

Brick, stone and wooden houses, Third avenue, Viauville; Joseph Trudel to Charles Jouvet, $7,000.

Lots with constructions, St. Catherine street, Maisonneuve; Tremblay & Riendeau, to Napoleon F. X. Dufresne, $14,500.

Brick, stone, and wooden house, Esplanade avenue; William Dobson to Thomas A. Lynch, $12,500.

Vacant land, Querbes avenue, Durocher and Laurier streets, Outremont; Catholic Deaf and Dumb Institute to the Precious Blood, $17,655.

Vacant land, Hutchison street; Montreal Investment and Freehold Company, to the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, $7,145.

Property.

WESTMOUNT RESIDENCE

Fine corner residence, handsome stone fronts, ten good, large rooms. The whole house is very modern, well laid out, and well appointed. Four handsome mantels and tiled fireplace; fine open outlook. $10,500. Terms, reasonable offer considered for prompt sale. Possession if desired.

Westmount Cottage

Nice Pressed Brick and Sandstone Front; seven rooms; latest improvement; garden. $3,900.

Paying Property

ATWATER AVENUE, Modern Flats; rent $480; price, $4,500.

LAURIER AVENUE, Modern Flats, rent, $540; price, $5,350.

ST. CATHERINE STREET, Westmount. Three very fine up to date flats, $10,500.

PARK AVENUE, City—Very handsome Front. Three, six or nine Flats; $12,500 to $37,500. Pay ten percent.

Point St. Charles

Good substantial house and tenements, $1,800 to $4,500.

A SNAP, for $3,300. Four tenants; rent, $420.

HUNTLY STREET, 5-Roomed House; brick on stone foundation; enamel bath; open plumbing; built to carry another story. Lot, 25 x 100. Price, $1,500.

Fred. R. Cole,

205 St. James St.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

—AT—

BELLEVILLE

One of the finest houses in the town in three acres of ground.

Apply, **S. H. McDOWELL,**

M. 1430. 20 St. Alexis Street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP

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

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

THE TIMMIS, NOBLE CO.

LOT FOR SALE, ST. JOSEPH BOULEvard, Annex, near Park avenue, 29½ x 70. A bargain. Price, $560. DAVID, DUBREUIL & DUGAS, 8 Craig street, East.

FOR SALE, SUMMER RESIDENCE, ON the lake front at Strathmore, five minutes' walk from the G.T.R. station. House contains seven bedrooms, bathroom and all city conveniences. Everything is in perfect condition. Possession may be had at once. Property may be inspected on application. W. E. YOUNG, care Manufacturers Life Ins. Co., 260 St. James street, city.

FOR SALE, LOTS 12b, IN 8TH RANGE, and 11a, 12a, and 13a in 9th range of the Township of Grenville, comprising 50 acres under good state of cultivation, and 400 acres soft and hardwood timber land; Saw Mill, Cheese Factory, good House and outbuildings, with abundance of good water. Reasons for selling, going west. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, JOHN CAMPBELL, Scotch Road P.O., Prov. Que.

PROPERTY FOR SALE — A SUMMER cottage situated on an island, and other property at St. Agathe. Apply V.B., 29 McGill College avenue.

Houses Wanted.

WANTED — TO RENT, HOUSE FOR year or longer, within twenty miles of Montreal. Must be modern; state rent and full particulars to S.B., 10, 'Witness' Office.

Cottage to Let.

TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE, at Prout's Neck, Maine.

Apply to

D. BEATTY,
137 St Peter St

Furnished Rooms to Let

TO LET, ROOM, LARGE FRONT ROOM, well furnished, nice locality. 8 Plateau street.

LARGE, NEWLY FURNISHED BRIGHT room; also smaller one on bathroom flat; all conveniences; gentlemen preferred. 732 West St. Catherine street.

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED, ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, city or country, for tourists and strangers. Register accommodation available for the season at Tourists' Information Bureau, MONTREAL BUSINESS MEN'S LEAGUE, Office corner Notre Dame street and St. Lawrence Boulevard.

Notices.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made to the Corporation of the City of Montreal for leave to erect a stable of 60 stalls on property, rear of No. 206 to 212 St. Urbain street. J. B. BAILLARGEON. Montreal, May 18, 1906.

Employment Wanted.

ORGANIST AND CHOIRMASTER, EXperienced in Church of England and Non-Conformist services, is open to book dates during the vacation season. Address M.R.D., 'Witness' Office.

TAILORING AND REPAIRING NEATLY done at private residence by competent Tailor. Will call for orders. P. BOUCHET, 4 St. Edward street, St. Denis Ward, City.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED — PRINCIPAL AND TEACHers for the Longueuil Protestant Model School; duties to commence 1st Sept. next. Address, stating salary, qualifications, references, and experience, to W. SIMPSON WALKER, B.C.L., Sec.-Treasurer Protestant Board of School Commissioners, Town and Parish, Longueuil.

TEACHER WANTED, WITH MODEL Diploma, for Fairmount Model School. Applications in writing to the undersigned. GEO. L. LE BEAU, Secretary-Treasurer, 628 Park avenue, Montreal.

WANTED, FOR THE QUYON MODEL School, Protestant Teachers, with a Model School diploma, and one with an Elementary diploma. Apply, stating salary, to WM. F. HARRISON, Secretary-Treasurer, Box 60, Quyon, P.Q. School to commence, Sept. 1st, 1906.

TWO SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED, IN the Township of Franklin, Co. Huntingdon, to teach 9 months, at $18 per month, beginning the 4th September next. Board can be had for $6 per month near the schools. No deduction made for pension fund. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th of May instant. S. E. AMES Sec'y-Treasurer. Franklin Centre, Que., May 16th, 1906.

WANTED, A TEACHER IN THE ELEmentary department, Model School, Waterville. One with a Model School diploma preferred. Signed, F. G. GALE, School Manager.

TWO TEACHERS WANTED FOR THE Lake Megantic Model School, with advanced Elementary or Model Diplomas, for the Intermediate and Primary Departments; wages, $25.00 and $22.00 per month. Apply to J. P. JONES, Sec.-Treas., Echo Vale P.O., Que.

WANTED, A MODEL SCHOOL TEACHer, (must be willing to teach 1 and 2 Academy), for Ulverton Model School. Apply, giving references, stating salary, and experience, to HENRY R. THOMPSON, Ulverton P.O., P.Q.

Furnished Houses to Let

TO LET — FURNISHED HOUSE FOR summer, new, detached, in small garden, 10 rooms, near main car lines. Apply afternoons, 456 Mountain avenue, Westmount. Tel. West 1551.

Wanted.

SCRIP WANTED.— VOLUNTEER AND half-breed land scrip. Write F. A. BLAIN, Box 4, Saskatoon, Sask.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE YOURS AND everybody else's cast-off household furniture, clothing, fur coats, capes, old diamonds, gold and silver; best cash prices for good goods promptly called for by MAX FRANK, 493 Craig street. Tel. East 3067.

To Let.

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

WOOD AVE., near St. Catherine St.

Self-Contained Tenements, 7 rooms, every convenience; immediate possession.

Mansfield St., near Sherbrooke St.

Heated Flats and free of water, 6 and 7 rooms; every convenience; immediate possession.

All above newly tinted and painted, for three years lease.

Apply 309 St. James street.

TO RENT

Beaconsfield, Attractive Cottage, furnished or unfurnished, as desired. Large living room and hall, also two rooms on ground floor. Extension kitchen, pantry and servant's room; four bedrooms upstairs, bathroom, etc. Rent moderate.

A. E. ABBOTT, 151 St. James street. Telephone Main 2524.

"HAMPTON COURT" APARTMENTS,

355 Mountain Street. *Only one 8-roomed Suite;* choice of decorations and immediate possession.

Apply **S. H. McDOWELL,**

Tel. Main 1430. 20 St. Alexis St.

TO RENT

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, Furnished House, beautifully situated on lake front.

Moderate Rent.

A. E. ABBOTT,
151 St. James Street

Telephone Main 3524.

Factory to Let.

Factory suitable for heavy manufacturing; 100 x 30 ft. Boiler and engine installed.

Apply **S. H. McDOWELL,**

Tel. Main 1430. 20 St. Alexis St.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, A BEAUTIFUL SKYE TERrier Pup, 3 months old. V. BOISSONNEAU, 1500 St. Hubert street.

FOR SALE, LADY'S BICYCLE IN PERfect order (Gendron) $15.00. 267 Greene ave., Westmount.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A FEEDER FOR Job Presses. Apply to JOHN LOVELL & SON, Ltd., 23 St. Nicholas street.

WANTED, A SCHOOL BOY TO DELIVER a route of the 'Witness' after school hours. Apply at the 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to assist with house work in family of 3 adults; good home and good wages. Apply Monday morning or evening at 118 Arlington avenue, Westmount.

WANTED, A BOY WITH ARTISTIC ability, about sixteen years of age, as apprentice in the Copper and Steel Engraving Department. Best references required. Apply CANADA ENGRAVING & LITHO. CO., 9 Bleury street.

WANTED — PERMANENT AGENT IN every locality to sell the famous Black-Hawk Oil. State experience and territory desired. THE BLACK-HAWK MANUFACTURING CO., 370 Ontario St., London, Ont.

NIGHTWATCHMAN WANTED; MUST BE sober and reliable. Address, giving references, to MANAGER, Box 2234, City.

WANTED, STENOGRAPHER, YOUNG Man 18 to 20 years old. Apply in handwriting, stating age and qualifications, to LYMAN, SONS & CO., 384 St. Paul street.

WANTED, A SMART YOUTH FOR Junior position in mercantile office. Apply, stating age, to MANAGER, Box 2234, City.

WANTED, STRONG BOY, SPEAKING both languages, with good handwriting. Apply to THOS. MAY & CO., 10 St. Helen street.

WANTED, YOUNG LADY NOT OVER 20 years; must have perfect figure, bust 37, skirt length 42; permanent position. Apply J. H. WALDMAN & CO., 513 St. Paul street.

WANTED, A JOBBING GARDENER, two days in the week. Apply 77 Durocher street, after 7 p.m.

WANTED, STRONG BOY, FOR ASSIStant in stable. Apply at 'Witness' Office, corner Craig and St. Peter streets.

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

Miscellaneous.

LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED. 312 St. James street.

LOCKS AND KEYS FITTED. 312 St. James street.

EUREKA HAIR GROWER, PREVENTS hair falling; promotes new growth. For particulars and testimonials address, East 392 Ontario street, Montreal.

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.

WATCHMAKING.

GEO. STEVENS, Watchmaker and Jeweller, has removed to 232 CRAIG STREET WEST, 3 doors west of 'Witness' Office. Repairing Grandfathers and French Clocks a Specialty.

Bargains.

FOR SALE — A BEAUTIFUL CABINET Grand Piano, in oak, Ontario manufacture. This instrument has only had a few months' usage. Regular price, $425. Can be bought now for $275. Apply, LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street.

FOR SALE, KINDLING WOOD — GOOD dry box cuttings make the cheapest kindling wood; delivered within city limits for $1.75 per load. Call up Phone Main 3647. G. & J. ESPLIN, 126 Duke street.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION. Kindling, $2.00; Cut Maple, $3.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75; cut any length; also, Anthracite Coal; delivered anywhere in the city. J. O. MACDIARMID, No. 2 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William streets. Bell Telephone Main 453.

Summer Board

SUMMER BOARD — A FEW BOARDERS could find good board for the summer months at farm house, situated on lake, 7 miles from Arundel. For terms apply to O.O., Box 12, Rockway Valley P.O., Que.

WANT ADS.

FOR THE 'WITNESS,'

may be left with

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

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

20 Words for 10c.

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

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

25 Words for 25c.

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

Personals, Agents Wanted.

25 Words for 50c.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

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

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

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

BASEBALL

PROVIDENCE AT THE ATWATER GROUNDS THIS AFTERNOON.

The Royals will play the second game of their home series with Providence this afternoon, the game being billed to start at 3.30 o'clock. It is expected that Keefe will pitch for the Royals while either Joselyn or Hardy will do he same for Providence. This is the first Saturday afternoon game on the local grounds this season and a bumper crowd is expected. There is rather more than ordinary interest attached to this game, for if the visitors go down at the hands of the Royals the latter will move up into the first division. The games on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week will be with Jersey City, Newark will follow with a series of three, and that will close the first spell at home for the Montreal nine.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

Rochester, May 18.—By dint of hitting at the opportune moment Rochester were able to administer a shut-out to Jersey City to-day. McLean allowed nine hits, he was steady at the critical moments and kept good control. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Rocheester .. .. .. 00000210x—3	5	3	
Jersey City .. .. ..00000000—0	9	1	

Batteries—McLean and McCormick; Mockiman and Butler.

Buffalo, May 18.—Newark went down to Buffalo to-day to the tune of 12 to 3. Fertech was driven from the box in the second inning. McCoy, who replaced him had a bad time in the third, but after that settled down and pitched a good game. Score;—

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo .. .. 23600010x—12	15	0	
Newark .. .. 00002001 0— 3	13	3	

Batteries—Kiesinger and McManus; McCoy and Fertsch.

The Baltimore-Toronto game at Toronto was postponed on account of wet grounds.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	12	6	.667
Newark	11	7	.614
Baltimore	10	8	.556
Providence	9	9	.500
Montreal	9	10	.474
Jersey City	7	9	.438
Rochester	7	9	.438
Toronto	5	12	.294

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	R.	H.	E.
At New York—			
St. Louis .. .. .. 00004 0000—4	10	1	
New York .. .. ..4 0 1 1 0 5 0 1 x—14	12	4	

Batteries — Howell and Rickey; Orth, and Thomas and McGuire. Umpire, Mr. O'Loughlin.

At Washington—			
Washington .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	6	0	
Chicago .. .. .2 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 4—10	14	0	

Batteries—Patten and Heyden; Owen, Sullivan and Hart. Umpire, Connor.

At Philadelphia—			
Detroit .. .. .. 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—3	7	2	
Philadelphia .. .. 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 x—4	12	0	

Batteries—Donohue and Warner; Plank and Powers. Umpires, Sheridan and Evans.

At Boston—			
Cleveland .. .. .. 2 0 0 6 0 0 0 5 1—14	11	1	
Boston .. .. .. .0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1	5	5	

Batteries—Ross and Bemis; Dineen, Gibson, Hughes and Graham. Umpire, Connolly.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia 19	7	.731	
Cleveland 14	9	.609	
Detroit 13	12	.520	
New York 13	12	.520	
St. Louis 14	13	.519	
Washington 12	14	.462	
Chicago 11	13	.458	
Boston 6	22	.214	

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	R.	H.	E.
At Cincinnati—			
Cincinnati .. .. .. 0 0 0 3 0 0 4 0 x—7	9	2	
Boston .. ..1 1 0 0 0 0 1 3 0—6	9	3	

Batteries — Cheoh, Overall and Livingston; Pfeiffer and Needham. Umpire, Mr. O'Day.

At Pitteburg—			
Pittsburg .. .. .. 0 2 0 0 1 1 3 0 x—7	14	1	
New York .. .. ..0 2 0 3 0 0 0 1 0—6	9	0	

Batteries — Leifield, Lynch and Peitz; Matheweson and Marshall. Umpires, Emslie and Johnstone.

At St. Louis—			
St. Louis .. .. .. 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—2	10	4	
Brooklyn .. .. .. 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 3 0—7	13	2	

Batteries — Egan and Raub; Macintyre, Pastorius and Ritter. Umpire, Conway.

At Chicago—			
Chicago .. .. ..0 9 0 1 0 1 0 3 x—14	14	1	
Philadelphia .. .. 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 0 0—5	9	4	

Batteries—Beles, Brown and Kling; McGlossley, Nichols, Lusch, Crist and Dooin. Umpires, Carpenter and Klem.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago 24	9	.727	
New York 19	10	.655	
Pittsburg 16	12	.571	
Philadelphia 16	14	.533	
St. Louis 12	16	.448	
Boston 12	18	.400	
Cincinnati 12	20	.375	
Brooklyn 9	21	.300	

CRICKET

WESTMOUNT CLUB COMMENCES PRACTICE TO-DAY.

A new committee has been appointed for 1906, and it is their intention to make this one of those best seasons.

The following league matches have been already scheduled:—

'A' Division—Against Longueuil, June 2; McGill, June 9; Point St. Charles, June 16; Montreal, July 2; Longueuil, July 21; McGill Aug. 25; Montreal, Aug. 4; Point St. Charles, Sept. 1.

'B' Division—Against Dominion Cotton Mills, June 16; Lachine, June 30; Victoria, July 7, Dominion Cotton Mills, July 14; Lachine, July 21; Victoria, Aug. 13.

Practice will begin to-day, and thence on every Wednesday and Friday at Westmount Park.

The club will be very pleased to see any young cricketers who may wish to join.

GYMKANA

PERFORMANCES BY THE HUTCHISON RIDING SCHOOL AT THE ARENA.

A fair number of spectators were present at the Arena last night to witness the Gymkana given by the pupils and friends of the Hutchison Riding School in aid of the Notre Dame Hospital. The items on the programme were much the same as those rendered by the Riding School at the recent Horse Show, but were carried out rather more fully. The first item on the programme was that of vaulting (standing.) A half a dozen performers looking very smart in suits of white went through the exercises usually performed in a gymnasium on the vaulting horse, with a live animal substituted for the ordinary apparatus.

Later on in the programme the same riders went through a series of vaulting exercises with the horse travelling at the canter.

The tandem driving item on the list of events was well carried out and evoked much applause.

A novel item for a Montreal show was the bending competition for polo ponies. In sets of three nearly a dozen polo ponies were raced up and down the ring passing in and out among a series of posts driven into the ground. It was one of the prettiest sights of the whole show to see the well-rained little animals bending in and out along the course. Those taking part in the competition were Major Frank Meighen, Messrs. Simard and Robertson.

The lancers' quadrille was performed in a pretty manner and proved most popular with the audience, and as an exhibition of the handling and training of horses well merited the applause it obtained.

The jeu de la rose, a game of tag and a good romp on horseback, which calls for much riding ability, created as much enthusiasm among the grown-ups as it did among the children at last Saturday morning's session of the Horse Show.

An additional feature to the programme was an exhibition of gymnastics by the boys from the different Catholic schools, under the guidance of their instructor, Sergt.-Major H. T. Scott. After a spell of marching and setting-up exercises the boys did some work on the parallel bars and followed with an exhibition on the vaulting horse. Interespersed among the apparatus work a number of tableaux were given which passed off without a hitch. The smart, soldierly movements of the boys, and the precision with which they responded to the word of command reflects much credit on their instructor.

The ladies and gentlemen taking part in the programme were as follows;

Musical ride, under the direction of Mr. Jackson—The Misses Wilson-Smith, Miss Pasquin, Mrs. Pelletier, the Misses Campbell Mr. Stansfield, Mr. de Bellefroid, Mr. M. Pasquin, Roeb, Mr. Gasne and Mr. Maurice.

Lancers' quadrille, under direction of Mr. de Bellefroid—Mr. de Bellefroid and Baroness d'Halewyn, Mr. Jackson and Miss Cassidy, Mr. Roeb, and Miss K. Campbell, Mr. Gasne and Miss F. Campbell.

Polo pony competition—Major Meighen, Mr. Simard and Mr. Robertson, of High River, Alta.

Tandems, under the direction of Mr. de Bellefroid—Messrs. de Bellefroid, Roeb, Gaene and Jackson.

Jeu de la Rose—Messrs. Simard, de Bellefroid and Gasne.

Vaulting, under direction of Mr. Roeb—Messrs. Bert Davidson, Pierre Chevalier, Omf. de Beaujeu, M. Pasquin, G. Pasquin, and Mr. Seygaues.

Ringmaster—Md. Fyon.

TEACHING A LESSON.

'Why is it,' asked a captain in the navy, 'that people will refer to the enlisted force of men as jackies? That is a landsman's term. Nobody in the navy ever used it. It is,' he continued, for the benefit of a reporter to the New York 'Sun,' 'a term of patronizing in insufferable condescension. Men don't like to be called names, and men in the navy are just like those on shore.'

The captain spoke of the older men, the associates of his boyhood, and declared they were the finest class of men in the world.

'There was one,' he said, 'of whom I must speak, Donovan, William Donovan, chief gunner's mate. He was the simplest, finest man I ever saw; but Wm. was deadly afraid of people on shore. I have no idea what he thought they would do to him, but never did he go ashore if he could help it. He spent his leave on the ship, and I never saw a more miserable person than William was when he was forced to break through his habit. One time we were at Mare Island, and there was a celebration of some sort to be given. I determined that Donovan should go. To make sure, I took him along with me. The car was pretty full, but I ordered William to stop on. There was only just room for two persons, and as William took his seat I noticed a young man, well dressed and apparently a gentleman, move away from him and wrap his coat about him for fear it might come in contact with my William Donovan, the finest man that ever lived. I roared out so the whole car could hear:

'"Sit close, Donovan, sit close!" and I threw my arms about him as he obeyed my orders. "If there's anything I love," I said, "it's to have a man-o'-war's man sit close to me. I want to be near him."

'The whole car by that time was looking at poor William, who was simply squirming in agony; but he sat close, and I went on, determined to give that fellow a lesson that he would remember:

'"I wish that every man, every citizen of the United States, felt as I do, that it is an honor to have a bluejacket at his side, to grasp his hand, and to realize that his home and his family and he himself is protected," I said.

'I don't believe anybody in that car ever edged away from a bluejacket again,' he concluded.

THE CHURCH ARMY.

The Rev. Canon Renaud, of this city, who has been the acting agent of the Church Army for Canada, went to Toronto yesterday in company with Mr. Victor Carlyle, the Army's Canadian agent. They had a conference with Mr. Southworth, inspector of colonization for Ontario, and arrangements were made for a satisfactory carrying out of the Army's immigration affairs.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

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

GENERAL.

THE TWO SOLDIERS.

Mr. A. J. Kneeland, Worcester, Mass., has kindly sent the following, asked for by 'J.G.' It is copied out as the sender remembers it after forty years. The poem, he explains, refers to an incident of one of the battles of the Civil War:

'Twas just before the last fierce charge,
Two soldiers drew the rein,
For a parting word, a touch of the hand—
They might never meet again.

One had blue eyes and curling hair,
Nineteen—but a month ago;
Down on his chin, red on his cheek,
He was only a boy, you know.

The other was dark, and stern, and proud;
If his faith in the world was dim,
He only trusted the more in those
Who were all the world to him.

They had ridden together in many a raid,
They had marched for many a mile,
And ever till now, they had met the foe
With a calm and hopeful smile,

But now they looked in each other's face
With an awful, ghastly gloom.
The dark, tall man was the first to speak,
'Charlie, my hour has come!

'We shall charge together up the hill,
You will ride back alone;
Promise a little trouble to take
For me, when I am gone.

'You will find a portrain upon my breast,
I will wear it into the fight,
With dark blue eyes and curling hair,
And smile like the morning light.

'Like morning light was her love for me,
It gladdened a lonely life;
And little I cared for the frowns of fate
When she promised to be my wife.

'Write to her, Charlie, when I am gone,
Send back this fair, fond face;
Tell her tenderly how I died,
And where is my resting-place.

'Tell her my soul will wait for hers,
In the border-land between
Earth and heaven, until she comes,
'Twill not be long, I ween.'

Tears dimmed the blue eyes of the boy,
His voice was low with pain.
'I'll do your bidding, comrade mine,
If I ride back again.

'But if you ride back and I am gone,
You must do as much for me.
My mother at home waits for her son,
Oh! write to her tenderly.

'One after another, those she loved
She has buried, husband and son.
I was the last when my country called,
She kissed me and sent me on.

'She has prayed at home, like a waiting saint,
With her fond face white with woe,
Her heart will be broken when I am gone.
I shall see her soon I know.'

Just then the order came to charge.
For an instant, hand touched hand,
Eye answered eye, then on they rushed,—
That brave, devoted band.

Straight they rushed toward the crest of the hill,
Where the rebels with shot and shell
Ploughed rifts of death through their toiling ranks,
And jeered them as they fell.

They turned with a horrible, dying yell
From the heights that they could not gain,
And those whom death and doom had spared
Went slowly back again.

But among the dead whom they left behind,
Was her boy with the curling hair;
And the stern, dark man, who marched by his side
Lay dead beside him there.

There was no one to write to the blue-eyed girl
The words that her lover had said,
And the mother who waits for her boy, at home,
Will but hear that he is dead.

And never can know the last fond thought
That sought to soften her pain,
Until she crosses the river of death
And stands by his side again.

VERSES WANTED.

'Reader' wishes to have that one of the songs by the late Mr. McKillop, the blind poet of Megantic, in which is the line:

'We'll all sing gay in our own Canadian home.'

Mrs. E. M. asks if any of our readers can supply the poem, 'The Unseen Hand.'

POEMS RECEIVED.

W. McWilliam, Holland, Man., is thanked for his trouble in sending a copy of 'Robin Tamson's Smiddy.'

Miss Mary Steele, Woodstock, Ont., has kindly sent a copy of the poem, 'Old Letters,' asked for by Mrs. J.A.

Mrs. Philip Beck, Manitoulin Id., sends the verses, 'The lips that touch liquor,' asked for by J.G.D.

'LOOKING THIS WAY.'

L.H.—You will find the hymn 'Looking this way,' words and music, in the Torrey and Alexander New Revival Hymnal, which can be obtained at the Methodist Book Rooms, Toronto.

A POOR PATIENT.

Mrs. J. S., Ontario.—Write and state your case to the superintendent of any Toronto Hospital, the Toronto General, Grace Hospital, or Western Hospital. You could no doubt be treated in the outdoor department of the hospital.

POEMS WANTED.

C.V.—Will you give the poems, 'We have been friends together,' and 'Love not, love no, ye hapless sons of clay,' and say who is the author in each case. Ans.—Caroline Elizabeth Sarah Norton (Lady Stirling-Maxwell) an English poetess (1808-1877), wrote both of the poems. We can give only the one at present:

We have been friends together,
In sunshine and in shade;
Since first beneath the chestnut trees
In infancy we played.
But coldness dwells within thy heart,
A cloud is on thy brow;
We have been friends together—
Shall a light word part us now?

We have been gay together,
We have laughed at little jests,
For the fount of hope was gushing
Warm and joyous in our breasts.
But laughter now hath fled thy lip,
And sullen glooms thy brow;
We have been gay together—
Shall a light word part us now?

We have been sad together,
We have wept, with bitter tears,
O'er the grass-grown graves where slumber'd
The hopes of early years.
The voices which are silent there
Would bid thee clear thy brow;
We have been sad together—
Shall a light word part us now?

CANNOT GIVE MUSIC.

J.S., Minnesota.—We have not the song, and, at all events, cannot give music in this column.

'THE CONVICT SHIP.'

Mrs. David Leeck, Shubenacadie, N.S., in sending a copy of 'The Convict Ship,' asked for by M.A.W., says that the author, Thomas Kebble Hervey (1804-1859), was for some time editor of 'The Athenaeum.'

RECITATION WANTED.

L.R. asks for the recitation entitled, 'The colors of the flag.'

RECITATIONS.

J.S.—The recitations you ask for are too long to be given here. One, 'Alonzo the Brave,' is to be found in 'Choice Selections,' No. 7, and 'Nothing to Wear' (Miss Flora McFlimsey) in 'Choice Selections,' No. 4. You can obtain the book of selections from any bookseller.

POEMS RECEIVED.

Miss Etta Grass, Kingston, sends the verses, 'Down in the Licensed Saloon,' for J.G.D., to whom the copy has been forwarded.

AUSTRALIA'S CAPITAL.

Reader.—Will you kindly say what is the capital of Australia? Ans.—The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia sits at Melbourne, as yet, but in 1904, Dalgety, a township some 296 miles south of Sydney, with a population of about 300, was chosen to be the seat of government.

'THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER.'

M.C., Abbotsford, asks for Moore's poem, 'Tis the Last Rose of Summer,' which is given below:

'Tis the last rose of summer
Left blooming alone;
All her lovely companions
Are faded and gone;
No flower of her kindred,
No rosebud is nigh
To reflect back her blushes,
To give sigh for sigh.

I'll not leave thee, thou lone one,
To pine on the stem;
Since the lovely are sleeping,
Go, sleep thou with them.
Thus kindly I scatter
Thy leaves o'er the bed,
Where thy mates of the garden
Lie scentless and dead.

So soon may I follow,
When friendships decay,
And from Love's shining circle
The gems drop away!
When true hearts lie withered
And fond ones are flown,
Oh! who would inhabit
This bleak world alone?

'JUST AS THE SUN WENT DOWN.'

The poem asked for by a Garden Hill, Ontario, correspondent, is given through the courtesy of J. N. Macnaughton, Balderson, Ont., Miss Ada E. Blaney, Ricerville, Ont., and Miss Bertha Wightman, Lancaster, Ont.

After the din of the battle's roar,
Just at the close of day,
Wounded and bleeding upon the field,
Two dying soldiers lay;
One held a ringlet of thin grey hair,
One held a lock of brown,
Bidding each other a last farewell,
Just as the sun went down.

Refrain—

One thought of mother, at home, alone,
Feeble and old and grey;
One of the sweetheart he'd left in town,
Happy and young and gay,
One kissed a ringlet of thin grey hair,
One kissed a lock of brown,
Bidding farewell to the Stars and Stripes,
Just as the sun went down.

One knew the joy of a mother's love,
One of a sweetheart fair,
Thinking of home they lay side by side,
Breathing a farewell prayer;
One for his mother, so old and grey,
One for his love in town;
They closed their eyes to the earth and skies,
Just as the sun went down.

BITTER ORANGES IN JAMAICA

In reference to an inquiry answered in this column recently, the editor of the Jamaica 'Times' writes:

'It may interest your readers to learn that Jamaica, B.W.I., produces large quantities of bitter (or Seville oranges). These at present are for the most part wasted, but an effort is now being made to supply them to marmalade makers in the Mother Country. They have been pronounced by excellent judges to be capitally suited for marmalade making. Possibly some capitalist might find it a profitable investment to establish a marmalade factory in Jamaica itself, where both oranges and sugar are on the spot and are plentiful, and where labor can be had at from one shilling to two and six per day. I am sure that Mr. John Barclay, secretary of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, Kingston, Jamaica, will be pleased to give any further information that your readers may wish to get.'

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Vermont Reader.—Is there any likelihood of the United States Government ever completing the construction of the Panama Canal? Please give story of the canal up to present date. Ans.—To go back to the beginning, the idea of piercing the Isthmus seems to have originated with the Spaniards in America, about 1520. Philip of Spain three or four decades later went so far as to send two Flemish engineers to examine the Isthmus. Spain again grappled with the problem early in the last century, and in 1814 a survey was made on Tehuantepec, but the scheme was not followed up. France took a practical interest in the Panama scheme about 1876-78, when some business-like surveys were made. From 1881 to 1889 work was carried on under De Lesseps, who had a plan for a sea level canal. Some subscribed to his scheme, and when the Canal Company failed, largely through misuse of the money and 'graft,' tens of thousands were ruined. A new company was formed and work was provisionally resumed, but the French public would not invest a second time the money needed, and the company made arrangements transferring its rights, plans, and work to the Panama Canal Company of the United States, incorporated in Dec., 1899. A commission was appointed by President McKinley to study the plans of the company, and also other available routes, as through Nicaragua, etc. The commission decided in favor of the Panama route, the original plans to be enlarged. On Nov. 18, 1903, a treaty was signed at Washington providing for the construction and control of the canal, and specifying terms. On Dec. 19, 1904, the chief engineer of the Canal Commission in his report gave the time required for construction as 20 years. Previously the United States had agreed to pay the existing company for all their works and rights. During 1905 some alterations were made in the programme. Another engineering committee recommended a plan which could be completed in ten or twelve years. Work went on in the canal cuttings, large bodies of men and much new machinery being employed. During the summer most of the men were turned upon sanitary work to stamp out yellow fever and the other diseases which were killing off numbers of the men. The excavation for the canal is going on.

MEDICAL.

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

DEAFNESS.

'Daisy' has been troubled with deafness for some time past. Has a whizzing, ringing noise in the ears all the time, which tires her very much. There was an excessive accumulation of wax, which has been removed. Since then the trouble has been much better, but the whizzing sound continues still to some extent, as well as a sensation of beating in one ear at times. Ans.—Probably a little of the wax remains, for it is very difficult to extract it all. If you could get a little peroxide of hydrogen and drop about five drops into the ear passages once daily for three or four days this would soften the wax. Then the passages should be gently syringed out with a warm saturated solution of boracic acid in water.

MALARIA.

J.P.A. says that in many books, representing the views of a certain school of medicine, there is a statement to the effect that large doses of Peruvian bark, long continued, will produce malaria or intermittent fever. Asks if any reliable investigations have been made on a scale sufficiently large to prove or disprove this statement. Ans.—If there is any one disease in the whole realm of medicine which has been thoroughly studied, and its cause thoroughly investigated, it is malaria. The cause is a minute animal parasite, called the hæmatazöon malariæ. This can be detected within the red corpuscles of the blood at certain stages of the disease in persons so afflicted. It has been proved by Surgeon-Major Ross, Sir Patrick Manson, Dr. Manson, jr., and others, that this organism undergoes part of its development within the bodies of a certain variety of mosquito, called the anopheles. The disease is transmitted by the bite of these insects. Dr. Manson and some Italian physicians have allowed themselves to be bitten by mosquitoes which had fed upon the blood of a person having malaria, and have thereupon contracted the disease. The chain of evidence is complete in regard to the cause of malaria and the mode of infection. The active agent of Peruvian Bark is quinine. The poisonous properties of this agent have been studied in dogs, and also in human beings who have taken excessive doses inadvertently. It does not produce symptoms at all like those of malaria, even in poisonous doses. The statement referred to is therefore incorrect.

DIZZINESS.

L.R. is a young woman about thirty years of age. She is employed in an office, to which she is accustomed to walk every day. The appetite is good, and she sleeps fairly well. Has been suffering from dizziness and weakness of the heart for some time past. Has had a sort of numbness in the fingers and feet on getting up. Sometimes gets very sleepy in the afternoons, and feels hotall over. Any sudden noise seems to jar. Ans.—It is impossible to say from your description what exactly is the matter with you. It might be merly indigestion, flatulency, or constipation, or again it might be more serious heart trouble. In any case I think it would be better to see some doctor rather than attempt to cure yourself. Delay might be dangerous.

FLATULENCY.

'Alberta' is very much troubled with wind in the bowels. It does not bother much in the day, but in the evenings is uncomfortable, being accompanied by rumbling noises. Ans.—Flatulency is sometimes due to improper diet, too scanty a diet, or abnormal fermentation in the bowels. As a rule, starchy, fatty, and sweet articles of diet increase the tendency. Make your last meal somewhat heavier, taking a proportion of meat. Exercise moderately. Chew the food thoroughly. On rising drink a glasseful of cold water. Take about twenty drops of cascara three times daily, and an injection of cold water into the bowels in the evening.

ENLARGED TONSILS.

'An Anxious Mother' has a little girl, four years of age, who took a severe cold early in the winter, and was quite hoarse for several days. On examining her throat the tonsils were found enlarged. Her cold got better, but ever since she sleeps with her mouth open and breathes very heavily. Even if one tries to close the mouth during sleep it is invariably opened again. She never slept that way before, and has always been quite healthy. She gets out of doors every day, and is otherwise quite well. When she gets a little cold she coughs very hard. Ans.—You are right to be anxious about the little girl. She clearly has some obstruction to her breathing in her nasal passages, and breathing with the mouth open will only aggravate the trouble, and cause her to have sore throat and headache. It may only be that there is an excess of secretion in the nose which cannot get vent. You might try syringing her nose with a little warm water, in which you have dissolved a little baking soda. If this does not suffice it is likely that she has some growths, called adenoids, in the back of the nasal cavity. This trouble is often combined with enlarged tonsils. Every cold will make it worse. The trouble is important, as it makes children dull and listless, troubled with headache, indigestion, and causes them to catch cold readily. If you cannot relieve the trouble in the simple way mentioned, you should consult a doctor, as it might be necessary to remove the growths.

PAIN IN STOMACH.

'O.K.' is a married woman, [illegible] years of age, living on a farm. He [illegible] troubled for a year with her stomach. The attacks come on about once a fortnight, like bilious headache, followed by a bad sharp pain in the stomach. The pain lasts about five minutes, and then up for a short time, but returns [illegible] The pain seems at times to go through to the back, and is accompanied by [illegible] but no vomiting. The pain sometimes [illegible] for a day and a night. The heart flutters a good deal. Has a good appetite when the attacks subside. Ans.—There are several things that may be the matter. The trouble may be in the stomach itself, or it might be due to gall-stones or stone in the kidney. Again, it might be merely neuralgic. It is impossible to say at a distance without knowing more about the case. You might try the effect of dosing for a time, and if this fails, see your local doctor, and have an examination. Try as far as you can a milk diet. Take a quart a day. Do not take meat, soup, or coarse vegetables. A little toast or light puddings might be taken. Do not drink tea or coffee. Keep the bowels moving daily. If your teeth are defective have them attended to. Take plenty of time over your meals.

RUPTURE.

'Constant Reader' has had a rupture for about twenty years, and is now fifty-three years of age. Has tried several trusses, but has had some difficulty in getting one to hold the rupture, which extends into the scrotum. Has now, however, a truss that holds it effectively. Wishes to know if the condition will heal up, and if in course of time he will be able to dispense with the truss. Ans.—I do not think it likely that the condition will heal after having lasted so long. The changes in the tissues will by this time have become permanent. Probably nothing short of an operation will cure you. If the truss holds the rupture and you have little material discomfort you had better go on as you are doing.

DIABETES.

J.G.F. is subject to diabetes and has been troubled for over two years with constipation. Has to take pills regularly to keep the bowels open. Has an unwell feeling in the small of the back and is troubled with much weakness. Has been losing weight. Asks: (1) If hard water is good for the kidneys or if it should be boiled before using? (2) If meat is beneficial, or if eggs would be better? (3) If scalded cream is preferable to churned butter? (4) what would be a right diet for a weak back and constipation? Is forty-four years old and works on a farm. Ans.—It would be better for you to boil all the water you use for drinking. Either meat or eggs may be taken as you prefer. Butter would be preferable to cream. With regard to the diet, everything must be regulated in view of the fact that you have diabetes. All starchy foods and sugar must be cut down to the minimum. Take meat, eggs, fat, such as bacon, oil, lettuce. Toast, rather than bread. Do not use milk, cereals, sugar, preserves, or sweet fruits. Apples, if ripe, should not be taken.

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS.

'Subscriber's Daughter.'—For nearly five years has been troubled with rheumatism, which began when she was sixteen years of age. The cause is unknown. The trouble first appeared in the shoulders, but soon left there and started again in the heels. She was in hospital three years ago for a month and since that time the knees have become stiff. She is able to walk with a cane, but can hardly bend the knees to take a step. The wrists are also stiff, and, while in hospital, the swelling spread to the fingers, causing the joints to swell. However, she can use her fingers well now, but they look ugly. Ans.—Rheumatoid arthritis is a very obstinate disease and you will require all your watchfulness to prevent it getting worse. Live an out of door life as much as possible, and take all the exercise you can, short of fatigue. Go in for exercise and get someone to gently move the affected joints, thoroughly massaging them, so as to lessen the swelling and stiffness. Should the joints at any time get red, swollen and painful, you should see a doctor, as each attack increases the disability. Take tonics such as iron and cod liver oil. Eat generously of the most nutritious food you can get. Take a warm bath twice a week at bed time, and keep the bowels moving regularly once a day.

ECZEMA OF THE EAR.

M.R.C.—About four years ago in the winter she had a severe cold and slight earache. Shortly afterwards, she noticed that the inside of the ear was covered with scales or cruets. When these were loosened they left a weeping surface. There has been no itching or burning. Sometimes there is a slight discharge from the outer ear. Towards spring the trouble disappears, returning again with the cold weather. This winter the back of the ears is affected, and the cruets are spreading up into the hair. When they are removed from the hair there is quite a little weeping surface, with slight soreness, but no itching. The affected surface appears spongy, as if the trouble were under the skin. Has at different times had a good deal of gas in the stomach. At present is troubled with flatulency in the bowels, is seldom constipated and is careful as to her diet. Ans. — The trouble with the skin is probably what is known as seborrheal eczema. You should be careful to keep water away from the affected parts for a time. Cleanse the skin with a little sweet oil and a soft rag instead. The crust should be softened with oil and an ointment of oleate of mercury (to present strength), applied once a day. Be careful to keep the scalp free from dandruff. After the eczema is healed, wash the head once a week, using spirits of green soap instead of ordinary soap, and plenty of hot water. After the condition is healed you should be careful in washing the face to dry the ears thoroughly inside and out. The flatulency can probably be relieved by dieting. Use very little sweet or starchy food. Potatoes, syrups, rice, tapioca, etc., must be used with moderation. Fresh fruit and vegetables may be taken. The meat, milk, eggs, soup freely. Take a small tumblerful of water about an hour after each meal. Exercise a little in the open air every day. An occasional purgative, say, of castor oil, will be beneficial.

BURNING FEET.

'An Old Subscriber' is seventy years old. Has been a sufferer for fifteen years with the bottoms of the feet burning. Is worse at night. This wakes him up and he feels miserable. Ans.—This is probably nervous in origin, associated with a weak tone of the blood vessels. Treat the feet and legs in very hot water on retiring, and then rub them with [illegible] composed of equal parts of [illegible] spirits and water.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION

SOCIETY'S ANNUAL REPORT PROVIDES MUCH FOOD FOR REFLECTION.

The annual meeting of the Charity Organization Society was held yesterday afternoon, when the election of officers took place and the annual report was presented. The report was regarded as very satisfactory and encouraging and the suggestions of the secretary were considered to be timely and advancing in an advanced direction. The election of officers resulted as follows:

Patrons—Their Excellencies the Governor-General of Canada and the Countess of Minto.

Honorary president—The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.

President—Sir George Drummond.

First vice-president, — Mr. George Hague.

Second vice-president,—The Hon. F. Wolferstan Thomas.

Treasurer—Mr. C. F. Smith.

Secretary—Mr. Richard H. Lane, B.A.

Recording secretary—Mr. E. W. Parmelee.

Corresponding-secretary—Mr. W. A. Somerville.

Assistant corresponding-secretary—Mr. W. J. Dermne, M.D.

Board of directors:—Sir Montagu Allan, Sir George Drummond, Sir William Hingston, Sir William C. Van Horne, Messrs. H. B. Ames, R. B. Angus, D. A. Ansell, the Hon. F. L. Beique, K.C., Dean Bovey, Lieut.-Col. Borland, James Crathern, C. Lessaulles, the Hon. L. J. Forget, George Gillespie, C. M. Holt, K.C., E. P. Lachapelle, M.D., J. B. Learmont, H. V. Meredith, H. Laporte, the Hon. J. D. Rolland, James Ross, C. F. Smith, George Smithers, S. P. Stearns, H. Stikeman, R. Wilson-Smith.

A summary of the year's work was tabulated in concise form, as follows:

New cases	1,367
Other cases, (adults, 1,845; children, 1,401)	3,246
Secured temporary employment, (times)	11,106
Secured permanent employment	72
Aid given from special fund	1,126
Medical aid	115
Placed in homes	125
Placed in hospitals	110
Burials	13
Beggars taken off the street	34
Beggars warned	81
Paupers sent to their homes	254
Visits by staff	7,281
Consultations in office	4,304
Special reports sent out	1,727
Number of visits of applicants to office	24,796

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The secretary's report was, in part, as follows:—

'In the social life of to-day there is nothing more tragic than the man who wants work and cannot find it, and the man who is too old to work and has to beg for his bread and his bed. This is poverty; poverty is no disgrace, but generally a misfortune, both to the poor themselves and to society in general. This disease, being a natural one, should be cared for by the state and charitably inclined persons; but we must not confuse poverty with pauperism. The latter is the preying of parasites who will not work and prefer to live on the labor of others, stealing the birthright of the first class, and most unfortunately the result of their stealing or their attempted stealing, is a menace to all society. It is our good fortune in the Dominion that inherited pauperism is comparatively rare and our duty is plain that by use of all the knowledge of sociology, and by wise administration of relief, we do not allow pauperism to be a curse to ourselves in our latter days and to be a greater curse to our children and to our children's children.

'We can learn much from one of the ministers of the Crown who wisely said not long ago in a speech in London that 'by helping the poor they must be careful that they do not endow poverty; and that the ideal was smaller charities . . . . fewer workhouses and more homes; more pleasure and less drink; smaller cities and larger towns, and all these to be brought about by knowledge, born of kinship with the poor.'

SOME CAN WORK BUT WILL NOT.

'We've got no work to do.'

'Does this mean, "You have got no work of the kind you like, at the pay you like, to be done in the way you like, and at the time you like?"

'This society does not exist primarily as a labor bureau, and this department is only a means to an end, and often the means is full of trouble. But when we remember that during the past fiscal year we have sent out men and women more than eleven thousand times who otherwise would have had to receive alms, we take fresh courage. With a conservative estimate, these have earned not less than eight thousand dollars, and this surely should make one give serious consideration before giving up this task. If we had industrial agencies suitable for both unemployed men and women, the problem would be much less acute, but surely the charitable public of Montreal are bearing their full share of such burdens, and it would be most unwise to even ask them to undertake more. No part of our work has caused us so much petty annoyance as this; we try to give every attention to investigate the record of these men and women and to choose from these suitable ones for separate positions, and we also try to explain the difficulty of it all to the ladies and gentlemen who have been courteous and good enough to help these unfortunates by giving them work. Employers have great trouble in getting proper permanent employees, such as clerks, cooks, and maids, and we are glad to know that they, with open minds and seeing eyes, realize this greater difficulty of ours in trying to place our people who are out of work. Great credit is due them for sharing with us the burden of it all; they are contributing no small amount towards solving the problem of the submerged tenth.

THE USURY QUESTION.

The one great need of persons who are keen for the social betterment of any community, is a comprehensive, prospective view of the whole social fabric; and happily during the past winter a determined and we believe a successful war has been waged in our midst against a class of usurers who were sucking the very life blood of the poor by abnormal and unjust rates of interest. Fortunately the Church, the press, and the commercial associations, gave the effort their hearty support. Certain so-called industrial societies, making the servant class their special prey, have been also obliged to suspend operations, not only in Montreal, but in the surrounding municipalities. Hardly a week passes but some case of extreme hardship comes to our notice where domestics have placed and lost their hard-earned savings for years in these concerns. Happily some of the banks of our city are encouraging small loans from this class of wage-earners and as a result the questionable methods of such companies will, we fancy, be stamped out from our city for at least a generation.

HOUSING REFORM.

Again we regret we are obliged to repeat that practically no progress has been made in enacting better laws regarding the construction of tenement houses and little progress in enforcing of the present ones. We are still confident of the wisdom of our suggestion, made a year ago, to appoint a commission from among the City Council, from architects, and persons engaged in philanthropic work, to make a thorough investigation of the condition of our tenements and lodging-houses, and of the present by-laws in order that proper laws may be enacted by Montreal. It is of interest to know that a lively discussion is being carried on by the Provincial Board of Health and the fathers at the City Hall regarding that whole matter. The existing by-laws, even construed in the strictest possible way, are not sufficient to cover the conditions and should, in our judgment, be radically changed. The health of the city for the next half century, and especially the suppression of tuberculosis, would be guaranteed to a large extent, if we could regulate for ten years the building of tenements in the city and its suburbs.

THE CARE OF DELINQUENTS.

People are taking a larger and larger interest in the question of the care of delinquents, especially juvenile ones. Oftentimes in Montreal when we see our methods face to face we feel that little has been accomplished, especially after reading the glowing reports of the juvenile courts in some of the states. Too often, however, we forget that our laws regarding these youthful delinquents are now fairly satisfactory and that the magistrates on the whole are doing their best to carry them out. Let our representatives in parliament enact more stringent laws regarding the obligations and duties of parents to their children and then let the magistrates, when they find these obligations are being broken continually and with intent, punish the evildoers to the full extent of the laws. Unhappily in Montreal, as far as the writer knows, there is not sufficient isolated accommodation for juvenile delinquents in our police stations or in the courts and this should be remedied at once as the laws are explicit in the whole matter.

'The citizens of Montreal, the magistrates of this district, and the members of the local legislature and the Provincial cabinet, are giving the matter of a new jail for this district their serious consideration and there is every reason to hope that within the next year a new one will be in progress of erection. Recent disclosures show that the community when aroused has such a thing as "righteous indignation," and now all should do their part to accomplish the end in view. It is only fair to note that the officials are doing their best, considering the lack of accommodation, as the jail was built many years ago.

'For months we have sorrowed because our exchequer is so low that it has been impossible to have some experienced person spend their mornings at the police court and the recorder's court. If there was such an officer in attendance each day, without doubt many of the first offenders would be brought back to a normal life and thereby the city and the state would secure a moral and financial asset. A large jail population is not an indication of the prosperity of any community.

A MECCA FOR UNFORTUNATES.

'We are gratified to report that on the whole the government have been more strict within the last year in enforcing the immigration laws, and we hope this is only the beginning of a more comprehensive view.

'We will call your attention to only one phase of the ever troublesome question which confronts us—for we are only too willing to bear our share of the burden. For some years we have realized, in a hazy way, that Montreal was being made the Mecca for unmarried girls who had got into trouble, not only those from all parts of the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, but also those from the northern portion of the United States, but we did not fully appreciate, until we gave the subject special attention, as we have of late, the seriousness of it all. Really, one's sense of honor and justice is shocked when one finds town officials and sometimes even clergymen, sending these poor, unfortunate girls, without a penny, to Montreal to thrust them and the child yet to be born, on our generosity. We would be hard-hearted, indeed, if, in exceptional cases, succor and refuge were not given to these unfortunate beings, but the exception must prove the rule, and Montreal will not be considered the dumping-ground for all such unfortunates.

'May we give just one illustration: Not long ago a girl about eighteen years of age came to Montreal in a delicate condition. This girl was born and bred in a poor house in one of the smaller towns in the State of Maine. Two years or so ago, having left her foster home and gone into service, she went astray. Upon the advice of a clergyman, and with money given to her by town authorities, she came to our city. The case was so clear that she was promptly returned to her own town, and the authorities were told in language they could understand our whole position in the matter.

'The public little realize what the cost would have been if this girl and her child had been allowed to remain in Montreal. We need people to populate Canada, but more surely it is not good judgment to expend about a thousand dollars for one citizen, and that an illegitimate child, born of a half-witted mother. The moral of the lesson is to continue to return these cases and to seek a stricter government inspection on the line between our country and the United States.

COMPULSORY LABOR FOR THE WORKSHOP.

'The haziness of the theories of social workers in regard to this great residuum is beginning to pass away, and people speak less of the hardness of the methods of scientific charity in dealing with tramps. The public give fewer and fewer doles to these, realizing in most cases that they are simply helping them on their way to perdition. Philanthropic workers and charitable people are learning that methods can be improved by following some of the unrelenting ways of Providence. She has ordered that generally, without hard labor, there shall be no bread to eat. Surely this class which has fallen out of love with work, should be compelled by the rigid arm of the law to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. Unfortunately, we have no law providing for such treatment, but nevertheless we are glad to keep the ideal always before us.

'It is quite possible that these homeless men would never learn to work under such conditions, but if we could have put them under treatment there would be both the moral and economic satisfaction that they were not eating the bread that should go to widows and children. It is most encouraging that the sober thought of social workers and those interested in the labor movement is advocating sterner and sterner methods in dealing with these unfortunate men.

THE ORPHANAGE AT MONTFORT.

With Mr. Bienvenu, of the Recorder's Court, and our assistant secretary, we had the pleasure of spending a week-end at the above institution, in the Laurentian Mountains, and are delighted to bear testimony to the good work that the reverend fathers and sisters are doing for the city of Montreal in caring for these dependent and delinquent children. The fact that only one death has occurred in this institution of two hundred and fifty children during the past eight years is sufficient evidence of the care that is bestowed upon them and of the health in the mountain air. The Father Superior seems most anxious to remedy certain defects in the building itself, and to utilize the best knowledge of the day in developing these unfortunate children into useful citizens.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR SUPPORT.

The amount given, bequeathed, or promised, to the various hospitals in Montreal indicates the marvellous generosity of our citizens, the sum being about a million dollars; and this does not include the gifts for running expenses.

'Our long felt need for proper hospitals for the care of infectious diseases is now well supplied in St. Paul's and the Alexandra, and it is to be hoped that this provision may be extended to cover the serious need for accommodation in cases of erysipelas. The Montreal General Hospital is soon to have a new wing, fulfilling a long felt want, this being made possible through the munificent gifts of our citizens to the Charles Alexander Memorial. Improvements are now in progress at the Royal Victoria Hospital making the building fireproof, and a new nurses' home is under construction. The Notre Dame Hospital is erecting its new plant near St. Paul's Hospital, and there is every reason to suppose that its efficiency will keep up with its good traditions. It is a pleasure to note a new addition is also being constructed for the Western Hospital. The new Maternity on St. Urbain street was opened in the presence of His Excellency the Governor-General, in the early autumn, and it is a model of its type.

'The ladies of the Diet Dispensary are to be congratulated on the new home in Mansfield street, and we are confident that their new equipment will enable them to fulfil their ever untiring obligations to the poor. The Victorian Order of Nurses have adopted a plan of placing their nurses in different parts of the city, and by this have made possible more efficient work with the same budget.

'During the year St. Bridget's Home has been completely remodelled, and we congratulate St. Patrick's parish on the possession of such a home for the care of its aged. There is a movement on foot to remove both St. Patrick's Orphanage and the Hervey Institute from the congested portions of the city, and this will enable both to enlarge their work—a long cherished desire. A commodious new wing has been added to the Boys' Home on Mountain street, and our belief is as firm as our wish that the good work of the Home will increase.

ANNOYANCE OF BEGGING SYSTEMS.

'During the past season a majority of those who give freely to help the unfortunate have been annoyed with a vast number of schemes to raise money for charity. Some of these have been good, some have been fair, and some, in our judgment, we confess, were bad. Our personal judgment is that the raising of money by indiscriminate means does not develop the best spirit. Surely a conscientious person who gives freely and tries to do so wisely and well has reason to complain at the indiscriminate appeals that come almost daily for some charitable purpose concerning which he has little knowledge and little special interest. It is much to be wished that all money for charity might be directly subscribed thereto, without the intervention of amusements, which necessarily entail incalculable work, worry and waste.'

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA

Negotiations for an Understanding Nearing Completion

A MAIN FEATURE IS THE AVOIDANCE OF HOSTILITY TO GERMANY.

London, May 18.—The 'Standard' says that an Anglo-Russian understanding, which has been discussed by the British and Russian governments at intervals since 1903, is nearing final negotiations. One of its main features is the avoidance of anything that could be construed as being hostile to Germany. Russia abandoned her claim to a port or railhead on the Persian Gulf, but requires recognition of her dominating position in northwest Persia. Neither power, however, professes to interfere with Persia's independence. In regard to Turkey, the main principle will be the preservation of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, but the reforms in Macedonia will be carried on. The status quo will be maintained in Afghanistan and Thibet, and the lines of the Anglo-Japanese agreement will be followed in the Far East.

A DIRTY DWELLING

NEAL BRODIE AGAIN CHARGED WITH KEEPING HIS HOUSE IN BAD CONDITION.

Neal Brodie, living at 344 Murray street, property owner, and said to be possessed of some wealth, was charged before Mr. Sicotte in the Recorder's Court yesterday, with keeping his house in a disgracefully dirty condition. For an offence of this kind he was fined five dollars on April 12 last. Lieut. Quinn, of the City Health Department, said the house was very little better now than it was at the date of the previous conviction. Defendant promised to have the place thoroughly cleaned, and he was ordered to pay the costs, $1.60.

CASCO BAY'S FAVORITE RESORT TO OPEN AGAIN.

On June 27, under the proprietorship of Mr. Charles E. Davidson, the well known summer hotel proprietor, the Ottawa House, at Cushing's Island, near Portland, Maine, will be opend for the reception of guests. Mr. Davidson's connection with the famous Pemberton Hotel, at Hull, Mass., one of the most widely known of any of the coast resorts in the country, and his identification with the Princess Ann, at Virginia Beach, an equally well known winter resort, and the Hamilton Hotel, of Bermuda, is sufficient recommendation to those who in the past have patronized this popular resort in Casco Bay.

The entire house will be refurnished with the newest and best type of furniture. Artesian wells have been dug in close proximity to the house, and the water supply is clear, pure and ample for all purposes. The hotel has also installed a complete and comprehensive plan of plumbing, according to modern ideas.

COMETA COMING AGAIN.

Mr. Frank Norman has made arrangements for a return visit of Cometa to Montreal next week. She will entertain with her marvellous mysticisms in the new Stanley Hall on Wednesday and Thursday, May 23 and 24, both afternoons and evenings. Cometa claims to be able to read minds, find lost articles and tell where missing friends are, besides doing many other things plainly visible, but quite inexplicable.

AUTOMOBILE UPSET.

P. Omer Lefebvre, thirty-two years of age, residing at 248 Rachel street, sustained a fracture of the right leg in an automobile accident on the Lower Lachine road yesterday afternoon. Jos. Martin and three young women who were in the automobile with Lefebvre, were badly bruised, but not seriously injured. The accident was caused by the upsetting of the automobile. Lefebvre was brought into the city and taken to the hospital.

POST-OFFICE CLOSES.

Victoria Day, Thursday, May 24, will be observed as a holiday by the Montreal Post-Office. The outgoing afternoon mails will be closed at 10 a.m., and the night mails at the usual hours. Mails for the SS. 'Victorian' for Great Britain and Europe will be closed at six p.m. The wickets of this office will be closed at ten a.m. The lobby will be open from seven a.m. to midnight.

DRUNKEN MAN WITH LOADED REVOLVER.

Antoine Anderson, who came to Montreal on Wednesday last from Portland, Me., was yesterday fined in the Recorder's Court $20 or one month's imprisonment for having carried a loaded revolver. The man was drunk when arrested, but Mr. Sicotte suspended sentence on the charge of drunkenness.

DR. JOHNSTON IN DES MOINES.

The Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor of the American Presbyterian Church, is at DesMoines, Iowa, attending the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

RAGING FOREST FIRES

Many Towns Destroyed in Michigan and Wisconsin

HUNDREDS OF PERSONS HOMELESS, AND DAMAGE TO PROPERTY ENORMOUS.

Detroit, May 18.—Fragmentary reports have reached the Detroit 'News' and 'Free Press' from Escanaba and Gladstone, Mich., stating that a disastrous forest fire is raging in the upper peninsula, in the neighborhood of the two cities mentioned. It is reported that three towns have been destroyed, that thirty square miles of territory have been devastated, and that several persons have been burned. The reports of loss of life by the forest fires are very vague, and may prove ungrounded. According to despatches received here, the fires have been burning northward along the Chicago and North-western Railway, which runs due north from Menominee. The village of Talbot, 28 miles north of Menominee, it is thought, will be totally destroyed.

Daggett and Powers are in the direct path of the flames, and can hardly escape destruction.

From Marquette comes the report that a dozen farmers have been burned out in what is known as the Chocolay district, south of Marquette. Great quantities of timber have been destroyed, and many fishing parties, with which the woods are filled at this season, narrowly escaped disaster.

The village of Saunders is reported wiped out of existence. Quinnseo, a village twenty miles from Menominee, is burned. A heavy pall of smoke hangs over the city of Menominee, the moon and stars shining dimly through from a sky that is perfectly clear, and the light of the forest fires can be clearly seen to the northward. At 9.15 the wind was again blowing a gale.

SEVEN VILLAGES DESTROYED.

Escanaba, Mich., May 18.—Driven by a gale, a destructive forest fire this afternoon and evening laid waste a tract of land 50 miles square, and at a late hour to-night was still spreading. These villages have been wiped out: Quinnesco, population, 1,000; Schaefer, 600; Ralphs, 400; Salvoie, 200; Cornell, 500; Woodlawn, 200; and Talcot, 400.

At several points on the line of the Escanaba and Lake Superior road at six o'clock to-night, when communication was cut off, the fire had reached the outskirts of the villages and no hope of saving any of the property was offered. Hundreds of people are homeless, and are coming to Escanaba as fast as trains can be sent to the burned locality. Great tracts of standing timber have been damaged. The loss of the I. Stephenson Company, of Wells, from burning timber, it is believed to-night, will approximate several hundred thousands of dollars.

Menominee, Mich., May 18.—Forest fires are raging to-night in a large area in Menominee county, having already done much damage. Talbot, with 300 population, 25 miles north of Menominee, was wiped out by fire this evening. Several other villages and many other farm buildings, including lumber stocks, are in danger. Menominee fire department has been called on for help. The wind rose rapidly during the evening, and endangered Daggett, Powers and other towns. It is reported that Saunders, with 300 inhabitants, was burned. Quinnseo, 1,000 population, is reported on fire. The station agent at Daggett at ten o'clock wired that the fire was half a mile from the town, and blowing directly toward the village.

FIRE IN FOUR COUNTIES.

Marinetta, Wis., May 18.—11 p.m.—The best information obtainable at this hour is that the forest fire that is sweeping the country north of here has reached Iron county, north of Dickinson. This makes four counties which are suffering from fire. The area is 100 miles square. The country swept by the flames varies from pine timber lands to barrens. Part is iron mining country, and the district includes immense tracts of hardwood. In the barrens settlers have taken up their residence, and it is for these that the greatest anxiety is felt.

Information received at Marinette is that the village of Shaffer, on the Metropolitan branch of the North-western Railway, in Dickinson county, was wiped out. No word could be had as to the loss of life.

Shaffer is a lumber town, owned by the Cleveland Cliff Company. The village consisted of a big mill and a couple of hotels, with warehouses and headquarters for the lumber camps. The village of Saunders, in Iron county, has been swept by the flames. The town consists of a few residences, four saloons, a couple of hotels, and a big sawmill.

SPARK FROM A SAWMILL.

Stanley, Wis., May 18.—Fire, started by a spark from a sawmill, this afternoon burned a hundred residences and a dozen business blocks. Six blocks were burned out. The flames were fanned by a strong west wind, and so rapid was their progress that little was saved from the houses.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Change in Train from Labelle on Victoria Day. On Victoria Day, May 24th, the train which ordinarily leaves Labelle at 2.35 p.m., and Ste. Agathe at 4.10 p.m., will leave Labelle at 5.15 p.m., and Ste. Agathe at 7.00 p.m., and arrive at Place Viger at 9.30 p.m. This train service is similar to that in effect on Sundays.

An Absolute Cure For DYSPEPSIA

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Belching of gas after eating, mean weakness.

By means of its muscles, the stomach should churn the food—changing solids into liquids—mixing in the gastric juice to start digestion.

If the stomach is weak—then food is not properly churned and mixed with enough gastric juice. Then you have indigestion and then dyspepsia.

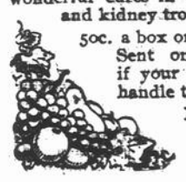
Fruit-a-tives OR "FRUIT LIVER TABLETS"

strengthen the stomach—just as juicy beef and eggs and milk strengthen the wasted frame of a patient getting over Typhoid.

FRUIT-A-TIVES contain the elements that give new—vigor new energy—to the muscles lining the stomach—stimulate the digestive glands and assure a copious flow of gastric juice for each meal.

More than that, FRUIT-A-TIVES correct the Constipation which usually attends stomach trouble—and by acting directly on kidneys and liver, put the whole system in healthy condition.

FRUIT-A-TIVES are a peculiar combination of fruit juices and tonics that are known all over Canada for their wonderful cures in all stomach, liver and kidney troubles.



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

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, OTTAWA.

Ever on the Increase

Our business continues steadily to expand, and our sales exceed all previous records.

We are now showing the largest variety of Summer Hats and Furnishings we have ever placed before our patrons, and solicit inspection

Men's Summer Shirts, by best makers, all styles, 50c to $1.50.

Light-weight Underwear, from 25c to $3.00 a garment.

Summer Half Hose, in cotton, lisle, cashmere, etc.; plain or fancy; 15c to 75c a pair.

Light Felt Hats, in newest shapes, from 75c to $3.00 each.

New Straw Hats, just received, 50c to $4.00 each.

Big variety of Children's Sailor and Jack Tar Straw Hats, 35c to $2.00 each.

New Fancy Vests, $1.25 to $3.00 each.

New Leather Belts, 25c to $1.50 each.

OPEN EVENINGS.

JOHN W. REID & CO.,

223 ST. CATHERINE WEST.

One Door from Bleury.

HOCHELAGA COUNTY W. C. T. U.

The anual meeting of the Hochelaga County W. C. T. U. will be held on Friday, May 25, in the American Presbyterian mission hall, 75 Inspector street. The morning session will include a meeting of the executive at 9.30 o'clock; the appointment of committees, the annual reports of the corresponding and recording secretaries, by Mrs. Jaques and Miss C. Richardson respectively; and the reports of the local unions and superintendents. At the afternoon session there will be presented reports of the county Bible woman, superintendents, the committees on resolutions and plan of work, the election of officers; the 'Y's' hour, conducted by Miss E. Crossley; the question box, and a meeting of the sub-executive and presidents of local unions. The evening meeting will be addressed by Mrs. Gemmill, of Scotland; Mrs. T. Moodie, and Mrs. F. H. Waycott.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Trenton, N.J., May 17.—The Court of Pardons to-day commuted the sentence of Mrs. Anna Valentina to life imprisonment.

Mrs. Valentina was under sentence to be hanged at Hackensack, on May 25, for the murder of Rosa Salva.

THE MONTEFIORE CLUB

CELEBRATES TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY BY BUILDING NEW HOME.

The Montefiore Club was formed in the year 1880 for the purpose of fostering literary and social intercourse among its members and for the encouragement of dramatic pursuits. In its earlier days, under the guidance and instruction of the late Neil Warner, a great deal of the time of its members was devoted to amateur theatricals, and many of the city's charitable institutions benefited materially by the performances given in their behalf by its members. Its activity in the literary field has always been most pronounced and its members have devoted time and energy to fostering this branch of the club's objects.

The club received its first charter from the Quebec Legislature in the year 1889, which was renewed and extended to meet its present requirements at the last autumn session of the local House.

As a fitting celebration of the attainment of its silver jubilee, or the twenty-fifth anniversary of its existence, the members determined to erect a suitable home, which should meet all the requirements of the club's various activities and the new club house is the result of this decision.

It is safe to say that no more handsome or commodious club quarters exists in this city than the new home of the Montefiores on Guy street, and the conception and completion of such a magnificent result is alike a credit to the architects, Messrs. Saxe & Archibald, and the building committee, whose arduous labors have been so successful. The following gentlemen are at present the office-holders and the building committee:

Council, Mr. Maxwell Goldstein, president; Mr. Emanuel Blout, vice-president; Mr. A. Z. Cohen, honorary treasurer; Mr. Marcus J. Hirsch, honorary secretary.

Directors, Mr. Michael Hirsch, Mr. I. Friedman, Mr. C. L. Friedman, Mr. A. E. Myers, and Mr. B. Aronson.

The new club house building committee was composed of the council and the following gentlemen:—Mr. John Michaels, chairman; Mr. B. Goldstein, Mr. J. A. Jacobs, and Mr. A. Michaels, secretary.

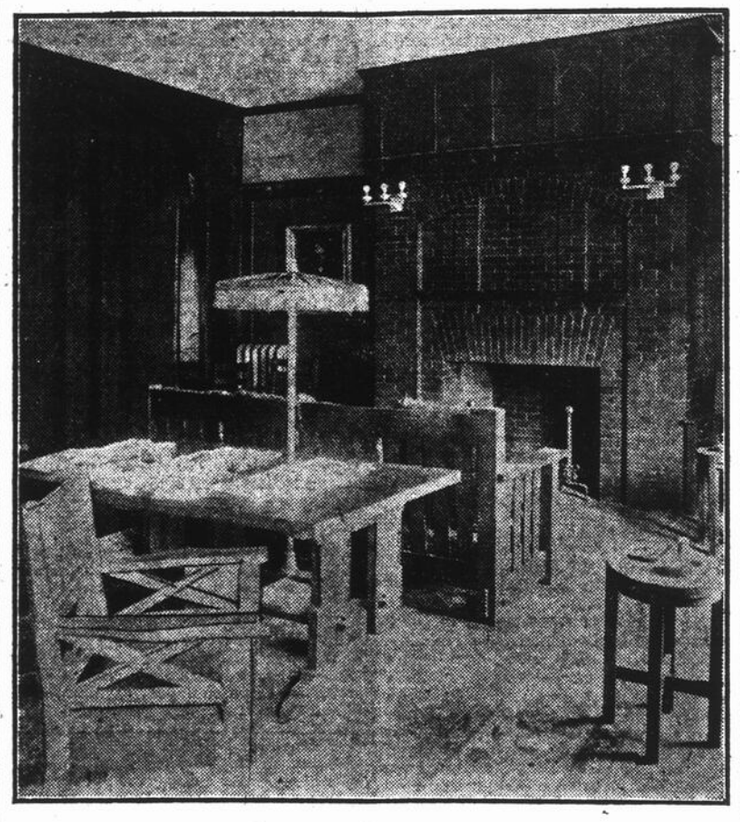
Special study has been given to the electric lighting, and a subdued, mellow light pervades the rooms at night, with the lights placed exactly where they are needed for reading, writing, etc. The café is lit by electorical candelabra placed on each table.

The first floor is occupied by a large sitting-room fifty feet by twenty-two feet, to be used by the club for amateur entertainments and functions of a like nature. The room contains a large fire-place and broad windows which overlook the street. It is furnished in keeping with other rooms; beamed ceiling, alcoves, and polished oak floor. The billiard room—25 feet by 35 feet, occupies the remaining portion of the floor, and is thoroughly in keeping with the rest of the building. At the same time, it has its special features.

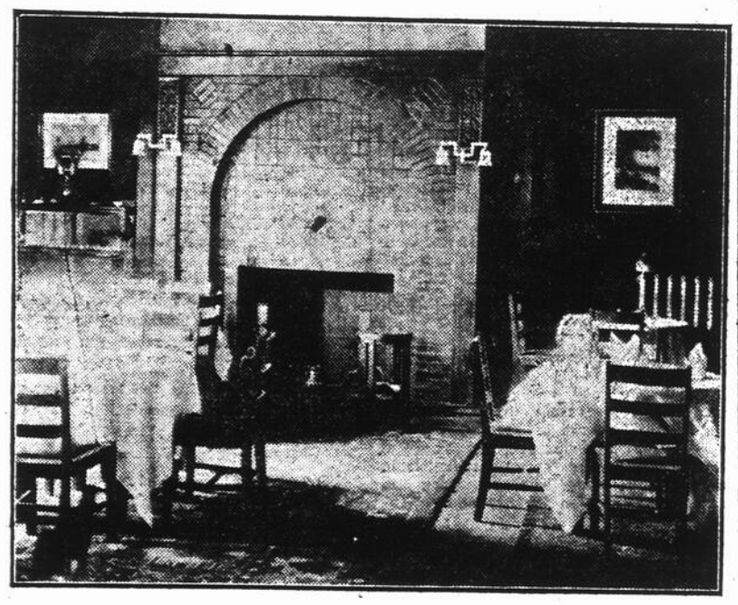
The top floor is given over to members' bedrooms and lavatory accommodation for non-resident members. All these rooms have an air of individuality in their decorative treatment, manifest in their rugs, draperies and wall designs.

A portion of the basement is given over to bowling alleys and space for other alleys has been provided; the remainder of the basement is occupied by kitchen, butler's pantry, store rooms and all conveniences required by the chef and his staff, together with janitor's rooms, etc.

The service department has access to all floors in the building through service staircase and dumb waiter communication complete in itself.



THE MONTEFIORE CLUB—THE READING ROOM



THE MONTEFIORE CLUB—THE DINING ROOM

The front of the building, which sets back from the sidewalk some twenty or thirty feet, has a frontage of fifty feet and is fifty feet high from sidewalk to cornice. The exterior, which is of light buff brick with sandstone facings, is dignified and well proportioned, and readily suggests the character of the building. The outside has been treated, intentionally, in a simple manner; the largest portion of expenditure was left for the interior, which, in point of excellence, completeness and good taste, surpasses any club building of its size in Montreal at the present time. All the rooms are spacious, lofty and well ventilated; a special system of forced draught ventilation draws off the vitiated air from each room in the building.

The entrance vestibule is floored and walled in solid marble; the ceiling is vaulted and frescoed. The club crest in specially designed; leaded glass is here introduced. The ground floor hall is the gem of the apartments. On entering such a hall one feels completely at ease. The whole interior is furnished in the Dutch style, with heavily beamed ceilings, great fire-places reaching to the ceiling (designed to burn wood), polished floors and leaded windows. This hall is twenty feet square, is panelled eight feet high, and has a lofty mantel. Opening off this is the lounging room, café, writing room, coat-rooms, and broad staircase leading to the first floor. The lounging room and café are further examples of good taste and judgment in selection of their decorations. The walls are panelled in a plain, heavily-woven fabric, which forms an excellent background for pictures. The furniture, electric fixtures, which are of pewter, and Donegal rugs, are all specially designed to suit these rooms. The effect has been studied as a whole and there are no discordant or startling notes of color which one finds in the average room.

PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

Municipal Reform Association Replies to the Assessors Statement.

MORE FIGURES PRESENTED TO SHOW INEQUITABLE ASSESSMENT.

The Municipal Reform Association of Montreal, through Mr. W. Darlington, its secretary-treasurer, had something more to say to the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon in connection with the association's previous allegation that property assessment in Montreal was not carried out on an equitable basis. Mr. Darlington appeared before the committee and made the following statement on behalf of his association:—

Having received a copy of the report of the chairman of the board of assessors regarding property assessment in Montreal, we do not, after examining the corrections made by the assessors' department, find our statement so misleading as Mr. Ferns would make it out to be. Of the fifty-eight cases really dealt with, we find nineteen of the cases, presented by us, were admitted to be correct. In twenty-two cases the assessments had been altered since 1903 to a moderately fair valuation, while in seventeen cases the alterations still appear to be far from equitable, as will be shown by the figures to be given in this communication.

Mr. Ferns asserts that Emmanuel Chuch was assessed in 1903 at six dollars per foot. If that be correct then the assessment roll compiled by the assessors is wrong, for it gives the price as five dollars per foot. We yet maintain that exempted property is not assessed as high a ratio as the property which pays taxes. Take the property on the south side of St. Catherine, from No. 2624 to 2670. There is no mention of it at all, save in so far as it forms the rear of Guy street. The whole is assessed at one dollar per foot, while the land on the opposite side of the street is assessed at two dollars and two dollars and fifty cents per foot. The one dollar per foot land is exempt from taxation, and there is 434,900 feet of this.

Mr. Ferns says it must be very satisfactory to the proprietors and citizens to see the advance in values. Let us take the two on Victoria square and Craig street, directly opposite to each other. The south-west corner was assessed, in 1905, at $42,700, and in 1906 for $75,000. The north-west corner was bought for $53,000, in 1894. In 1903 it was assessed at $50,000, or about ninety-four percent of the former value, and assessed in 1905 for $45,000. In 1906 it was sold for $40,000, it being assessed at a hundred and ten percent of its sale value. How satisfactory this must have been to the proprietor of the latter!

Then 2573 St. Catherine street was assessed in 1903 at $45,000, in 1905 at $78,000 and sold in 1906 for $105,000. Has this property really increased in value to the extent presumed by the assessors? If it has, then other properties must have increased in value also proportionately, if otherwise, then the city must have lost a lot of revenue through undervaluation. Another case is that of 718 Sherbrooke street, assessed in 1903 for $35,000, or about seventy percent of its selling value. In 1903 it was assessed at $51,000, or about ninety-seven percent of its selling price, namely, $52,974. It is either now very much over-assessed, or it was previously under-assessed.

It is such inequalities that our association objects to whatever be the rate of taxation we ask that the same ratio shall prevail as nearly as possible to all proprietors, irrespective of who or what they are. Why a difference should be made in branch bank land assessments we fail to see, but such is the case in several instances, despite the fact that the buildings in all cases exceed in value that of the land they are built upon, and tend very largely to increase the value of surrounding properties, being, as a rule, solid and ornamental structures.

Regarding some of the so-called shacks on St. Catherine street, Mr. Ferns says that he is complying with the law according to the charter. Unfortunately, that is true. The land referred to with the shacks upon it is numbers 2294 to 2328, and is assessed in the aggregate at a hundred and one thousand dollars, while the buildings are assessed in the aggregate at only twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars (1903 valuation). Of the land valuation, at least $75,000 worth has been created by the removal of the large stores and branch banks uptown, but not one cent by the owners of the properties mentioned. This increased value should go into the civic treasury to help in giving better public service to those who have created it. Therefore we consider it would be far more equitable in all cases to assess the land at its full selling value and relieve the building as much as possible of its burden of taxation.

We have no great fault to find with the assesors, but it appears evident that the city has outgrown them somewhat, and needs re-assessing throughout, and when re-assessed the results should be open to the public at all times in various parts of the city, either at the fire or police stations, or both; and after being wholly re-assessed, the yearly additions or alterations could be attached to the originals.

The public have the right to know public business without being under an obligation to any civic employee, and with a fair and impartial assessment of all properties there can be no discrimination, and no one need fear the searchlight of publicity, but those who wish to evade paying their fair share of taxation.

In conclusion, we consider that we have shown how, in many instances, through a lack of something on the part of the assessors, the city has been deprived of a large amount of revenue by under-assessment, and on the other hand, where a few of our citizens have been overtaxed, and where we are all bled to increase the value of land upon which no taxes is paid. Therefore, before increasing the rate of taxation, we respectfully request that you first take action to obtain the revenue that is justly due to the city at the present rate of assessment, and as far as lies in your power see that the same is judiciously and economically expended. The figures given in our first statement, and not mentioned here, have mostly been amended since 1903, and appear to be more reasonable.

The figures given are the same as presented by the Association before, and accepted as being correct, according to the 1905 Assessment Roll.

	Assessed at.	Sale price.
226 St. Timothee street, St. James Ward	$2,200	$4,000
19 Berthelet street, St. Lawrence Ward	8,200	13,500
505 Craig and 6 St. Urbain street, St. Lawrence Ward.	33,000	50,000
20 Souvenir avenue, St. Andrew's Ward	8,000	17,500
208 Peel street, St. George's Ward	12,000	16,000
843 St. Catherine street, St. Mary's Ward	3,000	5,000
50 Redpath street, St. Andrew's Ward	21,400	26,000
267-281 Liverpool street, St. Gabriel's Ward	6,000	10,000
536-538 St. Paul street, West Ward	7,500	20,000
1101 Ontario street, Papineau Ward	10,000	17,500
28 Coleraine street, St. Gabriel Ward	1,000	1,600
208-210 Bleury street, St. Lawrence Ward	10,000	16,000
205 St. Charles Borromee street, St. Lawrence Ward.	1,500	4,000
1256 Berri street, St. Den's Ward	7,500	13,500
21 Colborne street, St. Ann's Ward	16,000	25,000
182 McCord street, St. Ann's Ward	2,200	3,900
18 McTavish street, St. George's Ward	8,000	11,375
237 University street, St. George's Ward	5,000	6,750
12 Grey Nun street, St. Ann's Ward	7,000	19,000

The following have been raised or lowered in assessment since 1903, but the association claims, appear to be far from satisfactory yet:

Street and No.	Assessed value		Sale price.
St. Joseph's Ward—			
292 Craig west and 26 Victoria sq.	$42,700	$ 700R	$ 75,000
St. Ann's Ward—			
27 Dalhousie st.	11,600	600R	18,000
St. Lawrence Ward—			
655 Craig street	15,300	300R	28,500
St. Louis Ward—			
512 Lagauchetiere	11,000	3,400R	15,000
St. Andrew's Ward—			
2573 St. Catherine st.	78,000	53,000R	105,000
St. Mary's Ward—			
231 to 239 Lafontaine st.	5,800	300R	10,000
Ste. Jean Bte. Ward—			
1163-1665 St. Denis st.	4,400	400R	6,200
St. Andrew's Ward—			
100 St. Mary's	19,000	3,500R	24,000
St. Louis Ward—			
405 Craig street	7,500	1,200R	11,000
Papineau Ward—			
1399 to 1403 St. Catherine st.	16,000	6,800R	25,500
St. Gabriel's Ward—			
70 to 74 St. Charles street	5,400	1,800R	9,000
St. Denis Ward—			
363 Mt. Royal ave.	6,000	500R	*13,000
St. Louis Ward—			
327 Cadieux	16,800	2,300R	22,000
St. Mary's Ward—			
861 St. Catherine	7,500	500R	10,500
St. Ann's—			
43 Nazareth	4,500	2,000R	7,525
St. George's—			
229 University	7,000	1,000R	12,500
St. George's Ward—			
38 Victoria square	45,000	5,000L	40,000

R The sum that has been added to the assesement since 1903, the difference between the association's figures and those of the assessors for 1905, and included in the first figures of assessed value.

*With improvements.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

THIRTEEN MOURNERS AT A FUNERAL IN AUSTRIAN SILESIA KILLED.

London, May 18.—A despatch to a news agency from Berlin says that thirteen mourners who were at a graveside during a funeral at Teschen, Austrian Silesia, to-day, were struck by lightning and killed, while twenty others were severely burned.

ALLEGED COMBINE

Inland Lake Carriers' Rates Said to be Affecting Grain Business.

LOCAL SHIPPERS WANT INQUIRY MADE AND REDRESS APPLIED.

The formation of what might be described as a combine is said to exist among the inland lake carriers, and according to a statement made by a prominent business man on 'Change this morning it is causing considerable annoyance to a certain section of the grain trade. It is claimed that an agreement is reached from time to time between the vessel-owners as the occasion may demand to fix the grain-carrying rates at a figure in excess of the rates charged by United States carriers. The result is that the Canadian boats charge higher rates generally than the trade would warrant; consequently, the charges for carrying grain to Georgian Bay points are higher than what American bottoms carry the same grain to Buffalo for, which is a much longer route than that taken by the Canadian boats to Georgian Bay ports.

It is said that there are grain merchants in Montreal who are more or less interested in the success of the lake carriers, and that this accounts for the lack of unanimous disapproval of the rates now charged. However, there are others who do not hesitate to speak freely on the matter, and who declare that if the policy of keeping up the rate combine is not discouraged, the port of Montreal will suffer seriously as a consequence.

'I question,' said the speaker, 'whether the law would allow lake transportation companies playing such a game, and I am in favor of an appeal being made to parliament for an investigation into the state of affairs. If such a combine exists, United States vessels should be permitted to ply between Canadian ports and engage in the grain-carrying trade. With competition, the Canadian boat owners would not be able to hold up for such high rates. This matter is, as yet, only beginning to be felt by a section of the trade; but when I tell you that since the opening of navigation possibly millions of bushels of Canadian wheat have been booked to England by way of United States ports as a result of the high rates charged by Canadian bottoms, you will readily understand how keenly certain grain men feel what they claim to be an injustice.'

BOY RUN OVER BY TRAIN.

Brockville, Ont., May 18.—In the G. T. R. yards last evening a brakeman on a way train discovered a number of lads stealing a ride, and he drove them off. One lad, named Ferris, about ten years of age, in alighting, missed his hold and slipped under the wheels. His left arm afterwards required amputation at the shoulder.

DOUGLAS METHODISTS.

On Thursday the annual reports of all the different departments of work in Douglas Church, were presented to the congregation. These reports showed that the church is thoroughly organized and very aggressive in all departments of its work—missionary, evangelistic, social and financial. The net increase in church membership was thirty-five. The total amount of money raised for all purposes exceeded twenty-two thousand dollars. During the year ten thousand dollars has been paid off the debt and subscriptions have been secured which will completely wipe off the debt during the next four years. Altogether the year's work has been very satisfactory, and Douglas is fulfilling the purpose to which it was dedicated. The social part of the evening was under the charge of the men's organization. There were solos by Miss Mattinson, Miss Perley and Dr. Armitage, and at the close a social half hour with refreshments.

WOMEN DRUNKARDS.

Lizzie Hogan, a married woman with several children, was yesterday sentenced in the Recorder's Court to four months' imprisonment as an habitual drunkard. Maggie Clarke, an old woman, was also convicted as an habitual drunkard, and sent to jail for six months.

WITH THE SHOTS

THE P. Q. R. A. HAS ARRANGED AN INTERESTING PROGRAMME.

The thirty-sixth annual programme of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association has been issued this week, the prize meeting to be held at the Polygon aux Trembles ranges, on Aug. 14, 15 and 16.

The association has offered in cash prizes $3,504, and divided in such a manner as to please all classes of riflemen. The ordinary shot is given greater opportunity to show his efficiency than last year, the number of prizes being increased by ten, and the prizes made larger in all the matches.

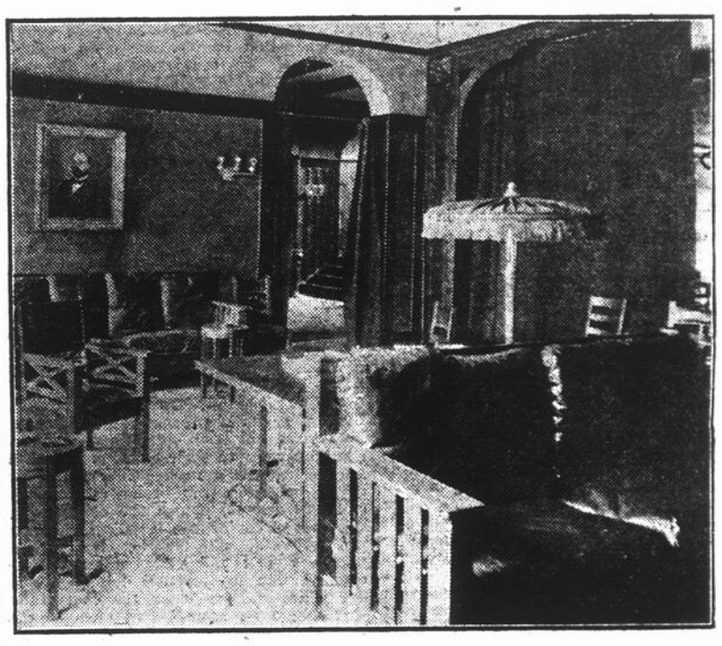
The tyro and green shots have not been neglected, however, as the association wish it to be thoroughly understood among the young riflemen that their interests are most carefully looked after. In the programme arranged the tyro prizes aggregate $1,135, for which no one is eligible but the tyro or green shot, providing he does not win in the ordinary prize list. For the green shot who does not win a prize in the ordinary or tyro list the association has secured for him $275, making $1,410 in prizes for the tyro and green shot classes. This secures over 40 percent of the total prize list for the young riflemen, and he being also eligible for any of the ordinary individual prizes, should be able to make a good showing.

a good showing. The association welcomes all classes of riflemen in the Province of Quebec and anticipate for 1906 the largest entry list in its history.

Programmes will be sent to any one interested upon application to the secretary, P.O. Box 889, Montreal.

The Council of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association wish to acknowledge the following subscriptions for the prize fund of 1906:—

Previously acknowledged	$855.00
Montreal Cotton Co., sales department	5.00
Jas. A. Ogilvy & Sons	5.00
J. M. Douglas & Co.	5.00
Mitchell & Wilson	5.00
John Millen & Son, Ltd.	5.00
W. H. C. Mussen & Co.	5.00
Renaud, King & Patterson	2.00
J. J. M. Pangman	2.00



THE MONTEFIORE—A COSY CORNER

MARKED MONEY

BARBER SENT TO JAIL FOR ROBBING HIS EMPLOYER.

Alphonse Legros, a barber, St. James street, was caught stealing on Thursday. His employer, being suspicious that he was being robbed, sent a man to purchase fifty cents' worth of cigars with two marked twenty-five cent pieces. Legros served the customer and when arrested subsequently by Detectives Cowan and Samson one of the pieces of marked money was found in his pocket. When arraigned before Mr. Lafontaine yesterday, and charged with stealing twenty-five cents, Legros pleaded guilty, and was sent to jail for ten days.

DOMINION SQUARE CHURCH.

At the May meeting of the quarterly official board of the Dominion Square Methodist Church, a unanimous invitation was extended to the pastor, the Rev. E. E. Scott, to remain for another year. The board also granted him a month's vacation, which, with his family, he will take in July. During that month the congregation of the church will worship in Knox Church, while in the month of August the Knox Church congregation will worship in Dominion Square Church. A reception was tendered to the choir of Dominion Square Church on Thursday evening, when many complimentary remarks were made regarding Mr. Jessup, the organist, and the members of the choir. A most enjoyable evening was spent.

FIREMEN SENT TO JAIL.

Saby Schmid, a Russian, and Andrew Arrowsmith, an Englishman, firemen on board the steamship 'Angelo,' were yesterday condemned to prison for eight days for having refused to obey the commands of Captain Thompson, master of the ship.

Mr. Alfred Ward, of Hamilton, Ont., is in the city for a few days, attending the interment in Mount Royal Cemetery of his youngest daughter, who died on the 15th instant, at Hamilton. Mr. Ward is accompanied by his son, Harry

JUNE'S SOVEREIGN

PHOTO-CONTEST

KODAK 'HAPPY SITUATIONS.'

A prize of one Sovereign ($4.86) will be awarded to the one sending us at any time during the month of June the best and most interesting photograph of 'A Happy Situation,' (which may include anything from a cat and her kittens, or a bird on her nest to a judge playing golf). Besides the prize, honorable mention will be awarded for all entries of special merit, and the best will appear in the 'Illustrated Witness,' which is published every Thursday. Competitors should not wait till the end of the month to send in their photographs, for in publishing pictures we always give preference to those that record events that have just taken place. Kodakers should 'get busy' at once. The prize is a good one, and the picture will be seen in about fifteen thousand homes in Montreal alone.

Address photos to Editor 'Illustrated Witness,' 'Witness' Building, Montreal marked 'Sovereign Competition.'

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 15 to 26

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1906.

A GENTLEMAN ' CATTLEMEN

FROM MONTREAL TO GLASGOW FREE—TENDING THE CATTLE.

Down on my luck one day last autumn, I had diligently footed Montreal for several hours in search of something to do. At last I happened to strike an employment bureau having a blackboard outside, on which was written: 'Free passage to England and back as cattlemen. Apply within.'

I walked in. A big man in a fur coat, sitting in front of a stove and smoking a cigar, looked up. 'Well, what's your business? You ain't no lumberman.' I admitted I was not, and told him I wished for a free passage to England as cattleman. 'Well, guess you can,' said he, making out a form and handing it to me with the remark that he wanted $5 booking fee. I expostulated and asked him what his sign meant, 'Free passage.' He smiled and said: 'Guess you'd better take it now, as it might cost you $10 to-morrow.'

I reflected a few minutes, and then handed him the required sum. He immediately became amiable, and asked if I had any preference as to where I shipped to. I said I had not, but wanted to get home as quickly as possible. I knew there were very few more boats out of port before winter was upon us, and my cash in hand was now reduced to less than $10. After looking through his books, I decided to put my name down for Glasgow, to sail the following Thursday, and turned to leave the office. 'Say,' he bellowed out after me, 'guess you git 5s from the company at the other end.' The eventful Thursday came, and I arrived at the office at four with my 'grip,' ready for work, to find some twenty or thirty other men all waiting to ship by the same boat. I began to get fidgety, as I knew there were only six men wanted from that office by the cattle shippers, and I wondered if my $5 'was gone bust.' Fate, however, was kind, and by eight o'clock that night I had signed as part of the ship's company to the port of Glasgow. I found on getting on board that there were two foremen and nine hands to look after 350 head of cattle. The first thing we did on getting on board was to find our quarters.

These were right in the fo'c'sle head, next door to the firemen, and a steward was there waiting for us. He ventured to remark that he would for $2 lock our baggage up in the foremen's cabin for the present, as the firemen were not to be trusted with anything lying about. This having been done, we set to work to bed down for the cattle which were to come on during the night. This finished, we prepared to retire, but on arriving at our quarters, found only bare boards to sleep on, which discovery sent us howling to the steerage steward, with a view to getting blankets, etc. We were, however, informed that we could not have any until next day, but each man received a plate, knife and fork, and cup, also a large tin pan to fetch our meat in, and a can to be used for fetching both tea and soup. We went back to our quarters, and with my 'grip' for a pillow, I wrapped myself up in my greatcoat and slept my first sleep as a cattleman. Next morning we were aroused by one of the foremen at seven o'clock, and then we arranged who should be kitchenmaid for that day. The duties of kitchenmaid were not arduous, as I found when my turn came on Sunday, the work consisting of going to the galley to fetch the grub and washing up the things after.

Breakfast that first morning consisted of coffee and stew, with bread, and I shall not forget it in a hurry. After breakfast was over we went on deck and watched the boat cast off for England, and then our duties as cattlemen commenced. We first of all got up sufficient hay from the hold to last until next morning; after that we watered and fed the cattle. In the evening we again watered and fed them, and then cleaned up the alleyways, and had finished for the night. Supper pipes, and cards saw the time through till nine p.m., and one of our fellows proved no small performer on the violin. On all subsequent mornings we were up at four o'clock sharp to water the animals and give them their hay, after which we proceeded to get up enough hay and meal to do duty until the following morning, and then to breakfast.

Breakfast over at nine a.m., we gave each beast a pailful of meal, and then cleaned out the alleyways, and were then (eleven a.m.) free until three, when we went through the same performance again, finishing by six o'clock each evening. Sunday was a great day with us on account of a change of diet, each man receiving for dinner a raisin and currant pudding, and for tea a one-quarter pound tin of plum jam. Each day saw us through exactly the same routine of work, and occasionally in the evenings we were invited down by the steerage passengers to their concerts.

The 350 cattle were decked in four rows extending fore and aft, two rows to port and two rows to starboard, with alleyways separating the port rows and the starboard rows. A foreman and five cattlemen worked the aft lot and a foreman and four men the fore division. It was very good fortune to work forward, and we used to pity the other gang, for they had no soft job in the early morning, with a rough sea, groping their way past the engine room up to the deck. The hay and meal were stored in the fore and aft holds and were got up daily by pulleys. The water for the cattle was stored in large barrels filled daily from the engine room. The worst part of our work was the sweeping and cleaning of the alleyways, and those who escaped seasickness, among them myself, were often a bit below par from the smell of the cattle. But custom is a good nurse, and in my own case I am ready to travel as cattleman again if necessary.

Our foremen were very decent fellows, one being an American and the other an Irishman. They were treated as second class passengers, having a joint cabin and a steward. After the first three days, by means of a little 'greasing,' I succeeded in feeding with them, not to avoid my fellow-cattlemen, for they were all good fellows, but to escape their grub, which was not 'O. K.' Among my mates were a violinist from a Newport (United States army) band, a 'vet.' from Toronto, a farmer from Manitoba, a bushman (Scotch), and four other Scotchmen, all stonemasons, going home with $300 or $400 apiece. To complete the picture I must add that the ship carried four saloon passengers, fourteen second class, and twenty-three steerage, all Scotch, and one was an enthusiastic bagpiper, who piped at night with an utter disregard for the weary cattlemen. He and the violinist were, however, in great request for the steerage dances.

And so the time passed away until, on the following Sunday, we sighted Torrey Island, off the North of Ireland. I might say that for some hours before we sighted land the cattle were very restless, and my foreman told me that they knew they were nearing land.

On Monday noon we anchored at Birkenhead, where, in the space of an hour and a half, we got all the cattle off, and also about 150 bales of hay that remained over, and were once more on our way to Glasgow, where we were to be paid off.

Never shall I forget that morning when we steamed up the Clyde to Greenock, Ben Lomond in the distance, its peak covered with snow, and the sunshine on it, and around us a lot of boats, waiting for the tide to take them on. Then we gradually drew away into civilization, with all its smoke and dirt.

We were paid off that afternoon, each man receiving 5s and his discharge, a deduction out of this being made for any tobacco supplied during the voyage, which in my case left me only 2s in hand.

Each cattleman, in addition, is entitled to a free passage back by the next boat, but on application at the steamship office you can, on payment of £2, prolong your visit to this country for three months, which enables you to return to Canada in the spring, when the snow and frost have broken up and life is making a fresh start in the new country, and all good labor is much in demand.—'A Gentleman Tramp,' in the London 'Pall Mall Gazette.'

A COLLEGE ON WHEELS

FARM TRAIN INSTRUCTING IN AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.

(New York 'Tribune.')

A college on wheels has been running around in the farming districts of New England for the last few weeks, bringing enlightenment to hundreds of farmers who are struggling with crop, soil, fertilizer and cattle questions, and settling points over which they have wrestled and sometimes hotly debated with their neighbors. After attending this college on wheels the farmers have gone back to their farms with renewed determination to wrest something more out of the soil and to give up their half-formed determination to abandon the farm and seek work in a department store or in any business where a decent income was not dependent on whether the winds blew from the east or the west, whether the soil was sandy or marshy or whether it rained or the sun shone.

'Trouble is, we ain't up ter the times,' was the comment of many, as after hearing the advice which the agricultural instructors gave them, they drove slowly home, meditating how they would clean up the barns according to instructions and how they would give Maria a few points about dairying.

The agricultural colleges and experiment stations of Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, working with the Boston & Maine Railway, have made the plan practical, and the moving college visits all parts of New England through which the railway passes. This agricultural train, which is called the 'Better Farming Special,' consists of five cars and an engine. Each car is equipped wtih interesting displays, and one-third of the seats of each car has been removed to make room for exhibits.

Over muddy roads, often in springless waggons, the farmers have driven for miles to meet this train, and the majority of them have brought their wives along. Although they have been advised in advance to make up their minds before the train arrives just what department they wish to visit, so that they will not lose any time, again and again they excitedly rush from one car to another in a wild desire to take everything in at once. The women are more staid and systematic, for they nearly all steer for the dairy car and sit there delightedly drinking in every grain of information about how to make the best butter, how to handle the cream, and how to make the dairy sanitary. In this same car is a poultry exhibit, and the women have visions of making their egg money pay the mortgage on the farm as they listen to methods of making hens lay and look at the sleek fowls which are proudly strutting about in their cages.

At one stopping place shrieks of merriment and loud guffaws came from the poultry car when a vigorous old farmer appeared, demanding a look at 'the instrument which'd pluck hens.' 'I hear you've got a machine here that'll strip a hen in about two seconds,' he said. 'Oh, I hearn tell all abaout it, how you jus' turn a crank and the blamed old feathers come off, and by gum I'm goin' ter git one before next Thanksgiving. Yer see, I sell so many chickens at thet time that I hev to hev 'baout three vats of hot watter 'n order to scalp them properly.' It was not until the lecturer insisted that he had never heard of such a machine that the farmer realized that a wag had been putting up a joke on him. He left the car muttering: 'Maybe Si thinks he's durn smart, but he'll burn his fingers some day playing with fire.'

In the horticultural department insect pests are considered, and two professors exhibit specimens in plaster of Paris of the pests which have to be fought constantly. There are among the specimens a plaster of Paris silkworm caterpillar, about eighteen inches long and three inches high, and a beetle about a foot long and with a spread of wings of nearly two feet. The farmers stand around these specimens much as they would stand around the animals' cages at the circus, and one of them remarked in an amazed voice:—'By gum, they did kill whoppers when they went after specimens, didn't they? By the great horn spoon, look at thet beetle! Jevver see anything like it? Wall, I swan! No, siree, no Bordeaux mixture for them fellers. Ef I see any any of them on my farm I'll shoot 'em. Yessir, I'll load up the old gun with BB shot and lay fer 'em.' It was in vain that the professor told him that the specimen had never been alive, but that it was simply a model on an enlarged scale, intended to illustrate the working principle of the pest, for the farmer declared: 'Now, you city fellers may be smart an' all thet, but when I see a caterpillar I know I see a caterpillar, and thet's all there be to it. You can't fool me; I get up 'fore breakfast.'

A group of young farmers around a specimen of the browntail moth brought out the comment from one of them: 'Gosh, ain't thet feller the Sairy drivin'!' Amid a roar of laughter Seth slunk, red faced, out of the car. As a professor held up a specimen and announced that it was the gypsy moth, a typical 'Rube' became very much excited and called out: 'By gum, thet's the criter thet's been pestin' me so. I just called 'em tarnation bugs, but I swan they didn't appear till some gypsies camped near me. I guess you've got the right name for 'em, mister.'

The lecturers are very careful not to recommend one class of cattle food above another. They merely state what the results are with the use of different foods, but sometimes they have difficult work to stave off a definite recommendation. 'What food would you recommend?' called out a stubby little man to Professor Smith.

'Well, we have several kinds of food, all about of the same nutritive value,' replied the professor. 'You may take your choice of fifteen different kinds.'

'Wal, I know,' persisted the farmer. 'But I thought mabbe your experiments could tell you which was the best one.'

'The results of our experiments are here, and you can judge for yourself; there is no best food,' said the professor.

'Yaas, by gum, thet's all right,' said the questioner, 'but I'd like to know what you think is the best. There must be some best, young feller.'

'There is no best,' repeated the professor. 'It's just as if you wanted to buy a mowing machine. They all do the work about the same. You simply take your choice.' And the professor hastened to call attention to some other exhibits. The farmer, however, snickered and confided to his neighbor that he guessed he'd got 'thet feller worked up some.'

A patent milking machine was regarded as a practical joke by most of the farmers, until the instructors reiterated emphatically that it was a 'working proposition.' Even then the farmers could not ask many questions about it because they were overcome with laughter at the idea of milking Old Boss and Speckles at the same time simply by starting a gasolene engine. 'Say, supposin' th' critters want ter kick,' said one, 'there won't be anythin' for them ter kick at,' and the other farmers slapped their legs in appreciation of the situation.

In the farm crops and fertilizers car Professor W. P. Brooks, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, was talking about putting lime on land, when a voice smothered by red whiskers and flavored with a strong twang called out: ''Baout haow much lime would ye put on an acre?'

'I should say about a ton,' replied Professor Brooks.

'Ain't there danger of puttin' on too much, perfesser?'

'No, I don't think any farmer who has to buy his lime will put too much on,' replied the professor with a smile. The crowd caught on at once, and there were yells of 'Thet's right,' and 'They do soak us,' and 'By jinks, thet's so,' and 'Them lime men are robbers.'

Professor Morris Blake was giving a talk on fruit trees when an individual wearing cowhide boots which looked as if they had the muck of ages on them winked to his neighbors and whispered: 'Bet I can catch him.' Professor Blake saw the wink and was ready for the questions. 'Say,' said the farmer, 'what kind of peach trees would you advise me ter set out?'

The professor never hesitated. 'What kind of land do you wish to set the trees in, and just where is it? And do you want an early or a late peach?'

'Wal, I want kinder an early one. What do you think of the Triumph peach?' and the farmer winked again.

'Well, we got 25 cents for a quart basket of Triumph peaches last season,' was the professor's reply.

'Is thet so? Mine didn't keep very well. I kinder wondered what would be a good peach. How 'baout Albertas?' and again the farmer winked.

The professor not only gave information about Albertas, but talked glibly about various kinds until the would-be joker looked rather sheepish.

As two farmers made ready for their drive home, one was heard to say to the other: 'I dunno, Frank; these here science fellers can grow this truck inside, but I'd like ter see 'em out on my farm whar you hev to wear glasses to find airth to set your corn, the stuns bein' so thick.'

And Frank replied: 'Wall, I'll bet they'd raise anythin' yer wanted out on thet farm of yourn. Trouble is, we ain't up ter the times. An' it's too late to start studyin' naow. We was born too soon.'

In the poultry department a great deal of amusement was caused by the way a woman ordered her husband to leave the car. 'But there is plenty of room for him,' protested the professor. 'Wall, tain't thet I care about,' she returned. 'Ef he's here he'll keep tellin' me when I try experiments when I git home thet I'm doin' it all wrong. Ef I keep him out of the car he can't pester me, fer he won't know nothin' what he's talkin' abaout.' The 'pestering husband' consented to depart when the crowd turned to look at him.

The 'Better Farming Special' has already traversed much of the farming region of Massachusetts and southern Vermont and New Hampshire, and as the season advances it will run into the northern portion of the latter two states. If it is found that the farmers appreciate this college on wheels it is probable that the agricultural colleges of the three states will go one step further and send picked men into decadent towns to buy abandoned farms and, adapting themselves to the time, place and conditions, make the land yield a comfortable living with a surplus. It is thought that others will be inspired by their success to follow their example and thus the town would be transformed in ten years.

RARE ANIMALS AT NEW YORK ZOO.

THE FISHER AND THE WOLVERINE ATTRACT ATTENTION.

Of all the animals which have been so unceasingly trapped for their fur since the great Hudson Bay Company sold their first lot of pelts in London in 1672, none have won for themselves a greater name than have the fisher and the wolverine. Thoroughly detested by all trappers, these animals nevertheless hold their own, turning the very vocation of the fur-hunters to their own benefit and defying all but the most ingenious and carefully planned snares. It is seldom that either of these interesting creatures can be seen, even in the best of zoological gardens, but both are at present on exhibition in the New York Zoological Park; and when we know a little of their history, far from passing their cages with a careless glance, we will be glad to examine them carefully, for perhaps, within a very few years both will have gone to join the ever-increasing body of extinct animals.

Both the fisher and the wolverine belong to the marten family, which also includes the otter, mink, weasel, skunk, and badger. To those of us who are acquainted only with the small-sized weasel and mink, the first sight of the fisher brings almost as great a surprise as if some giant creature of the past had suddenly come to life. When we see a weasel slinking stealthily through the leaves and underbrush, in its eager search for food, we know it to be diminutive in stature, but in the fisher we have a large weasel-like animal, fully three feet in length. It is to a weasel what a Great Dane is to a King Charles spaniel.

Like most of the other fur-bearers of North America, it was formerly found in all the northern regions of our continent; but it is now rare everywhere and seldom or never seen in the East. Indeed, so rare is it, that no photograph or picture has ever been made of the living animals, even in captivity. It has a multitude of names, such as pennant-marten, fisher-marten, pecan, black cat, etc.; but its common name is a misnomer, as it never catches live fish like the otter, although it willingly devours them when the chance offers. It hunts and kills rabbits, squirrels, birds, snakes, and frogs and, strange to say, often outwits and kills the 'fretful' porcupine, turning it over in some way and thus uncovering its defenceless throat and underparts. The fisher will also kill young bear cubs while the mother is absent from her den. It sometimes sneaks along in the path of the trapper and devours his bait; thus fur-hunters have but little love for this savage creature, although its depredations in this respect are far less to be feared than in the case of the wolverine.

In winter the fisher lives in some hollow tree, and when a trapper desires its skin, he follows its footprints in the snow, and, with his dogs stationed about, chops down the tree. At the last moment the fisher sometimes gives a great leap to a neighboring tree, and so makes off; and even when the animal falls with the tree, the dogs have a terrible foe to encounter. Its fur, although of a beautiful glossy brown, is not as valuable as the skin of the marten. As in weasels, its legs are short, but the claws are sharp and strong, enabling it to pursue squirrels swiftly through the trees.

The wolverine, taken all in all, is a most remarkable animal, and by its wit and its fierce, gluttonous habits has made its name well-known and hated among all the pioneers and trappers who have encountered it in its native haunts. It is now found only in the extreme northern part of the United States and Canada, although it ranges south along the Rocky Mountains. But everywhere it is rare, and even where formerly abundant its wit and sagacity made it a most difficult animal to observe or even to kill. It, as well as the fisher, has been given a host of names, such as skunk bear, glutton, carcajou, wolf marten, Indian and mountain devil. In its cage at the zoological park it certainly deserves the latter appellation, as when one approaches its cage, it bares every tooth, uttering a grunting snarl, as if it longed to fix its teeth in the observer.

Throughout the day the wolverine remains in its cave or hollow tree, snugly curled up and sound asleep, but at dusk it wakes up, goes out, quenches its thirst, and then starts off on its search of food. And woe to any living thing which it can circumvent! It is clumsy and short-legged, and must trust to patience or cunning to capture its prey. If it comes across the trail of a wounded deer, it will follow the creature doggedly, eagerly sniffing each drop of blood until it comes within striking distance.

But a wolverine counts itself in luck when it strikes the trail of a trapper. Following the track of the snowshoes, it soon comes to a dead-fall or steel trap, set with tempting bait for a marten or other small fur-bearing animal. Crafty and suspicious above all the other animals of its haunts, the wolverine deftly springs the trap and devours the bait. Then on it goes to the next trap, where perhaps it finds a dead marten. Its keen sense tells it that here all danger is past, and it boldly proceeds to devour the animal down to the very teeth of the trap.

At last the trail of the man leads to his cabin, and now the wolverine becomes more and more wary, watching for any sign of life. If it finds a fresh trail leading away from the door it knows that all is safe, and turns its attention to the cabin. The door is probably fastened, but the animal forces its way in at the window and begins its work of havoc. Every edible thing is devoured, and what cannot be swallowed is torn and chewed into rags. Further than this, a wolverine has been known to almost completely strip a cabin in the absence of its owner, carrying off and hiding in the snow such things as axes, knives, pots, pans, guns, and even the blankets from the bunk!

The only way that wolverines can be trapped is by concealing the bait as much as possible and making it very difficult to get at it. The animal, thus thinking that such care must be solely for the protection of the meat, tears down the barriers and forces its way to the bait, and the crafty wolverine meets his fate.

Once a hunter returned and found one of these well-named gluttons so gorged with meat that it was unable to escape by the chimney, down which it had made its way into his cabin.

No matter with what care meat or other articles are hidden in the ground or in trees, the wolverine will invariably find them. One certain way to foil the creature, however, is to place the 'cache' in a tree, and then remove the bark to a height of five or six feet above the ground. The smooth trunk soon freezes hard, and as the claws of the wolverine can get no hold upon the tree he is unable to climb up.

When the ponds freeze this animal will even tear apart the lodges of the beaver and devour the inmates. In a word, the whole life of the wolverine is spent in warring upon all living things.

The Eskimos value its fur highly, although they greatly fear its depredations, and it figures conspicuously in their legends and folk-lore. Its fur is used for muffs and sleigh robes. The scientific name of the wolverine is 'Gulo luscus,' the generic term from a Latin word meaning glutton, while luscus means one-eyed, and was applied by Linnaeus, because the specimen which he saw had but one eye.—C. William Beebe, in New York 'Evening Post.'

NO HEIRESS HUNTER.

It ought not to be necessary to have to contradict the statement which has recently been going the rounds, to the effect that the Duke of Atholl is about to marry a rich American heiress, says 'T. A. T.' ('Tales and Talk').

The Duke, who is the only member of the House of Lords who can speak Gaelic with fluency (the Marquis of Bute being the only peer who is master of the jaw-breaking Welsh language) owns considerably more than two hundred thousand acres in Scotland, and therefore has no inducement whatsoever to wed a fortune. Moreover, he is devoted to the memory of his wife, one of the lovely Moncrieffe girls, sister of the widowed Countess of Dudley, and one of the most beautiful women in England. The duke lives almost entirely on his estates, where he has planted about two million larches, a tree which he has been the first to introduce into Scotland. He is a very useful member of the peerage, beloved by all his people on his vast estates, for whose moral and material welfare he considers himself responsible.

MARIE CORELLI REBUKED.

The quiet of Marie Corelli's home at Stratford-on-Avon seemed likely to be destroyed recently by the opening of a girls' school in the house immediately adjoining her own. The famous novelist found that the recitations of the pupils greatly interrupted her literary work. She stood it, however, as long as she could, but finally wrote a letter of protest to the proprietor of the school. The reply she received from the elderly schoolmistress was prompt and ran as follows:

'Dear Miss Corelli—Judging from the literary work of yours which it has been my privilege to see, I should say that it would be just as well if you were interrupted even more frequently.'

SMALLER EGG CUPS WANTED IN EGYPT.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

There is a dearth of egg cups at Alexandria commensurate with the diminutive proportions of the Egyptian hen's egg, so says the latest consular report from there. In the ordinary British egg cup the Egyptian breakfast egg looks lonely and unsupported, and it is a matter of considerable skill to effect the necessary decapitation while it is in this wofully wabbly condition. Hence there is a cry from Egypt for egg cups meet for the national egg.

SLIGHTED LOVE AVENGED

JILTED PARISIANS PUNISH GIRLS —A GHOST AND A BURGLAR.

Slighted love has just been avenging itself in two cases in a very different manner from the now stale recourse to the knife and the revolver. In each instance the methods have certainly not been devoid of originality, but while the author of the one has been requested to hold himself at the disposal of the police, the other has won himself any amount of gratitude from the family which had scornfully rejected his matrimonial advances. Hero No. 1, if such a term can be applied to a gay law student somewhat addicted to flirtation, had been making up to a pretty brunette in the Latin Quarter, but the girl, although not currently supposed to be particularly hard-hearted, had for some reason or another sent him about his business. The youth's vanity had been considerably wounded, he had vowed to pay her out, and when a night or two ago she sought the repose of her downy couch in her trim little chamber high up in the house where she dwelt, and was just composing herself to slumber, she was startled by a weird noise. She opened her eyes, and, to her dismay, beheld a tall object attired in a voluminous white robe standing at the foot of her bed.

Terror kept the fascinating brunette mute, but when, in low, deep tones, the words, 'I have come to fetch you and to bear you away from this world,' were uttered by the mysterious visitor, the poor girl screamed out, 'A ghost! A ghost!' and, bounding from her couch into the middle of the tiny room, fell prone on the floor. Attracted by the noise, neighbors rushed in to find the chamber empty save for the presence of its tenant, who was lying in a state of insensibility. The police and a doctor were promptly sent for, and when, after an hour's interval, the heroine of this grim adventure had been restored to consciousness, she related that she had received the unwelcome visit of a spirit. The officials, however, being decidedly sceptical on this point, started on an investigation, with the result that the mischief was traced to the law student, who confessed that he had got up the scene to punish the lovely brunette for her rejection of his overtures, and that he had obtained entrance to her room by means of a false key. He has not been arrested, but, as said above, has to hold himself at the disposal of the commissary.

Suitor No. 2 had made his advances to a lovely girl, the daughter of retired tradespeople, for what is called 'le bon motif,' that is to say, his intentions were honorable, and he meant marriage. Unfortunately, the young man, although bearing an excellent reputation, was poor, so the family, which indulged in ambitious projects for the settlement of the pretty damsel, gave him politely to understand that he was no match for her. Not long after the occurrence of this little episode there appeared on the scene a very smart youth, who gave himself out as having already a splendid situation, which brought him in £500 a year, and was only a stepping-stone to a far more brilliant position. The girl and her parents were completely dazzled, and without starting on the slightest inquiry received him with open arms. The wedding day was fixed, the trousseau purchased, and relatives and friends were assembled at a dinner party which was to be a prelude to the great event. Due justice had been done to the viands, and dessert with sundry bottles of sparkling champagne had been laid on the table, when the rejected suitor, who had been included in the invitations just by way of showing that there was no ill-feeling, rose to his feet and asked leave to make a little speech. How very noble of him, the family and the other guests exclaimed to themselves, but their horror may well be imagined when he denounced his successful rival as a burglar who was making a good thing by his nefarious trade, and 'as a wedding present' threw on the table a bundle of missives addressed by accomplices to the individual in question, whom he described as the ringleader of the gang.

All eyes were turned toward the bridegroom-elect, but he uttered not a word. With blanched cheeks and tottering steps he tried to make his way to the door, but he was collared by the father of his fiancée, who was boiling over with indignation at the cruel trick that he had played, and a moment later was committed to the custody of the police, who promptly conveyed him to the depot at the Prefecture. It seems that the rejected suitor, partly out of jealousy and partly out of curiosity, as he was by no means inclined to take his rival at his word, had entered into friendly relations with him, and during one of his visits to his dwelling had discovered a parcel of letters, which he had contrived to abstract, and which admitted of no doubt as to the nature of the very lucrative profession which the young man had embraced. The girl and her parents are, however, so grateful to the rejected suitor for having saved her from a shocking fate that it looks as if he may not have to play the sorry part of a rejected suitor much longer. The trousseau is all ready, it would be a pity to waste it, and, after all, as the retired tradesman is very comfortably off and the only objection to the youth is his lack of fortune, the matter may be arranged. He, at any rate, need not dread any unpleasant disclosures on the eve of his own marriage. —London 'Telegraph' Paris correspondence.

EMIGRATION FROM ITALY.

(The Milan 'Secolo.')

Figures for 1904 show that 470,962 emigrants left Italy; those for 1905, which will soon be published by the ministry of the interior, reveal the exodus of 716,343 persons, a number never reached by any other country in the world. Emigration has been providential for Italy; but who can say that if it passes certain limits it may not prove a scourge for the national economy?

SUMMER RESORTS.

KNOWLTON.

Sir Melbourne and Lady Tait spent part of last week in Knowlton. They expect to take possession of their summer cottage about the last of the present month.

It is understood that the Saturday special from Montreal, in connection with the summer train service, will make its first trip on the 26th of this month, reaching Knowlton at 4 p.m. and returning to Montreal the following Monday morning.

At 'Little Nestledown,' the attractive summer home of Mr. C. G. Foster, of Montreal, operations are nearing completion. In the laying out of the grounds, nature has been aided and abetted rather than interfered with; while fountains, summer houses, a great cobble-stone chimney and a wide veranda fronting the lake, all contribute their quota to the ideal conditions of a summer home.

Mrs. Henelan and her daughter, Miss Elsie Wilmore, who have spent so many summers in Knowlton, are not expected this year.

Mrs. E. P. Stevens has been staying a few weeks with Mrs. Y. B. Curtis, preparatory to opening her house 'Lordelle' for the summer.

Dr. N. M. Harris attended the horse show in Montreal last week.

Mrs. James McLaughlin, who has been so seriously ill for a number of weeks past, is reported better.

Mr. Davignon spent a portion of last week in Montreal.

It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Perret, who have been absent in Paris during the past winter, will return in the near future and occupy their house on Main street. They are intending to bring two automobiles with them, which should afford local horses an opportunity of becoming accustomed to the innovation which has been such a bone of contention in many communities.

Captain Bullock was in Knowlton the latter end of last week.

The Rev. E. P. Ward, who has been the guest of the Rev. Mr. Smith recently, left last week for Montreal.

Miss Temple, of Toronto, has been visiting her brother, Mr. C. K. Temple, of the Molsons Bank.

The Rev. Rural Dean Carmichael, the Rev. J. H. Bell, Judge Foster and Mr. E. Dyer, attended a meeting of the executive committee of the Synod of Montreal, as representatives from the Deanery of Brome.

Dr. Ker, of Montreal, has again been spending a few days in Knowlton for the benefit of his health.

An enjoyable dance, at which a number of Montreal week-end visitors were present, took place in the Lake View House on May 6.

Judge Foster attended a railway meeting in Gotham last week, passing through Montreal en route.

Mr. Seath, of Montreal, has returned to Knowlton.

Mr. James Carmichael has for some time past been a guest at St. George's rectory, Montreal, during the regrettable illness of Mrs. Carmichael, sen.

The Young Ladies' Circle must have felt well satisfied with the result of their handkerchief sale, held on May 8. The proceeds will be applied toward the support of Mr. Spencer, a missionary to the Indians in British Columbia. The proceeds of the lecture on 'Mistakes,' by the Rev. T. O. Brown, of Cowansville, which followed the handkerchief sale, went in aid of the conference fund.

Mr. N. Kennedy has returned to Montreal after having spent a number of days with friends in this vicinity.

One of the attractions scheduled for Victoria Day is a reunion of the old cricketers of the District of Bedford. While here they will be the guests of His Honor Judge Lynch. The programme will include a cricket match and a public dinner.

Notice has been given of a grand promenade band concert to be held in the Lake View Hall on the night of Victoria Day.

Mrs. W. W. Lynch was in Montreal for a few days last week.

Mrs. E. Ralston, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Doris Ralston, has been making a visit in St. Albans, Vt., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Ralston.

Lake Cottage, which was rented last season by Mr. Lake of Montreal, will be occupied this summer by Mr. S. J. Carter and family, Dorchester street, Montreal.

Mrs. Nelson and family, of North Bay, are expected in Knowlton this summer.

Mr. Marler, of Ottawa, joint owner of Eagle Island, in the middle of Brome Lake, intends camping there this summer.

On Thursday evening last, at the home of the bride's parents, Miss Maggie Savage, was married very quietly to Mr. Morrison, of Foster. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison will live in Foster. Best wishes for their happiness are extended by their friends in this vicinity.

Mr. James Carmichael is expected home from Montreal at the end of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Williams, of Trinidad, and family, intend spending the greater part of the coming summer at Knowlton.

Mr. Frank McLaughlin, of New York, was the guest of his mother, Mrs. James McLaughlin, over Sunday last, at 'Argyle Farm.'

Mrs. H. G. Spencer is the guest of her brother, Mr. E. A. Savage, at present.

It is reported that marble of exceptionally fine quality has been recently found on Mount Orford.

Judge Foster already has planeafoot for many a pleasant outing party at Lake BonaMie during the coming summer.

LONGUEUIL.

The season of 1906 has opened auspiciously. Most of the summer residents have arrived, and scarcely a house is left unlet.

Mr. W. I. Gear and family have taken possession of their house on Victoria avenue.

Mr. G. H. Porteous and family are occupying the cottage at No. 5 Victoria ave. for the summer.

Mr. A. Fisher and family are in the cottage at the corner of St. Sylvestre and St. Elizabeth streets.

Mr. Cunningham and family are located in a pretty cottage on Bord de l'Eau.

Mr. W. C. Jarvis and family are spending the summer at Ste. Agathe.

Lr. R. Simpson and family occupy a house on Bord de l'Eau.

Dr. Amaron and family are again with us. Mrs. Amaron, however, will spend a few months at Ste. Agathe.

We regret to announce that the Rev. N. A. F. Bourne has decided to sever his connection as rector of St. Mark's Church, and leave for the West shortly.

Mr. Brown and family have returned to their old quarters on Grant street.

Last Saturday Mr. W. Patterson and family moved into their fine residence on Bord de l'Eau for the summer.

Mr. Tremaine and family have established themselves for the summer on Victoria avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Elliot have returned to their beautiful cottage on Quinn avenue.

Mr. George Rogers is building a very artistic cottage in Montreal South, which will be ready for occupation about the first of June.

Mr. D. W. Davies and family are again in their cottage on Labonte avenue.

The Rev. Mr. Baron, of the Isle of Man, father of Mrs. F. Farrel, is visiting the latter, and will occupy the pulpit of St. Mark's Church to-morrow evening.

Mr. Wilkinson and family are among the newcomers on Victoria avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Masson were in Three Rivers last week, in attendance at the wedding of Mr. Masson's brother. They returned home on Monday.

Mr. E. H. Picard spent Sunday with Mr. P. Honeyman.

The many friends of Mr. F. E. Skinner will be pleased to learn that he is recovering from his recent illness.

Mr. George Edward has moved into the handsome residence he recently purchased from Mrs. Williams.

Mr. Hains and family now occupy their new house at the corner of Labonte ave. and St. Lawrence street.

Much interest is centred in the meeting of the municipal reformers to be held in St. Mark's schoolhouse at 8 o'clock this evening. All admirers of honesty in municipal matters are cordially invited to be present to assist in organization for the coming municipal elections.

It is expected that on Monday next operations will be begun on the new Presbyterian Church building on Gardenville avenue, Longueuil West.

The house-boat, purchased by Mr. Percy Smith and a few of his friends, is expected to arrive shortly. Those gentlemen purpose residing on it during the summer months.

Ten new yachts are being added to the already fairly large fleet.

A committee appointed by the executive of the Boat Club purpose giving an entertainment in the Club House early in June.

The Club House will be officially opened this year, as usual, on Victoria Day evening, May 24, when a dance will be held.

Among the other improvements contemplated this season is a floating wharf for the yachts belonging to the Boat Club. It is expected that this will be ready for Victoria Day.

The following officers of the Boat Club were elected at the annual meeting:—G. R. Gray, president; J. H. Marcou, vice-president; E. H. Picard, treasurer; W. H. Jones, secretary; W. D. Thompson, captain; D. W. Davies and P. Honeyman, committee.

The Longueuil Amateur Orchestra has kindly consented, with the assistance of well known local and Montreal talent, to give a concert in the Town Hall, Longueuil, on Wednesday evening, May 30, in aid of the Gardenville Avenue Presbyterian Church, Longueuil West.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have taken possession of Mr. Muir's cottage, Quinn avenue, as yearly tenants.

A very successful season is looked forward to by the Longueuil Cricket Club. In addition to the League challege shield, the members have a silver cup, three bats to win. Provided the ground is in condition there is to be a practice this afternoon, and a good attendance is hoped for. The first match of the season will be played against the Osborne C.C. next Thursday, Victoria Day, on the home ground. The officers elected at the general meeting held on May 9, are as follows:—Hon. president, W. S. Walker; president, A. W. Wilks; vice-president, C. J. Harrod; captain, J. Horsfall; sub-captain, F. E. Skinner; sec.-treasurer, F. Sydney Gray.

Committee—A. E. Emblem, H. S. Lightburn and G. W. Murray.

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE.

Mr. and Mrs. Duffy and family are expected to occupy their cottage on the Island in a few weeks.

The Messrs. Moffatt are now occupying their cottage on the Island.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Watts are now occupying their residence on Grand Trunk ave.

Mr. and Mrs. Redpath, of Montreal, were noticed visiting friends in Senneville, in their automobile.

Mr. Chas. Fee spent a few days at the Clarendon Hotel.

Dr. Bourdon was out fishing last Saturday near Ile Perrot.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Meredith are now occupying their summer residence in Senneville.

Mr. and Mrs. Aden and family are expected to occupy their summer cottage on Grand Trunk avenue within a few weeks.

Mr. M. Johnson, of Cartierville, has bought one of the finest canoes that Ste. Anne's ever had. Last Wednesday he paddled his way to Cartierville via Ile Bizard.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Globensky and family are expected to take rooms at Deschanmp's the Raymond Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Pope and family have taken rooms at the Clarendon Hotel for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Lynch and family have taken rooms at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. R. Tait was noticed here last Saturday.

Mr. H. B. Carbray passed in his automobile with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Fortier and family are expected to take rooms at Deschamps on Grand Trunk avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot Kissock will spend part of the summer the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Duroyer, on Grand Trunk avenue.

Mr. A. St. Arnand passed through Ste. Anne's last Saturday, in his automobile.

Mr. Victor Chouinard and a party of his friends passed through Senneville in his automobile last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Morgan and family are now occupying their summer residence in Senneville.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Kissock will spend the summer months with Mrs. Wm. Klock at 'Edgewater,' on Lower road.

Mr. E. Steven, of Montreal, was noticed with friends in the village.

Miss A. Feldman is visiting friends on Lower road.

Mrs. Lionel Guest spent the beginning of the week in Ottawa.

Mr. Wilmot Kissock will leave shortly for England, where he will spend a couple of months.

Prof. Blair has taken a residence on Grand Trunk avenue for the year.

The Rev. Mr. Cattermole, of St. Anne's English Church, on Grand Trunk avenue, will leave shortly for England to spend the next few months on a holiday trip.

Mr. J. Devlin was noticed in Senneville during the week.

Mrs. M. Hargrave spent Sunday with friends.

Miss L. Ryan was the guest of friends on Lower road.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Browne and Louis Browne were out in their new gasoline yacht last Saturday.

Mr. L. Rivard passed through with friends in his new automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Davis spent Saturday and Sunday at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Jacobs have taken Mr. V. Dowkers' house on the lower road for the season.

The 'Princess' has taken the place of the 'Sovereign' running from Montreal to Carillon.

Mr. C. Gibb has taken a house on Lower road.

AHUNTSIC.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Pitt and family, of Montreal, have arrived and will spend the summer months at the home, 'Stag Hall,' on Durham avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thackeray and family, of Montreal, will be missed this season in Ahuntsic among summer residents.

Miss Maud Baylis, of Montreal, has taken up her residence at the cottage of Mrs. E. Harris for the season.

Mr. John F. Edwards, Tupper street, Montreal, who has been ill, spent Monday at 'Bellevue House,' the guest of his father, Mr. R. E. Edwards.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Cameron have arrived to spend the summer here.

Dr. J. J. Ross and family, of Montreal, will occupy the cottage on the river bank formerly occupied by the Misses Terrill.

Mrs. Dwyer, who has been suffering from a severe illness, is convalescing.

Mrs. Lane has arrived, and will spend the summer at her cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Filteau and family, of Montreal, will spend the summer at their cottage on the river bank.

Mr. J. A. Christin's cottage, 'The Beeches,' was burned to the ground in March last owing to a defect in the furnace.

Miss Alice Bromley still continues seriously ill.

Mrs. M. M. Toner and Miss Toner, of Montreal, will shortly occupy their residence, 'Maple Villa.'

Mr. N. Brodeur and children will spend the summer with Mrs. Toner at her cottage on Florence avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Vickers, of Montreal, are spending the summer here.

Mr. Frank Smith, Drummond street, spent Sunday the guest of Mr. J. Edwards.

Mrs. Stewart and son, of Montreal, have arrived for the summer season.

Mr. Wm. B. Smith, of Montreal, and family, are among the latest arrivals.

A number of visitors are expected out on Victoria Day.

Mr. John R. Terrill spent the week-end in Sherbrooke.

Mr. Everett Tiffin will spend the summer at the cottage of Mrs. E. Harris, Main street.

Mr. David Rogers, B.A., of Norwich, Ontario, will again this season act as student-in-charge of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Edwards and family are occupying 'Bellevue House' for the season.

POINTE CLAIRE.

The meeting called for by the Boat Club has not yet taken place, so that we are still in the dark as to who will be president, or who will form the committee for the present season. It is to be hoped that the same interest and enthusiasm that did so much to popularize the P.C.B.C. last year will be sustained by those who undertake the responsibilities for 1906.

Mr. Duncan, of the McGill Y.C.A.A., will take the services held in the little schoolhouse, for the summer. Mr. Duncan has taken a room in one of the cottages up the station road.

Mr. Black will move shortly into the river front cottage which he has recently purchased from the Charlebois estate.

A picturesque cottage is being erected on the bluff up Cedar avenue, for Mr. Jacobi, who will move in as soon as it is completed.

Miss C. Savage was the guest of Mrs. Gerald Lomer on Friday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Norwood Lash have gone for a few days fishing to Val Morin.

Mr. Morley Holland and Mr. C. Archibald left for a trip in the 'Jack of Hearts' to Ogdensburg on Saturday last, and returned on Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Lomer Beard have taken one of the Desjardins cottages.

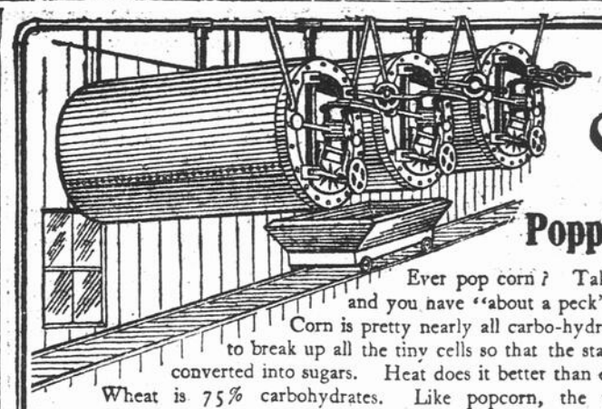
Miss Irene Haskell is visiting friends for a few days.

Miss Kathleen Holland, who was so unfortunate as to hurt her foot rather severely whilst visiting friends in town, has returned to her home and is recovering as quickly as could be expected.

Mr. B. Johnston and Mr. W. Ralston were the guests of Mrs. Oakes on Sunday last.

Mr. Andrew MacDougall spent a day in Pointe Claire last week.

Mr. Bertram Mackenzie has left for a visit to Philadelphia.



Talks on Orange Meat

No. 3

(The Pure Food)

Popping Corn and Popping Wheat

Ever pop corn? Take a handful of tiny grains—heat them over the fire—and you have "about a peck" of pop-corn.

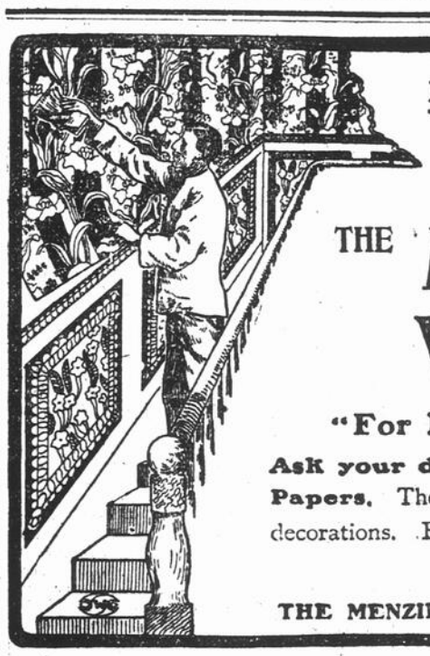
Corn is pretty nearly all carbo-hydrates, or starch. And it would take a lot of chewing to break up all the tiny cells so that the starch could be acted on by saliva in the mouth and be converted into sugars. Heat does it better than chewing.

Wheat is 75% carbohydrates. Like popcorn, the tough cell walls in wheat are broken by heat. That is why we cook the wheat in making ORANGE MEAT. It goes in huge steam cookers under 20 pounds steam pressure. Steam and moisture soften the cell tissues—the heat causes the starch to swell and burst the cells—the carbohydrates are free. That is why Dyspeptics, Rheumatics and all who can't eat "starchy" foods, may enjoy ORANGE MEAT. By adding malt, all the starch is converted into wheat sugar,

Orange Meat



Orange Meat weighs ⅓ more than any other package. 15c. and 25c. a package. At all grocers. Mercerized paper lining of the cartons insure Orange Meat being always fresh, crisp and clean. 15c. pkg. contains a coupon, good for premiums. 25c. size contains 2½ times as much as 15c. size. Write "Orange Meat, Kingston," for new premium catalogue.



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Drives Away That Tired, Run-down Feeling; Makes You Feel Brisk and Smart.

With the spring is sure to come that tired, exhausted feeling.

Your blood is thin, weak and debilitated. Circulation is slow, and in consequence the system is congested with poisons and wastes that should be driven off.

The sensible person acts on the teachings of experience and cleanses their system with a course of Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake & Butternut.

For the ills of spring time no medicine could be more certain to quickly cure. Convenient to take, just one pill at bedtime; safe, because entirely vegetable; unfailing, because proved by thousands that Dr. Hamilton's Pills set you up in a few days.

From Cheboque Pt., N.S., comes the following from Mrs. W. A. Reynolds:—'A year ago my health began to fail. I lost appetite, became nervous and sleepless. My weight ran down, I became thin, hollow-cheeked and had black rings under my eyes. I really felt as if the charm of life had left me, and when springtime arrived I was in the "blues." I read of Dr. Hamilton's Pills and got five boxes at once.

'Within a month my appetite and color were good. I gained strength and felt like a new woman. New life and vigor returned and my friends scarcely knew me. A medicine that will do this should be in every house.'

Good health means much to you. Success and happiness depend upon it. The maintenance and source of health is found in Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. per box, or five boxes for $1.00, at all dealers, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., and Kingston, Ont.

ST. GABRIEL DE BRANDON.

Spring, although tardy, is with us at last. The lengthening days bring applications for summer tenants and guests and St. Gabriel, bids fair to be visited by a much larger number from various cities than ever before.

The Natural History Society intends to hold its field day here this year. This event takes place on June 2. Prof. Penhallow, the president, and Mr. Fortier were here on Friday last, and, in spite of very elusive sunbeams, succeeded in taking some excellent views of Lake Maskinonge.

Mr. Arthur R. Lucas, the manager of the Eastern Townships Bank, is to be married on Monday next to Miss Athlia Coutu, daughter of Mr. Louis Coutu, proprietor of the Windsor Hotel. They leave at once for a tour of several weeks' duration.

Mr. Edward Hicks will spend some weeks in June at Laurentide Park visiting his sisters and brothers. He has just returned to New York after travelling some months in the Southern States.

Mrs. Howard M. Durant and family have arrived at their Lakeside cottage, where they are settled for the season.

Mr. Robert Sharpley is coming up to St. Gabriel on Victoria Day, accompanied by a friend. His mother, Mrs. Sharpley, has taken a cottage here again this summer, which she will occupy towards the end of June.

The Mastigouche Fish and Game Club is open for its spring reception of guests; about fifteen enthusiastic anglers have already gone there in search of the trout that inhabit the chain of lakes belonging to the club.

GEORGEVILLE.

The weather here for the past week has been cold and wet, to such an unusual extent that the 'oldest inhabitant' cannot remember a parallel. As a consequence, foliage and crops are very backward.

Mrs. Alex. Molson and Miss Molson arrived here last week.

Mr. Sidney Lyman spent a couple of days at 'Cedar Cliffs' last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Redpath have not yet arrived, but their family is now at 'Braeside,' their summer home.

Mr. E. Goff Penny has returned to town, but is expected soon again, with Mrs. Penny.

Mr. Heriot paid a flying visit to Georgeville.

Miss Katharine Sheriff has left to spend a few days in town.

The interior of the church has been greatly beautified by two presentations during the past winter; a handsome oak pulpit, with brass fittings, and an oak communion table. A brass tablet has also been placed in the church by a few summer visitors to the memory of the late Wm. Macgowan, the proprietor of Cedar Cliffs, and customs officer on the 'Lady of the Lake.'

Mr. A. C. Bullock has been erecting a large store, which will, when completed, greatly improve the appearance of the square.

RICHMOND.

Mr. J. Taylor and family, of Montreal, are occupying their summer cottage in Upper Melbourne.

Miss Carrie Barlow entertained a large number of friends on Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Forbes have returned to Portsmouth, N.H., after spending a few months here visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Mills Wilcox have returned home after spending the winter months in England.

Miss Marion Hewton entertained a few friends on Thursday evening last in honor of Miss M. Inch, of Danville.

Mrs. A. G. Campbell and little son, of Montreal, are visiting Miss J. MacKenzie at Fair View for a few weeks.

Mrs. H. P. Wales has gone to St. Agathe for a few weeks.

Miss Alice Campbell, a graduate nurse of the General Hospital, Montreal, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Campbell, College Hill.

Miss Kate Rewar and Miss Cora Hayes are spending a few months with relatives at Smith's Falls, Ont.

Among visitors in town this week were Miss Delia Dupuis, Montreal; Miss Arty Johnston, Danville; Mr. L. J. Barrie, Sherbrooke; Mr. C. T. Wright, Montreal.

TADOUSAC.

Mrs. Wm. Price and family, of Quebec, will open her picturesque cottage about July 1st.

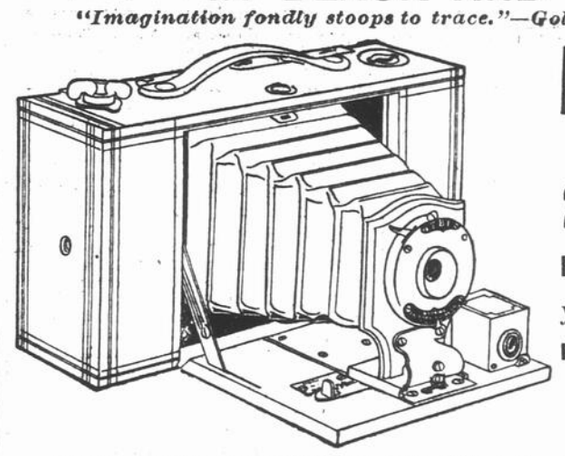
Mrs. Smith, of Quebec, and her daughter, Mrs. Parnell, and her family, of Philadelphia, will open their pretty house early in June.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Dwight, of New York, and Dr. Dwight, will spend the summer at the Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Douglass, of Montreal,

GET IT DOWN IN BLACK AND WHITE!

"Imagination fondly stoops to trace."—Goldsmith.



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will spend July and August at the Hotel. The ball-room, which has been the scene of so many enjoyable dances in past years, has been enlarged to twice its original size.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dale, of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., do not intend opening their home this year.

The pretty little English Church on the hill will open for Sunday service about May 1.

The tennis and croquet grounds belonging to the Hotel are being put into thorough order for the summer.

LACHUTE

Mr. and Mrs. Harlow W. Giles spent last Friday in Montreal.

Miss Parris, of Ottawa, is the guest of her brother, Mr. J. R. Parris, of the Bank.

Miss Greig, of Montreal, is spending a few weeks, the guest of Mrs. D. M. Bell.

Mr. Robert Watson, of Lachute Road, spent a couple of days in Montreal this week.

Miss Florence McGillivray, of Montreal, was here last week, the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. McGillivray, West End.

Miss McBride has her grandmother, Mrs. Muller, visiting her this week.

Miss Leonard, of St. Monique, is the guest of Mrs. J. F. Bedard, this week.

Miss Borden, of Vankleek Hill, Ont., is the guest of the Misses McGibbon.

The Rev. J. R McLeod, of Three Rivers, was in town last week.

Miss Harrington, of Carillon, and Miss Mackie, of Vermont, were guests of Mrs. G. H. Christie last week.

The Rev. E. Thomas is attending a District meeting in Montreal this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster, of Glasgow, Scotland, were guests of Mrs. G. McIntyre, last week.

Mr. Henry Giles returned last week from a week's fishing at Squaw Lake, Ont.

Mrs. (Dr.) Alexander entertained at afternoon tea for her guest, Miss Nesbitt, of Hemmingford, Que.

The new train service for the summer season is now in force, and is much appreciated. There are quite a number of new boats and gasoline launches on the river, and a pleasant time is looked forward to during the coming summer months.

VAUDREUIL.

Mr. F. de Sales Bastien and family have moved out to their residence for the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. Gervais, who have been spending the winter in California, arrived on Saturday at their summer home.

Mrs. Hiam and family moved out on Saturday for the season.

Col. McKay and family will again be residents of Vaudreuil.

Mrs. Laberge and family are now settled in their cottage for the summer.

Mr. Leslie Tooke came up from Ste. Anne's in his yacht.

Mr. Walter Corrigan spent a few days in Vaudreuil.

Mr. A. Joyal spent a day in Vaudreuil among friends.

Mr. J. M. Wilson and family arrived on Monday for the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Whyte have arrived in their Island home for the season.

Mr. Ed Ranger and family are now installed in their cottage for the season.

Mrs. N. E. Hamilton will occupy one of her cottages for the summer.

Mr. Parlow and family have left for Shawinigan Falls.

Mr. J. D. L. Ambrosse and family are now in their cottage 'Blissworth' for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Bergeron are occupying a cottage on St. Charles road for the summer.

Mr. Henri Lionais has opened his beautiful summer residence 'Chateau Malette' for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Prince are in their cottage for the summer months.

Mr. Auguste Singer and family arrived early in May for summer.

Mr. C. A. Harwood has rented Mrs. H. S. Harwood's cottage for the summer months.

Mr. Leopold Globenski is occupying Mrs. Bastien's cottage for the season.

Mrs. Berthelet has opened her cottage for the season.

Mr. Armand Chaput has rented the cottage formerly occupied by the late Mr. Conrad.

Mr. Jos. Saucier and family have rented Mrs. Gauthier's cottage for the summer.

Dr. Merrill and family have arrived for the summer months.

Mr. J. F. Johnson was here this week.

Mr. Gustave Boyer, M.P., was in Vaudreuil recently.

Mr. Nap. Tetrault will soon occupy his cottage on river front.

CARTIERVILLE

The Misses Bickerdike spent a day this week at their house in preparation for an early occupation.

Mr. David Rogers, B.A., made a pastoral visit among his Cartierville flock this week and intimation of his continuance during the season as lay reader at St. Andrew's Church was received with gratification.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sonne are occupying their summer quarters.

Dr. McEachran is expected at his house this week.

Mr. Louis Boyer and family are out here and took advantage of the first fine day to try out their new motor boat.

Mr. Hartland McDougall was one of the earliest arrivals of the season.

Mr. Angus W. Hooper's fine residence is open.

Mr. G. Bilot has bought the Leonard property and has entered into possession with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Berry and family have settled down at their summer house.

Mr. and Mrs. Percival and family are in their summer cottage for the season.

Mr. Normandin, senior, was out this week overhauling his property for summer occupancy.

FRASER'S POINT

Messrs. McGibbon, MacNair and Moody, all of St. Agnes, Que., spent Monday at the Point, securing a fine string of fish.

Mr. T. Penton, of Burke, N.Y., was here two days last week.

The veteran angler of Constable, N.Y., Wm. Buell, and his son Herbert, are on a week's fishing trip here.

The Rev. Wm. Fraser, of Champlain, N.Y., was at his summer home, 'Tarry-a-While,' last week, putting it in order for the vacation.

Mr. Denesha and wife, of Constable, N.Y., are at their cottage here this week.

Mr. Wm. Stevens, of Stane Dike, has entirely recovered from his recent illness.

Mr. David Nass, Cazaville, came up to the Point in his naphtha launch on Monday.

Thirteen gasoline launches will trouble the waters of Salmon River, in the vicinity of Fort Covington this season, a record fleet for a place of its size.

STE. AGATHE

The 'Castel des Monts' will be opened to guests on May 24.

Mr. R. Wilson-Smith and family will take possession of their villa in the beginning of June.

Mr. and Mrs. Masson Drolet and family will spend the summer at Villa Beaulieu.

The Misses Hamel have rented the 'Lake Shore' cottage for the summer, and have as their guest, Miss Masson, of Valleyfield.

Mr. J. A. Prendergast and family, of Crescent street, will open their house in about two weeks.

Mrs. Wharton has opened her villa, and has as her guest Miss Ella Jordon.

Mr. and Mrs. Valiquette are in Montreal.

Mr. W. Brown has rented his cottage to Mr. and Mrs. George Munn.

Miss Helen DesBrisay is spending a few days in Montreal.

TERREBONNE

Miss Irene MacLaren, Montreal, is the guest of Miss Ruby Moody, 'Sunnyside.'

Mr. and Mrs. T. Richards, of Newport, Vt., spent a few days here this week visiting relatives.

Miss Myrtle Moody spent the week end in St. Lambert, the guest of Miss Wheatley.

Mr. C. S. Wallace was in Quebec on Tuesday.

Mrs. Walsh has returned, after spending two weeks with her mother, Mrs. Haines, St. Lambert.

Mrs. A. Moody spent week-end with Mrs. J. Kimpton, Rosemore.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BANQUET.

The Young People's Society of St. Stephen's Church held their second annual banquet on Thursday evening. Mr. W. Marshall presided, and there were upwards of one hundred and fifty persons present. Those at the table of honor included Mr. Marshall, the Rev. Dean Evans, Mr. W. Burchall and Mrs. Burchall, Mr. G. M. Bosworth and Mrs. Bosworth, Mr. G. C. Wells, Miss C. McCarthy, Miss E. Carson, Miss R. Emslie, and the Rev. Frank Charters. The toasts included 'The King,' which was responded to in the usual manner; 'Our guest,' spoken to by Messrs. W. Dyke and A. W. Cole; 'The society,' proposed by Mr. G. C. Wells; 'The clergy,' proposed by Mr. Blaikie, and responded to by Dean Evans; 'The ladies,' by the Rev. F. Charters and Mr. A. MacDuff. The following musical programme was also carried out: Piano solo, Miss Vera Jones; song, Miss Mackenzie; song, Miss Cameron; recitation, Miss Thouret; concerted violins, the Misses and Master Schmidt; song, Miss McDonald; 'cello solo, Miss Schmidt. Miss L. Maynard proved a most acceptable accompanist.

OUIMETOSCOPE NEXT WEEK.

The Ouimetoscope continues to furnish attractive entertainments at Karn Hall. The programmes combine thrilling stories with bright, humorous and instructive pictures. Next week there is offered such pieces ah 'Life of Convicts' (French pictures after the style of 'Escape from Sing Sing'), for those who like things of breathless interest, while 'Hooligan so hugry,' 'The mischievous pranks of a pastry cook's boy,' 'What happened to Jones,' 'A country courtship, and 'Policeman and clown' are among the pictorial comedies. Bob Price will give new illustrated songs.

NEW ARMY BARRACKS.

The Salvation Army, through Brigadier Turner, provincial officer, has purchased a lot on Delorimier avenue, between Kent and Dorchester streets, for $2,700. They propose, as soon as arrangements can be made, to begin the erection of a ten thousand dollar barracks on this property, which is situated in a central and very suitable locality. The East End Corps will continue to hold meetings in their present rented hall on Delorimier avenue for two months yet. An appeal is being made for subscriptions to enable them to proceed with the work of construction.

MOTION TO SET ASIDE INSCRIPTION.

Argument was heard before Mr. Justice Robidoux in the Practice Court yesterday on a motion to set aside the inscription for hearing in the injunction case of Charles Cushing vs. the city. This is a petition for injunction to prevent Messrs. Parent and Merrill from sitting as commissioners in the Lafontaine Park expropriations, and the city having inscribed for hearing on the demand for preliminary injunction, the present motion was made on the ground that the merits of the action connected with the injunction must be heard jointly with the petition for injunction itself, and such an action canont be inscribed in the manner now objected to. The Hon. W. A. Weir appeared for Mr. Cushing, and Mr. J. L. Archambault for the city. The Court took the motion en delibere.

DR. SAUNDERS TO PREACH.

The Rev. J. B. Saunders, M.D., D.D., will preach in the West End Methodist Church to-morrow evening. As Dr. Saunders is an old pastor of this church, no doubt many old friends will avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing him again.

VISITING GOVERNORS.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing next Monday are Messrs. James A. Gillespie, Randall Davidson, Thomas E. Hodgson and William Davidson.

Had That Corn Very Long?

Quite easy to cure it with Putnam's Corn Extractor. Only takes twenty-four hours —no pain—dead sure cure. Try Putnam's, it's far the best.

THE 'BICKERDIKE.'

HANDSOME NEW ADDITION TO THE MONTREAL & GREAT LAKES NAVIGATION COMPANY.

One of the latest and most interesting additions to the Montreal & Great Lakes Steamship services is the 'Bickerdike,' which arrived in port several days ago on her initial trip. She was formerly the 'Arabian,' and ran between American ports, but immediately upon her purchase by the Montreal & Great Lakes Steamship Company she underwent a thorough remodelling, and all her appointments were made modern in every respect. The upper work has been wholly renewed, and not even the keenest ey could recognize in her the 'Arabian.'

Perhaps, the cosiest part of the whole ship is the captain's quarters, which scarcely lacks even the most insignificant modern conveniences, and the same applies to the apartments of the other officers and those of the passengers.

Throughout the ship the lighting is furnished by electricity. Every precaution that modern inventive genius has devised is taken to safeguard the vessel from any mishap. Her steering equipment is operated by steam power.

Between the pilot and the engineer the closest communication is maintained by means of two danger chronometers, one of which is placed in the room of each officer, and they are connected with one another by telegraph. Should any accident occur to the engine it is immediately recorded on on edanger istrumet and coveyed to the other, while a return signal is also given to show that it is understood by both officers. A similar operation is performed in the case of the pilot spying any danger.

Another piece of apparatus records the absence of signal lights by causing a bell to ring and lighting an electric lamp.

The bottom of the ship has as a protection to her plates a layer of four-inch elm, while if a leak should occur there are three pumps in readiness to rid her of water. In a ship built primarily for the carriage of freight her capacity for passengers is necessarily limited, but the accomodation by the nicety of their appointments overcome this defect. Her dimensions are such as to render her peculiarly fitted for freight. With a length of 233 feet, and a breadth of beam of thirty-four and a half feet, she can easily carry a large cargo. An immense refrigerator guarantees the preservation of all perishable goods.

The officers of the vessel are: James McMaugh, captain; Edwin Groulx, first mate; E. Drury, second mate; Eugene Amelin, first engineer; J. Amelin, second engineer. The 'Bickerdike' is named in honor of Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M.P., president of the Montreal & Great Lakes Navigation Company, of which the other officers are: Captain James H. Hall, vice-president and superintendent; Mr. C. E. Jacques, general manager.

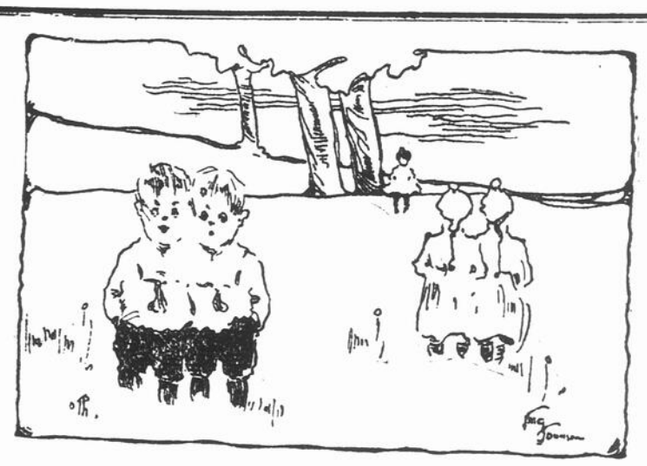
The 'Bickerdike' leaves for Lachine today, where she will load the greater part of her cargo.

OLD MAN'S MISFORTUNE

AFTER BEING SHELTERED AT POLICE STATION, SAYS HE WAS UNJUSTIFIABLY CHARGED.

An elderly man appeared in the dock at the Recorder's Court yesterday morning and protested against being placed there, because, he said, there was no charge against him. He proceeded to tell Mr. Sicotte, the acting Recorder, that, being in need of shelter on Thursday night, he went to Chaboillez street police station. Yesterday morning he was discharged, but returned a few minutes afterwards for his walking cane. The police were at the time putting the prisoners into the patrol waggon for conveyance to the court. 'One of the policemen recognized me,' added the old man, 'and he said, "Here, come along, we will give you a free ride." I was accordingly brought here, but I deny that I am guilty of any offence.'

A constable said the prisoner was a troublesome character, and Mr. Sicotte imposed a fine of $5, or, in default, a month's imprisonment.



PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS.

The following are subscribers to the Parks and Playgrounds Association:—Mrs. Agnew, $5; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Archer, $10; Mrs. Baillie, $2; Miss Cramp, $1; Mrs. Crawford, $2; Mrs. Cowles, $2; Mrs. W. J. Common, $1; Mrs. S. A. Douglas, $2; Miss Dow, $10; Mrs. Frank Edgar, $1; Mrs. England, $1; Emmanuel Church Sunday-school, $15; Mrs. R. C. Fisher, $5; Mr. S. A. Finley, $5; Mrs. E. K. Greene, $2; Mrs. Gurd. $3; Mrs. Grindlay, $1; Mrs. E. W. Gnaedinger, $2; Lady Galt, $4; the Misses Gilman, $1; Mrs. C. M. Holt, $5; Mrs. R. A. B. Hart, $1; Mrs. Edward N. Heney, $5; Mrs. Holmes, $1; Lady Hickson, $2; Mrs. M. L. Haldimand, $1; Miss E. G. Johnstone, $5; Mrs. Henri Jonas, $5; Mrs. James Johnson, $1; Mrs. Clarence Lyman, $1; Mrs. Leonowens, $1; John Lovell & Son, $2; Mrs. J. B. Learmont, $1; Mrs. J. B. Learmont's Friend, $1; Miss Elsie Michaels collected, $19; Mrs. Alex. Munroe, $2; Mrs. Robert Meighen, $5; Mrs. McLachlan, $1; Mrs. McLimont, $1; Miss Miller, $2; Mrs. James McLeod, $2; D. Morrice, Sons & Co., $10; Mrs. Hartland MacDougall, $5; Mrs. McKim, $5; Mrs. Stuart Nichol, $2; Mrs. A. E. Ogilvie, $5; Louis Payette, $1; Mrs. Pillow, $10; L. Phillips, $1; Mrs. Peterson, $3; Mr. J. H. Prissick, $1; W. R. Robertson, $1; Mme. Rolland, $1; Miss Reid's class, $1.18; Mrs. E. Rutherford, $1; Mrs. J. C. Sharp, $11; Mr. Henry Timmis, $1; Mrs. L. A. Trenholme, $1; Mrs. A. A. Trottier, $1; Mrs. Wylde, $5; Mrs. Wheeler, $1; Mrs. Watson, $1.

Subscribers to coin card collection:—O. Archambault, Mrs. C. Ault, Mrs. J. R. Ambrose, Mrs. Alex. Aird, O. M. Augé, Jos. Brown & Son, Mrs. Boyd, A. Beliveau, Mrs. H. Berry, Ritchie Brown, Mrs. A. Burgess, Mrs. R. Bruce, Mrs. Brown, Jas. W. Baillie, Mrs. R. B. Brown, J. L. Beaubien, Miss Bickley, J. T. Barlow, jr., Mrs. J. E. Birks, M. Buchanan, Miss Badgley, Mrs. Barrington, S. W. Cuthbert, W. O. M. Cross, Geo. Creak, G. Crowell, J. Claude Cook, Mrs. Creak, Capt. Clay, C. R. Christie, Colin Campbell, Dr. E. P. Changnon, J. Copping, Mrs. E. V. Chaplin, Geo. Creak, T. Coffin, W. E. Doran, Mrs. L. Dow, L. O. David, W. Drysdale, C. Desjardins & Co., H. J. Dix, E. C. R. Douglas, I. C. Donnelly, K. Drinkwater, Miss Gladys Dunlop, Evelyn Davis, J. Dixon, Dean Evans, M. Fitzgibbon, M. E. Fleet, F. G. Finley, R. W. Forester, G. S. Forbes, Mrs. F. M. Fox, Featherbone Novelty Manufacturing Company, E. R. Gareau, U. Garand, Mrs. H. Granger, L. M. Garth, Mrs. A. L. Gilpin, Gloria Gas Light Company, L. Holsterm, S. B. Hammond, G. W. Hardisty, Della Heron, Geo. D. Harper, Mrs. L. S. Hislop, Mrs. H. Hay, C. A. S. Honey, Mrs. F. Hague, Mrs. Harries, J. H. Hawkins, P. Holland, Violet Haswell, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. W. J. Hight, Jos. Inghs, G. T. Kittson, G. L. Kavanagh, Thos. R. Kent, C. M. Loucks, J. H. R. Luke, McDuff Lamb, Dumont Laviolette, Jocelyn Likely, E. T. Lambert, G. G. Lewis, E. A. Lamothe, G.G.L.; Rev. M. Leonards, P. A. Lamothe, H. McLaren & Co., Leslie McDonald, Margaret McKenzie, Peter McKenzie, Kate K. Morgan, J. Marien, Miss J. A. Monty, Mrs. T. C. Monty, H. Ross Matthews, Mrs. John Morrison, D. Dorne McGibbon, John Murphy, Mrs. W. R. Miller, Hector Marquette, R. R. Macaulay, Dr. Laura Muller, John Morgan, N. D. McArthur Muller, John Morgan, N. D. McArthur, Doris Mundie, Mrs. G. Molson, G. A. Mann, J. O. Meakings, Eliz. McKim, Thos. Moodie, E. J. Major, L. McArthur, D. Morrice, jr., Mrs. W. McF. Notman, L. P. Normandin, H. W. Norton, N. M. Ostrom, Y. H. Ollerhead, Mrs. F. Poliwka, Mrs. T. F. Parkins, the Page Wire Trust Co., Mrs. Peters, F. G. Pedley, H. M. Paquette, W. Patterson, Misses Phillips, J. S. N. Park, F. A. Pratt, Mrs. Jas. Riva, Mrs. J. Renwick, W. G. Richardson, W. Robb, C. M. D. Rondeau, J. G. Reid, Jas. Y. Roy, Roy & Roy, Mrs. Guy Ross, Eloide Richard, Jeannette Racine, Margaret Sheridan, L. J. Smith, Mrs. E. Spragge, F. A. Stevenson, Miss Frances Shepherd, Lilian Sharpley, the Misses Smith, Mrs. Stearns, W. F. Saunders, J. Burley Smith, S. P. Stearns, Miss M. A. Somerville, L. H. Senecal, A. Schmidt, Jno. Scrimger, Wm. Sharp, Miss Grace Sumner, Mrs. Johnstone Taylor, Mme. R. Tourville, Mme. A. Thibaudeau, J. M. Tatley, Telephone Order, A. Thorpe, Jas. Tasker, Thewlis, F. A. Veitch, Mrs. Vineberg, Viau & Frere, Miss G. B. Ward, L. Whyte, Mrs. T. Wilson, Mabel Whitley, Miss C. L. Wells, Mrs. Norman Wight, J. Walkley, Helen E. Wright, Isobel Wight, J. C. Watson, J. R. Walker, Harrison Young, H. Zinstag.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT, No. 2840

DAME ALVANEE BRUNET, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Joseph L. E. Dussault, and duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs.

JOSEPH L. E. DUSSAULT, of the same place, Defendant.

The Plaintiff has this day instituted an action in separation of property against the Defendant.

Montreal, April 21st, 1906.

ARTHUR LARAMEE, Attorney for the Plaintiff.

District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT—No. 2965.

Dame Exilda Deecent has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, Alfred Lemaire, Carpenter, both of the City and District of Montreal.

Montreal, 12th May, 1906.

M. G. LAROCHELLE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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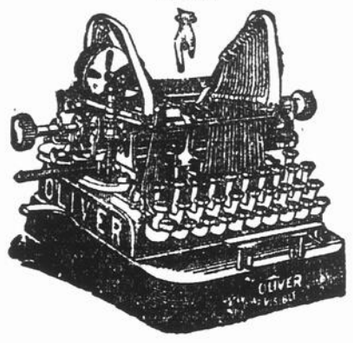
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GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

AUTOMOBILE, &c., LAW.

(6 Edward VII., Chapter 13, Quebec.)

All persons manufacturing, dealing in, owning or operating any automobile, motor cycle or other motor vehicle, within the District of Montreal, are hereby notified to call upon the undersigned without delay and obtain the necessary certificates, licenses, etc.

Application forms furnished on request.

Failure to comply with the law promptly will render parties interested liable to prosecution without further notice.

SETH P. LEET, Collector Provincial Revenue.

23 St. Gabriel street, Montreal.

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Home Department.

Who Bides His Time.

(James Whitcomb Riley.)

Who bides his time, and day by day
Faces defeat full patiently,
And lifts a mirthful roundelay,
However poor his fortunes be—
He will not fail in any qualm
Of poverty—the paltry dime
It will grow golden in his palm,
Who bides his time.

Who bides his time—he tastes the sweet
Of honey in the sakest tear;
And though he fares with slowest feet,
Joy runs to meet him, drawing near;
The birds are heralds of his cause;
And like a never-ending rhyme,
The roadsides bloom in his applause,
Who bides his time.

Who bides his times and fevers not
In the hot race that none achieves,
Shall wear cool-wrathen laurel, wrought
With crimson berries in the leaves;
And he shall reign a goodly king,
And sway his head o'er every clime,
With peace writ on his signet ring,
Who bides his time.

The Doctor's Tramp Story.

(By Sydney Dayre.)

'At home for the whole evening, father? Hurrah!'

'I hope so. If no one sends for me.'

'May the good St. Nicholas forbid that old Gunther should have an attack of asthma, or Mrs. Wimble's baby a spasm, or little old Miss Whyne one of her "bad turns" to-night.'

'Take care, Master Hugh; don't be so ready to make game of the miseries of others. Your turn may come some day.'

'Well, it hasn't come yet, so let's have a jolly evening of it. Can't you think up a good story for us, father?'

'Somebody to see you, sir,' said a maid at the door.

'There!' exclaimed Hugh, in great vexation. 'I do believe every one in this town owns you except your own family.'

'It's some poor person, sir,' continued the girl as soon as a chance offered of further speech. 'He's at the back door.'

'Easy now, Hugh,' said the genial doctor, as he rose to leave the room. 'Perhaps I can get off without going out. May be some one wants some medicine.'

The circle of young folks waited, still regaled with Hugh's peevish complaints, until in about fifteen minutes their father's returning step was heard.

'No patient this time,' he said. 'Some poor fellow who tells a pitiful story of wife and children a long way off, no work and no place to sleep. So all I had to do was to send him to a comfortable place for the night and promice to help him to work to-morrow.'

'Of course,' grumbled Hugh, 'that's the third man at the back door within a week. You are always getting taken in, father.'

'Not always, Hugh.'

'Do you remember the tramp who wanted work and a bible, and hung around the place for a week, protending to take care of "yer honor's horse,' and at last went off with your case of surgical instruments, leaving the Bible in its place? And the boy who came with such a virtuous story of not being able to get school-books, and coaxed money out of you, which he spent for a pair of skates and a box of cigars? And—'

As Ella, the oldest daughter, glanced at her father's face, her eyes were held by the sweetness of the smile which he joined to the laugh over Hugh's reminiscences. She wondered if it grew out of pleasant memories of many a cup of cold water given in the Master's name, not one of which he would wish to recall, although some might have been unworthily bestowed. He, however only said quietly:—

'That'll do, my boy. I've gained more than I've lost.'

'There's no danger of your ever injuring yourself by following his example,' said Ella to Hugh.

'I hope not, indeed. I never intend to keep open house, or hand either, for all the maimed, halt and blind tramps in the country. Tell us some yarns about your pets, father, please—their name must be legion. Let's hear of some who were a gain to you, you say.'

There was a twinkle in the doctor's eye, as he settled himself back in his chair.

'One evening a long time ago I was asked to step into another room and see some one who had just come. I guessed the moment I saw him that he had made up his mind to stay for a while. I knew it would make some trouble to have him about, but I couldn't help feeling interested in the poor fellow. No one like him had come to us before——'

'What did he look like, sir?'

'Short, with a round face and a bald head. He looked bright enough, but had little to say for himself—but it was easy to see that he was in great need of food, clothing and kind treatment; in short, that he would be if his wants were not promptly supplied. Of course the only thing for us to do was to go to work to supply them.'

'Just like you, father. Any one else would have quietly sent him to the almshouse,' said Hugh, speaking, however, more gently than before.

'If you had seen how helpless he was you would not wonder that such an idea never entered our heads. He had so little strength that for some time he could not raise himself——'

'Do you mean, father, that you kept him and took care of him?'

'Yes, and he required a good deal of care, too.'

'Why didn't you send him to the hospital?'

'Well, somehow we didn't have the heart to do it; he seemed to grow fond of us, and I think it would have gone very hard with him if we had sent him away. He grew stronger after a while, but seemed to have no thought of leaving.'

'What was he good for, pray?'

'I can't say he never showed much desire to make himself useful.'

'Well, father, do tell us how long you harbored the lazy rascal. How did you ever get rid of him?'

'Oh, we never got rid of him. He's here yet.'

Ella had been watching her father's face for the last few minutes, and now broke into a hearty laugh, in which he, with one or two of the others, joined. Hugh gazed from one to the other with a bewildered look.

'What! you mean me?' he gasped at length with an expression of such astonishment that another peal of laughter came from Ella. 'Short—round-faced—bald-headed—hadn't much to say for him—wasn't good for much. I'll never forgive you, sir,' and he shook his head vigorously at his father as he leaned over and gave him a pat on the shoulder—'that is, I never would have forgiven you if you hadn't put this among the cases in which you said you were a gainer.' He seized the kindly hand in a warm grasp.

'Well, well, let my poor joke go now, my boy. I can tell you a better tramp story than that.'

'Will it be another of your tricks, sir, to pay me up for abusing them' asked Hugh.

'Not a bit; I think you're bad enough. My oldest brother, your Uncle Robert, was a young lawyer when I was a half-grown school boy. He used to drive the two miles distance which lay between our home in the suburbs and his office, I riding with him to attend the village academy. One winter afternoon, as I entered his office to wait till he should be ready to go home, he showed me with rather an important air a small package.

'"That," said he, "is $3,700 in bills. It has been paid in to me for my client in the Forbes case. It came after bank hours, so I must carry it home and bring it back in the morning. I am sorry, for I must be away to-night.' It had been his first big case, and I could see that he was fussy and nervous at having in his hands so much money belonging to some one else.

'It was rousing winter-weather, one of those days, not occurring very often I am thankful to say, when, with very severe cold, snow comes in a driving wind. All day long it had been falling, and Rob's frisky pony snorted and scared and danced as he plunged through the drifts, while the snow-flakes, frozen to steel-like sharpness, seemed to cut our faces, as the keen blast carried them in such an apparently horizontal line that I wondered how they ever fell. It was good to see the pleasant glow of fire in the home windows as we drew near, and the pleasant faces of Aunt Rachel and Sister Elsie, half amused, half sympathetic as they watched us ploughing our way through.

'Rob worked his way in to get a little rest and refreshment before starting out again, while I struggled to the stable with the nag to give him the same privileges. I was followed by a queer-looking, undersized, red-haired, Irish-looking chap whom I had never seen before. He was very earnest, though rather clumsy, in trying to assist me, and I was too cold to stop to question him, but hurried in, where I found the welcome heat of the fire not a whit warmer than Aunt Rachel's face and voice.

'"Thee dear boy!' Do get thee things off quick and let me rub thee hands. Isn't thee most frozen? Here, Elsie, bring his slippers."

'Rob was unrolling his money, and created the little flutter he expected at sight of the crisp bank-notes.

'"Big ones, Elsie," he said. "Did you ever see a thousand dollar bill before?" There were two $1,000 bill, five of $500 and four of $50. Elsie spread them admiringly on the table, while Rob explained to Aunt Rachel the delicate points in the case which he had followed out to a successful result.

'I went to look at the bills myself, and, with a sudden impulse of boyish mischief, made a grab at them and, crumpling them in my hand, waved them over my head and then motioned as if to throw them into the fire, exclaiming:

'"Pooh, it's only so much paper, after all, Elsie!"

'At this moment the door leading to the kitchen opened and the person I had seen at the stable came in, carrying an armful of wood, which he put in the box behind the stove.

'"Who's that?" asked Rob, glancing suspiciously after the man as he left the room, while he rather impatiently took the bills from my hand and smoothed them out.

'"Why, my dear," said Aunt Rachel, "it's some poor fellow who came along and asked to be allowed to stay to-night, and I——"

(To be Continued.)

Home Thoughts.

THE MIRACLE.

Their hearts were hungry; mine was sad,
So little could I do;
At last I offer'd all I had—
A barley-loaf or two.

Love smil'd, and bless'd and brake the bread,
And lo, a miracle!
A thousand weary souls were fed,
And I had plenty still.

—From 'Dee Songs,'5 by W. G. Tarrant.

A SOURCE OF DELIGHT.

When thou wishest to delight toyself, think of the virtues of those who live with thee; for instance, the activity of one, and the modesty of another, and the liberality of a third, and some other good quality of a fourth. For nothing delights so much as the examples of the virtues, when they are exhibited in the morals of those who live with us, and present themselves in abundance. Wherefore we must keep them before us.—M. Antoninus.

Life is only bright when it proceedth
Toward a truer, deeper life above,
Human love is sweetest when it leadeth,
To a more divine and perfect love.
—Adeltaide A. Proctor.

DON'T BE SENSITIVE.

We all know the sensitive woman. She has two deep lines between her eyes and a plaintive droop to the corners of her mouth and to her eyebrows.

Whatever is said she applies to 'self.' Every cap seems to fit her, and she wears it.

She is losing all the healthy enjoyment that comes her way. She is missing half her life because she is looking for snubs.

She says she can't help it. She can.

It is a very easy matter ea let those slights, imagined or real, roll off like water off a duck's back. It takes a little doing for the first three or four weeks, but after that it comes natural enough.

The sensitive woman is one of the most miserable of beings. It doesn't pay to be miserable, especially when merely a healthy effort will bring happiness—Bristol 'Times.'

With the Children.

CHILDREN AND DISEASE.

It used to be considered as impossible for children to escape certain ailments—called children's diseases—as to avoid the teething period. The intelligent mother of to-day recognizes the absurdity of this. She knows that a sound body is essential to perfect mental growth. So, instead of taking each attack as a matter of course, she uses every effort to avoid the slightest ailment. The best safeguards to the health of children are a suitable regimen, cleanliness, fresh air, pure water and a due allowance of sleep. To the child thus armed disease is not a frequent visitor. The old idea that diseases must come has given place to the doctrine that sufficient knowledge and care will prevent almost any evil, and this is no less true of disease than other things—Detroit 'News.'

A SAFEGUARD.

To render children's dresses uninflammable, add one ounce of alum to a small bath of water, and rinse the materials in it. They will then be rendered so slightly combustible that in the event of their coming in contact with fire they would only smoulder very slowly, and not burst into flame.

NERVOUS CHILDREN.

If it is really a fact that modern civilized children are born with nervous tissue of finer fibre, and therefore more irritable than that found in more primitive cultural states, it is a condition to be given most serious consideration. We are no longer justified in arranging school work as though all the little ones were as phlegmatic as Indian babies. The natural environment of childhood is untrammeled freedom in the open air, says 'American Medicine.' The explosive shouts emitted as soon as a child is released from a session prove that it has been under an exhausting restraint. Of course this fact has long been known by intelligent teachers who give their little charges numerous occasions to blow off steam, but it does seem that much more can be done than is done. If it is true that American children are of a more nervous type than those of northern Europe, we can expect to find a greater proportion of nervous diseases among them. A great class of 'nervous' little bodies should be out rolling in the sand instead of sitting bolt upright on a hard, uncomfortable bench. The present mania of the American mother to educate her babies long years before it is time is merely one of the evil results of our system; and since it is not possible to convince her of the harm done by such confinement, the problem before the school authorities seems to be to make the first few years of school approximate, as nearly as discipline will permit, the rollicking natural life of the babies in their charge. After all, a big share of the 'nervousness' and ill-health of school children is due to eye-strain, a truth so important as it is neglected.—'The Eagle.'

The Rest Corner.

(By C.B.B., in the New York 'Observer.')

The owner of a new house was showing a friend over it. From hearthstone to roof tree it seemed everything that was convenient, beautiful, artistic; 'and yet,' complained the house-mother, 'there's not a single rest corner in it for me!'

The first floor, she explained, was given up to the parlors, library and dining-room; in these she must always be in a gown suitable for visitors who might happen in, and no lounging robe could be tolerated. The second floor held her own large sleeping room, the bedrooms of the grown children and the nursery; in hor room she could hear the trolley bell all day, the rattle of the carts, the doorbell and the telephone, and no rest was possible, even if the running in and out of the children every few minutes and the frequent interruptions of the maid were not considered. On the third floor were the guest rooms, shut up, dark and orderly, one inner room full of trunks and bundles, and the servant's rooms. She was right; in all the house there seemed not one little corner to which she could fly when cares and worries pressed too hard and she longed for silence and repose.

This desire for a rest-corner appeals to women, for the end of their strength comes so soon in these strenuous days. Before the noon hour strikes, one is tired, not because she is feeble or lazy, but because the cares of life are so many, the confusion so great, the noises so oppressively; because the baby frets, and the cook gives warning, and the sewing basket is piled high, and the neighbors run in, and ten thousand things need to be done at once, and manifestly are not going to get done; plain flesh and blood and nerves cannot stand the pressure.

City women and country women are alike on this point, for if it is not noise or multitudinous distractons which wear one out, then it is overwork. For all alike the rest corner is not a luxury—it is a necessity. It is the getting away from the usual surroundings to the unusual which soothes; the quiet of a place of one's very own, where one can relax utterly in the silence, safe from every interruption. But in a small or crowded house, where can one find such a corner?

In 'Little Women,' Joe is described as lying one rainy day on an old couch in the attic, a dozen russet apples near by for refreshment, crying comfortably over 'The Heir of Redclyffe.' That picture of a rest corner goes straight to a woman's heart. Surely, even in the smallest house there must be a niche such as Joe's! Even if there is no attic, there may be a lumber room where a place can be screened off and made comfortable with an old lounge with hillocks and valleys which fit one's back, and a warm, possibly moth eaten, rug, two or three discarded soft pillows and a shelf of books, and what more could one possibly need?

Restful reading differs for each person, but among the old-fashioned books tucked away there are some which are always good for such a corner as this: 'David Copperfield,' and 'Old Town Folks,' and 'Reveries of a Bachelor,' and 'Snow Bound' and 'Ivanhoe,' and other of the favorites of one's youth which can smile over and drop asleep over, and love for old sake's sake. There need be no stimulating essay, or 'informing' book of travels, or a single 'compelling' novel; the old books are best for the quiet hour. Incongruous, curious, whimsical, others might call the choices, but that need not ruffle the one who keeps them out of sight under the eaves for the snatched half-hour of stillness.

'One thing is certain,' wrote a woman recently, 'a woman must be sweet.' True, but how difficult when she is tired out! She puts on a determined smile and speaks in an artificially pleasant voice, but the smile grows rigid and the voice breaks into discord and everybody sees through the pretense and knows that inside she really longs to give way and be cross and disagreeable. Yet a little time in the rest corner would have saved her. Rolled up in the warm old rug she might have read a little and dozed a little, forgetting the press of housework, deaf to the telephone, indifferent for the moment even to the clamor of the children, and emerged fresh and cheerful without a nerve on edge.

Every year more women succumb to nervous prostration; the sanitariums from one end of the country to the other are crowded, and still thousands of women are not there who should be, because they cannot afford to go. Knowing well that the grim spectre who haunts the home peeps daily more often from its closet, the wife and mother can only goad herself on to greater exertions, determining not to give way to the exhaustion she feels. She must not, dare not, break down!

But a little sanitarium is hidden somewhere under her own roof, with quiet and comfort and health for her. Two half hours a day, snatched when the baby sleeps or the darning basket overflows, may save her from a year of invalidism. What if she does have to buy her bread for a time, or use a patent dish washer, or get ready-made clothing for the family, or dispense with desserts in order to take the time for the rest corner, it will pay, nevertheless.

Such a corner is more than a cure for nerves; it is also a means of grace. Its daily use goes far toward answering the prayer, 'Lead us not into temptation,' since the great temptation of most women is to the irritation of fatigue. To sit at times as Thomas A. Kempis advises, 'as a sparrow alone on the house-top,' is to be a better woman and a better Christian.

For the Housekeeper.

THE APOLOGIZING HABIT AND ITS CURE.

Is any trait of our fellow man or woman quite so distressing as a bad case of this particular malady?

And the cure?

Well, the best one is a good dose of apologies from another chronic apologist.

It is only less annoying than family skeletons brought out in public.

Said a bright woman the other day:

'I kept on making apologies for real or imaginary causes until I chanced to be the guest of a woman who went so far beyond what I had attained in that line that it occurred to me I was in a fair way of making my friends as uncomfortable as she unconsciously did me.

'This woman was an ideal housekeeper and one of the best of cooks; but not a meal did I enjoy of her serving, because of uncalled-for apologies.

'"I forgot to salt my bread and it is so tasteless that it is not fit to eat; I am afraid you cannot make out a supper."

'If I made haste to say that I had not noticed the omission and assured her that her cooking never called for excuses, she would accuse me of trying to flatter her and would continue to apologize, until at the end of a meal, I felt as if I had swallowed a stone, instead of perfectly cooked food.

'Observation has taught me that guests, as a rule, do not see what in the eyes of the hostess seems to call for apology.

'I recently called upon a woman of culture and was greatly enjoying her vivid account of her trip abroad, when she suddenly came to a pause and in a shocked tone exclaimed: "The maid neglected to dust that piano! Why, I could write my name upon it!"

'Then from seeing through her eyes the beautiful scenery mine had never rested upon, I was called back to the drudgery of life; when the truth was that my back was toward the piano, and so I should, but for the apology, have remained in ignorance of the neglect of the maid. The call, which otherwise might have been wholly interesting, ended in complaints.

'The most enduring lesson came to me from one who, under the most trying circumstances, refrained from making any apologies. This sensible woman at that time I did not count as a friend, though I had long known of her as a gifter personality, and had once had the pleasure of entertaining her in my home.

'Finding myself in her home city, I thought I would call upon her. When I halted before the house I saw such an obstruction of plaster and debris that I was about to turn back, but a workman near the open door said: "If you are looking for Mrs. A., I will call her."

'"Oh, don't!" exclaimed I, thinking "not at home" would be the result, but the man evidently knew the woman he was working for. He bounded off; and in an instant later the lady appeared at a door back of the parlors, which were being replastered, and with a warm welcome written on her face, exclaimed:

'"This isn't the sort of reception you gave me, but I am delighted to see you, anyhow." And then, when I was drawn into a room overcrowded with furniture, what cared I for the lack of order, in view of such a welcome?

'I had expected to go back to the hotel for lunch, but I forgot to note the flight of time as I conversed with the woman who was superior to trying circumstances; and never shall I forget how, with a roguish smile, she reminded me that it was lunch time by putting this query:

'My dear, do you like hasty pudding and milk?

'When I unthinkingly responded to the affirmative, she exclaimed: "Then you must share my lunch with me, for otherwise I shall be alone. Now don't make excuses, for you will be doing me a real kindness to stay." I could not resist the invitation, which was evidently so heartfelt, and from that visit and simple meal dates a friendship which has extended over long years, cemented at a time when almost any housekeeper would have excused herself from seeing anyone.

'In fact, so easily and unobtrusively does the habit grow that freedom from it under given circumstances may often be taken for an evidence of thoroughly good breeding.'—Cleveland 'Leader.'

TOO COSTLY.

How few women realize that nothing is more costly than credit. The golden principle of insisting upon a weekly or monthly settlement of all accounts is one that ensures economy and freedom from anxiety. For even the smallest discount counts up by the end of the year.

It is the easiest thing in the world to get into debt, and one of the most difficult things to get out of it. Tradesmen, anxious to do business, have a way of encouraging bills to run on.

Suddenly the day of reckoning comes, and you find that, instead of owing one or two small sums, you are hopelessly insolvent—a slave to dune and the never-ending worry and misery caused by one's own foolish carelessness.—'Bible Times.'

Advertisements.

DELICATE BABIES.

Every delicate baby starts life with a serious handicap. Even a trifling illness is apt to end fatally. The mother is kept in a state of constant dread. Baby's Own Tablets do more than any other medicine to make weak, sickly children well and strong. They give the mother a feeling of security, as through their use her delicate child develops into health. Mrs. S. M. LeBlanc, Eastern Passage, N.S., says:—'Up to the age of seven months my baby was weak and sickly, and at that age could not walk. It was then I began using Baby's Own Tablets, and the change they made in her condition was surprising. She began to get strong at once, and has never since been a perfectly well child. Every mother who values the health of her little one should keep Baby's Own Tablets in the house.' Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Selected Recipes.

Apple cake is one of the most wholesome delicacies. To make a light and good apple cake cream half a cup of butter with two cups of powdered sugar and beat light. Add to this a half cup of milk. Sift with three small cups of flour three tablespoons of cornstarch and a rounded teaspoon of baking powder and add to the milk, butter and sugar alternately with the stiffened whites of six eggs. Bake in jelly pans.

For the apple filling beat the yolk of an egg light and with it beat a cup of sugar and the grated peel and all the juice of one lemon. Into this mixture grate three pippins or other tart apples, stirring now and then to keep the apples from discoloring before they are coated. Cook in a double boiler until it is scalding hot, stirring constantly. Let this mixture cool before pouring it into the cake. Serve with cream.

To make a fruit and nut cake, which is a favorite in one Californian home, cream to a cream two cupfuls of sugar and one of butter. Add the yolks of six eggs beaten light, one teaspoonful nutmeg and cinnamon mixed and one teaspoonful soda dissolved in one cupful of cold water. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and fold in alternately with the flour, in which cream of tartar has been sifted, in the proportion of two teaspoonfuls of the tartar to four cupfuls of flour. Lastly, stir into the mixture one pound of raisins, seeded, chopped and dredged with flour, and one cupful hickory nut kernels, also dredged. Mix thoroughly and bake in two loaves in a slow oven.

An old California recipe for soda biscuit, dating from the days when baking powder was unknown, is still used in the kitchens of many of the old residents, and with most admirable results. Given experience and practice, the tiny, spongy biscuit thus evolved is as light as the proverbial feather. A medium thick dough is mixed at night of sour milk, flour and a pinch of salt. In the morning this is rolled out on the moulding board, with just a bit of flour to keep it from sticking, and over the top is sprinkled the tiniest bit of soda, bearing in mind that the sourer the milk the less soda is required. Roll lightly and fold over. Repeat three times, cut into biscuit about the size of a silver dollar and bake in a slower oven than is required for baking powder biscuit.

Velvet muffins are a California breakfast standby worth heralding abroad. Stir to a cream two tablespoonfuls each butter and sugar. Add two well beaten eggs, one cupful of milk, one scanty quart of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a quarter teaspoon of salt. Beat until light and bubbly, though the batter must be quite stiff, and turn at once into the muffin pans, which should be hot enough to hiss as the batter goes in. Bake in a quick oven.



GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Leave it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears,
Pass it on.

WESTMOUNT S.S. OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the Westmount Sunshine Society was held in Victoria Hall on May 10, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. John Brymer, first vice-president; Mrs. J. W. Long, second vice-president; Mrs. J. Whyte, recording secretary; Miss J. Leslie Allan, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. J. Westgate, treasurer; Miss Marson.

Reports of the past year's work were found satisfactory. It was decided to send a delegate to the Sunshine Convention to be held in Brooklyn. Miss Robertson addressed the business meeting on the work of the King's Daughters' summer creche.

A social half hour followed the business proceedings, and a solo was sung by Miss Hanson, accompanied by Miss Marson at the piano, and Miss Freda Marson on the 'cello. Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Westgate acted as hostesses.

Communications regarding the Sunshine should be sent in not later than Tuesday morning. Address Editor Sunshine, 'Witness' Office.

THE MAPLE LEAF FOREVER AND EVERYONE.

Large numbers of schools and scholars are hastening to take advantage of our Maple Leaf offer while it holds good. In many cases the teacher is the one to take the matter up, and remits the order for almost the entire school. So fully do practical educationalists realize the value of the concrete in the teaching of patriotism.

One teacher in Nova Scotia says: 'Do not fail to send the flags and badges, as the children are as eager to have them as to have the pins.' Well they might be, for every one pronounces these very attractive, and we give them as extras with each pin in all school orders of ten or over.

Another feature of our offer that makes it 'more than the money's worth,' as one school votes it, is that where pupils already get our papers in their homes, they may give with their order, not their own name, but that of some friend elsewhere in Canada, perhaps some recent settler in the new west or some brother or sister away from home, who thus may enjoy the month's free subscription to two good weekly papers, namely, the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' and the 'Northern Messenger.'

Every true Canadian wants to give expression to his feelings on Empire Day, Dominion Day, and other national holidays; our Maple Leaf offer will help you do it. Read our advertisement through carefully and act promptly on it.

EVERY ONE DELIGHTED.

Victoria Road, Ont., May 7, 1906.
John Dougall & Son:—
Dear Sirs,—I received the Maple Leaf brooches, pins, badges and flags. They are lovely. All my friends were well pleased.
I remain, yours truly,
LILY TRIPP.

Aylmer East, Que., May 12.
Dear Sirs,—I received the pins, brooches and badges in good order, and promptly. And everybody was well pleased with the pins, flags and badges that they got. We got more than our money's worth.
Yours truly,
VIOLET M. GRIMES.

N.B.—All club orders to be accompanied by list of addresses to which we can send the papers. Persons ordering pins may, where they already get our papers, choose a friend anywhere in Canada to receive the month's FREE subscription to the two papers in their stead. This is a chance to interest your friends in what interests you.

Elgin A. Co., N.B., May 14, 1906
John Dougall & Son,
Dear Sirs,—I received my pin, and am much pleased with it.
Yours truly,
FRANCES SMITH.

Palmerston, Ont., May 12, 1906.
Messrs. J. Dougall & Son,
Montreal, Canada:
Sirs,—I received your letter and pin on the tenth of May, and think it is well worth the money. I am more than pleased with it.
Wishing you and your papers every success. I am respectfully yours.
ADDIE McCORMICK,
Palmerston.

St. Eustache, Que., May 14, 1906.
John Dougall & Son.
Dear Sirs,—The Maple Leaf pins and brooches, also the badges and flags, arrived last Thursday. We are all delighted with them, and I thank you very much for the two you sent me as a premium. I was not expecting anything like that, but I am very glad to have them, they are so pretty.
Thanking you for your kindness, I remain, yours truly.
W. WOODWARK,

OUR MAIL BAG

Ingersoll, Ont., April 17.
Dear Sirs,—The 'Witness' has been a regular weekly visitor to me for the past forty-five years and we consider it a valuable prize in itself. So much so, that I send a few copies every year to friends, who value it very much. Wishing you continued prosperity, I remain.
Yours faithfully,
WM. GERRIE.

Athens, Ont., April 6.
Dear Sirs,—I hope you will pardon me for waiting so long to thank you for thet pretty bed spread and pillow shams that I received long ago.
Also allow me to congratulate you for the success of your excellent paper, which has now reached its sixtieth year. I have been a constant reader of the 'Witness' for more than twenty years, and also an occasional reader for twenty years before taking it myself. As an advocate for temperance it stands four-square, and in the great questions of the day the 'Witness' has always stood for the right, regardless of friends or foes. I hope and trust that prosperity will continue to attend you in your efforts for the uplifting of humanity. Yours truly.
(MRS.) V. L. MACKIE.

Bridgeville, N.S., April 12.
Dear Sirs,—I feel I must not, on account of the high estimate I hold of the 'Witness,' neglect to join the great throng of admirers in sending my congratulations on the attainment of its diamond jubilee. It has been my highest valued paper for over thirty years. I have considered it one of the most valuable New Year gifts I could send to a home to inspire old and young to lives of honor, and have sent it and found it was a highly-prized gift. I was a few years ago driving through the country and met a good old elder whom I had not met for a number of years. I hailed him. 'Good evening, Mr. Wood, you are taking home your mail.'
'Yes,' said he, 'I get the best papere published in Canada, and as I was very sure he would, he added, 'the Montreal

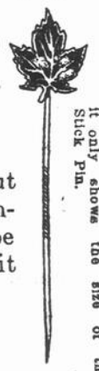
THE MAPLE LEAF

FOR EVER AND EVERYONE



This cut gives no idea of the color and beauty of the original, it only shows the size of the Brooch Pin.

The happy suggestion that everyone, old and young, throughout the Dominion should wear a Maple Leaf on Empire Day and Dominion Day, is gaining ground like wild-fire, and you will not want to be without one. If you get our Maple Leaf Pin you will be proud of it as well as of the day you celebrate.



This cut gives no idea of the color and beauty of the original, it only shows the size of the Stick Pin.

DAY OR SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS BADGES AND PINS

greatly increase the esprit de corps—the fellowship of the members of any class or school. Nothing could be more appropriate than our fine colored hard enamel Canadian Maple Leaves. These are exceedingly dainty and pretty and would serve to pin on a small silk Union Jack for Empire Day, a badge bearing the arms of your Province for Dominion Day, and scholars will find it the right thing to hold their school or class colors safe and fast.

SINGLE ORDERS TWENTY CENTS EACH.

The price for these brooch or stick or cravat pins ranges in the city stores from twenty-five to thirty cents, but we are able to send these pins postpaid for the remarkably low price of twenty cents each, because, knowing that thousands of our readers will want them, we have made special arrangements with the largest manufacturers to supply their needs. Each person who remits for a pin is entitled to order the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead' and the 'Northern Messenger' for one month free trial to any single address they like in the Dominion, and we must ask all those sending for sample pin, to give us this address without fail, except where they do not already receive these papers and would like them sent direct to themselves.

BE A LEADER IN YOUR CLASS.

Send twenty cents for a sample stick pin or brooch pin and we will promptly send it to you—then call a meeting of the boys and girls at recess—show them your pin and tell them that

IN ORDERS OF TEN OR MORE THEY ARE ONLY TEN CENTS EACH

and that if they will each pay you ten cents and give you their name and address, or if they already take our papers, the name and address of some friend, anywhere in the Dominion to whom we may send the month's free subscription to the two papers mentioned above, we will promptly send the pins to you to distribute, and will, moreover, send with each pin a silk Union Jack to wear on Empire Day, and a silk badge bearing their Provincial Coat of Arms for Dominion Day. This is a liberal offer. Act promptly. Don't let your school be behind in this important matter.

Maple Leaf Order Form for all.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers,
'Witness' Block, Montreal.

Please find enclosed the sum of twenty cents for Maple Leaf .....
Pin in fine hard colored enamel.

	NAME.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS AND PROVINCE.
Send Pin to.....	.....	.....
Send Witness and Homestead to.....	.....	.....
Send Messenger to.....	.....	.....

No extra charge is to be made for the papers which are being sent on trial to those who have not taken them.

Special Notice to Scholars. Scholars sending for these pins as a sample to show to their classes will please give the name of their class teacher and also the name of the school. Those who do will receive an extra premium free of charge.

sixty years prove to be the meteor flag of righteousness and purity that it has been in the past.
Very respectfully,
W. R. McFARLANE.

Thunder Hill, Man., April 9.
Dear Sir,—The 'Weekly Witness' is cheap at a dollar a year and I appreciate it so much that I felt I would like to do a little to extend its sphere of usefulness. I was sayin omy t555rhomot usefulne ss. I was saying to my mother, an old lady now bordering on eighty, but smart as many half that age: 'I am taking too many papers. I must stop some of them. I cannot read them all.' She replied: 'Well, if you can take but one paper let it be the 'Witness,' that was your father's favorite paper.'
If I were limited to one paper I would certainly act upon her advice. It always affords me pleasure to speak a good word for your paper.
Thanking you for the splendid prize, and wishing your paper continued prosperity and a wider sphere of usefulness, I remain, sincerely yours,
W. I. FORD.

Ocean Beach, Guane, Cuba, April 9.
Dear Sirs,—While congratulations are pouring into your office from all parts of the north, allow me to send one from this favored isle. I have been a reader of your publications for over twenty years. Among my earliest recollections of reading matter the most vivid is of the 'Northern Messenger.' At that time it had for heading the picture of a sled. The 'Weekly Witness' has been my newspaper for many years, and when I came to Cuba I felt that I could not do without it. I enclose money order for one copy of the 'Northern Messenger' and one copy of 'World Wide' for six months. The balance of order is for the Armenian famine sufferers. Yours truly.
[illegible]

Nashville, Ont., March 25.
Dear Sirs,—In renewing my subscription to the 'Witness' I also send my congratulation on its attaining its diamond jubilee. I have been a reader of your paper since some time in the fifties (fifty-eight) I think. I trust the 'Witness' will meet with the success it deserves, for I consider it the best family paper in the Dominion. Yours sincerely.
EDWARD BRAY.

'The Maples,' Picton, Ont., March 14.
Dear Sirs,—Having been a reader of your valuable paper for over forty years, I, too, feel that I would like to add my congratulations to your already long list. The 'Witness' is of wide interest, but I have especially admired the firm stand you always take in the cause of right and reform. Wishing you all continued success. I am, yours sincerely.
MRS. BENJAMIN GILLESPIE.

Green Hill, Puslinch, Ont., Feb. 23.
Dear Sir,—Allow me to congratulate you upon the Diamond Jubilee of the 'Witness.' My parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Heritage, were old subscribers to your valuable paper. It has been a welcome guest to our home for almost half a century. My mother died on Jan. 26, 1904, aged 91 years and three months, and up to within ten days of her death, could take pleasure in reading the 'Witness.' Mother was a lover of purity, truth and Godliness, and those qualities she found in the 'Witness.' Yours truly.
ALEX. McALISTER.

Chicago, Feb. 19.
Gentlemen,—I have been a reader of the 'Witness' since I was able to read anything, now nearly fifty years. I have always admired your independent, manly stand for right, for temperance, for righteousness. May your influence and circulation continue to increase, and may the blessing of our Father in Heaven ever be yours. Respectfully.
J. M. HOSKINS.

Harrowsmith, Ont., April 3.
Dear Sirs,—With my renewal for the 'Daily Witness,' which I have read for many years, I wish to add a word of appreciation of the very excellent paper you have published so long. No purer paper has been issued in this, or any other land than the Montreal 'Witness.' It has continuously maintained its character, marked by purity, patriotism and interest in everything tending to the education and elevation of our land, and I trust the 'Witness' may long continue in its ever enlarging constituency in our fast developing country to exert the same wholesome influence upon the greater Canada of the future.
(REV.) WM. SERVICE.

Lansdowne, Ont.
Dear Sirs,—At this time when so many kind things are being said of the 'Witness,' I might be permitted to add my voice to the general chorus. I have always considered the 'Witness' a tower of strength for righteousness and truth. I read the editorials of the 'Witness' more closely than those of any other paper, and while one may possibly not always agree with them in every detail, yet they always appeal to me as being forceful, liberal and sincere. I trust that many years of even greater success may attend your various publications.
Yours sincerely.
(REV.) T. F. HEENEY.

Carleton Place, Ont.
Dear Sirs,—My father, the late Mr. Daniel McCuan, who very recently passed from this world, and part of this article was the last I heard him reading aloud. He thought more highly of the 'Witness' than all the other papers that came to the house put together. He thought highly of 'World Wide' too, but the 'Witness' was first always, and it is first with his four children. Yours sincerely.
(MISS) HELEN McCUAN.

Sitka, Alaska.
Dear Sirs,—Last year I sent 'World Wide' to an American friend. He claims that we have no weekly to compare with the 'British Weekly.' He takes the 'Independent' and one or two other papers, but claims that 'World Wide' suits him best and beats them all, and he is a good judge.
Mrs. Bannerman and I learned our letters from the 'Witness'—the 'Witness' and the 'Globe.' These were our parents' papers in, I believe, 'the King's bush,' Northern Grey, Ontario. We rejoice in the success of your publications, and in the deserved honor, high esteem and affectionate regard in which the publishers are held by a multitude of their fellow-citizens. With affectionate personal regard for the publishers, and with all good wishes for the continued good influence of your papers, believe me, sincerely.
W. S. BANNERMAN.

Manitou, Man.
Dear Sirs,—I have been a reader of your paper for nearly fifty years, and intend to be a subscriber as long as I live, as it is in my opinion the best newspaper, taking it all round, that I have ever read. I have been a close observer of the many difficulties you have encountered in following with such unswerving courage and self-sacrifice the course which your paper has ever set before it, and fe l that it would be a great public calamity if you did not receive the support which is necessary to enable your paper to retain the influential position it has held for so many years. Congratulating you on your Diamond Jubilee, and with best wishes for your future prosperity.
T. E. GAYTON.

Smith's Falls, Ont.
Dear Sirs,—It gives me great pleasure to renew my subscription to the 'Daily Witness,' and also to testify to its honesty and truthfulness. I have read the many good things about your paper, but it deserves it all. There is nothing too good for the 'Witness.' Wishing you continued success, I remain, yours respectfully.
MAGGIE C. HOSSACK.



FLAGS for the SCHOOLS.

CONTINUED ENTHUSIASM.

Since the reopening of our offer of Canadian flags for the schools of Canada, our Flag Department has been kept busy with applications for sample papers and flag cards, by schools that are only too glad to have this chance of getting a really fine flag, without paying one cent of money.
The following letter shows the satisfaction our offer has given in one school. As they had sent us a certain sum above what was needed for the flag, we were able to offer the choice of several patriotic books as an extra premium:—

Brooklet, Que., May 14, 1906.
Messrs. John Dougall & Son,
Montreal, Que.,
Dear Sirs,—Received the flag to-day, in good condition. It is fine.
Kindly send us the book of 'Canadian Poems' and drills. One of my pupils has taken up your 'pin' offer.
I shall give you an account of the flag raising later. Thanking you for promptness.
I remain, yours, etc.,
LIZZIE RENNIE.

From another town, in Western Ontario, we have received an appreciative letter accompanying a club offer for our Maple Leaf Department. The writer goes on to say:—

. . . . 'I received the brooch, and it is really exceedingly pretty and attractive. I lent it to show as a sample in the schools here, and I am sure in a few days I shall have another order to send in for them. How many must one get to entitle us to the little silk flags?
I have also asked the master in our High and Public Schools to take up this flag offer, getting the boys to work it up as soon as possible.
A pupil in the High School is taking subscriptions for the pins, and our headmaster of the High School and headmaster of the Public School are looking after the flag. They would like samples of 'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Northern Messenger.' We are too far off for a daily. I am very glad to have the paper circulated here. We can put it into the hand of any child, and the high tone taken cannot but influence for good.'

In our Maple Leaf offer, silk flags and badges are sent, free, with each pin, to all school orders of ten or over. Teachers can use this offer, which the children will at once gladly avail themselves, to pave the way for getting a good bunting flag for the school-house. Read our flag advertisement and write to our Flag Department by next mail.

SCHOOL FLAGS FREE

The 'Witness' Diamond Jubilee Flag Offer of Canadian Flags for the Schools.

Naval Flags, sewn bunting, standard quality and patterns, to be given as Special Premiums for bona-fide new subscriptions at regular rates to any of our publications. Only by specially importing these flags can we offer them on the following liberal terms:

$18.00 in subscriptions wins a 4-yard Flag, retail value .. .. $10.00 to $13.00
$12.00 in subscriptions wins a 3-yard Flag, retail value .. .. $7.00 to $9.00
$9.00 in subscriptions wins a 2½-yard Flag, retail value .. .. $5.00 to $5.50
$6.00 in subscriptions wins a 2-yard Flag, retail value .. .. $3.75 to $4.00

	Per Year.
'Daily Witness'	$3.00
'Weekly Witness'	1.00
'World Wide'	1.50
'Northern Messenger'	.40

Only new subscriptions count in this offer.

This offer is no money-making scheme for us. What we want is to stimulate patriotic sentiment. We want our boys and girls to grow up loyal to our country and its flag.
Special terms quoted for larger flags on application.
If your school does not need another flag, we will give instead patriotic books for your library. Write for particulars.
This offer is made specially for schools, public or private, but clubs, societies or communities are free to take advantage of it. Assist us by making this widely known.
N.B.—We regret that postal regulations make it impossible to receive subscriptions at above rates for Montreal city or suburbs.
For Sample papers, flag cards, etc., address 'Flag Department,' John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

The Boys' Page.

Our Empire.

THE MOTHER AND THE SONS.

Sons in my gates of the West,
Where the long tides foam in the dark of the pine,
And the cornlands crowd to the dim sky-line,
And wide as the air are the meadows of kine.
What cheer from my gates of the west?

'Peace in thy gates of the West,
England our mother, and rest,
In our sounding channels and headlands frore
The hot Norse blood of the northern hoar
Is lord of the wave as the lords of yore,
Guarding thy gates of the West.

From the Isles of the South what word?
True South! long ago, when I called not, it came,
And 'England's are ours' ran the war-word aflame,
'And a thousand will bleed ere the mother have shame.'
From my sons of the south what word?

'Mother, what need of a word,
For the love that outspake with the sword?
In the day of thy storm, in the clash of the powers,
When thy children close round thee grown great with the hours,
They shall know who have wronged thee if 'England's be ours.'
We bring thee a deed for a word.

But thou, O mother, be strong,
In thy seas for a girdle of towers.,
Holding thine own from wrong,
Thine own that is ours.
Till the sons that are bone of thy bone,
Till the brood of the lion upgrown
In a day not long,
Shall war for our England's own,
For the pride of the ocean throne,
Be strong, O mother, be strong!'

JOHN HUNTLEY SKRINE.

The Guerdon of Honor

(William Johnston, in the 'Boy's Own Paper.')

I wonder how many of you boys have seen a Victoria Cross. Possibly some who have resided in London, and other great commercial centres, have gazed upon the little bronze token, danghng on its crimson ribbon, but those of you who live in rural districts cannot possibly have had the opportunity of resting your optics upon the insignificant-looking though glorious emblem of British valor.

Its intrinsic value is almost nil. Fourpence-halfpenny would purchase the material of which it is made, though I know of a certain fact that ten thousand pounds would gladly be given by many officers in our army for the privilege of legitimately wearing the little bronze Maltese Cross.

The 'V. C.' was instituted as far back as the year 1856, by her late Majesty Queen Victoria. It was meant to be a reward for conspicuous valour in the field, to be given alike to general or private soldier irrespective of rank or position.

I have met several V.C. heroes, all plain and unassuming men, whose friendship I value, feeling immensely honored when I receive a line from them.

The story of the late 'Bill' Beresford's heroism at Ulundi has always had a strange fascination for me. Of a fighting race, the 'mad Beresfords,' Lord 'Bill' showed on the day of Ulundi that he possessed pluck of a rare order.

The Zulus were advancing rapidly. Beresford, who was out with Buller's Irregular Horse, had cut his way through a mass of yelling blacks, when he perceived a wounded trooper, dismounted and reeling along the ground, evidently in great pain and dizzy from loss of blood.

Lord 'Bill' wheeled his horse round, and, without any thought of self, at once rode up to the man who was beginning to be surrounded by the savage foe.

With a loud voice Beresford commanded the wounded trooper to mount behind him—following up the direction with the objurgation that if he did not do it quickly he would punch the trooper's head.

The Zulus were racing all round the devoted pair, but Lord 'Bill' managed to bring off the wounded trooper, and thereby gained the guerdon of honor.

I had as a fellow-pupil, when a boy, a young lad, who with me received the rudiments of education in a lonely fell-side village school, situated in a fastness of the Northern Pennines.

He was anything but an apt scholar, and if my memory serves me right was ignominiously drummed out of school in disgrace, his crime having been the harrying of the Squire's rabbit-warren.

For years I lost sight of him, until one day I heard that he had died in a field hospital at Kandahar, a few days after the disaster at Maiwand.

His was a reckless spirit—all day long, when the guns of Ayoub were thundering around the ears of General Burrows's ill-fated force, he had participated in the one-sided fight at the Shepherd's Tomb, and although badly wounded in the left breast and arm, had managed to procure water for the stricken men who, convoyed by General Nuttall and his cavalry, were trying to reach Kandahar.

At the last stand made by Major Tobin Ready, of the Berkshires, he was mortally wounded, but managed to crawl into Kandahar.

A few days after his death his name appeared in orders as one who, if he had been spared, would have worn the proud decoration.

'Parson' Adams, too, of the Seaforths, when Colonel Cleland led his Lancers, the gay Ninth, to almost certain death, along the rugged watercourses of the Chardeh Valley, during the same Afghan Campaign, deserves notice.

Some men of the Ninth Lancers, when the Afghans in large numbers were close on them, fell into a deep ditch filled with water, and would have been cut to pieces but for the intrepid and courageous conduct of 'Tommy's' parson, who leaped into the water, and by sheer muscular strength, got the fallen troopers out of a very tight hole.

All this time the gallant chaplain was up to his waist in water. And when he saw his trooper friends again mounted and on terra firma, then only he looked after his own safety.

Revolver in hand, he pistolled a couple of Afghans, who were pressing him hard, and happily made his escape on foot.

'Parson' Adams is, I think, the only cleric decorated with the order of bravery.

It is said that Sir Redvers Buller, on the day of the affair on the Inhlobane Mountain, in Zululand, earned nineteen Victoria Crosses.

This sturdy soldier, reputed by the late Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, to be the 'strongest general' in the British army, at the most imminent risk to his own life assisted many wounded troopers to a place of safety during the retreat down the mountain, the Zulus pressing forward, furious at being baulked of what they considered their rightful prey.

The gallant Major Cook, of the 5th Gourkhas, who afterwards died of wounds received at the fight on the Asmai Heights, near Cabul, in December, 1879, won his Cross at the storming of the Peiwar Kotal, just one year previous to his death.

Major Galbraith, of the 85th Regiment, was directing the fire of his men when a big Afghan crept up and levelled his jezail at the British officer.

Cook saw the action and at once grappled with the Afghan. The twain toppled over in the wet grass, and, although not so strong as his Afreedi opponent, the Major managed to hold him down, and Galbraith then shot the hillman with his revolver, which previously had missed fire.

Sergeant Anthony Booth, of the 80th Regiment, must have been a brave fellow. The little detachment of which he was a member were surrounded by Umbelini's warriors on the banks of the Intombi river—this was in the Zulu campaign; and, unfortunately, Booth's superior officer lost his head and bolted—an almost unheard of performance on the part of a British officer, but the fact still stands that a certain lieutenant of the 80th deserted his men at a critical period of the fight, and galloped off, so he afterwards said, for aid, to a township of the name of Luneberg.

What did Anthony Booth do? Did he follow the example of his officer? No; the brave sergeant rallied his few surviving men, and, himself forming the rearguard, in this instance the post of honor, he kept the foe at bay with his rifle without losing a man until a place of safety was reached.

Sergeant Booth received the V. C., while his officer was rightly court-martialed.

Captain Arthur Knyvet Wilson, R.N., now a distinguished admiral in the British navy, won his V. C. for conspicuous valor displayed at the sanguinary action of El Teb in the Soudan. He happened to be a volunteer serving with the Naval Brigade, and, when the Arabs with demoniacal fury charged a corner of the British square, Captain Wilson sprang forward, cutlass in hand, to repel the attack. Two of the dervishes he ran through the chest, then his weapon snapped close to the hilt, but, nothing dismayed, the brave sea-dog set to work with his left fist and the guard of his sword, and bowled over Arab after Arab as they came on to the attack.

In the same fight Sergeant Marshall, of the 19th Hussars, saved his badly wounded officer, Colonel Barrow, from almost certain death, and for his brave action was awarded the coveted distinction.

For sheer contempt of pain, a bright example is that of Corporal Farmer, of the Army Medical Corps, who at the ill-fated field of Majuba showed cool and conspicuous bravery.

Farmer, during that trying day on the Majuba Mountain, when the British were being shot down like rabbits, had done his duty faithfully and well in attending to the wants of the wounded.

When the Boers made their final rush towards the well which Lieutenant Macdonald, of the 92nd Highlanders, had dug, Corporal Farmer 'held a white flag over the wounded, and when the arm holding the flag was shot through, he called out that he had another. He then raised the flag with the other arm, and continued to do so until that also was pierced by a bullet.'

These words appear on Corporal Farmer's Victoria Cross warrant, and their perusal ought to send a thrill of pride through the breast of every British boy.

Here was a young hospital orderly, a non-combatant, who was content to risk life and limb in order that he might succor his wounded comrades on the field. Bravo! Lance-Corporal Joseph Farmer!

For gallant conduct on Dec. 1, 1879, the Cross was bestowed on Privates Fitzpatrick and Flawn, two brave Irishmen belonging to the 94th or 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers.

It was during the war with Sekekuni, the powerful Basuto chief, that Lieutenant Dewar, of the First Dragoon Guards, in the action on the 1st, had his thigh shattered by a bullet. When he fell he had with him only these two devoted Irishmen and six men belonging to the native contingent.

The latter carried Dewar a little way down the mountain, but about forty Basutos putting in an appearance, they deserted the wounded officer and fled.

It was different with Flawn and Fitzpatrick. While one carefully carried the wounded officer the other fired on the enemy and kept them back. The Basutos were only thirty yards distant, but so impressed were they with the lion-like appearance of these two gallant sons of Erin that they left off the pursuit, carrying away with them their dead and wounded to the number of fifteen.

At Lucknow, during the second relief of the devoted garrison, Mr. Kavanagh, a gallant Irish civilian, volunteered to carry a plan of the city out to Sir Colin Campbell—a most perilous piece of work. He attached one condition only to his brave offer, and that was, his wife, who was in most delicate health, should not be informed of his daring attempt.

Thoroughly conversant with the vernacular of the district, Kavanagh, attired as a native soldier, stole out of Lucknow, and after many narrow shaves managed to reach Sir Colin's lines.

Even when brought before the General, the latter could not believe that a Briton stood before him, but when Kavanagh produced a letter from Sir James Outram and the plan of the city, brave old Sir Colin's eyes filled with tears as he warmly thanked the intrepid Irishman. Of course Kavanagh got the V. C., and thoroughly he deserved it.

At Tamai, Lieutenant P. S. Marling, now commanding the 18th Hussars, but then serving as a volunteer in the Mounted Infantry, secured the Cross by a most cool and daring act of valor.

Private Morley, of the Royal Sussex Regiment, was lying on the ground dangerously wounded. Lieutenant Marling, seeing the wounded man, got off his horse, and, after lifting Morley into the saddle, mounted behind him. The enemy were pressing closely around, and Morley fell off. Again the young lieutenant dismounted and gave up his horse to the wounded man, whom he eventually saved, although the enemy several times were only a few paces distant.

At the same time Private Edwards, of the Black Watch, earned the Cross. Edwards was in charge of one of the guns of the Naval Brigade as mule-driver. Nearly all the sailors had been killed, but Edwards stuck to his gun, and, after bayoneting a couple of Arabs, got safely back into the ranks with his gun, which did good service during the remainder of the action. Edwards did not come off scatheless, for he was severely wounded by a spear-thrust.

I have given a few examples of men who secured the guerdon of honor. I have, however, in my mind three examples of heroes who, thoroughly deserving the distinction, did not receive it.

The second case is that of Lieutenant Lang, a young officer of the 72nd or Seaforth Highlanders. During the Egyptian Campaign, along with the Indian Contingent, Lang landed at Chalouffe-el-Terraba, near the Bitter Lakes.

The Seaforths, to the number of two hundred, disembarked on the west side of the Canal. The enemy were in strength on the other side, but Lang, with consummate coolness, divested himself of all his clothing except his sun helmet, and, with his sword gripped firmly between his teeth, swam across and secured a boat, by means of which the Seaforths were ferried across the canal. Yet Lang's name never appeared—even in despatches.

The other non-recipient of the decoration is a personal friend of mine—the regimental sergeant-major of a battalion stationed in Ireland.

During the fight at Rorke's Drift—and boys who know anything about British military history will understand that the conflict on the Buffalo River was one of the most severe that Tommy Atkins ever took part in—my friend repeatedly charged the Zulus, jumping over the frail defence of mealie bags eager to engage the foe.

Just as the burning hospital was coming to its last flicker, a soldier of the Natal Horse tumbled among the surging mass of Zulus.

This sergeant-major, then a private in the South Wales Borderers, with lustre-dimmed bayonet, sprang to the Irrregular's rescue, too late to save the poor fellow's life, but soon enough to prevent his body from being lacerated by that dreadful weapon, the assegai.

It was not from my friend's lips that I heard the story—he is too modest for that. I think the authorities must have been chary of their Crosses after Rorke's Drift, for my friend in lieu of the bronze token received the Distinguished Service Medal.

Cases like the foregoing might be multiplied by the dozen, but to each non-recipient of the guerdon of honor there was vouchsafed something equally precious—viz., the knowledge and satisfaction of having performed an act of duty honorably and well; and this counts for something, boys, despite the croakings of pessimists and others of that ilk.

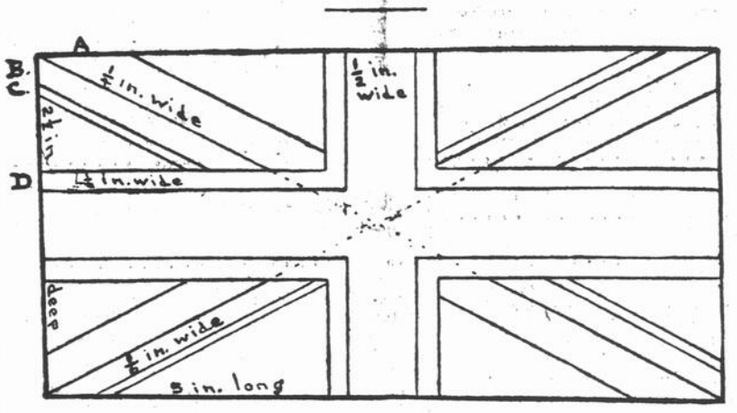
VICTORIA'S REIGN.

Her court was pure; her life serene;
God gave her peace; her land reposed;
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as Mother, Wife and Queen;

And statesmen at her council met
Who knew the seasons when to take
Occasion by the hand, and make
The bounds of freedom wider yet

By shaping some august decree,
Which kept her throne unshaken still,
Broad-based upon her people's will,
And compass'd by the inviolate sea.
—Tennyson.

How to Draw a Union Jack.



A equals one-half the width of St. George's Cross.
B equals one-third the width of St. George's Cross.
C equals one-sixth the width of St. George's Cross.
D equals one-third the width of St. George's Cross.

Perhaps you all think you can do that. But if you were to draw one at once and then draw another after you have read this, ten to one there wouldn't be two out of a hundred that would find their first one correct.

Those two would probably be ones who had read Cumberland's 'History of the Union Jack,' and remember it. Of course there are more than only that percentage of boys who have read this book, but it's so easy to forget things, as everybody realizes. The make up of our Jack is very exact and since it is the emblem of our Empire the greatest care should be given to getting it exactly correct in its measurements. There are two forms, the square Jack and the oblong Jack, the latter being twice as long as it is deep. Suppose you wish to draw this. Rule first the containing lines five inches long by two and a half deep. Measure two and a quarter inches along the top and then mark off half an inch for the red flag of St. George. Do the same along the bottom, and down the sides measure an inch, marking off the central half inch, for St. George's cross must be one-tenth of the length in width. Draw in the cross, and when this is done make its white border one-sixth of an inch wide. To help in drawing the other two crosses take your ruler and draw in the diagonals from the corners to the white border of the central cross. The broad white of St. Andrew, which rests below the diagonal in the two right-hand corners and above on the left, must be one-quarter of an inch in width. The red cross of St. Patrick, which lies below the diagonal in the two left-hand quarters and above on the right, is given one-sixth of an inch. It's border is quite narrow, only one half its own width, or one-twelfth of an inch wide.

While you are drawing in the three crosses don't forget the long story they tell, of how St. George for England first stood alone, then joined with St. Andrew for Scotland before St. Patrick came in and joined forces with them for Ireland. How together they have travelled round the world and stopped on many a shore to bless the people with their message of liberty and union. How they hold the place of honor in our own Canadian flag and always tell us that we are as strong as the strength of the British Empire for 'In union is strength.'

FLAG ANNIVERSARIES.

It is sometimes a puzzle to know just what days the flag should be hoisted, and it is of considerable assistance to have an authoritative list of such days. There are only ten altogether, in the year, so they ought to receive due honor. This list is taken from a card arranged by the public school inspector of Wentworth County, Ont., and is headed by a paragraph from Lord Dufferin's farewell address in 1878: 'Love your country, believe in her, honor her, work for her, die for her. Cherish as one of the noblest traditions transmitted by your forefathers, that feeling towards Great Britain, the Empire, and the Sovereign by which you are animated, for it is in that direction, and not in any other, that your true course lies.'

March 14.—Founding of Upper Canada. Constitutional Act of 1791.
May 23.—Empire Day.
May 24.—Victoria Day.
June 6.—Battle of Stoney Creek, 1813.
July 1.—Dominion Day, Confederation of the Provinces in 1867.
Sept. 18.—Battle of Plains of Abraham. Fall of Quebec. Death of Wolfe and Montcalm, 1759. Followed by surrender of Canada to the British in 1763.
Oct. 13.—Battle of Queenston Heights. Death of Sir Isaac Brock, 1812.
Oct. 18.—Landing of United Empire Loyalists in New Brunswick in 1783.
Nov. 9.—King's Birthday, 1841.
Dec. 22.—Close of War of 1812-14.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

To Solve Problems of Bird Migration.

In our investigations of bird migration we have always needed a system whereby we could ascertain the movements of a particular bird. We now have such a system in operation.

Mr. P. A. Taverner, of the Great Lakes Ornithological Club, has originated a satisfactory method of tagging birds.

The tags are little 'bracelets' of aluminum bearing the inscription

NOTIFYTHEAUKNY.

and a number. The inscription when properly spaced reads, 'Notify the Auk, N.Y.' The unspaced form is necessary on acocunt of the limited space on the tags.

These 'bracelets' are placed round the legs of young birds whenever a nest containing young sufficiently grown is found. The person thus using the tags then sends to Mr. Taverner the following data: Numbers of tags used, species upon which they were placed, the locality, date and approximate age of the young birds. This data is then entered in a ledger, together with the name of the person using the tags.

When a bird bearing a tag is shot or found dead, if a letter is sent to 'The Auk, N.Y.,' it will reach Mr. Taverner, who will then communicate with the finder of the tagged bird.

The immense value of this system is at once apparent, as it will give us information upon the following subjects: How far a bird has migrated, if there is any movement east and west as well as north and south; if a bird returns in the spring to the vicinity of its birthplace; the ages to which birds live, and the exact age of certain plumages.

Considering the short time during which this system has been in operation, it is most satisfactory to see that one tagged bird has already turned up. A young Flicker tagged on May 29, 1905, at Keota, Iowa, was taken at Christmas at Many, Louisiana.

Any reader of this note who comes across a tagged bird is earnestly requested to preserve the whole bird-skin if possible, or at least the head, wings, feet and tail, and communicate at once with Mr. P. A. Taverner, 165 Oakland avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Anyone doing this is advancing the study of ornithology very materially.

A. B. KLUGH.

Guelph, Ont.

A TRIP TO HISTORICAL PLACES IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND.

John Edmonds, Lennoxville, P.Q.

We leave Montreal on Saturday, the 21st of July, embarking there on one of the liners for London, the great metropolis. On August the first, the day after our arrival, we have planned to visit the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, and the Tower Bridge. Next day we take a stroll up the Strand, Cheapside, Piccadilly, Fleet street and Ludgate hill; and on Friday we go to see Buckingham Palace. Leaving London we journey to Southampton on Saturday, and in the evening cross over to Cowes, Isle of Wight. On our way down Southampton Water we shall have on the left hand side a fine view of Netley Hospital, a home for invalid soldiers. On Monday, the 6th (bank holiday), we go to the beach to watch the yachting, and, as their Majesties the King and Queen, stay at Cowes bank holiday week, we should, of course, make every effort to see them. On Tuesday afternoon we return to Southampton, and from thence to Bournemouth. Wednesday we walk along the cliffs, and return in time to catch the steamer for Swanage in the afternoon. An hour's sharp walking will bring us to the famous Corfe Castle, where the 'boy king,' Edward the Martyr, was cruelly murdered by one of the attendants of Elfrida. Leaving Swanage next day we travel by rail to Salisbury. On rising early on the morn of Friday the 10th, we reach, after a steep climb of about four miles, the remains of an old Druid temple—Stonehenge. After viewing this we retrace our steps to Salisbury, where we visit the Cathedral, the spire of which is the loftiest in England. Westbury is booked for Saturday's outing, where we intend picnicking on the White Horse, which is placed there in commemoration of Alfred the Great's first victory over the Danes on those hills. From these hills we have a view of the greater part of the county of Wilts, and in the distance smaller portions of Somerset and Dorset. In the evening we again make a shift to the quaint old city of Bath. Next morning being Sunday, we attend service at the Abbey, which is a grand building, and in which King Edward was crowned. Monday forenoon we visit the Pump Room Hotel, the hot mineral water baths, and the Abbey, and after dinner we find our way to the Battlefields—Lansdown—where the royalists and roundheads fought, and where General Granville, one of the royalist leaders, fell. Tuesday the 14th is spent at Clifton, a suburb of Bristol. During the day we visit Cabot's Tower, erected in memory of Sebastian Cabot, the first Englishman to sail for America, and the Clifton Suspension Bridge, from which we see a part of Bristol and can see the distant Welsh mountains. Descending to the foot of the cliffs; we catch a car for Bristol station, from whence we journey to Liverpool, where we arrive at an early hour on Wednesday morning. Our attention is drawn to St. George's Hall (surrounded by its many statues of famous men, such as politicians, soldiers, poets, etc.), and to the Pier Head, where we get on a small steamer and cross the Mersey to New Brighton. Here we ascend in a small car a tower of 150 feet, from which we have a splendid view of the cities of Liverpool and Birkenhead. Next day, Thursday, August 16, we sail from Liverpool for Montreal, where we arrive about Monday, the 27th, and we trust we shall be able to say we very much enjoyed our trip to some historical places in Southern England.

A HOLIDAY TRIP.

(Arthur John Read, aged 9, Montreal.)

If I had six weeks' holidays and all my expenses paid I think I would go to England. I first would go to Worcestershire, and climb the Beacon hill and see the old British camps. The caves were pits dug out, where the Britons near the Beacon hill stood against the invaders, who I think were the Saxons. Why I would like to go there is because I was there before, and know how lovely and interesting it is. That is the Beacon where the great bonfire was lighted on peace day, and with it all the other bonfires too. The night of the bonfire I was awake and watching the bonfire. It was beautiful. There were men marching up the hill with torches in their hands, and they looked just like little specks with light all round them from where we were watching them.

Then I would go and see the potteries at Worcester where they make blue, gold and white chinaware, and sometimes they have to be put in a great oven called the kiln and baked about seven or eight times. At the end, if the cup or plate or whatever it is, breaks or cracks, it is of no use; they have to throw it away. The work and trouble are all for nothing, and they have to make another in its place.

One of the interesting places I would have seen coming from Liverpool to Worcestershire would be the great Black Country at night, where I was once, and I would see the great ironworks and the fire coming out of the chimneys of the great ironworks.

Now, as I have finished with Worcestershire, I would go on to London, and there I would start and I would go to Westminster Abbey, and would see the grave of Edward the Confessor, King of England. Why I would go there is because it is in our reading books about him, and the picture of his grave is in the book, and it looked very interesting and magnificent. Then the next place that I would go to would be the Church of St. Dunstan, and see it, because it was Dunstan that gave advice to six of the English kings, and the seventh king was Ethelred the 'Unready,' who sent Dunstan away from the court, and then he died. He was sixty-three years old when he died, and the people grieved over his death, because he had done so much good for them.

Then I would go and see the Tower of London, where the brave chieftain, William Wallace, the Lion, died for the sake of his country, which turned on him and gave him to Edward of England. Why I want to go there is that I read about him in 'Scottish Chiefs,' and how his strength was so great that no one in his time could stand against him. Something else I would go to see in the Tower of London would be the jewels and diamonds and the crowns of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and the places where some noble and brave men and kings were imprisoned and some who were executed. There are some other places that I will leave for another time. So I think I will be home inside of six weeks.

We are publishing these two honorable mention ideal trips, as they are especially suited to our Empire Day page. It is possible we may be able to print one or two more of these holiday plans.

A NATION'S STRENGTH.

Not gold, but only men, can make
A people great and strong;
Men who for truth and honor's sake
Stand fast and suffer long.
—Emerson.

PUZZLES.

No. 1.—A Canadian Acrostic.
(Sent in by E. A. J.)

My first is an island of Nova Scotia.
My second a lake in the North-West.
My third a river in Quebec.
My fourth a large division of the North-West.
My fifth a river in Nova Scotia.
My sixth a city in Ontario.
My seventh a cape north of Labrador.
My eighth a large inland sea.
My ninth a city in Alberta.
My tenth a lake in Manitoba.
My eleventh a county in New Brunswick.
My twelfth a town in British Columbia.
My initials spell a province of Canada.

No. 2.—A Numerical Enigma.
(Sent in by E. A. J.)

I am composed of twenty letters and am one of Canada's great travelling routes.
My 20, 4, 12 is an assent.
My 3, 9, 14, 20 a name of a political party.
My 19, 18, 4 is reverence.
My 15, 6, 3, 16, 7, 10 movement.
My 11, 10, 2 a place of entertainment.
My 4, 8, 17, 4, 10 a girl's name.
My 6, 12, 8, 13, 9, 18 decidedly yours.
My 13, 20, 5, 4 a musical instrument.
My 7, 15, 3 a grain.
My 18, 12, 3, 4, 14 a thing necessary to all life.
My 10, 1, 2, 4 a number.
My 1, 14, 4 anger.

These are real Canadian puzzles, the answers to which are to be found in our own Dominion, and all our readers, boys and girls attending school especially, will enjoy guessing the answers.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

ANAGRAMS.
1. ORB—ROB 3. ART—TAR
2. INK—KIN

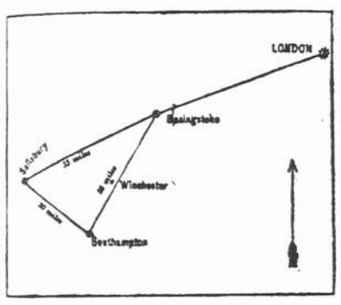
HER LADYSHIP'S ELEPHANT.

BY DAVID DWIGHT WELLS.

(Published by Special Arrangement.)

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

The story opens with two proposals. Stanley Malcolm St. Hubart Scarsdale of 'The Towers,' Sussex, is accepted by Miss Mabel Vernon, of Chicago, Ill., visiting England with her aunt, Miss Eliza Vernon, and Robert Allingford, United Consul at Christchurch, England, is married to Marion, youngest daughter of Sir Henry and Lady Steele. The weddings are fixed for the same day. Allingford is confronted with an order for an elephant, addressed by a distressed countryman as collateral for a temporary supply of funds. Scarsdale's aunt, Lady Diana Melton, is opposed to an American wife for her nephew and refuses to attend the wedding, but lends Melton Court to the young couple. Miss Vernon's American bride is determined to make all details of their honeymoon plans, which are totally unknown to him, and Allingford has kept his English bride in ignorance of his plans, telling them only to Dick Carrington, his best man. Allingford's scapegrace brother, Dick, arrives from the United States the day before the wedding in a state of intoxication, and the young consul locks the unexpected and undesirable young man in his own bedroom, only to have him escape through the window. Allingford says nothing about his brother, and the wedding ceremony is uninterrupted. The young couple start off on their honeymoon. After a very quiet wedding Scarsdale and his bride also start from London on their honeymoon.



Scarsdale alighting at Basingstoke encounters Allingford, who with his bride has arrived in the second division of the same train. Allingford assures Scarsdale that the train is to stop ten minutes, and the young men separate, each to pay his respects to the other's bride. After a pleasant chat with Mrs. Allingsford, Scarsdale alights only to find the forward division of the train, containing his own bride and Allingford, has gone. Rather than leave Mrs. Allingford alone he rejoins her as the train starts.

In the forward division Mrs. Scarsdale in tears bitterly reproaches Allingford for not discovering that the stop allowed only five minutes to the forward division. They alight at the first stopping place, Salisbury, telegraph to Basingstoke, and are answered that Scarsdale and Mrs. Allingford have gone to Southampton. Mrs. Scarsdale determines to spend the night at Melton Court, which is near by. Lady Diana Melton receives them with suspicion, but assigns them rooms for the night. In the morning Allingford receives word that Scarsdale has telegraphed to Basingstoke. Lady Diana Melton questions Mrs. Scarsdale, and insists that her indignant niece must go back to London under convoy of the family butler. Failing to get news of Scarsdale and Mrs. Allingford either at Basingstoke or Southampton, Allingford telegraphs his consulate to forward anything that may arrive there for him, and is dumbfounded by the answer he receives.

CHAPTER V.—Continued.

'I'll try,' he replied, mopping his brow. 'You see, an American applied to me to lend him some money, a few days ago, and put up as collateral an elephant.'

'Harold told me the story. I thought it very amusing.'

'You won't when I've finished. The elephant arrived day before yesterday at Southampton, and, as I had informed the steamship company that I was the temporary owner of the beast, they forwarded it to my consulate at Christchurch.'

'How does that affect us?'

'Affect us!' he cried. 'Do you remember what I telegraphed my Vice-Consul?'

'Yes, almost word for word,' she answered. 'You asked for news of the fugitives, and, on the chance of their writing to Christchurch, told him to forward here anything that might have come for you.'

'Exactly,' shrieked the Consul, 'and he has forwarded the elephant!'

'What! Here? To Melton Court?' she exclaimed, aghast.

'That is what I said. The beast is on the way now, and ought to be here bright and early to-morrow morning.'

'How awful! What will you do?'

'Get out,' he replied laconically.

'And leave me?'

'I don't know about you, but I mean to leave the elephant. I don't wish to start a bigger circus than I have on hand already.'

'But would it be quite right to our hostess?' expostulated her niece.

'If you've any conscientious scruples on the subject, you can stay and tend the beast. I'm leaving by the first train.'

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE
DIABETES
Dodd's discontinued the use of the knife.
The public may rely on this knowledge. The public may rely on this knowledge. Beware of imitations. Sold only in boxes.

'But it's your elephant.'

'Of course it is, and I've a right to do what I choose with it. I mean to leave it to Lady Melton, in payment for my board and lodging. After the way she's treated me I don't want to owe her anything.'

'Really, Mr. Allingford—' began his companion.

'Now look here,' he retorted, 'would you want an elephant tagging you around on your honeymoon?'

'Well, no, I don't think I should,' she replied, laughing.

'Besides,' he continued, 'how am I to prosecute a search for our missing halves, with a Noah's ark in tow?'

'That does put the matter in a different light,' she admitted.

'You bet it does!' he replied. 'As for her ladpship, she can do what she pleases with my slight token of regard. Give it to the poor of the parish, if she likes; I don't ask her to keep it.'

'But what is to become of me?'

'Oh, you are to be sent home with the butler early to-morrow morning.'

'I won't go!'

'Then join me.'

'But supposing we don't find my husband to-morrow—'

'Then I'll take you down to my consulate at Christchurch for the night. I have plenty of friends there with whom you can stay.'

'That settles it,' she replied.

So it was that they stole away from the Court in the gray dawn of the next morning, footed it to Salisbury, recovered their baggage, and boarded the early train for Southampton. As it moved out of the station they passed a long line of box cars on a siding, from one of which the angry scream of an elephant resounded.

'Just in time,' said the Consul with a sigh of relief. 'I wish her ladyship joy of my little remembrance.'

CHAPTER VI.

IN WHICH MR. SCARSDALE CHANGES HIS NAME.

Mr. Scarsdale entered Mrs. Allingford's compartment with so great an impetus, when he swung himself into her carriage at Basingstoke, that he completely lost his balance, and shot past her on all fours, to land in a heap on the floor. A second later the guard banged on the door, and the train was off.

'What does this mean?' exclaimed the Consul's wife,' 'and where is my husband?'

'Excuse me' gasped Scarsdale, picking himself up from the floor, 'but I couldn't leave you.'

'So it appears,' she replied coldly. 'But you have not answered my question, and—' as the train began to move rapidly, 'it is not possible that we are getting under way!'

'Yes,' he said gloomily, 'we are off to Southampton.'

'Answer me instantly: where is my husband?' she demanded.

'Gone to Exeter, I suppose, with my wife.'

'What do you mean?'

'That he was carried off in the first division of the train, which left five minutes ago.'

'But I thought we stopped ten minutes.'

'So you did; we stopped only five. When I left you just now, I saw that the forward half of this train had disappeared, and the guard told me it had gone to Exeter, and that this portion was just leaving for Southampton. I thought it better to stay with you than to let you go by yourself; so as the carriage was moving, and it was impossible to get you out, I jumped in.'

'Thank you,' she said simply; and for a moment there was silence between them while the train rattled over the points, and, reaching the outskirts of the town, began to increase its speed. The little Englishwoman did not, however, emulate her fair American partner in distress, who was at this moment indulging in hysterics in the other train; she had been too well trained to betray her feelings before a man whom she knew but slightly, even over the loss of a husband; so, after remaining quiet for a little, she controlled herself sufficiently to say, very calmly:

'To do not see that we can either of us blame ourselves for what has happened; we must try and make the best of it, and rejoin your wife and my husband as soon as possible.'

Plucky little woman! thought Scarsdale to himself; to Mrs. Allingford he said:

'I am glad you see things in so sensible a light. You must let me help you in every way that is in my power.'

'You say our first stop is Southampton?' she asked.

'Yes, we reach there in less than an hour. They slip some carriages at Winchester, but the train doesn't stop,' he replied.

'Then I think we should alight at Southampton,' she said, 'and return at once to Basingstoke.'

'That would certainly be our best course. When you lose a man in a crowd, it is much better to wait at the point where you lost him till he finds you than to hunt for him yourself, as you will both miss each other.'

'Then you propose to let them find us.'

'That is my idea. Of course I'll telegraph to the station-master at Basingstoke that we will return there, so that if they wire for information concerning us he can give it them.'

'Where do you think they have done?'

'If we either of us knew our destination it would be far easier,' he said, laughing. 'I hope this will be a lesson to my wife.'

'But surely the train must stop before it reaches Exeter.'

'Undoubtedly; but as I have no timetable, I can't say where. Perhaps your husband has one in his overcoat. If you will permit me,' and he proceeded to examine the garment in question.

No time-table was forthcoming, however, and they were forced to resign themselves to waiting till they reached Southampton.

Mrs. Allingford bore up bravely, and even tried to make conversation; but it proved to be a dreary ride, and when they drew up at their destination they were both exceedingly thankful.

'Is there a train back to Basingstoke soon?' asked Scarsdale of the first railway porter he saw.

'Yes, sir, over there on the left. Express leaves in three or four minutes,' replied that individual, as he hurried away with somebody else's baggage.

'I'll take you over,' said Scarsdale.

'No,' replied his companion, 'I can find it. You attend to the telegram and my luggage.'

He dashed off accordingly, and when he returned they both entered the train on the left.

'I've sent the telegram,' he said, 'and I have also discovered your destination.' tion.'

'How?' she inquired.

'By the labels on the luggage. It was marked for Bournemouth, and a jolly hard time I had to induce them to take it out of the van and send it back with us.'

'It seems to me,' she said, after a little, 'that we've been waiting here more than four minutes. I trust we are not in the wrong train. One has just gone out.'

'Hi! guard!' called Scarsdale from the window. 'Is this the express for Basingstoke?'

'No, sir,' replied the official. 'It was the train beyond you, which has just left. Sorry if you've made a mistake, sir.'

'Where does this train go?' shouted Scarsdale.

'Stopping train for Winchester.'

'Can we go on to Basingstoke?'

'Not by this train, sir.'

'But from Winchester?'

'There is sure to be a train this evening, sir.'

'It has been a chapter of accidents,' he said, explaining it to Mrs. Allingford, 'but we had better go to Winchaster, I think; it is on the way anyhow.'

'Yes,' she assented, 'and then get on to Basingstoke as fast as we can, and not be discouraged.'

'Quite right,' he replied, and entered into a description of Southampton docks and the varied cargoes that were received there, in the hope of distracting her mind.

'Oh, look!' she cried, as, once more started on their travels, they came in sight of the shipping, 'see what they are loading on that truck! I do believe it is an elephant!'

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

PETE'S UNLUCKY DAY.

(By Sydney Dayre, in 'The Presbyterian Banner.')

(Concluded.)

It was fine fun—filled with the delight of the first slight snowfall and the snap of the late fall air. Pete had no sled, but was allowed rides on theirs by the other boys. The man-like feeling, the pride in his coat and the feeling of daring in spending the day away from home without leave, must have put a spirit of sauciness into the small boy, for after a while he began slipping in just as the others were about to take a slide, jerking away the sled and shooting to the bottom of the hill, unmindful of the wrath of the sled's owner.

But Pete before long got his 'come-uppins.' Hearing a shout as he reached the end of one of his stolen slides, he looked back to see a raid being made on his precious basket.

'Hold on, there,' he screamed. 'You let that alone. It's mine.'

But by the time he reached the thieves the doughnuts were fast disappearing from the basket. Pete darted among them, striving with cuffs and kicks to rescue what were left. The boys fought him off, at first with fun and laughter, but, as he was in fierce earnest and there was already a little irritation against him, the fun soon turned into anger. With rough handling his face was washed, he was rolled in the snow, and finally seated on a sled and sent flying down a steep bank into a drift at the bottom.

A sorry figure he was as he pulled himself out and gladly turned his back on his tormentors. There was a big tear on the front of his overcoat, the button at the collar wrenched out, and one of the sleeves nearly torn from it. All the pride of his heart, the freshness of the air, and the brightness of the sunshine were gone as in misery he turned his face homeward.

'I—guess ma was in the right of it—about Friday,' he whimpered with small breaks in his voice. 'And,' drawing near home, 'there's that creek. If I didn't forget to go round by the bridge. And I can't now, it's so late. I've got to cross on the stones.'

It had been easy through the summer, when a lazy little stream crept peacefully among the stepping-stones. But late rains had swollen it, and it now rushed and foamed between them in a way which made Pete's head dizzy as he set his foot carefully first on one and then another. Reaching the middle he stood, frightened and bewildered. One of the stones on which he depended was under water. Should he turn back? But he was so near home. He could see the stone—one step, then a good jump to the next one, and he would be over. He took it and went—splash into the cold water.

'Pete, where have you been all day?

His mother had quickly turned at the sound of his step, and now stood gazing in dismay at the forlorn, dripping, ragged little figure in the doorway.

'I—the boys treated me real mean—and—I fell in the creek—' Pete broke into heart-broken sobs as he contrived to tell more of his sorry story.

Mrs. Sanford came by the next day and stopped in.

'When I was looking for the coat I found a jacket I thought might do Pete some good,' she said, 'so I mended it last night and have brought it. What happened to your coat?' looking at the garment which Pete's mother was trying to press into shape.

With a woe-begone face Pete told of his misfortune of the day before, his mother putting in as he concluded:

'All 'cause he would go for his coat on a Friday, for all I tried to get him to wait.'

Half-Sick
When your nerves are weak, when you are easily tired, when you feel all run down, then is the time you need a good strong tonic—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Your doctor will tell you why it has such power over weak nerves, why it makes the blood rich, and why it gives courage and strength. Ask him if it is not just the medicine you need.
We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines!
J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

USE EDDY MATCHES.
Since 1851, There hasn't been a minute, EDDY'S matches weren't in it!
Ask your Grocer for a box of
Our "SILENT" Parlors.
PERFECTLY NOISELESS. LIGHTS ON ANY SURFACE.
For Sale by all First-class Dealers.

BEAUTY, VARIETY, QUANTITY.
These 3 requisites are found in our stock by our customers for
Wall Paper,
who are advertising us to their friends.
MURPHY & SON,
Painters and Decorators, St. Catherine st., West of Drummond.

DID YOU GET A MAN YET?
to connect your gas stove? Once will get you one of our men, and how many times have you had to telephone.
GAS CONNECTIONS
FOR COOKING, LIGHT OR HEATING.
SOMETHING WRONG
with your water pipes? Don't worry, don't waste time,
Call UP MAIN 2744.
M. WALSH & CO.,
33 and 85 Vitre St. West.
GAS CONNECTIONS and ELECTRIC WIRING
OUR FORTE.

WM. RUTHERFORD & SONS CO'Y,,
LUMBER
Planed and Rough.
HARDWOODFLOORING, SASHES, DOORS, BLINDS.
BOX MANUFACTURERS.
ATWATER AVENUE, Near Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL

'Hester, suppose you make up your mind to put that silly superstition out of your head once for all. Try to remember that the Lord has made all our days, that we are his children, and that he cares for us all days alike. And I think,' she said, turning to Pete with a smile, 'that your mishaps all come of your own disobedience and not because of the day, because—yesterday was not Friday.'

'Not Friday!' exclaimed Pete's mother.

'No, this is Friday.'

'How come I to make such a mistake!'

Mrs. Sanford went away and Pete tried on the jacket, turning round and round to get a view of himself in the small mirror on the wall.

'Friday ain't a unlucky day,' he at length declared, stoutly. ''Cause if it had 'a' been I wouldn't 'a' had this jacket to-day.'

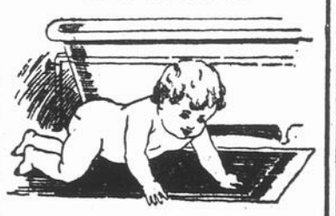
DIVINE BREATHINGS.

SATURDAY, MAY 19.

HOLD ON TO THE BIBLE.

The Bible is the oldest book in the world. It claims to come from God. (II. Tim. iii., 16, 17; II. Pet. i., 21.) Was written for our instruction. (Rom. xv., 4.) Jesus Christ endorsed the Scriptures and their contents, and opened minds to understand them. The reader must have a spiritual mind before he can receive spiritual truth. The wise and intelligent and learned cannot learn the meaning apart from the Spirit's teaching. He makes things plain to babes in knowledge, which wise and sagacious men cannot understand. Follow no man's opinions about the Book. Rely upon God for His teaching, then you will be taught if you follow on to know God's mind as revealed in the Book. Man's wisdom and knowledge about God's revelation may be very clever, but the Spirit alone can give the real meaning and make wise unto salvation. Athens was full of learned men who were eager to hear new things, but when Paul preached Jesus and the resurrection, some mocked, others procrastinated, only a few believed. Follow men's opinions about God's Word and we will be tossed about like a small boat upon a tempestuous sea. 'Should all the forms that men devise, assault my faith with treacherous art, I'd call them vanity and lies, and bind the Bible to my

Baby
Knows a good thing when he sees it.



BABY'S OWN SOAP
—MADE BY—
ALBERT SOAPS, Limited,
MONTREAL.
Makers of the Celebrated Albert Toilet Soaps.

DAILY TEXT.

May 19.

A new heart also will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you.—Ezek. xxxvi., 26.

GOLD DUST.

But this is the Lord's manner: if there be but one grain of corn in many heaps of chaff he will never leave winnowing rather than lose it; send he will, messenger after messenger, until he hath gathered it into his barn.—Thomas Hooker.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



THE PHONOGRAPH CANNOT LIE.

German Dealer—'Now, mein Herr! You've chust heerd your lofely blaying rebroduced to Berfection! Won't you buy one?'

Amateur Flautist—'Are you sure the thing's all right?'

German Dealer—'Zertainly, mein Herr.'

Amateur Flautist—'Well, if that's what my playing is like, I'm done with the flute forever.—'Punch.'

BAD NEWS.

At the country house of a certain popular baronet some time ago the butler came into his master's room early in the morning wearing a most woebegone expression.

'There's very bad news for you this morning,' he said.

'What is it, John?' inquired the baronet.

'Poor Mr. ——' (mentioning the name of a gentleman in an adjacent village) 'has been an' gone an' hung himself. An' that isn't the worst, by any means, Sir William. That there fox has been in the preserves again and killed twenty of the young pheasants!'—London 'Tit-Bits.'

Your watch cleaned from $1.00, guaranteed for one year. R. Hemsley, Watchmaker, 255 St. James street.

PROPHETS AND PATRIARCHS.

The Rev. Edward A. Horton, of Boston, told this story at a recent banquet of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. 'A woman went marketing in Faneuil Hall,' said the minister. She stopped before a stall where were displayed fowl so aged as to seem almost unsaleable. 'What do you sell those for?' enquired the woman, wondering if the proprietor would dare call them chickens. "We usually sell them for profits, Marm," was the curt response. "Oh," said the woman, "I thought they were patriarchs." '—N. Y. 'Tribune.'

A TRULY OLD FOX.

'I have never given you credit for knowing very much, madam,' said a blunt old bachelor; but——'

'Sir!' she interrupted. 'Do you wish to insult——'

'But,' he continued, 'I have always admired your grace and beauty.'

'I accept your apology,' said the lady.

'What is your idea of a phenomenon?'

'A phenomenon is a clerk who doesn't drop his pen the minute the clock strikes six'

QUITE RIGHT!

Parliamentary candidate (explaining away his defeat)—'Yes, gentlemen, I have been defeated; but how have I been defeated?'

Voice in the Crowd—'You didn't get enough votes.'

Jack—'How is it you lavish so much affection on those dumb brutes?' Edna—'For want of something better.'—'Judge.'

Lillie (to visitor)—'Don't you think that I just look like my mamma?'

Mother—'Hush, child; don't be vain!'

HAVE YOU GOT A COLD?
Then get a box of
HARTE'S GRIPPE WAFERS
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LITERARY REVIEW.

ABOUT CHURCH UNION.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Campbell, of Montreal, expresses the opinions probably held by a number of Presbyterians of the older generation with regard to Church union, in a pamphlet entitled 'Union or Co-operation—Which?' He fears that a doctrinal statement which does not mention such things as 'particular election,' and 'predestination without foresight of faith' would not be sufficient for the preservation of faith and knowledge, at least in the case of Scotchmen; and that the denominations of English origin would also suffer in conscience from the concessions they might have to make on their part. In the same way, the methods of evangelization which each denomination has found useful so far, should not, he thinks, be laid aside for that larger generalship which a united church would make possible. Indeed, he regards the latter as a 'human invention' and an 'arm of flesh,' and thinks there is no reason to attempt the evangelization of the West by such means. He says that Canada is the only country where an actual union between different denominations has been attempted. 'Beyond co-operation, the brethren in England, Ireland and the United States do not appear to have dreamt of going.' He seems to have overlooked the proposed very interesting combination of the Congregationalists with the Moravians and non-Episcopal Methodists in the United States. It is also curious that Dr. Campbell sees in the proposed union a menace to the freedom and spirituality of the Church, assuming that a body so large would be able to influence legislation unduly. He argues, however, for co-operation, and believes that the home mission field might be divided up on a system in which the Anglicans and the Baptists could co-operate with the three other large churches.

ETHICAL STUDIES.

From a very learned and somewhat unconventional point of view, a course of lectures given at Yale by Prof. F. G. Peabody, deal with several religious topics under the title of 'Jesus Christ and the Christian Character.' (Macmillan Co., New York.) The general tone seems to take for granted an audience to which the devotional life is something quiet foreign, though they can take an eager interest in ethics. While unsatisfactory in many of its positions, for 'sentimental' religion is unnecessarily decried, this book contains some good analyses of the problems of character. The subjects of the mortification of the flesh on which some churches have laid such stress is treated from the standpoint of utility.

Character, to be power, must have its machinery in full command; and the alertness, responsiveness and endurance of the body are the mechanism which conveys moral power.

The lecturer points out that the character of Christ, being free from self-interest, was distinguished by a remarkable poise, and that this even balance of mind was a source of his power.

Many a devoted enthusiast has committed himself to the imitation of Christ, and has seemed to find ample support in the teaching of Jesus for some moral protest or exhortation, but has precisely missed that poise of character which made it possible for Jesus to be a revolutionary innovator without eccentricity, extravagance or bitterness.

In a treatise so radical and naturalistic in its handling of spiritual things, it is occasionally surprising to come across references to phases of the Christian life which are not at all of the most elementary sort. For instance, it may be considered rather an advanced experience when the Christian thinks with more interest of the progress of the kingdom than of his own share in it, yet this state of mind is described with special clearness.

The Christian comes to regard himself, not as a detached problem to be solved, or an isolated creation with its own laws of conduct, but as a means, a member, an agent, or, to use the more human language of the gospels, as a servant trusted by his master, a porter bidden to watch, a steward to whom much is committed, a son to whom the father confides his affairs.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Dynamic Factors in Education,' by M. V. O'Shea, Toronto: the Macmillan Co. of Canada, Ltd. 'In Quest of Light,' by Goldwin Smith, (Toronto: Macmillan Co.) 'The Way of the Gods,' by John Luther Long, (New York: the Macmillan Co.) 'Chambers's Journal,' 'The Sunday at Home,' 'The Girl's Own Paper,' 'The Boy's Own Paper,' 'Health Culture,' 'Strand Magazine,' 'Good Words,' 'Pearson's Magazine' for June.

LITERARY NOTES.

The literature of Socialism is much and insistent. It has pervaded all realms from poetry to the driest statistics. There is a sort of tacit admission of its growing powers and a stirring fear of what it may mean if it once runs loose, that has awakened its opponents to make use of its own tactics against it, to hold all channels open to resist and scatter the flood that may yet overflow its bounds. This desire has crept into poetry and into the formation of novels whose serious warning is the main design of the fabric. Serious minded men have watched the swing of the pendulum and thought it time to advise the world of its outward tendency. Some fourteen years ago Mr. Henry Holt published anonymously 'Calmire,' a novel based on the study of theological questions of the time. It was seriously discussed, but not popularly a success; its author remained unknown until after the publication last year of his 'Sturmsee.' This contains a study of the evils dormant in socialism, and like its predecessor, its plot is subservient to its plan. It will be read by the thinking classes, not by the devourers of popular fiction; a book to think over, not to while away a lazy afternoon. In a general consideration of his work and ability as a novelist, the New York 'Times' brings out his point of view as regards socialism:—

Mr. Holt is one of those who incline to a wise and patient modification of present conditions, rather than a radical overturning of them. He sees clearly, what so many zealous reformers forget, that time is a factor in growth, and that Nature is not revolutionary but evolutionary. . . . . He has not that headlong enthusiasm, that holy ire, which possesses our Socialistic friends, and so often carries them away beyond the bounds of temperate judgment. He keeps a cool head in discussion, and yet his work is actuated by a desire for human betterment quite as strong as the stoutest radical's, and he writes, moreover, with mature experience. The reformers, after all, haven't a monopoly of human kindness any more than the Conservatives have a monopoly of common sense. We require for the solution of our great problem, indeed, all the warmth of heart of the uncompromising enthusiast, and all the steadiness of thought of the most dispassionate philosopher. . . . His solution of the difficulty depends not so much on recasting our institutions as on recasting the tenor of our lives, on ennobling our spirit and making our endeavors more and more unselfish. This is the great merit of the book; for there we are on solid ground and have a certain good, toward the attainment of which we may bend our energies. However heated and perplexed we may grow in argument over the relative excellence of different kinds of civic government, there is always the task of governing ourselves, to which each of us may turn with a very fair prospect of being thoroughly cooled and sufficiently occupied.

David M. Parry is yet one more to raise the cry of warning against the growth of socialism. Mr. Parry has battled with the waves and weathered the storm, in the financial struggle of to-day. Now that he is high and dry, the difficulties behind mean only the chance for energy and the force of life. The right to struggle and rise higher than the common plane is in his idea not to be lightly yielded. 'The Scarlet Empire' (The Bobbs-Merrill Co.) is a piece of pure fancy induced by the nightmare of active socialism as seen by the author. The New York 'Tribune' characterizes it 'a fantastic tale':

The story is intended as a protest against the teachings of trade unionism and the socialistic propaganda, but it is too exaggerated. The author makes no effort to reconcile the phenomena he describes with probability or the laws of Nature. But his tale is entertaining, full of exciting incident.

It is not alone that there is a lesson for the present day to learn in 'The Greek View of Life,' by G. Lowes Dickinson, that commends it, but the fascination of that old civilization is allowed full play through all the book. The heroism, the beauty, and the art of Greece have never lost their power to stir. Mr. Dickinson goes as far back as possible, and from their beginnings he traces the growth of their ideals in physical development, in expression of art, in government of the state, and in religion. In gradual loss of power, and failure of the promised stability, lies the warning against any over-development of state control. He does not force his lessons, they are rather inferred. His book has met with great popularity in England, and will not be slighted in other lands.

'Much food is in the tillage of the poor; but there is that is destroyed for want of judgment,' has an extend d commentary in 'Threepence a Day for Food' (A. Constable & Co.) by Eustace Miles. The proportion of waste in this world, to the material economy, appears to those who study it to be of the old 'spigot' and 'bunghole' comparison. It is not possible even in the wildest dream to imagine a world educated up to making the most of its possibilities, but Mr. Miles has a lot of very practical advice on this matter in connection with foodstuffs, which he is able to offer at the small rate of a shilling the book. Whether each would advise the proprietor of his own favorite restaurant to invest in the shilling's worth and carry it out to its logical conclusion may be a question, but summer campers might give it a trial. It deals with English conditions, but is not inapplicable to Canada. The London 'Spectator' has examined it:—

Mr. Miles gave meals to four hundred guests at fivepence per meal (for raw materials), thought this too costly and elaborate, and cut down the expense to twopence per day; this, out of condescension to human weakness, and in view of the fact that not every one can buy in the cheapest market and make the very best of what he buys, he raises to threepence. We cannot pretend to reproduce Mr. Miles's instructions; for these the readers must go to the book itself. We should, we own, have been more enlightened if there had been more figures. Here is a recipe for 'Bean Savory Stew': '2 onions; ½ lb. dry haricot beans; 1 carrot, 1 turnip; 1 tomato.' But we must own to not knowing what these cost, and for how many persons they are meant. It must be remembered that Mr. Miles is not content with barely supporting existence. He is an athlete, and applies himself to tasks which require great strength and endurance.

The ease with which Maarten Maartens, the Dutch author, employs the language of his adoption has occasioned remark. English seems more natural to him than his native tongue, and indeed more natural to him than to many an Englishman. It has been noticed that the Dutch in general are remarkably good linguists, and Mr. Maartens declares that the reason is that his countrymen, possessing such a distressing language of their own, are compelled to acquire others. English literature is distinctly the gainer.

When the world was young, the oracles were eagerly questioned, and as long as earth shall last, what lies beyond the veil of the future will inevitably attract an eager curiosity. All arts that profess to reveal what is yet to be have a large, although sometimes apologetic audience. But here is a book whose method is sane, its author argues from established premises and the natural forces for increase, as against the forces of man to decrease the stores of nature, at the known rate of consumption. 'Man and the Earth,' by Prof. Nathaniel S. Shaler (New York: Fox, Duffield & Co.), is a reasonable computation of facts, to deduce an account of what may reasonably be expected, and it bears the stamp of honesty. The earth is not infinitely capable of replenishing its resources; unless there is thoughtful husbanding on the part of its present inhabitants, posterity will have to learn to do without what are to-day considered necessities, or discover some suitable substitute. As the New York 'Post' remarks:—

There is a moral to all such vague speculations, interesting and depressing as they may be; and the moral is, that while there may be doubt as to the fulfilment of these prophecies, there is no doubt that the good things of this world are fleeting, and that, being limited in quantity, they should be consumed in moderation and not wasted. Petroleum, as a cheap illuminant, has brightened many gloomy dwellings where the tallow candle formerly made darkness visible. No one believes it to be stored in lasting quantities in the buried sandstones of the earth's crust, and yet it is tapped so recklesly that, in a new district where the first wells belch it forth faster than it can be caught, new wells are nevertheless sunk almost as close together as derricks can be erected, and the oil flows so much faster than it can be caught and transported to market that the price shrinks below a figure at which it can be normally produced. For a time it is then burnt under a boiler by the tank-carful instead of in a lamp by the gallon.

It is the same with other industries, and the comparisons of the general waste with the proved possibilities of a prudent working are not the least astounding portions of the book. Germany is one of the leading countries in the endeavor to obtain full value from the generous gifts of nature, while the younger nations are apt to accept them with an inconsideration of their full value that is reckless and spendthrift in the extreme.

The reminiscences of the sixth Lord Monson have been lately published by his grandson, the present Baron. Educated at Eton, there are many little incidents recorded of interest in connection with names now famous. Shelley was his schoolmate, and of his early efforts Lord Monson recalls that 'Shelley wrote a small book in one volume in which he collected together all the horrors he could think of. It was a farrago of what in those days we called pamphlets, little thin sixpenny books of romance, which the boys in want of reading used to purchase. I quite forget the name of this work of Shelley's, nor have I ever met with it in after life.'

The last volume of the new Library Edition of Ruskin is out, making twenty-two in all. This, like the others before it, has met with general approval; the editing has been good, and the matter is—Ruskin's. The make-up of the books themselves and the manner of illustrating the lectures is most satisfactory. His work was not done only for posterity, and though he had his enemies and detractors, his lectures never suffered from the disadvantage of sounding over empty seats. He was personally deeply loved by many, and the beauty of his language, the energy with which he gave it expression, attracted such crowds to his Oxford lectures that certain restrictions became necessary. This fell hardest on the ladies, whether on account of the 'bonnets' they wore or no, for this was his decision:

I cannot let the bonnets in, on any conditions, this term. The three public lectures will be chiefly on angles, degrees of color, prisms (without any prunes), and other such things of no use to the female mind, and they would occupy the seats in mere disappointed puzzlement. They shall all come, if they like, when I get on the religious schools again.

This volume covers various lectures, as the somewhat lengthy title indicates: 'Lectures on Landscape, Michael Angelo and Tintoret, The Eagle's Nest, Ariadne Florentina, with Notes for Other Oxford Lectures.' (George Allen.) In speaking of the Oxford lectures the 'Westminster Gazette' remarks:

No one who was present at this series of lectures, or seven years later when he was lecturing again during his second professorship in the theatre of the Museum, is likely to forget the excitement and interest of these occasions. All used to go smoothly so long as he had written his lectures and could read his manuscript. The sensation came when he had either not written or could not decipher his notes. Then he launched out into improvisations which were humorous, fanciful, and fantastic in equal part, and which abounded in playful exaggerations which delighted his audience and kept them excited. As Mr. Cook records, he got into a fine scrape about his attack on Michael Angelo, which drew angry protests from his best friends. 'He read it to me just after he had written it,' said Burne-Jones, 'and as I went home I wanted to drown myself in the Surrey Canal or get drunk in a tavern—it didn't seem worth while to strive any more if he could think it and write it too.' Burne-Jones, however, showed rather less than his usual humor if he took it all quite seriously. The worst effect of this lecturing in public and the enormous success and sensation that attended it was perhaps that it increased the natural excitability of his temperament and led him too much into the temptation of speaking for effect. Some of the later lectures of his second professorship were disastrous in this respect, and were in no small measure responsible for the breakdown which clouded the last years of his life. This, however, is outside the scope of the present volume, and our present purpose is once more to congratulate Mr. Cook and his co-editor, Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, on the admirable result of their labor in producing this edition.

A little story of Ruskin, illustrative of the proverbial lack of honor to a prophet in his own country, is taken from the Dundee 'Advertiser.'

Mr. Kingsley tells of a visit to Ruskin once, when the critic-artist indulged in an argument with his mother. It was from his mother, he says, that Ruskin got his brains. George Richmond, the artist, was one of the company, and some point raised brought on a lively debate in which Mrs. Ruskin joined. 'Ruskin,' says Mr. Kingsley, 'was right, I think; but whenever his mother seemed inclined to that belief, and feared getting the worst of the argument, she always closed the discussion by saying, "Hold your tongue, John!"'

There was between Ruskin and his mother the liveliest affection, and her death at the age of ninety caused him the deepest sorrow. There is hardly a simpler, sweeter, tribute possible than the epitaph he placed over her grave:

Here
Beside my father's body
I have laid
My mother's;
Nor was dearer earth
Ever returned to earth
Nor purer life
Recorded in heaven.

There are a great many ways in which folk do not realize how badly off they are until they are told. But when the disease is brought home and the remedy suggested at one and the same time there is little to complain of. 'Where ignorance is bliss' wisdom may still infuse a little practical utility. The papers by Alexander Graham Bell on the metric system, first published in the geographical magazine, are now brought out in book form, or, rather, as a pamphlet. The author aims at a practical statement of the matter, not an ornamental eulogy of a pet scheme. If people do not realize how they are hampered by unnecessary encumbrances it is time they were awakened. As the Springfield 'Republican' states it:

We sometimes, indeed, like to poke a little good-natured fun at the English for their awkward and laborious system of pounds, shillings and pence, without quite realizing that our own methods of weighing and measuring are quite as absurd.

Mr. Bell from the beginning came down to concrete cases. Take, for convenience, the figures that express the present year. How many pounds and shillings are there in 1906 pennies? To divide by 12 and then by 20 is a considerable problem in mental arithmetic. But every one can see at a glance that 1906 cents are $19.06. The American is apt to feel a pleasant sense of national superiority in contemplating the difference between the two processes. But this feeling is promptly checked by an invitation to reduce 1906 inches to feet and yards, or 1906 ounces, of one sort or another, to pounds of one sort or another. But no one who uses the decimal system needs any calculation to reduce 1906 centimeters to 19.06 meters, or 1906 grams to 1.956 kilograms. Still more striking, of course, are the results with square and cubical measure, which are among the most common and useful of arithmetical processes. Most persons would need pencil and paper to reduce 123,456 square inches to square feet. But it requires no mental effort whatever to reduce 123,456 square centimeters to 12.3456 square meters. Most of us would have to resort to tables to find the weight and the number of gallons in 123,456,789 cubic inches of water. One must know arbitrarily how many cubic inches there are in a gallon and what a gallon weighs. But any one who has learned the decimal system sees at a glance that 123,456,789 cubic centimeters of water equals 123,456,789 liters, weighing 123,456,789 kilograms. And one has but to know the specific gravity of any substance, that is to say, its weight compared with water, to ascertain the weight of a given mass by a single simple process of multiplication. These are some of the advantages of a really scientific and homogeneous system, advantages fully appreciated by scientific men, who use the decimal system almost exclusively, but so easily forgotten by the public that it is well to have them brought to mind as Mr. Bell has done.

Everybody has been young once, and those who have remained so will heartily enter into the life and enjoyments of 'Dick,' (Smith, Elder and Co.), as told by J. F. Bradley. It is not pretentious, this account of an English schoolboy's holiday, but it reaches the mark. The author has a sympathy for the small boy yet traveling over the land he so well remembers, and it is not so much that he has caught the spirit of Dick's difficulties and enjoyments, as that he has never lost it.

THREE TRYING TIMES IN A WOMAN'S LIFE

There are three periods of a woman's life when she is in need of the heart strengthening, nerve toning, blood enriching action of

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

The first of these is when the young girl is entering the portals of womanhood. At this time she is very often pale, weak and nervous, and unless her health is built up and her system strengthened she may fall a prey to consumption or be a weak woman for life.

The second period is motherhood. The drain on the system is great and the exhausted nerve force and depleted blood require replenishing. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills supply the elements needed to do this.

The third period is "change of life" and this is the period when she is most liable to heart and nerve troubles.

A tremendous change is taking place in the system, and it is at this time many chronic diseases manifest themselves. Fortify the heart and nerve system by the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and thus tide over this dangerous period. Mrs. James King, Cornwall, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled very much with heart trouble—the cause being to a great extent due to "change of life." I have been taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for some time, and mean to continue doing so, for I can truthfully say they are the best remedy I have ever used for building up the system. You are at liberty to use this statement for the benefit of other sufferers."

Price 50 cents per box, three boxes for $1.25, all dealers, or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Fatality of Indigestion.

From insurance records it has been found that about thirty-five percent of the deaths of policyholders was attributed to diseases of the digestive system.

To persons who have been accustomed to think lightly of indigestion, biliousness and liver derangements this statement will be rather startling, but it cannot be refuted.

To a large extent the liver controls the digestive system by supplying the bile to insure the prompt passage of the food along the intestines, where the difficult part of digestion takes place.

Because of their immediate and direct influence on the liver, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills insure a good flow of bile, and by so doing positively overcome constipation and intestinal indigestion.

Wind on the stomach, rising of sour taste in the mouth, smothering sensations in the chest, pains about the heart, headaches and dizziness, drowsines and discomfort after meals and sluggish action of the liver, kidneys and bowels are the symptoms of this serious and dangerous form of indigestion.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will promptly overcome these symptoms. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Coffee is like everything else—the BEST Coffee requires care in cultivation, selection, blending and roasting.

SEAL BRAND Coffee

is rich in Caffeine and Caffeone. It is made of selected growths from the best Plantations in the world.

CHASE & SANBORN
MONTREAL

THE ABSOLUTE PURITY

of the flour is the first essential of pure nourishing bread. "Five Roses" Flour is made by a process which, while insuring absolute purity, in no way detracts from the nourishing properties of the flour. To any housekeeper interested in securing pure flour, who will call at our stand at the Pure Food Exhibition in the Victoria Rink, May 14th to 26th, we will give a free sample of our justly celebrated brand, "Five Roses" Flour, or our "Breakfast Food."

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.
LIMITED.

Throw Medicines To The Dogs!

At best they are unpleasant, often useless. You have some disease of the nose, throat or lungs. Doctors would call it bronchitis, asthma or catarrh. The common root of those diseases is germ or microbic irritation.—Catarrhozone not only destroys disease germs, it does more, it heals diseased and inflamed tissues. The disease is not only cured, but its return is forever prevented by using Catarrhozone, which is splendid also for colds, coughs and irritable throat. Remember you get in Catarrhozone—Nature's own remedy—use no other but Catarrhozone, it's the best catarrh cure made.

Pimples and Blotches

Are not the only signs that a blood-cleansing, tonic medicine is needed. Tired, languid feelings, loss of appetite and general debility are other signs, and they may be worse signs.

The best blood-cleansing, tonic medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts directly and peculiarly on the blood, driving it of all foreign matters and building up the whole system. This statement is verified by the experience of thousands radically cured.

Over forty thousand testimonials received in two years, by actual count.

Accept no substitute for

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Insist on having Hood's. Get it today. Sold everywhere. 100 doses one dollar.

...one is English, but the spirit that ...the little story is universal.

...has always been a struggle be... the two systems of education, ... promoting the beautiful for ex... and that of exposing the hideous ...ordinance, and it has never been ...evident than in the literature of ...day. The spread of the ...y press' is increasing the business ...criminal courts, and healthy jour... has taken fright. 'The lit... of exposure' is a current phrase ...has lately met with strong con... The drama of exposure ...considered by Irving a public men... 'It is of all things essential,' ...he, 'that we keep our drama sane and sound, and sweet, and wholesome.' In this connection the New York 'Tribune' remarks:

'With the drama and with the play-going public we are not concerned in this place, but we rejoice to quote Irving's words for their applicability in the field of literature. We hear as much in the world of books as in the world of the stage about the importance of 'truth,' which is understood to mean freedom to touch obnoxious subjects. But the dissemination of this sort of truth usually means the creation of a false view of life. As Irving realized, mankind sees through the sham, and instinctively remains faithful to what is right and fine. Nevertheless, it is always good to have the pretensions of the Ibsens of our time, and their parasites, exposed by one having authority.

The Premier of England has lately received a strong deputation of members of the two Houses of Parliament and other prominent men to discuss ways and means of attacking the temperance legislation, which the country at large is demanding. The rise in power of the attacking force has not been larger than that of the traffic now placed on defence. The ground which its controllers have been enabled to take and hold through the licensing system now in force and the lax administration against their power are set forth in 'The Taxation of the Liquor Trade,' by Joseph Rowntree and Arthur Sherwell. (London, MacMillan and Co.), A review of the various shifts and makeshift put forward from the time of the first attempts to control the growing evil, leads up to the situation at the present day. The book is sane and practical, designed, in this its first volume, to state a case rather than draw a conclusion. In view of the coming promised legislation it desires to place the facts on record. After dealing with various licensing systems the London 'Spectator' remarks:—

It has been reserved, however, for the wisdom of Parliament to devise, or rather to permit the growth of, a method which combines the defects of all these systems with the merits of none of them. The Legislature will not hear of free trade in liquor, so it is careful to create a monopoly which, in certain circumstances often found in combination may become of very great value. But having done this, it stops short. It does not concern itself, except in the most perfunctory way, with the characters of those on whom it confers this privilege. It does nothing to ensure that the State, having something of value to dispose of, and having no means of discovering the men who are best qualified to make a good use of it, shall at all events sell it for the best price it can get. It first sets up a monopoly, and then virtually makes a present of it to any one who asks for it, subject only to such restrictions as the fancy, whether of Parliament or of the Licensing Justices, happens to impose. This is a rough description of our present licensing system.

BOILS ALL OVER HIS FACE AND NECK

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS DID FOR HIM WHAT FOUR DOCTORS FAILED TO DO

KEEWATIN, ONT., July 28th. 1905.

MESSRS. THE T. MILBURN CO., LTD.,

TORONTO, ONT.,

DEAR SIRS:—I am writing to let you know what Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. I am a young man, twenty years old, and a year ago last March I began to feel dull and sick, and was greatly troubled with boils coming out on my face and neck, mostly on the latter. I would no sooner get rid of one than I would have, perhaps, two or three more appear.

I had four doctors trying to cure me but they had very little success. They would stop them for a month or six weeks and then they would be as bad as ever again.

Almost every patent medicine, advertised to cure boils, I could get hold of, I tried, but still without success. At last one day, last spring, someone happened to say; **"why not try taking Burdock Blood Bitters for the blood?"** I was willing to try anything and immediately sent for a bottle, but at the time was doubtful if it would be of any use. However, I used that bottle and while I was taking it I began to feel better, although I still kept having a few boils but not nearly such bad ones. I did not miss any work, while otherwise, I used to miss, sometimes, a week out of every month. I kept on taking the medicine until I had taken six bottles, and needless to say, I was not sorry I did so when I tell you I have not had a boil appear for the past three months. Everybody was surprised when they heard that Burdock Blood Bitters had done for me what four doctors failed to do. If any sufferers are afflicted with boils, I would strongly advise them to use B.B.B. It makes you feel like a new man. I always keep a bottle in the house now, as I think it is a medicine that should be in every household.

Yours truly,

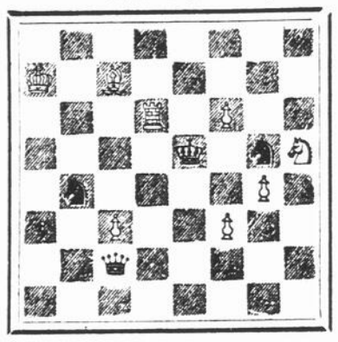
HENRY A. SMITH.

CHESS

May 19, 1906.

PROBLEM NO. 1051.

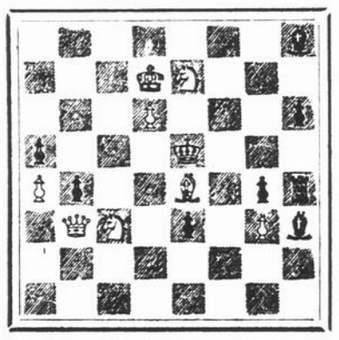
(By E. Pradignat.)
Black 4 pieces.



White 8 pieces.
White mates in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1052.

By Dr. H. V. Gottschall, Goritz.
(From the 'Deutsche Schachzeitung.')
Black 9 pieces.



White 8 pieces.
White mates in three moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Received from 'Pawn solutions to:
No. 1045 .. ..1. Q—Kt 4
" 1046.. .. .. .. 1. K—B 4
" 1047 .. .. ..1. Kt—K B 6
" 1048.. .. .. ..1. Q—Kt 3
Mrs. F. J. Pentelow solves No. 1046.
The problem by K. Moll, No. 1040, has for key, Kt—R 6

On Saturday evening last the annual meeting of the Montreal Chess Club was held at the club rooms, corner of St. Catherine and Mountain streets. After the usual routine business, the officers of the club were re-elected en bloc.

An unusually pretty consultation game played at the recent Hastings Festival. Score and notes by Mr. Hoffer, from 'The Field.'

(Ruy Lopez.)

J. A. Watt and J. R. Kirkpatrick vs. J. Gunsberg.

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B— R4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles.	5 Kt x P
6 P—Q 4	6 B— K2
7 P—Q 5	7 Kt—Kt 1
8 Kt x P	8 Kt—B 4
9 P—Q B 4(1)	9 Kt x B
10 Q x Kt	10 Castles.
11 P—B 4 (2)	11 B—B 4 ch
12 R—R 1	12 P—Q 3
13 Kt—K B 3	13 B—B 4
14 Kt—B 3	14 Kt—Q 2
15 Q—Q 1	15 Kt—B 3
16 Kt—K 2 (3)	16 Kt—Kt 5
17 Q Kt—Q 4	17 Q—B 3
18 Kt x B (4)	18 Q x Kt
19 Q—K 1	19 Q R—K 1
20 Q—Kt 3	20 R—K 7
21 P—K R 3	21 Kt—B 7 ch
22 K—R 2	22 K R—K 1
23 Kt—R 4	23 Q—B 7
24 P—B 5	24 B—Q 5
25 B—B 4	25 R (K1)—K 5 (5)
26 Q R—B 1	26 Q— Q6
27 Kt—B 3	27 B x P
28 R—Q Kt 1	28 Q—B 7
29 Kt—Kt 1 (6)	29 Kt—Q 6
30 Kt x R	30 R x Kt
31 R x B (7)	31 Kt x R
32 B—R 6	32 P—K Kt 3
33 Q—Kt 5	33 P—K B 3
34 P x P	34 Q x P (8)
35 R x P (9)	35 Resigns.

(1) This brings the Queen somewhat out of play. B—Kt 3 seems preferable.

(2) Allowing check with B—B 4 gives Black time as he need not shut in his Bishop with P—Q 3

(2) Kt—Q 4 seems the alternative here.

(4) P—K R 3 is indicated here. If 18... P—K R 4, then 19. Kt x B, Q x Kt; 20. Q—K sq, Q R— Ksq; 21. Q—Kt 3, etc.

(5) Premature. The threat of R x B, followed by B—K 4, is too glaring to be overlooked, and easily preventable besides. B x P would have been the correct move.

(6) The winning move.

(7) This capture is necessary for the beautiful final combination evolved by the White allies.

(8) If P x Q, then R—B 8, mate.

(9) Very pretty. The mate is forced.

Played in the Suffolk vs. Devon match, and won for the former county by the Rev. Dr. R. O. Davies, of Kettleburgh.

Black. Rev. H. M. Bleby.	Black. Dr. Davies.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 P—K 3	5 Castles
6 Kt—K B 3	6 Q Kt—Q 2
7 B—Q 3	7 P x P
8 B x P	8 P—B 3
9 R—Q B sq	9 Kt—Q 4
10 B x B	10 Q x B
11 Castles	11 Kt x Kt
12 P x Kt	12 P—K 4
13 Q—B 2	13 P—K 5
14 Kt—Q 2	14 Kt—K B 3
15 P—Q R 4	15 B—B 4
16 Q—Q sq	16 B—Kt 3
17 R—K sq	17 Q R—Q sq
18 P—B 3	18 K R—K sq
19 P x P	19 Kt x P
20 Kt x Kt	20 Q x Kt
21 Q—B 3	21 R—K 2
22 B—R 2	22 Q R—K sq
23 K—B 2	23 Q—R 5 ch
24 Q—Kt 3	24 Q—R 4
25 B—Kt sq	25 Q—R 4
26 B x B	26 R P x B
27 P—K 4	27 R x P
28 R x R	28 R x R
29 Q—Kt 8 ch	29 K—R 2
30 Q x Kt P	

Black mates in seven moves.

A sprakler played in Leipsic between M. Lepage (White) and M. Saalbad (Black):—

(King's Bishop Gambit.)

White.	Black
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 B—B 4	3 Q—R 5 ch (a)
4 K—B	4 P—K Kt 4
5 Kt—Q B 3	5 B—Kt 2
6 P—Q 4	6 Kt—K 2
7 Kt—K B 3	7 Q—R 4
8 P—K R 4	8 P—K R 3
9 K—Kt	9 Q—Kt 3
10 P x P	10 R P x P
11 R x R	11 B x R
12 P—K 5	12 Q—Kt B 3
13 Kt—Q Kt 5	13 K—Q (b)
14 K B x P (c)	14 Q x B
15 Kt x Kt P	15 Q—B 4 (d)
16 Q—R 5	16 Kt—Kt 3
17 B x P	17 P—Q R 3
18 R—K B (e)	18 P x Kt
19 Kt—B 7 ch	19 Q x Kt
20 B—Kt 5 ch	20 Q—K 2
21 Q x B ch	21 Kt x Q
22 R—B 8 mate.	

(a) P—Q 4 first is preferable.

(b) P—Q B 3 was also feasible.

(c) A dashing stroke which has the nature of a surprise.

(d) It will be noted here how Black is suffering from not playing P—Q 4 at his third move. Q—K 3 would have been a better move than the text.

(e) White keeps up the attack with equal judgment and spirit. The ending is charming.

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.'

And now the middle of May is past, and we are looking forward to what will ever be known as the 'Queen's Birthday,' at which time we usually have the lilacs in bloom.

After all, a garden is a trial to faith and patience, with all its allurements. It has been a rule to hold up Robbie Burns and a few other celebrities of the past as examples of what can be done intellectually, while physically engaged in rural pursuits. But the book tied to the plough handle, or the poem written to a gowan, lose the charm of possibility for me after a morning spent in the uplift of grape vines, and the pruning of dead hopes, that should have blossomed into roses, but for the relentless frost that assailed them during this treacherous winter past.

Green on the top were many of them, but brown and dead near the stem, my ardor cooled as my fingers grew hotter with the thorns, that no Christian scientist could convince me did not exist. Yet after all who would be without these:—

'Pleasures which nowhere else were to be found,
And all Elysium in a plot of ground.'

The litter and debris from chopping down trees that have succumbed to the severity of the winters past is a discouraging occupation, and as one stoops over the rows where beans must be planted, and many other things transplanted, it is with grim humor that we recall what Dudley Warner wrote of an amateur gardener's needs:—'A cast iron back with a hinge to it.'

Weeds are ready to greet us already, and besides the twitch grass there is white weed in bloom, though the near by pansies are dead.

As the season progresses the beds are gorgeous with tulips, and dainty daffodils are in clusters here and there through the borders. 'Forget-Me-Not' planted among them are in harmony as to coloring, and it was a happy thought to put them there.

The beautiful Magnolia Stellata has faded already; its starry fair blossoms always arrest the attention, and the yellow bells of Forsythia are in their prime. But the hyacinths are turning brown, and now the cheerful yellow primrose and cowslip are seen, bringing many recollections to English hearts.

Lovely are the Daffodils, and so varied, running the entire gamut from yellow to white, 'Apples of gold in pictures of silver,' and though the season hesitates, the Daffodils never fail; they are familiar with moist, backward springs, and can smile serenely about it. So they grace the borders with pure white perianth and golden corona, queen of the flowers of to-day. Bryant wrote:—

'The country ever has a lagging spring,
Waiting for May to call its violets forth
And June its roses.'

GARDEN CLIMBERS.

So many inquiries come in regard to climbers that it is as well to think for a moment as to the best that can be grown in this climate, and advance quickest over bare poles that require covering up.

There is a pleasure in twining plants, that can be bent at will, and made to cover with beauty the unsightly spots, and the numerous varieties of Virgin's Bower or Clematis have a first place.

Some of the newer sorts make slender growth, but the Clematis Paniculata is always a wonder flower in late August and September. Few hardy plants can so combine luxuriance, beauty and lengthened bloom.

The Jackmanii, all things considered, comes next, flowering during early summer in continuous masses of purple bloom. The Henryi is a fine example of a large white Clematis, flowering on short lateral summer shoots. This vine requires a rich, friable loam, and should be mulched and protected in winter, and given abundance of water during dry weather. Partial shade serves to develop the color and size of the flowers, and it enjoys new soil.

As no one flower combines every quality the Clematis is scentless, and cannot take the place of the old fashioned climbing roses. One of the qualities lacking in the Crimson Rambler rose is a want of perfume, and some of the newer hybrids claim to have perfume.

There is a Honeysuckle often recommended as a climber, and called Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. It has a fragrant blossom, and is constantly in flower, but the mild winter we have just passed through brought destruction to this plant though wintering on the ground. Its dark green foliage that it generally retains through part of the winter is shrivelled and brown this spring, leaving us to wonder if the roots are dead. Its habit of twining is so strong as to leave a suspicion in my mind that it may have been strangled in its over-vigorous growth during the summer past.

The Trumpet Flower (Lecoma Radicus) is a very valuable climbing shrub for foliage. It grows picturesque with age, and even if the large tubular red flowers are not very plentiful, there is a dense and pleasing leafage, and it does not fail to appear with the spring.

A new vine, called Actinidia Polygamia, has clean, handsome foliage, and is a Japanese vine that has come to the front. But the flowers were so hidden by the foliage, and resemble a Syringa, blooming at the same time as that shrub, so that it does not appear of such value as some of the others.

The Akebia Quinata is another Japanese vine, with purple flowers, and the climbing bitter-sweet, Celastrus Scandens, with yellow flowers and orange capsuled fruit, is very ornamental for a verandah or arbor trellis.

Annual climbers from seed, are well known, from the Morning Glory to the Moon flower, blooming at each end of the day. There is the delicate little Cypress vine and the Hyacinth bean, while even the kitchen garden can have its scarlet runners, that are both useful and beautiful.

CULTIVATING THE ASTER.

M.G.—The Aster is easy to cultivate, but it is no use trying to grow this flower in poor worn out soil, and they often suffer from hot, dry weather. If you mulch them with grass clippings, or anything else that is light, it will be a help to them, as it keeps the ground cool and moist, which is the condition they require.

Tobacco dust put around the roots will cure the blue aphis that attacks them, which is discovered when the tops turn a peculiar green and wither. If red spider attacks them during hot weather give a drenching of clean water on the foliage, in the evening, as this insect does not enjoy watering.

Whatever the character of the soil when Asters are planted it must be spaded deep and made mellow. Wood ashes spaded in is of value to war off root aphis and sweeten the soil for they will not grow on sour undrained land, liking moisture but not stagnant water. It is a good time to sow seed out of doors for late blooming, and it is as well to purchase first-class seed for the best Asters represent high breeding. There are many varieties now and perhaps the best of the curly Chrysanthemum flowered type is the Comet with loose feathered flowers, the inner petals curving towards the centre.

It is a showy flower and grows well in any climate or country, though as are many other floral treasures, a native of China.

ASPARAGUS BEET.

Mrs. G.F.R. asks what the above vegetable is, and if it is to be recommended.

It is an improved variety of Chard and used for greens, not only when young like beets, but all through the season, the leaves only being used. At the time of thinning the whole plant can be used, but later the leaves are picked as needed, leaving the plants to grow and produce more leaves until cold weather sets in.

It resembles spinach when cooked, and is to be preferred to that vegetable on account of being ready for use at a season when spinach cannot be had. It is the fleshy midrib and smooth stems which are cooked like asparagus which it resembles in form and flavor.

The pieces are sometimes cut in sections and used in mixed pickles, and are also useful as a salad with other cooked vegetables.

When the plants are up they should be

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space than the ordinary beet. It is quite safe to recommend the Asparagus Beet for those who miss that vegetable after the season for it is over, and will find it useful when green peas are past and beans grow seedy. Try it by all means.

CAPE JASMINE.

Nelson.—If the leaves are turning yellow it means that there is a lack of sunshine, or else the plant has been kept too dry, and may be starving for a weekly dose of thinned to a foot apart in the row, as the tops grow quite bushy, and require more liquid fertilizer.

It is a beautiful plant, and the ivory white of the flowers and its fragrance make it worthy of some care an attention. It grows slowly, but in time becomes a valuable specimen and is long lived. It can be planted either in autumn or spring, and small plants are easily procured from the florist.

ICICLE RADISH.

Elsie—The reason for this name is doubtless on account of its shape and the transparent texture of its flesh. Though a long radish it is ready for the table in a very short time, and is remarkably crisp and tender, having no biting flavor late in the season. It is extra fine for forcing, as several crops can be matured in a hotbed before time for planting in the open ground.

For the fly that proves destructive to your radish bed, try sprinkling wood ashes or sulphur over the leaves, as soon as they appear above ground

GARDEN REMINDERS.

The rake must be kept busy to make the ground fine and to remove leaves and anything out of place. Let the soil be well pulverized before sowing fine seeds, and do not sow too deeply.

In cold, damp weather it is as well to see if the seeds are sprouting, as they are likely to rot, and may have to be resown.

See that drainage is good, for at this season of the year there may be too much moisture and seeds will not flourish if that is the case. Let early hardy seeds be first put in, and leave beans and corn till plum trees are in bloom.

'JIM CROW' ELEVATORS.

Separate elevators for whites and blacks is the latest line drawn between the races in Columbia, S.C. Although there is but one building in Columbia in which elevators are used to any extent—the National Loan and Exchange Bank building, more familiarly known as the 'Skyscraper'—the 'Jim Crow' rule will hereafter be enforced in elevators as it is on railway trains and street cars.

An order has just been issued requiring negroes to use a separate car from the whites, and this rule will be strictly enforced in the future. There are a large number of offices in the 'Skyscraper,' in which quite a number of ladies are employed as stenographers and clerks. There has been considerable complaint about the blacks crowding themselves into the cars with ladies, and on several occasions clashes have been narrowly averted.

It is said that the elevator boy on the negro car had so much trouble with disgruntled blacks recently that his life was miserable, and at the close of the day was ready to tender his resignation, but upon more mature deliberation decided to try it for several days longer.

The immediate cause of this action by the authorities of the building grew out of the fact that a negro porter of the club on the twelfth floor was slow to remove his hat when ordered to do so while ladies were in the car. He was promptly discharged by the club.—Savannah 'News.'

THE RISE IN THE RIVER.

('Harper's Weekly.')

It is little short of astonishing to see how little water is required to float the Southern river steamers, a boat loaded with perhaps 1,000 bales of cotton slipping along contentedly where a boy could wade across the stream.

Not long ago, however, the 'Chattahoochee got too low for even her light-draught commerce, and at Gunboat Shoals a steamer grounded. As the drinking water on board needed replenishing, a deck-hand was sent ashore with a couple of water buckets.

Just at this moment a Northern traveller approached the captain of the boat and asked him how long he thought they would have to say there.

'Oh, only until that man gets back with a bucket of water to pour into the river,' the captain replied. Presently the deck-hand returned, and the stale water from the cooler was emptied overboard. Instantly, to the amazement of the traveller, the boat began to move.

'Well, if that don't beat thunder!' he gasped.

The fact was that the boat, touching the bottom, had acted as a dam, and there was soon backed up behind her enough water to lift her over the shoal and send her on down the stream.

EVERY HORSEMAN SHOULD KNOW IT.

When a horse gets cramps or colic, what's the cure? Half a bottle of Nerviline in warm water is untiring.

From Fredericton, N.B., Miss Nellie Killman writes: 'My father owned a beautiful horse. One day it was seized with colic and we thought it would surely die. Remedies were tried but they didn't ease the suffering. We then put a half bottle of Nerviline in a pint of water; this helped, and in an hour we gave another dose, and it cured.'

Diluted with oil Nerviline is a capital stable liniment—internally it can't be beaten. Recommended by prominent horsemen everywhere, and sold in large 25c bottles by all dealers.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE NUMBER OF SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of May 1 you published a statement made by the Rev. Mr. Shearer under the heading of 'Montreal Jews,' in which he said that there were only two hundred and fifty male wage-earners in all Canada belonging to the Adventist faith, and I suppose he intended to tell the truth. He is misinformed, however, as to the number of Seventh Day Adventists in Canada. I wish to say through your valuable paper that there are in the Dominion 1,826 members bgelong to the Seventh Day Adventist Church, besides many who keep the Sabbath, men, women, and children whose names are not on the church books. Therefore, for the information of the readers of the 'Witness,' I will give the number of church members scattered throughout the Dominion at the present time: Province of Quebec, 210; Maritime Provinces, 350; Ontario, 521; Manitoba, 329; Alberta, 152; British Columbia, 140; Newfoundland, 34, making a total of 1,826. Of this number, most belong to the laboring class, and to say nothing about the forty thousand Jews and the many Adventists that have not their names of the church books (for I have no means of knowing their number), would it be right to make these 1,826 Adventists lose one-sixth of their laboring time or renounce their honest convictions of their duty as Christians to their God? MOSES SHEPERD.

West Bolton, Que., May 13.

PRESENT STATE OF THE IMPERIAL OPIUM TRADE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—We would thank you for the publicity you have so recently given to the historical facts concerning the opium traffic between England and China.

The sins of our nation are matters of importance to every citizen, as the acts of our elected representatives are as binding on us as are the acts of any agent, unless repudiated by the principal.

How does the trade stand now? This question is a matter of deep importance to all patriots who recognize the dictum of him who said 'Be sure your sin will find you out.'

The revenue from the opium culture and sale of Indian opium is steadily becoming less. Indeed, one authority states that the revenue has been actually reduced more than half, since China permitted her prohibitory laws re the cultivation of the poppy to lapse.

Opium has impoverished the Chinese nation to such an extent and has brought in its train commercial, industrial, and moral ruin, and this on a scale so large as to threaten the national well-being and physical future of the race.

I have an 'appeal of the viceroys' which was published at Tientsin, Jan. 16, 1906, which brings an emotion of indignation and of shame throughout every fibre of my being.

'The viceroys of Chihli, Liang, Kiang (comprising the provinces of Kiangsu, Kiangsi, and Nganhwuy), Liang-kiang (Kuang-tong and Kuang-si) and Liang-nu (Hupeh, and Hunan) have jointly telegraphed to the Waiwupu (the Foreign Office) requesting the board to open negotiations with the British minister in Pekin, with regard to the scheme for the adoption of an opium monopoly in the provinces of China, and the gradual reduction of the importation of Indian opium, it being the intention of the Chinese Government to limit the production or home-grown opium, with the hope of getting rid of the opium-smoking evil in China by gradual steps.

'The viceroys state that China can never become strong and stand shoulder to shoulder with the powers of the world unless she can get rid of the habit of opium smoking by her subjects, about one quarter of whom have been reduced to skeletons, and look half dead.

'Their Excellencies add that by adopting the Japanese methods in Formosa China can be saved in the course of the next thirty years. As Great Britain is the friend of China, she will surely be glad to assist the Chinese Government to stamp out this evil. The board replied that it would do as suggested.'

. . . . . .

Comment upon the above is difficult. Here are four viceroys, the rulers of eight provinces, with an aggregate population exceeding a hundred and seventy-nine millions, appealing to their own government to obtain the aid of Great Britain in saving their country from ruin by opium smoking.

Forgetting, or overlooking for the moment, Great Britain's share in effecting the ruin of China, these viceroys, in their distress, look to Great Britain for help, and even refer to Great Britain as the friend of China. The words burn as a hot iron.

To think of the extent of the ruin as these viceroys describe it; to think of their estimate—30 years—as the time it will take to save China from this curse, is enough to fill every British heart with overwhelming sorrow and shame.

Can Great Britain help? Great Britain can help, and the most effectual form of help would be the total abolition of the Indian opium trade; this would be an act of simple justice to China, and the surest step to improved political and commercial relations with the government and people of that great empire.

Dr. Griffith John says:—

'As long as the Indian trade in opium exists, the Chinese are powerless to deal with the evil; their best attempts to suppress the trade and habit within their own borders would be useless. Stop the Indian trade and the Chinese would have a chance of working out their own salvation.'

. . . . . .

The viceroys of China ask that China may have the power to control the sale of opium in China. Can anything be more reasonable? That they should have to make such a request is in itself an unspeakable dishonor to England. But they err in only asking for a gradual reduction of the import of Indian opium. England has most seriously injured China, and to an awful extent is still doing so. Is England only to cease this injury by degrees? If so, why? Is it because England cannot afford to cease doing evil except gradually?

. . . . . .

Leading Christian workers in England have decided to ask Christian people all over the world to observe the week of May 20 to 26 as a week of prayer for China.

Allow me to quote a few burning words from a writer in the 'Life of Faith':—

'Let any man try to realize something of the immeasurable agony and misery which the enforced importation of Indian opium has inflicted on China, and then ask himself whether any revival could possibly come to this nation from a righteous God which did not first lay hold of this opium traffic as one of its first problems. Is a pitiful Creator so indifferent to the miseries of the opium-cursed homes and opium-blighted lives of China, that he can shower his best blessings upon those who will not face their duty to the millions of wretched sufferers they and their nation have so deeply wronged? 'Is not this the path I have chosen?' saith Jehovah, 'to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke'—including surely England's binding of China to take her Indian opium? 'Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily; and thy righteousness shall go before thee: the glory of the Lord shall be thy reward. Then shalt thou call, and the Lord shall answer; thou shalt cry, and he shall say "Here I am."'

SARAH F. TRACY.

Minesing, Ont.

CHRISTIAN UNITY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In view of the intense excitement in the Mother Land over the Education Bill, and the strained relations between Churchmen and Nonconformists, it is deeply interesting to note the recent promulgation of a remarkable 'Appeal for Prayer for Christian Unity' by the great religious leaders of England and Scotland. It is most cheering to listen to this quiet voice, which is so well calculated to hush the din of unhappy religious controversy. It rises above the discordant tumult into the higher, purer air of God's eternal light and love and peace. It is sent to the press by the Bishop of Birmingham and the Rev. J. H. Jowett, of the same city. It is signed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, by the Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church, by the chairman of the Congregational Union, the president of the Baptist Union, the president of the Wesleyan Conference, the presidents of the United and Primitive Methodists, the president of the Methodist New Connexion, the moderator-elect of the English Presbyterian Church, the moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and the moderator of the Geenral Assembly of the United Free Church of Scotland.

It is significant that the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster wrote, saying that it would not be in accordance with custom or tradition for him to sign such an appeal. The document is so beautifully worded and breathes such a noble spirit, that I venture to hope that you may allow me to embody it as a whole, as the best possible conclusion to my letter:—

'We, who subscribe this letter, represent widely different Christian communities. We agree in deprecating at present any large schemes of corporate reunion, which seem to us premature, or any attempts to treat our existing religious divergencies as unimportant; but we agree also in believing profoundly that our Lord Jesus Christ meant us to be one in visible fellowship; we feel profoundly the paralyzing effect upon the moral forces of Christianity which our divisions inevitably produce, and we recognize with the fullest conviction that it is the duty of all Christians, who desire in this respect the fulfilment of the divine purpose, to give themselves to penitence and prayer—to penitence, because we have all, in various ways, as bodies and as individuals, contributed to produce and perpetuate differences; and to prayer because what we all alike need is that God should open our minds and hearts to receive without prejudice the gradual revelation of his will as to the ways by which we are to be drawn together.

'Being so far agreed, we are venturing, not, we believe, without the guidance of the Holy Spirit, to approach as far as we can all the Christian ministers of religion in England to ask them to prepare their congregations for a united effort of prayer on Whit Sunday next, at the principal morning service, for the reunion of Christians—special care being taken that such prayer should be entirely uncontroversial, and should involve no assumptions except those which all Christians can make their own, namely:—

'That our Lord meant us to be one in visible fellowship; that our existing divisions hinder or even paralyze his work; that we all deserve chastisement, and need penitence, for the various ways in which we have contributed to produce or promote division; that we all need open and candid minds to receive light, and yet more light, so that, in ways we perhaps as yet can hardly imagine, we may be led back towards unity.

'We believe that by these solemn exercises of penitential devotion, dispositions may be created and nourished which will do much to end the needless embitterment so frequently pervading our differences of judgment and creed; and that a freer way may be prepared for the divine purpose to realize itself.'

May Christendom greet this appeal with reverent joy!

G. OSBORNE TROOP.

TO PREVENT TRAIN HOLD-UPS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Some days ago, while commenting on the last hold-up of a train on the C. P. R., you asked if some way of preventing such outrages could not be devised, and it struck me that the driver of an engine has with him a very powerful weapon with which to defend himself and his train, if only it were so arranged to be made use of.

I refer to live steam, with which he could be made to protect his train at a very small cost. A supply pipe can be arranged at the back of the tender, so that live steam could be blown on the platform of the next car at every stop, and kept going until the train had attained such a high speed that boarding it would be impossible. The same appliance could be used between each car if wanted, either passenger or freight, and this would effectively protect a train against hold-up or against tramps, as no one can face a stream of live steam. The driver can also protect himself in cases where the party wanting to board a train from the front is seen a little in advance, by having a small hose which he can handle to suit the case, and throw live steam on any one trying to attack his engine or trying to board it from the side or front. No sane man will attack a train thus protected, and the fact that such an appliance exists to protect trains would in itself prevent an attack as soon as the means of defence is known. P. F. PAYAN.

RELIGION IN SCHOOLS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The letters on 'Religion in schools,' etc., are most interesting, and your editorials, I am sure, are appreciated by your readers. When your correspondent, Mr. Carruthers, is holding up his side of the question so ably, does he for a moment think the Nonconformists have not any right to their liberties as well as the Church people? Why should Nonconformists send their children to a Church school to learn the catechism of the Church? I am safe in saying that is the religion which is taught in the Church schools in England to-day. While visiting recently in the greatest Church county of England, namely, Cambridgeshire, and desirous of knowing more on this subject, I learned that the Baptists, Congregationalists and other people of the free churches, did not send their children to the nine o'clock school, that is, from nine to ten, when the 'parson' teaches not Bible but catechism, which is against their religious convictions. Therefore, the 'chapel' children do not go to school until ten o'clock, when the master teaches. He is not allowed to teach 'the religion of the Church' in the school. Let Mr. Carruthers bear in mind that the free church people are not fighting the Church so much as they are again fighting over the battles of the Reformation. Let them have free schools where all children—Church and chapel—may learn the Bible without being taught the catechism.

Mr. Carruthers says: 'Why has the Church taken such a stand against the bill? Because it will force on the Church children a kind of religious instruction to guard against which these very schools were built and maintained by Churchmen?' Where do the chapel people get their religion from? The Bible. Then the Bible is termed dangerous; while the Church may be allowed to teach her catechism to all without danger.

Again, we quote a few Scriptural quotations compiled on the dictum of Dr. Clifford, whom Mr. Carruthers thinks a dangerous man to the Church: 'Let Dr. Clifford build schools for his Baptist children,' etc., Mr. Carruthers says. But who built the Church schools but the state? Does not the state own the Church, the bishops and all—as Mr. Carruthers knows too well? And are not the schools supported by the taxes of 'chapel people' as well as Church people?

Why all this controversy in England, and this going to jail, rather than pay taxes to support Church schools? It is for liberty to teach and believe the Bible as a greater authority than the Church.

In conclusion, I challenge Mr. Carruthers to show us that the Church does teach the Bible before the catechism, which is about all the Bible the Church children know to-day.

W. G. BRADFORD.

'Parsonage,' Avonmore, Ont., May 17, 1906.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am sure it is neither your desire nor mine to engage in a controversy over the Education Bill of the Imperial Parliament; neither do I wish to tax your patience and space with anything further than the present letter. I think, however, it is due to me to be permitted to point out that the point I aimed at making in my previous letter was not touched on by you in your editorial commenting on the same, and that was that the present irritation of Anglicans towards the bill is not on account of its provisions for simple Bible teaching, but on account of the fact that the bill is aimed distinctly and definitely at depriving the church of 12,000 elementary schools, built by churchmen at a cost of two hundred million dollars, and given over to trustees with the distinct understanding that the doctrine of the Church of England would be taught in them by teachers duly qualified to give that instruction. The question resolves itself simply to this: Have churchmen a grievance, and are they justified in it? And the overwhelming majority of the leading men and papers of the church admit they have a grievance, and the grievance is such as I have stated, and I leave it to the unbiased opinion of the public whether they are justified in it or not. There is no doubt a great number of Churchmen and Nonconformists who are perfectly neutral in the matter, and who would prefer to see the religious question left entirely alone, but when agitators like Dr. Clifford force the government to such high-handed action, is it fair to state that churchmen should remain quiet and submissive and allow their property to be arrogantly despoiled? When a splendid and able worker like Canon Brooke of Kennington points out that the schools in his parish, on which they have spent $60,000, will be taken from them, and a system set up for which they were never intended, it offsets a great deal in the estimation of earnest churchmen which may be said in favor of the bill by a man like Canon Henson, who spends a deal of time in writing magazine articles to please the fickle public. The only reference you made to this, the main point of my letter was the fact that I had evidently overlooked the clause for 'extended facilities in the bill for religious teaching by which in schools where four-fifths of the children are Anglicans, Jews, Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, or any other body, they may still continue to exist as denominational schools.' Far from having overlooked this clause in the text of the bill, I purposely passed it over as of no avail to churchmen, and also to render my letter as brief as possible, but since you have directed attention to it, I must perforce deal with it to show you how utterly inadequate and hollow it is to satisfy church people. You simply quote a paragraph of the complete clause, and on account of its length I will not ask you to print it in full, but sufficient to show you what these extended facilities really amount to:

'(1) A local education authority may afford extended facilities for religious instruction of some special character not permitted under section 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, in any transferred voluntary school in an urban area,' etc.:

'(a) That the parents of at least four-fifths of the children attending the school desire those facilities, etc.

'(3) For the purpose of this section, the expression "urban area" means the county of London and any other borough or urban district having in either case a population exceeding five thousand, according to the last census for the time being.' . . .

Apparently, then, clause 4 would mean extended facilities; but to whom? Principally and almost exclusively to Roman Catholics and Jews. Why so? Because, in the first place it is confined to urban areas where the majority of church schools are not by any means found, but it is in just such districts that Jews and Roman Catholics have congregated to such an extent that they have now their own schools filled almost exclusively by their co-religionists, and the country areas, where the church schools largely predominate, these generously extended facilities are not allowed to refer. It is estimated that only about one-fifth of the church schools could take advantage of this clause, whereas almost every Roman Catholic and Jewish school can. A leading Roman Catholic of Liverpool said not long ago that 'this clause was perfectly satisfactory to them.' Excepting in regard to the appointing of teachers by the local authority, the Roman Catholics accept the bill, but on account of this clause they voted against it. Why a majority of four-fifths, and why in urban districts? churchmen are asking. Why not three-fourths or two-thirds, and why not in country as well as town? And the only answer is that it simply shows the hollowness of all Mr. Birrell's contentions against denominational education, and that it is nothing more or less than a 'sop' to please the Roman Catholics and Jews, and shows conclusively that when a crisis like the present is reached there is no logical resting place between denominationalism and secularism. Can any one say that the Church of England has not done as much for education in England as the Jews or Roman Catholics? Why should they be particularly favored? If the church has not just as good a right to teach her doctrines in her own schools as they, then fair play and religious equality is a misnomer and a farce.

This special treatment for Jews and Roman Catholics simply stultifies passive resistance and all the professedly conscientious objections of Dissenters to the expenditure of public money upon any one particular form of religion whatever.

Again, in your editorial of the 16th, you would lead one to infer that because the Upper House of Convocation passed a resolution against secularism, they must be in favor of the bill and undenominationalism. Not at all; they have signed a decree that it must be unhesitatingly opposed, and furthermore, the logical sequence of undenominationalism is secularism, and this is what the church is afraid of, and to further increase their fear and render them submissive, Mr. Birrell holds this up to them as the possible outcome. If undenominational teaching undermines the influence of the church, and if a child that has been given simple Bible extracts has yet to be taught all that he is called upon to know as a churchman, what is really the advantage then to any church of undenominationalism over secularism? If the Bible was self-explanatory it would be all right. But if such was the case the Christian Scientist or Unitarian would have just as good a right to their position as the most orthodox Trinitarian. To have simple Bible extracts read to children, then, by a sceptic or pagan, and expect that they will be taught religion, is just about as logical as though the government was to decree that evolution was to be the religion of the state—and in order to teach that religion to the children, they would have simple extracts culled from 'Darwin's Origin of Species,' or Spencer's 'First Principles' read to them by teachers who know nothing or care nothing about the books.

What definite ideas the infantile mind would absorb! No. The strength and growth of the Roman Catholic Church to-day in this land, in the United States, and in every land, is due largely to the fact that she insists on Roman Catholic children being taught Roman Catholic teaching by Roman Catholic teachers, and when once a church forsakes that position she forsakes her child and gives it over to a problematical, erratic, indemnite course [illegible] land it anywhere but in the [illegible] the church. And this is being amply proven in Australia, the United States and France, where such systems are being enforced.

A leading Irish M.P., Mr. [illegible] not long ago: 'He would have [illegible] Liberal or any other government [illegible] to him what kind of religion [illegible] dren were to be taught,' and that national religion is 'a' religion [illegible] glot religion, no doubt), no matter may be said to the contrary. [illegible] conformists consider it authority [illegible] child, why not also for the [illegible] let them unite on that and throw [illegible] dogmas over. But such a religion [illegible] a crude system of ethics, and [illegible] easily be culled from Plato or Mill as from the Bible. 'Religion without dogma is unthinkable.'

What the archbishops and bishops want, then, is not secularism or undenominationalism, but that the children shall be taught the faith of its parents by teachers who believe what they teach. And when the Liberal government says Roman Catholics and Jews may have schools, but not the church, they show [illegible] consistency at once. You [illegible] torial by saying the bill really [illegible] one. A few quotations will [illegible] idea, I think.

(1) Dr. Clifford says:—'The bill should be heartily welcomed by all who [illegible] a national system based on principles of citizenhood.'

(2) The Hon. John Burns [illegible] think it is an excellent bill, introduced by a very good government.

(3) The National Free Church Council fully endorsed the bill and praised Mr. Birrell for his stout advocacy of Nonconformity.

(4) 'Manchester Guardian' (Liberal) says: 'The bill is a large and a thorough and tolerant measure.'

(5) The 'Star' (Liberal) says:—'The bill is a good bill. A Liberal bill. A conciliatory bill. A sensible bill.'

If these men and papers and the people whom they speak for are not pleased then their words are sadly out of tune with their feelings. Finally, I would say 'the bill has nothing whatever to do with the betterment of education' (as one of the speakers at the last meeting of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners would lead one to think but the extra grant of £1,000,000 is for extra rent), but is designed, one would say, almost wholly to humiliate the church and to drive her clergy out of the buildings for the very existence of which they and their predecessors are so largely responsible.

C. CARRUTHERS, B.A.

Lacolle, May 17.

GOAT ATE HIS LETTER.

John Connolly, a seaman on board the 'San Francisco,' has written a letter to the Navy Department asking that he be given a certified copy of a letter of commendation issued to him for heroism. In his letter he says that he treasured the document, but unfortunately the ship's mascot, a billy goat of unknown name, became possessed of it one day, and chewed it up. Regardless of the humorous features of the story, the letter was promptly referred to the Bureau of Navigation, when a certified copy of the letter was made and forwarded to Seaman Connolly. It records the fact that Lieutenant C. Tarbox fell overboard from the 'San Francisco' and was in danger of drowning when Connolly jumped over and supported him until he could be picked up by the ship. The act was reported to the Navy Department by Rear-Admiral Asa Walker, then a captain.—Baltimore 'Sun.'

WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL

No one Need Suffer Another Hour From the Agonies of Dyspepsia for it is Curable and the Remedy—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets—is Within the Reach of all.

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'I was a great sufferer from indigestion and soreness of the stomach. My food did not seem to agree with me and after a meal I felt hot and drowsy, my head ached and I felt as if I was suffocating. After trying different remedies I at last began on Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and in a little while the pains disappeared and now I am cured and can eat and enjoy my food, thanks to Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.'

For weak and over-worked stomachs Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets provide immediate relief and a permanent cure.

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TALKLETS ON ACETYLENE

(Chapter I.)

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THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

...is announced of Dr. Satthianadhan, Madras, India. Dr. Satthianadhan is the husband of the talented editress of the 'Indian Ladies' Magazine.'

...ges of the Christian Endeavor ... a series of questions, to pastors and other prominent ... any modifications in the ... and methods of the society

...portant conference, composed ... from various evangelical ...king among Mohammedans, ... at Cairo during April. The ... conference was mutual con... prayerful consideration ... special problems and opportunities of this particular work.

...ported that many Chinese have ... as foreign missionaries, their ... South Africa, where about forty ... Chinese coolies are engaged ... mines of the Transvaal. A demand for these and to uplift them from degradation has prompted ... Christian country men to take this ...

The Presbyterian loss of church property in San Francisco is put at three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the congregationalist loss at about the same figure. The Baptists lost four churches; the Methodist loss aggregates $475,000. The Lutherans lost heavily; the Episcopalians run into the hundreds of thousands, and the Catholics are large losers. They are preparing to rebuild on larger ...

Miss Mary Reed, missionary to the lepers, has, according to the Bombay Guardian, recovered from the same terrible disease which laid hold of her a number of years ago. This news will be welcomed by many who, although not personally acquainted with Miss Reed, have great sympathy for her and admiration for her Christian heroism and courage in devoting her own life to this afflicted class when she became a fellow-sufferer with them.

WORK THAT PAYS.

(Extracts from the Annual Report of Dr. A. D. Peill, of the Roberts Memorial Hospital, T'sang Chou, North China.)

Let me speak of a few of the many interesting cases which have come under our notice in the hospital during this busy year.

An old man with cataract in both eyes was a famous conjurer, with a nickname meaning that he 'licks creation' south of the capital. But his blindness sadly interfered with his means of livelihood, and he came here, doubtingly, to see if anything could be done for him. His vision was restored after several operations, and his stay meant light to his dark soul too, for he became quite interested in the good news he was told, and entered his name as an enquirer. With the help of his sons, who had nursed him whilst here, and a partner, who was here in the ward for treatment also, he gave us several most interesting entertainments, and would not hear of any remuneration. One day the old gentleman hesitatingly enquired whether his means of livelihood was incompatible with a profession of Christianity, and one was glad of the chance to reassure him and to have further talk on the matter with him. Just the other day we heard that he now begins his exhibitions by a short oration to the crowd assembled round him, telling them the story of his blindness and its cure, and recommending to his astonished hearers the missionaries and the 'Jesus-religion' that they preach.

One day last summer, when about to leave the dispensary after a hot afternoon seeing out-patients, my attention was arrested by the beaming face, and general air of well-being, of a poor man who not so long before had been a source of anxiety to us all. He suffered much from gangrene of the foot, and, as amputation above the ankle would make it impossible for him to live, except as a miserable beggar, an attempt was made to save a stump upon which he could get about without artificial aids. For months the wound refused to heal, in spite of all we could do, but extra food, perseverance and prayer were in the end effectual, and he now is as vigorous as ever. As he came towards me that afternoon he blurted out his desire to know what further he could do to show God he was grateful. He said: 'I regularly pray, and thank God in my prayers, but that is not enough for me. What can I further do? With a glad heart I turned him over to our preacher, Mr. Yang, and thanked God myself for this new and precious token that our work is not in vain in the Lord.

Upon my return to T'sang Chou in 1901, I found in the little mission day-school a boy with disease of the elbow and arm, so extensive that nothing short of amputation below the shoulder was sufficient to save his life. For a few years he did well enough and continued in the school, but then further tubercular mischief started in lungs and remaining wrist. His father being dead, and he the only surviving hope of a poverty-stricken mother, the outlook was sufficiently miserable to excite general pity amongst our local Christians. His health was made the subject of persevering prayer. Tonics, repeated scrapings under chloroform, 'open-air,' fixations by splints and plaster, extra feeding, and other things were tried as need arose, and treatment continued for long periods with partial success. But the 'personal factor' was unsatisfactory. In other words, he was a 'naughty boy,' and used his poor hand surreptitiously to hit his schoolfellows, and in other forbidden ways. Gradually, however, his character changed. From being conceited, untrustworthy, and disobedient, he became humble, true and ready to follow advice. From being only pitied he came to be loved. Prayer on his behalf became more earnest and general. The means used were more satisfactorily responded to, till now his hand is soundly healed, and freely usable, whilst his general health is very satisfactory, and he has become a 'new man' in Christ Jesus also, and a respected example to many. Only the other day he stood up in a crowded public meeting and thanked God for his lost arm and weary months of sickness. 'For now,' said he, 'I understand that only in this way was it possible for God to save a reprobate like me.'

One night, about three months ago, all but one of the hospital students were met in a room for prayer. At first there were only six of them who joined in this daily meeting, but then at length two others came, and 'Happy Pavilion' stayed out alone. This last was a youth of uncertain temper, at loggerheads with all, and as they prayed that he, too, might join them his anger daily rose. At last he asked them what they meant by praying so for him, and told them all to let him be and not make him unhappy. Each day when the little band collected in one of the students' rooms 'Pavilion' would go off alone to sit and sulk in his own. Ere long he could not even sit, but restlessly paced the compound, revolving angry, bitter thoughts within his troubled soul. A student only lately come had wished to act the peace-maker, but the others told him the quarrel was old, and ordinary measures hopeless. That night, however, as the eight were praying, 'Pavilion' entered too; the crisis had come at last and God had answered prayer. The man who had taken the lead in saying that commonplace means were hopeless now took the lead once more. 'Don't blame each other at all,' he said, 'but let's all confess to God.' And this they did with loud crying and tears, to rise at last in joy, and then they confessed to one another, and harmony reigned supreme. Their new-found enthusiasm broke all bounds, and the revival had broken forth.—London 'Examiner.'

THE KHONDS OF ORISSA.

(By the Rev. Arthur Long, in the 'Baptist Missionary Herald.')

Are you interested in the hill tribes of India? Do you know anything about the Khonds?

When, early in 1836, British troops first ascended the ghauts of Goomsoor, the scene presented to their view was as novel as it was unexpected. It was, in reality, the discovery of a previously unexplored territory and a previously unknown people. Beyond the mere fact of the existence on the hills of a wild people called Khonds, little or nothing was known.

Just as the Phoenicians, Grecians and Romans once sacrificed helpless victims on the altars of Mars, Jupiter and Diana, just as the Gauls and Germans once poured out to Thor and Woden rivers of human gore, the British soil received the warm blood of victims slain on Druid altars, so for centuries the Khonds had sacrificed to Tari-Pennu, the Earth goddess, hundreds of human victims.

Victims of either sex were equally acceptable to the Earth goddess, the only condition being that they must be bought with a price; hence kidnapped children were most frequently offered. They were generally the children of Oriyas, kidnapped by thieves in the plains and carried blindfold to the hills, sold to the Khonds, and secured by them in the houses of the village headmen. Upon an appointed day, the priest, assisted by the chief, broke the arms and legs of the victim to prevent him showing any signs of resistance, which would be inauspicious, though in many cases this cruelty was avoided by drugging the victim to insensibility.

All preparings concluded (which were numerous and elaborate), the priest gave the signal by wounding the victim with his axe. Instantly the crowd rushed upon the sacrifice, shouting, 'We have bought you with a price, no sin rests on us,' and cut the livid flesh from the bones! Each man then hurriedly bore away his bloody shreds to bury in his fields, in the sure belief that Tari-Pennu would give him bountiful crops. A day and a night before the sacrifice were spent in drinking, feasting, and obscene riot.

When in 1836 these facts were made known to the government and to the world, a thrill of horror went through society, and special officers were despatched to insist on the cessation of the cruel rite. This was gradually done, but more than twelve years of watchfulness and persuasion was necessary.

The government now allows them to offer buffaloes instead of human beings, and while this satisfies the younger generation, the older men seem to hanker after the reinstitution of the human sacrifice, and have several times petitioned the government to consent to its revival.

Here, now, are a primitive people, pure spirit and demon worshippers (the Khonds have no temples), without any sacred writings, and free from the caste system which holds the Hindus in thrall. They are more independent and more friendly than the Hindus, who are not seldom distrustful, suspicious, contemptuous. The Khonds have no ancient shastras to defend, no elaborate system to maintain, no caste to lose, no educated and crafty priesthood to sound the note of alarm, or to terrify the people with threats and curses; they are a simple folk, who undoubtedly will follow the lead of godly men when once their confidence and affection are won.

If there be one agency which would sooner win their confidence and affection than any other, it is a medical mission. They are responsive to kindness, and have a saving virtue of gratitude. The suffering amongst them is terrible, and in most cases goes unrelieved. In all ages the tendency of superstition has been to refer sickness to superantural agencies; hence, there would be no expectation of relief from purely human remedies; the interpreters of the divine will—the priests—must be called in. The god of sickness is a stone set up in the village street!

Is some Christian medical student reading these lines? Brother, was ever a more needy or promising field offered to you by God?

There is an equal opportunity for a missionary prepared and disposed to take up educational work. There are 120 schools in the Khond hills, and every one of them is manned by Hindu or Khond teachers, with sad and disastrous results for the scholars. Establish a normal training school for teachers, and in a few years, by the blessing of God, these schools may become the spiritual birthplace of thousands of children.

One more plea. We need six missionaries for evangelistic work. A million souls wait for the Word of Life. Life and work in the Khond hills will not be easy. It will be difficult and lonely, something like that on the Congo. Men of grace, grit and 'stickativeness' are needed, but Christ has 'His young men who are strong and have overcome the wicked one.' That these lines may fall under the eyo of such, and lead them to offer themselves to their King for Khondistan, is my earnest prayer.

HOSPITALITY AT SAN SALVADOR.

The Rev. J. Sidney Bowskill reports the following: It provides an object-lesson in the giving of hospitality, and was a part of his experience in preparing the annual meetings at San Salvador.

'There was much to be done by way of preparation. There was the great "palaver" of finding hospitality. My wife took this over, and it necessitated many such conversations as the following:—

'"Goodday! How are you to-day?"

'"Oh! I'm a little bit well."

'"Now, you know the annual meetings are coming on, and I want to know where to send the visitors; so how many can you take?"

'"Well, ningwa, I haven't got a big house, but I will try and manage a dozen or fifteen."'—'Missionary Herald.'

A RECORD OUTPUT OF SCRIPTURES.

A remarkable year's record was announced at the Bible Society's annual meeting at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday morning, May 2. During the year ending March, 1906, nearly six million copies of the Scriptures were circulated (the actual figures being 5,977,453 books), which exceeded the society's previous high water mark by 33,000 copies, and this is the more remarkable in face of the disturbed conditions which have prevailed in Russia. China and Japan, where some of the society's heaviest sales take place. The polyglot nature of the Bible Society's work is instanced in the fact that at Winnipeg, for example, Scriptures were supplied in forty-three different languages, while at Johannesburg versions in fifty-two languages were sold at the depot in that city, and a fifty-third was asked for by a newcomer, who demanded a Bible in Icelandic, which the agent had not there on the spot. During the past year 11 new languages have been added to the society's list of versions. The Bible Society has now promoted the translation, printing, or distribution of some part of God's Word in 400 different languages. The new tongues are Ladaklie, Singpho, Kuliviu, Mech (or Kachari), Zigula, Laotian, Saa, Bemba, Colloquial Arabic, East Santo, and Bri-Bri,—how many of our readers can say off-hand where any one of these is spoken?

Ladakhi is spoken on the Tibet frontier. Singpho is a language spoken by a people residing among the hills in the far east of Assam. Kuliviu is a language spoken on one of the islands in the New Hebridies: the people will pay for these books in arrowroot. Mech is a dialect spoken by about a quarter of a million people living on the plains of North Assam. Zigula is spoken by the Wa-Zigulas, who cover a large area in German East Africa. Laotian is spoken by the Laos tribes who live in the interior of Annam. French Indo-China: and in order to print this, special type will have to be cast, from designs that have been supplied by native scribes. Saa is spoken on the island of Mwala, one of the British Solomon Islands, which have become Christianized. Bemba is spoken by the tribes living in Central Africa to the north of Lake Bangweolo. Colloquial Arabic is being prepared for the unlearned in Egypt, who do not understand classical Arabic. East Santo is another of the many languages spoken in the New Hebridies. Bri-Bri is the language of Indians near Panama.

The Bible Society has supported 900 colporteurs, who sold during the year two and a quarter million volumes. It also supported 670 native Christian Bible women employed in connection with about forty different missionary organizations in the East, and it helped to maintain one hundred European Bible women, most of whom are working in London back streets. An excellent example of the scale on which the society conducts its business was evidenced at the last monthly meeting of the committee, when orders to be placed with various printing firms were sanctioned, amounting to no less than 653,000 volumes.

MOHAMMEDANISM NOT INVULNERABLE.

One of the missionaries of the Christian Alliance writes home from the Western Soudan:—

'We have noticed some other encouraging things since coming here. On the first Sunday after our arrival we held a service in the chapel near the town. To our amazement and great encouragement the King, who is a strong Mohammedan, came to our meeting, and with him several influential Mohammedans. After the preaching service, Bro. Evans asked if any one desired to witness for Christ in testimony. Several testified. He then asked the King if he were willing for any of his subjects to believe in and worship Jesus Christ. He answered in the affirmative. Immediately one of his personal slaves arose and as near as I can ascertain said in substance:— 'I am the King's slave but God's free man in Christ. I once served Mohammed, but from henceforth I shall serve only Jesus Christ.' Since then, with the King's consent, he has been with us working on the new house, and is true to his testimony. To our great joy the King said the thing pleased him. He further said he would be pleased to see his people follow Jesus. Two other young men, sons of a head Mohammedan teacher, and who were taught in that faith, have publicly confessed Christ. At first the father would not consent, but later he did, and now he himself sometimes comes to our Bible class. The work as a whole is very encouraging. The simple prayers of these men are being answered and their faith is being strengthened; but Satan is on the alert. The men say that even if the missionaries were taken away, they would still trust in Jesus, but only as they hear the Word and are established in the things of God, can they be strong against Satan's assaults.

CASTE IN INDIA.

('Missionary Herald.')

The caste system of India is one of the mightiest obstacles to the Christianization of that land. It binds people so strongly to customs that have prevailed in the past that it is with the utmost difficulty that they can be persuaded to break away from those customs and live in fellowship one with another. The theory of caste is that men are made in different ranks, higher or lower, and that the chief duty of every person is to keep himself in the rank to which he is supposed to belong. There are four principal castes, but these are subdivided to an extraordinary degree, so that it was said a few years ago that there were 125 different castes within the Bombay Presidency alone. Some of these divisions of caste represent the trades of the people—the carpenters, blacksmiths, weavers, cultivators, etc. Intermarriage and even ordinary intercourse between these castes are forbidden. The Rev. James Smith, of Ahmednaga, has recently given us the following incidents illustrating the inconveniences of caste. 'The inconveniences that the people of India suffer through caste were brought home to me very forcibly during my administration of affairs at the time of the plague. Thousands of people had evacuated their houses in the city of Ahmednagar and were living in temporary shelters of the flimsiest character in the open fields, often on ploughed ground. When plague appeared in the neighborhood the people realized that their turn would come next, and for a time the city was almost uninhabited. One morning, as I was making my daily rounds, a woman in one of these huts held up to me a baby who had been born in the night. She was a beautiful, intelligent woman, and the baby was as healthy as any child could be. As she was lying practically on the bare ground and had no clothes, even for the baby, I provided her at once with clothing and a cot on which to lie, and gave orders to my assistants to have her carried to a suitable shelter. There had been a heavy rain, the field was six inches deep in mud, and it was the coldest season of the year. A little later on her husband came to me in great distress and protested against the removal of his wife and child from the hut. He said that according to the rules of his caste his wife could not be moved for three days; that he had to worship this spot and perform certain other ceremonies that would require much time. I did everything I could short of resorting to physical force to induce the man to overlook the requirement of his caste, but he would not consent. I left the camp long after dark, fearing the worst, as it was very cold. The next morning early, on my arrival, I found a double funeral in progress. Both lives had been sacrificed to caste.

'In another part of the same field there was a little girl about twelve or thirteen years of age with her husband and father-in-law. These people belonged to the weaver caste, and had no relations whatever at Ahmednagar. The husband was taken first with plague, and died; his father was ill at the same time. On the death of the husband, this little girl was compelled by their caste fellows to pawn the loom and all the household effects in order to make a funeral feast in honor of her husband. A day or two afterwards the father died and another feast was demanded, and when I visited the camp I found the little girl sobbing as if her heart was broken because she could not comply with the demands of caste. She had not a cent of money; she had no property of any kind except the garment she wore. They put her out of their caste—they excommunicated her; and when I came the next day she caught me by the hand and begged me in the most piteous tones to take care of her, as she had nobody left in the world. I removed her to a suitable place, but in two or three days she also developed plague and died. So cruel is caste.

'Another day I found a man and his wife lying in a shed and both unconscious. The husband died shortly after; and as the wife showed considerable strength I had her removed to our Plague Hospital, in order that she might receive suitable nursing and proper care. On her arrival at the hospital I ordered milk to be given her, but on visiting her in her ward I found the milk in a cup by her side untouched. She made signs to me on my enquiry that the people who brought the milk were not of her caste, and therefore she could not take the cup out of their hands, nor had she strength to lift the cup from the ground to her lips. I raised her head myself and put pillows behind it, and held the cup in my own hands, but she closed her eyes and gave me such a look that I saw I had to do something else. After some search I found in the hospital a woman of her caste taking care of a member of her family who was also down with the plague. I sent this woman to give her the milk, but the moment she looked in at the open door of the ward she exclaimed, "I can't touch her; she is in mourning for the dead!" and she went away. I then found this woman's little girl, and by offering to bring her a doll when I returned the next morning, I induced her to hold the cup to the woman's lips so that she might drink. But I had to stand outside the door while she was drinking, as I was an outcast myself. When I returned the next morning with the doll in my pocket to fulfill by promise, the little girl was dead and buried.'

MISSION REINFORCEMENTS IN INDIA.

(Bishop Warne, in 'Northwestern Christian Advocate.')

We have annually at Lucknow what we call our Dasehra meetings. It is a Hindu holiday of ten days and for years the Christians have used it as a time for special evangelistic services, and people come from all denominations and pretty much from all over India. This year it had come to my notice that we had had but one college student for a long time come out of the college department and enter the ministry, the reason assigned being that there was so much better prospects in the business world for college Hindustani men. Their possibilities in government service are up to a thousand rupees a month, and seventy-five rupees a month is the highest that has been paid in our mission service. This to one of these young men is a tremendous temptation. This being upon my mind, before the Dasehra meetings commenced, I had some meetings with the college students and told them the situation, and announced that on the afternoon of Saturday, at four o'clock, there would be a decision hour concerning the ministry, when all who would make a deliberate choice to go into the ministry, and turn away from the prospects of business, would be given an opportunity. At midday of Saturday one of the college professors came to me and said, 'Put off decision day until to-morrow, the students are not ready.' I said, 'No, it has been announced and the decision hour will be as announced.' When the time came there was a good number outside of the meeting in intercessory prayer for these young men. At the time appointed they were asked to bow their heads and all remain in silent prayer, and those who had decided, and had conscious knowledge that they had received a call to the ministry, and were ready to respond, were to rise and quietly go into a room in the rear of the pulpit. They began to rise and in a few minutes twenty-six of those young men in the college and high school quietly rose and went in there to a consecration prayer meeting. While this was going on the professor who had asked that the decision hour be put off came and caught my hand and said, 'A miracle has been wrought, this is a miracle.' There had been but one candidate in a number of years, now there were over twenty. This changed the outlook for our whole Christian community. The spirit spread and since then in other high schools as many more have volunteered for the ministry, and we feel that a new era has dawned, and a ministry is being prepared that will lead our church to higher things, and to take its place not only as a spiritual force, but we shall have an educated ministry that will cope with the thought of the philosophers and advanced thinkers of India. We began the first half century without a Christian or preacher, and now beginning the second half with this great community, and this body of our choicest young men coming into the ministry, and this high spiritual standard, you can well imagine our hearts are full of hope.

In Japan an unskilled laborer gets 15 cents a day, and the highest skilled labor commands only 50 cents for a twelve-hour day.

NO MISTAKE ABOUT THIS CASE

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure a Young Man Who Had Reached a Very Critical Stage of Kidney Disease.

His Case was More Serious than he Thought, but Thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills he is well and Strong Now.

St. Leolin, Glo. Co., N.B., May 18.—(Special).—Mr. Patrick Downing, of this place, is a young man only twenty years of age, but some time ago kidney disease had him firmly in its grip and had it not been for Dodd's Kidney Pills he would probably not have been alive to-day.

'I think the cause of my trouble was overwork,' says Mr. Downing, 'any way it began with a heavy dragging pain in my back and across my loins. Then I was subject to headaches, cramp in the muscles, dizzy spells and weakness till I felt fit for nothing. But the worst symptom of my case was when I noticed my urine was streaked with blood, then I knew that my kidneys were affected. Hearing of Dodd's Kidney Pills I sent for some and I am pleased to say the pains have all gone since using them, and I am well and strong as ever I was.'

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

YOU ARE AILING.

Not quite sick—but robbed of ambition to work—find it hard to think clearly. Not ill enough to think of dying, but bad enough for life to be pretty dull. There is a remedy—Ferrozone—that quickly lifts that halt dead feeling. Gracious, but Ferrozone makes you feel good; it sharpens the dullest appetite, makes it keen as a razor.

BLOOD? Ferrozone makes lots of it, the rich nourishing kind that vitalizes the whole body. You'll be wonderfully quickened, immensely strengthened, feel hearty and vigorous after using Ferrozone. Buoyant health, surplus vigor and reserve energy all come from this great restorative. Fifty cents buys a box of fifty tablets at all dealers.

PALE, FEEBLE GIRLS

A Great Responsibility Rests on Mothers of Growing Girls.

A great and serious responsibility rests upon every mother whose daughter is passing the threshold of girlhood into womanhood. She is at a crisis, and if she is to be a healthy, happy woman, she must develop rightly now. She must not be pale, sunken-eyed, sallow, languid and bloodless at this time. She must have additional strength and rich, pure blood to help her to strong, healthy womanhood. There is only one absolutely certain way to get new rich, health-giving blood, and that is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every pill helps to make rich, life-giving blood, that brings strength to every organ in the body and the glow of health to pale, sallow cheeks. Thousands of pale, anaemic girls in all parts of Canada have been made well and strong through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Rachel Johnson, Hemford, N. S., says: 'As a result of overstudy in school, the health of my daughter, Ellen, became greatly impaired. She grew extremely nervous, was pale and thin, and suffered from most severe headaches. She had no appetite, and notwithstanding all we did for her in the way of medical treatment, her suffering continued, and I began to feel that her condition was hopeless. Indeed, I began to feel that her mental powers were failing. One of my friends strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as I was willing to do anything that might help her I sent for a supply. After using the pills for less than a month, we saw that her vigor was returning, and in less than three months her health was fully restored. Considering the fact that she had been ill for two years, and that doctors' treatment did her not one particle of good, I think her cure speaks volumes for the wonderful merit of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.'

The new blood which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make, is the whole secret of their great power to cure diseases. That is the reason these pills cure anaemia, heart palitation, headaches and backaches, rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney troubles, and a host of other ailments due to bad blood and weak nerves. But be sure you have the genuine with the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' on the wrapper around each box. If in doubt, write direct to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

THE GLORIOUS HOMELAND.

Up to the mansions of bliss, above,
Up to the realms of infinite love;
In limitless space, in a glorious clime,
In a radiant region of rapture sublime,
In the spheres of endless, eternal peace,
Where the songs of redemption never cease.
There the river of life, from the Throne of God,
And golden streets where the saints have trod.
Clad in their spotless robes they stand
On the beautiful, shining, amber strand.
By the jasper wall, and the pearly gate,
They tune their harps, as they watch and wait.
In melodious strains the white-robed throng,
Join in the jubilant seraph song.
And harmonius music floats on the air,
Sweet voice we love, from the 'Over There.'
No pain, nor sorrow, no clouds, no night,
No shadows, but everlasting light.
No tears in the Holy Land are shed,
But joys ecstatic, supernal instead.
Ear hath not heard, nor can eye behold,
The treasures unseen, the glories untold.
The fathomless ocean of God's pure love,
The measureless bliss in the courts above.
Oh! there is the home of my angel-boy,
In that Eden of love, of celestial joy.
From earth, so limited, incomplete,
To fulness of joy at the Saviour's feet.
On snowy pinions, with beckoning hand,
He calls from the flowery morning-land.
And I long to soar from earth's bounds away
To the Homeland of bright eternal day,
To be clasped once more in his loved embrace,
And meet with my Saviour, face to face.
Life's struggles and sorrows will soon be past,
Triumphant victory reached at last.
On the evergreen hills, on the farther shore,
In the presence of God forevermore.
There springtime fragrance, a life-giving balm,
Earth's discord hushed by eternal calm.
Oh! desolate hearts, by anguish riven,
Life's shadows disperse in the light of heaven.
We are redeemed, for the Saviour hath died,
In His likeness we there shall be satisfied,
When hope gives place to glad fruition,
And steadfast faith, to sight's transition,
By the crystal sea on the shining shore,
We'll chant his praises forevermore,
And join with the angelic blood-washed throng,
In the exultant notes of the glad new song.

(MRS.) H. E. QUINN.

Brookdale Cottage, Beebe Plain, Que.

USE FOR WALLS OF SEOUL.

('Corean Daily News.')

The wall which runs around Seoul serves no useful purpose whatever; in fact, by restricting traffic between the city and suburbs to a few narrow gates, it is a great nuisance. There are enough stones in the wall to reconstruct the greater part of the drainage in the city, and with a little levelling the banks upon which the wall is built would make admirable building sites and the money obtained from them would go a long way toward the most of city improvements.

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LEMIRE, O. & CO., 1163-1167 St. James. Up 2739.

DINING HALLS.

WELSH, A. A., 2252 St. Catherine street. Up 4308.

DRY GOODS—(Retail).

ARCAND FRERES, 111 St. Lawrence st. E. 2625.
GAGNON, D & CO., 165 St. Lawrence st. E. 3500.
JETTE & LEMIEUX, 262 St. Lawrence. M. 4642.
OGILVY, JAMES & SON, St. Catherine street.

DYERS AND CLEANERS.

DECHAUX'S DYE WORKS, 1870 St. Cathrn. E. 51.
ROYAL DYE WORKS, 722 Craig st. M. 732.
ST. LAWRENCE DYE WORKS, 131 Bleury. M. 1549.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

COTTEN, F. W., 352 St. James street. M. 4373.
O'LEARY, W. J., 298 Craig st. W. M. 4589.

ELECTRIC AND GAS FIXTURES.

GLORIA GAS LIGHT CO., 2227 St. Cathrn. Up 2644.
Mitchell, The Robert Co., 2468 St. Cathrn. Up 3089.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

DAWSON, J. A. & CO., 291-3 Craig W. M. 4406.
FORMAN, JOHN, 708-710 Craig street. M. 280.

FANCY GOODS & INDIAN CURIOS.

LOO TYE LOY & CO., 82-84 Bleury street.

FISH DEALERS.

O'CONNOR, J. T., St. Antoine Market. Up 2572.

FLORISTS AND DECORATORS.

CAIRNS, Miss, 2174 St. Catherine street. Up 2581.
HALL & ROBINSON, 2671 St. Catherine. Up 3373.
McKENNA, P. & SONS, St. Cath., cor Guy. Up 1197
THE DERY & SON CO., 11 St. Lambert Hill.

FOREIGN STAMPS, ETC.

Century Stamp Co., 150 Peel street. Rare Postage Stamps and Coins. Phone Up 4142.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Renaud, King & Patterson, cor. Guy & St. Cath. Up 681
Valiquette, N.G., Ltd., 1547-55 St. Catherine. E. 4182-3-4
PRINCE, THE J. S. CO., 33 to 39 St. Lawrence st. Phone East 209.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.

REID, ROBERT, 2146 St. Catherine street. Up 1254.
SMITH BROS. GRANITE CO., 290 Bleury. Up 2756
HAWKINS, F., 108-14 Bleury street.
FORSYTH GRANITE & M. CO., 96 Bleury. M. 3170

GROCERS—(Retail).

BAKER & CO., 2738 St. Catherine street. 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.
ELLIOTT, P., 48 Berthelet street. Up 4350.
ENGLISH PROVISION CO., 2500 St. Cathrn. Up 2416.
GRATTON, O., 2094 St. Catherine st. Up 1330.
HODGSON, T. L., 718 St. Urbain street. E. 558.
LAMBERT, Z. A., cor. Sherbrooke & Park. E. 151.
MALONEY, D., cor. Sherbrooke and Mance. E. 2483.
MONTPETIT, T. & CO., 2587 Notre Dame. M. 194.
MUNRO, D. D. & CO., 2567 St. Catherine.
MUNRO BROS., 203 St. Antoine street. Up 2670.
OSTIGNY, L. N., 734 Sherbrooke street. Up 1196.
PAUL WALTER, 2355 St. Catherine St. Up 1237.
ROZON & FRERE, 118 Bleury street. M. 3209.
SCANLAN, JOHN 239 Bleury street Up 1307.
STRONG & STRONG, 902 Lagauchetiere M. 1822.
VANIER FRERES, 1029 St. James St. Up 2579.

Retail.

GLOVES AND CORSETS.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE, 2335 St. Cathrn. Up 1068.

HARDWARE—(Retail).

Amiot, Lecours & Lariviere, 593 St. Lawrence. E. 1615
DRYSDALE, D., 645 Craig street. M. 167.
Krasel, Paul R., 2693 and 2695 St. Catherine. Up 1452
Notre Dame Hardware Co., 1168 St. James. Up 1420
PHILBIN, M., 2266 St. Catherine. Up 1045.
SEVIGNY, R. N., 514 St. James street. M. 1624.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 6 St. Lawrence st. M. 1914.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS.

Desjardins, Chs. & Co., 1533-41 St. Cath. E. 1537.
DOIN, ARMAND, 1584 Notre Dame. M. 1146.
ROBERTSON & CO., 233 St. James st. M. 2207.
WELSH, A. A., 2252 St. Catherine st. Up 4308.

HOTELS.

HOTEL CARSLAKE, Geo. Carslake propr., 571 St. James street. M. 524.
RIENDEAU HOTEL, 58 & 60 Jacques Cartier Sq. Main 6130.
WELLAND HOTEL, 17-25 McGill College avenue. American and European plan. Tel. Up 1415.

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS.

BOLT, J. T., & CO., 2813 St. Catherine street.
JOHNSTON BROS., 2379 St. Catherine. Up 3143.
NORRIS, A. E., 955 St. Catherine W. Up 3073.

KINDLING WOOD.

MACDIARMID, J. C., cor. William & Guy. M. 452.

LADIES' COSTUMES.

LAFRANCE, P., 192 St. Lawrence street. M. 542.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENALLACK (THE) CO., 8, 10, 12 Latour. M. 3396-7

LADIES' HAIRDESSERS AND WIG MAKERS.

CHARLAND, MISS, 2130 St. Catherine street.
PONTON, JOS., 33 Notre Dame East. M. 2361.
PUNDE & BOEHM, 2365 St. Catherine. Up 3161.

LOCKS AND KEYS FITTED.

OHLING, JOHN, 312 St. James street.

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd., 85 to 95 Atwater avenue. M. 3457.

MACHINERY.

Canada Machinery Agency, 298 St. James. M. 2195.
YOUNG, ANDREW, 11 Busby Lane. M. 2544.

MANTLES, TILES AND GRATES.

Webster Bros. & Parkes, 1803 Notre Dame. M. 1312

MEAT MARKETS.

Westgate & Lewis, McGill Coll & Park ave. Up 2690 and 4058.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

BRENNAN BROS., 1907 St. Catherine st. E. 246.
REID, J. W. & CO., 2097 St. Catherine. Up 2465.
DE LORIMIER, S. A., 52 Notre Dame W. M. 1988.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

BEAUCHAMP, J. M., 1340a & 1344 St. Cath. E. 1923
EDY, O. 418 West Notre Dame. M. 2356
ETTENBERG, J. & CO., 2098 St. Cathrn. Up 2666
GALLERY, DAN., 2072 Notre Dame. M. 2230.
NELSON, G. P., 71 Bleury street.
OGULNIK, PAUL, 2254 St. Catherine st. Up 2634.
RUDOLPH, A., 19 St. Lawrence. E. 290.
TREMBLAY, WM., 2048 Notre Dame. M. 2836.
Tuddenham & Anderson, 344 St. James. M. 3979.
MAX USHER, 2298 St. Catherine st. Up 3056.
WALSH, W. H., 119 West Notre Dame. M. 2804.

OPTICIANS.

GRANT, PROF., 2172 St. Catherine st. Up 1382.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

WALL BROS., 33 Bleury street. M. 237.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DENNISON ENG. CO., 112 St. Frs. Xavier. M. 2214
DOUGALL, JOHN SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

ARLESS, G. C. & CO., 261 St. James st. M. 1414.
GORDON, P. J., 2327a St. Catherine st. M. 1429.
LAPRES & LAVERGNE, 360 St. Denis st. E. 1283.
RICE, A. I., 2261 St. Catherine street. M. 2472.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

BARRAT, GEO. & SON, 146 Peel street. Up 964.
HOGG, THE D. H. CO., 662 Craig street. M. 1953.
SMITH, R. F., 156 Notre Dame street. M. 1467.

PIANOS AND MUSIC.

SHAW, J. W., 2274-2278 St. Catherine st. Up 1414.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ARCHAMBAULT, ED., 1684-6 St. Cathrn. E. 1842.
FOISY FRERES, 1760 St. Catherine street. E. 1644.
Hurteau, J. A. & Co., Ltd., 1680 St. Cathrn. E. 1718
LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street. Up 1491.
LEACH PIANO CO., 2440 St. Catherine st. Up 998.
LINDSAY, C. W., Ltd., St. Catherine st. Up 2638.
NORDHEIMER PIANO AND MUSIC CO., Ltd. 2461 St. Catherine. Up 2664.
WILLIS & CO., 600 St. Catherine st. West. Pp 2686.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMERS.

EDLINGTON, CHARLES, 2311 St. Cathrn. M. 1080
WILLSON, G. W. & SON, 7 Phillips sq. Up 4225.
JOHNSON & COPPING, 2430 St. Cathrn. Up 2696.

PRINTERS & STATIONERS.

Fortier, J., cor. St. Peter and Notre Dame. M. 444-5
DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
McALLISTER, A. & CO., 93 St. Frs. Xav. M. 2157.

Retail.

RANGES AND STOVES.

Galarneau, A. & Co., 322 Mt. Royal. Mer. 2134.

ROOFERS.

CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 309 St. James st. M. 1172.
REED, G. W. & CO., 337 Crag st. West. M. 988.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

LEGALLEE BROS., 19 Bleury st. M. 2468.
Walker & Campbell, cor. N. Dame & McGill. M. 774

SADDLERS & HARNESS MAKERS.

BISSONNETTE, ERIC & CO., 450 St. James. M. 6379
LAMONTAGNE, H. & CO., Ltd., 1902 Notre Damest., Balmoral Block. Phone Main 413.
MURPHY, D. & CO., 402 St. James. M. 3243.
ROBERTS, J. W., 336 St. James street. M. 1966.
AUGER, E. 300 St. Lawrence, Mer. 300.
BITHELL, G. W., 773 St. Lawrence. E. 879.

SANITARY PLUMBING & HEATING.

CONROY BROS., 228 Centre street. M. 3552.

SEED MERCHANTS.

EWING, WM. & CO., 146 McGill street. M. 154.

SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

Arlington Bicycle Co., 70 Beaver Hall Hill. Up 1471.
COSTEN, T. & CO., 48 Notre Dame st. W. M. 2856.
SMYTH, JAMES M., 828 Dorchester st. Up 1249.

SORTING GOODS FOR HIRE.

SMYTH, JAMES M., 828 Dorchester. Up 1249.

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

TROY LAUNDRY CO., 8 to 12 Inspector. M. 3644
Montreal Steam Laundry, 799-801 Craig st. M. 3600-01
TOILET LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 290 Guy st. Up 3480.

TRUNKS & TRAVELLING BAGS.

LAMONTAGNE, LTD., H. & CO. Phone Main 413. Notre Dame, Balmoral Block.
McLeod, Hawthorne & Co., 1819 Notre Dame. M. 1226
Fournier J. E., 9 and 429 Notre Dame W. M. 2014.
Fournier, J. E., 9 and 429 Notre Dame W. M. 2014

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

Canadian Typewriter Co., 119 St. Fran. Xav. M. 3158

UNDERTAKERS.

ARMSTRONG, G., 72 and 74 Victoria sq. M. 219.
Seale & Son, cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester. Up 969 and 2671.
TEES & CO., 300 St. James street. M. 327.
WRAY, WM., 2436 St. Catherine street. Up 2667.
Wray, J. C. & Bro., 290 Mountain street. Up 2733, and 123 St. Dominique. E. 117.

WALL PAPER.

MURPHY & SON, 2452 St. Catherine st. Up 1337.

Manufacturers.

ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTURER.

MARTIN, C., 36 Craig street. E.

BENT AND ART GLASS.

GRIMSON, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine. M. 1925.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

Lang Mfg. Co., 230 St. Elizabeth. St. Henri. Mt. 162
Montreal Biscuit Co., Brewster ave. M. 1333.
The Caledonia Biscuit Co., 182 Mountain. Up 1941.
LUTTRELL, JOS. & CO., 680 Albert street, Ste. Cunegonde. M. 3909.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke st. M. 3647.

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

AIRD, JAMES M., 101 St. Urbain. Up 1025.
AULD, R. S., 557 St. Antoine st. Westm't. 13.
CUNNINGHAM, JOHN, 315 Elgin ave. Mount 1227
Graham Bros., 291 St. Antoine. Tel. Up 1133.
STRACHAN, A. & L., 75 Cadieux. E. 512.
STRACHAN JAMES, 246 City Hall ave. E. 71.
STUART & HERBERT, 611 Rivard street. E. 108.
WYLIE, W. J. S., 228 Bleury street. Up 1409.

CANDY MFRS.—(Wholsale).

Lang Mft'g Co., 230 St. Elizath, St. Henri. Mt. 163.
MARTINEAU, L. & CO., 225 Dorion st. E. 1663.

CARRIAGES & SLEIGHS.

BONHOMME, J., cr. Richmand & St. Jas. Up 1424.
JENNINGS, A. & CO., cor. Well. & Grey Nun. M 658
LATIMER, R. & CO., 21 St. Antoine st. M. 1572.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

PECK, JOHN W. & CO., Ltd., 1865 St. Lawrence st. Tel. East 4421, 4422, 4423.

COCOANUT.

WHITE MOSS BRAND, 623 Lagauchetiere st. M. 1788

EGG CASE FILLERS.

THE MILLER BROS. Co., Ltd., Dowd st. M. 2099

GINGER ALE MANUFACTURERS.

ALLAN, ROBERT, 620 Dorchester st. M. 1784

MATTRESSMAKER.

TOWNSHEND, G. E., 380 St. James st. M. 3014.

ROOFING, FELT AND PITCH.

LOCKERBY & McCOMB, 65 Shannon st. M. 1589
McArthur, Alex. & Co., Ltd., 82 McGill. M. 208&1396

SAFE MANUFACTURERS.

OHLING, JOHN, 312 St. James street

SASH & DOOR MANUFACTURERS.

Macfarlane, R. & Co., 409-431 Richmond. Up 2456
Rutherford, Wm. & Sons Co., 85-95 Atwater. M. 3457

STEEL RANGE MANUFACTURERS.

PROWSE, GEO. R., 288 McGill st. M. 254.