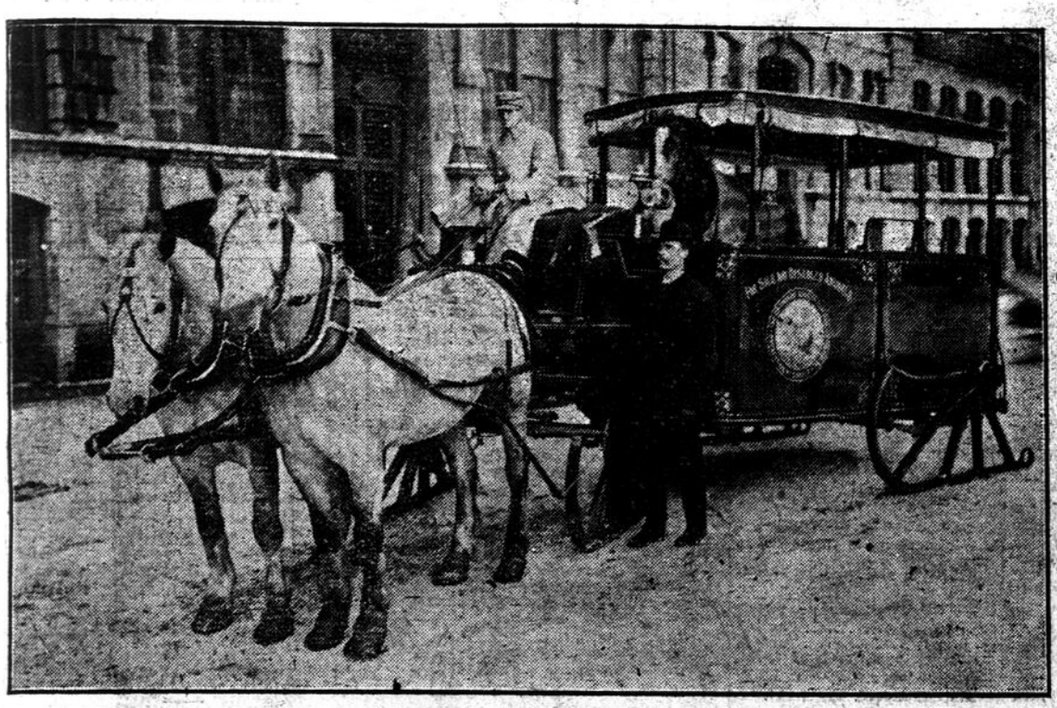
Twenty- four Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

VOLUME XLVIII., NO. 75. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1907, PRICE, ONE CENT

A NOBLE WORK FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY.



THE WINTER AMBULANCE FOR DISABLED HORSES.

THE SMART ambulance for sick and disabled animals, which is now frequently to be seen in the streets of Montreal, has drawn attention to one of the most useful and commendable organizations in the city, namely, the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. This society, which was started thirty-eight years ago by the enthusiastic zeal of Fred. Mackenzie, has now become an important factor in the city, and has done a grand work, particularly in promoting a more humane treatment of man's best friend, the horse.

The Society now has in its employ six inspectors, who regularly patrol the city and its outskirts, and their activity may be judged from the fact that last year they handled 2,681 cases. A very large proportion of these were dealt with out of court, but examples were made of the more flagrant cases, and 172 Police Court convictions were obtained. Most of these cases had to do with cruelty to horses, such as working with sores, or when lame, or out of condition, jerking on the mouth, kicking, beating with whips, shovels, and even iron bars, keeping in cold stables, overloading, over-driving, and (in the case of tip-carts), not using rest poles. Other convictions had to do with beating dogs, abusing cattle, shooting birds, etc.

In the cases not brought into the Police Court, warnings were generally found sufficient, but the inspectors in addition to this, ordered 152 horses off the road, destroyed 339 animals, liberated thirteen birds, confiscated five cages and a similar number of game-cocks, confiscated one gun, destroyed one cock-pit, and found homes for twenty-one animals.

The police force of the city has considerably assisted the inspectors in this work, for a clause in the act incorporating the Society provides that the police shall, as occasion may require, aid the Society, its members and agents in the enforcement of all laws enacted for the protection of dumb animals.

The ambulance for sick and disabled animals was provided last year from a special fund raised by the society, and contributed to by leading master carters and others. The fact that during the last five months of the year, when it was in operation, the ambulance was called out 56 times, shows how much it was needed.

For destroying horses the society has adopted a more humane method than was previously in vogue, and has supplied nearly all the police stations in the city with what is known as Green's patent horse destroyer. Small stray animals seized by the police were formerly either hanged or shot, but they are now destroyed in a lethal chamber loaned to the city by the society. The inspectors of the society also make use of this for painlessly putting out of the way animals belonging to members and others.

The society takes a marked interest in the preservation of wild birds, and is now consulting with sister societies in the Dominion with a view to obtaining an amendment to the law so as to ensure further protection of insectivorous and song birds.

In its annual report the society publishes a good deal of interesting information. It makes out a strong case against the use of the bearing rein, or overhead check rein, on horses, giving the opinions of many eminent veterinary surgeons as to its injurious effects. Among the local veterinary surgeons who condemn the check rein or directly or indirectly productive of disease, and by its mechanical action greatly hindering horses from employing their full strength, are: Duncan McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S., Dean Faculty of Comp. Medicine and Veterinary Science, McGill University; Chas. McEachran, D.V.S.; F. F. Daubigny, D.V.S., Prof. of Laval; William Patterson M.D., V.S., M.R.C.V.S., Medalist (Edinburgh); J. Turcot, V.S.; A. Cowan, D.V.S., Westmount; Louis Leduc, D.V.S., 543 Hypolite; O. Bruneau, M.V., Prof. Laval; M. A. Piché, D.V.S. These veterinary surgeons say the check rein is responsible for poll-evil, abscesses, sprung knees, paralysis, and disorders of the brain and muscles; indeed, the concensus of expert opinion agrees with Dr. D. McEachran, who says the check rein is a disgrace to modern civilization.

The clipping of horses is also grossly abused according to the society's report. It causes congestions, cracked heels, mallanders, erythema, etc., and it undermines the health of horses and shortens life. Says the writer of the report:

'To clip a horse that is obliged, as many hack horses are, to stand out in all weathers and for long periods, is a great cruelty; and especially is it cruel under such circumstances to clip the legs, which cannot be blanketed. It is also in some degree cruel and absurd to clip carriage horses in the city that are seldom required to go long distances. Such animals being kept in warm stables, and being warmly clothed, have short coats, and in these natural coats they are far handsomer than in the clipped condition. Nevertheless, the common practice is to deprive them of their hair. Why? Doubtless because the labor of the groom is thus lightened, and in these matters the man rules the master. Under certain conditions the sweating which a long-coated horse gets is beneficial. A moderate amount of sweating is good for a horse, as it is for a man, and in the case of an animal that has very little work, being ridden or driven only a few miles every other day perhaps—in such a case there can be no doubt that a heavy coat and the consequent sweating are advantageous. To ensure a short, smooth coat of hair on a horse, blanket him warmly the first cool nights of autumn, even in September.'

Another horrid habit extensively practised is cutting off a portion of the sensitive parts of the horse's tail by an operation known as "docking." The great majority of those who use animals thus mutilated, or who see them in the streets have probably never given a thought to the matter, but if they would only reflect they would at once acknowledge the barbarity of the custom, and in every possible way discountenance it. In this matter, as also in expressing his strong disapproval of the practice of cutting off the combs and wattles of cocks, and the cropping of dogs' ears, His Majesty the King has set a good example to fashionable society.

The society takes a strong stand in regard to the destruction of birds, and does not scruple to hold women partly responsible for much of the waste of bird life that is going on. The words of Mr. Henry S. Salt in this connection are quoted:—

'Murderous, indeed, is the millinery which finds its most fashionable ornament in the dead bodies of birds—birds, the loveliest and most blithesome beings in nature. The main responsibility must lie at the doors of those who demand, rather than those who supply, the hideous and funeral ornaments. It is not the man who kills the bird, but the lady who wears the feathers in her hat, who is the true offender.'

Dr. William T. Hornaday, the director of the New York Zoological Park, whose work on the extinction of the buffalo was the history of a national crime after its consummation, has now published a note of warning against the destruction of our remaining birds and mammals. Here are some of his statements:

'One of the strangest anomalies of modern civilization is the spectacle of modern woman—the refined and tender-hearted, the merciful and compassionate—suddenly transformed into a creature heedlessly destructive of bird life and in practice as bloodthirsty as the most sanguinary birds of prey.

'Not all women, however, are subject to the edict of Paris regarding the wearing of birds, but enough have done so, and now do so, that whole states have been swept clean of all the species of birds that the Herodias of France decree shall be worn.

'After having stripped our Atlantic coast, the whole of Florida and the Gulf coast of egrets, terns, and hundreds of thousands of other birds acceptable to the milliners for hat trimmings, the "Plume-hunters" are now at work along the coast of Mexico and Central America, Lower California, and even upon the head waters of the Orinoco and Amazon. Quite recently two of them risked their lives with the Indians on the Tiburon Island, Gulf of California, and lost their stake.

'There is no general movement against bird millinery on the part of women. The members of the Audubon Societies are a mere handful in comparison with the millions of girls and women who have not been stirred up by the spirit of bird protection. It is the belief of the writer that it will be far easier to induce the average sportsman to lay aside his gun for the sake of saving his favorite game birds from annihilation than it will be to persuade the average girl or woman to refrain from wearing upon their hats the badly stuffed birds and the hideous composites of wings, tails and feathers which occupy but do not adorn them.

'Apparently the only remedy that ever will reach the root of the bird-millinery evil is that recently proposed by the League of American Sportsmen—a law forbidding the sale of birds "for commercial purposes" and its rigid enforcement.'

Dr. Hornaday gives reports from the thirty states in the Union showing that there has been on an average a total decrease of bird life of 46 percent, compared to what it was fifteen years ago, before 'hat-birds' and aigrettes and birds' wings and heads were worn, before egg-collecting became a serious menace and when the shot guns were fewer by half a million or so than they are now.

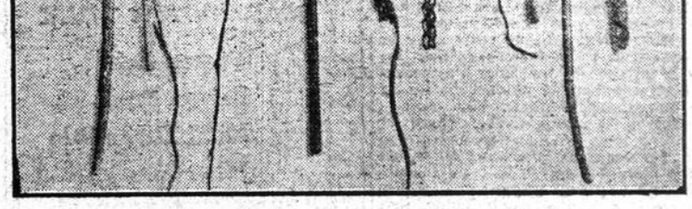
It will be gathered from the above that the Society is very active in promoting and enforcing measures for the restriction of cruelty, but its greatest hope lies in the education of public feeling. The report says that experience in other cities has conclusively shown that there are three excellent agencies towards this end—the press, the pulpit, and the school.

'In connection with the first,' the report states, 'the Society is to be congratulated on getting the hearty support of the leading Editors of this city in the work it seeks to accomplish. From the pulpit, which does so much good work elsewhere, it looks forward to getting somewhat more active encouragment than enjoyed in the past, and it has been suggested that on a special Sunday, sermons might simultaneously be delivered on the general question, as belonging to one phase of common human duties. Still, it is the schools that are bound in the long run to be looked up to as the best means of slowly bringing public sentiment to a high, yet practical working level. By beginning early, and repeatedly insisting on the point, the teacher soon fashions the child's mind into the proper form; and the effect of such teaching is never lost. Further, there could easily be found opportunities for popular illustrated lectures of an exceptionally attractive character.'

OFFICIALS AND OFFICES OF THE SOCIETY.

The officers of the society are:
President—Geo. Gillespie.
Vice-President — Harry Stikeman.
Secretary-Treasurer—J. R. Innes.
Superintendent—J. E. Fletcher.
The officers of the Women's Branch are:
President—Mrs. Baumgarten.
First Vice-President, Mrs. Colin Campbell.
Second Vice-President — Mrs. Dunlop.
Hon. Secretary—Mrs. Sandeman.
Hon. Treasurer—Miss Sache.
The society's office, until May 1, 1907, will be at 105 Temple Building, St. James street. After May 1, Imperial Bank Building, 286 St. James street.

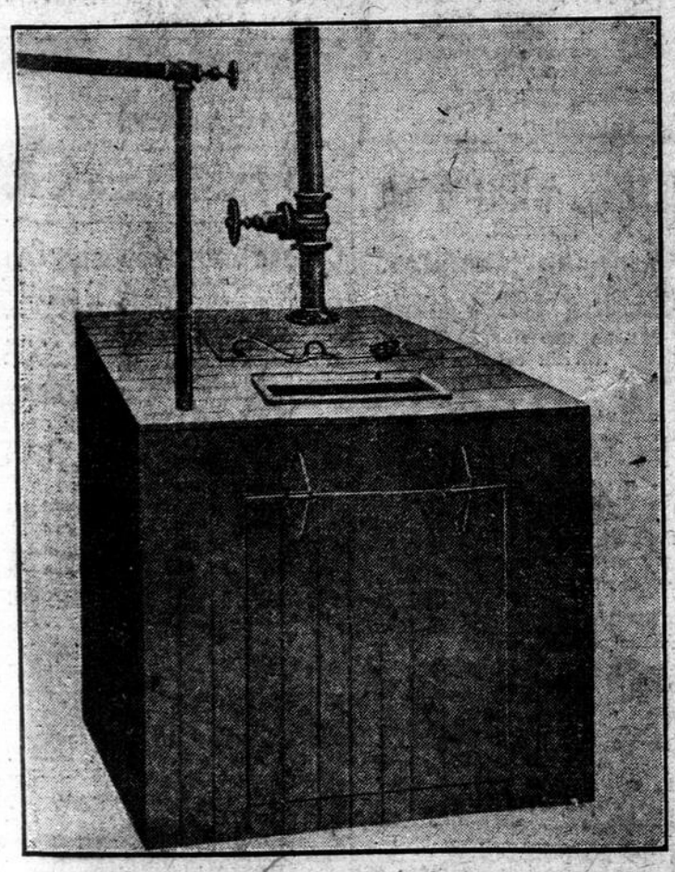
THE HUMAME HORSE KILLER.
Furnished to the city police stations by the C. S. P. C. A.



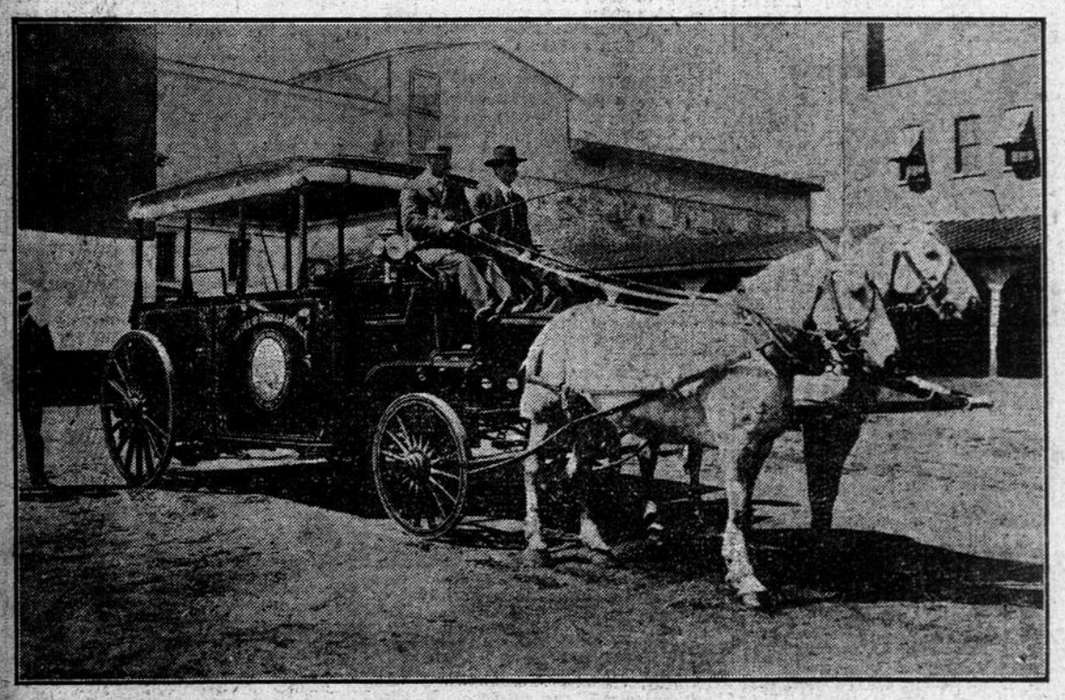
SOME INSTRUMENTS OF TORTURE
Seized by officers of C. S. P. C. A. from cruel carters.

HOW TO HELP PREVENT CRUELTY.

As a general rule, the eye witness, or the person informed of any act of cruelty to any animal, should furnish the secretary-treasurer of the society, as soon as possible, with full and precise particulars of the act. That officer will institute the proper enquiries, and with sufficient evidence, conduct the prosecution without expense to the witness or complainant, and without his assistance, except with his permission. The names of persons and letters supplying information are kept strictly private and confidential when secrecy is enjoined.



LETHAL CHAMBER FOR PAINLESSLY DESTROYING SMALL ANIMALS.
Loaned by the C. S. P. C. A. to the city.



THE SUMMER AMBULANCE FOR DISABLED HORSES.

WINEBERG INQUEST

CHILD WHO KILLED INFANT BROTHER SENT TO CHILDREN'S SHELTER.

Toronto, March 27.—The jury inquiring into the death of the infant son of Nathan Wineberg, who was killed by his six-year-old brother with a stove-lifter, because he would not stop crying, returned a verdict that the baby died from blows inflicted by its brother, and in accordance with the coroner's suggestion they recommended that he be placed in charge of some organization. They also found that the parents were deserving of censure for allowing their children to remain alone without proper care. Little Hymie was taken away to the Children's Shelter by an officer of the Children's Aid Society. His mother bade him farewell, telling him to be good and she would come and see him every Wednesday.

ADJUDGED INSANE

INDIAN NURSE GIRL WHO GAVE POISONED PEACH TO HER LITTLE CHARGE.

Carmel, N.Y., March 28. — Jennie Burch will go to Matteawan. The jury, which since Monday had been trying the young girl for poisoning little Wilbur Winship, late to-day returned a verdict of 'not guilty, by reason of insanity,' and Judge Miller at once ordered that she be committed to the asylum for the criminal insane.

THE LATE DR. R. S. MACGREGOR.

There died in New York City on Saturday evening last Dr. Robert Stuart Macgregor, son of Mr. John Macgregor, of St. Andrew's, Que., at the age of thirty-seven years. He was a graduate of Cook Academy, New York State, and four years later of Brown University, Prorvidence, R.I. Three years later he graduated with high honors from the medical school of New York University. At his graduation he was sought for by two important hospitals, but chose a hospital at Yonkers, N.Y., where he spent one year. After this he entered upon his carer as practicing physician in the city of New York. In a short time his worth as a medical practitioner was recognized, the result being that he built up in nine years a very large practice. Had he lived he would have been known as one of the great physicians of New York city. Dr. Macgregor was a nephew of the celebrated Rev. R. S. Macarthur, for nearly forty years pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, New York. He was one of eight brothers. Mr. John R. Macgregor is in Montreal. The Rev. Chas. P. Macgregor is the associate pastor with the Rev. Dr. A. S. Macarthur, New York. Dr. Herbert P. Macgregor was practicing physician in company with his deceased brother. The remaining brothers live in New York, and are all successful in business pursuits. The only sister is the wife of the Rev. Robert McCullough, Innerkip, Ont. Dr. Macgregor's father and mother reside at St. Andrew's, Que., and have ben constant readers of the Montreal 'Witness' almost since its establishment.

ALBERT COLLEGE, BELLEVILLE.

Albert College, Belleville, was opened in July, 1857, so that this year completes the fiftieth year in its history. It is proposed to celebrate the event in June of this year. Efforts are being made to erect a new residence entirely for young ladies, to be called the 'Carman Hall,' to commemorate Dr. Carman's long connection with this school and also the fiftieth year of his ministry.

FIRE IN TORONTO

DAMAGE TO WELLINGTON STREET WAREHOUSES TO EXTENT OF $75,000.

Toronto, March 28.—A serious fire broke out this evening in a six-story building at 10 Wellington street east, causing damage estimated at $75,000.

Those suffering loss through the conflagration were the D. McCall Millinery Company, A. Chapman, the well-known glove firm, Arthur and Company, wholesale dry goods merchants, Fairbanks' Limited, ladies' neckwear; A. W. Holtby, manufacturers; the agent of the Warwick Chambers, and the London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company's offices.

ELOCUTIONARY CONTEST.

An elocutionary contest for a silver medal and five prizes will be held under the auspices of the Western Young Women's Christian Temperance Union in Calvary Church, Guy street, on Friday evening, April 5, at 8 o'clock. As this is the last medal contest of the season a large audience is looked for.

A LAW POINT ON GARNISHEE.

Windsor, Ont., March 29.—Judge McHugh has been asked to decide upon the rights of McGratton & Sons, of St. George, N.B., to garnishee the salary of John Harmon, governor of Essex County jail, at Sandwich. It is alleged that Harmon, while in the marble business here, previous to his appointment as governor of the jail, in January last in succession to William Sparks, gave a note to the McGrattons for $130 in payment of a bill due them. They sued and then garnisheed Harmon's salary as governor. The defence sets up the claim that Harmon is an officer of the government and exempt from garnishee proceedings, the plaintiffs contend Harmon was appointed by the sheriff, not by the government. Judge McHugh reserved decision.

FOUR BOYS KILLED.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 29.—Four boys were run down and instantly killed by a light engine on the Pennsylvania railway tracks at Indian Church road, near the eastern city line, to-night. They were returning from a hunting trip and were walking along the tracks.

Atlantic City, New Jersey.

HOTEL TRAYMORE
ON THE OCEAN FRONT
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

A magnificent ten-story fire-proof addition has been added making this famous hostelry, the newest and most up-to-date of Atlantic City Hotels. A new feature is the unusual size of the bed rooms, averaging 19 feet square.

Every room commands an ocean view, bath attached with sea and fresh water. Cheval glass in every chamber. Temperature regulated by Thermostadt, the latest development in steam heating. Telephone in every room. Music. Golf privileges. Capacity 600. Write for illustrated booklet.

CHAS. O. MARQUETTE, Manager. TRAYMORE HOTEL COMPANY, D. S. WHITE, President

White Clover Bread
"Sweet as June Meadows"
MADE WITH MILK
Tastes Best
Keeps Best
Most Digestible
Most Nourishing
FROM THE TODDLER TO THE TOTTERER ALL PREFER IT
MADE BY
STUART & HERBERT
The Bakers of Montreal.
Phone E, 108. 609 to 637 Rivard St.

FROM 'WITNESS' FILES.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Twenty years ago Lord Tennyson published his ode in celebration of the jubilee of Queen Victoria. The following are the first and eighth stanzas:—

Fifty times the rose has flowered and faded,
Fifty times the golden harvest fallen,
Since our Queen assumed the globe, the sceptre.

She beloved for a kindliness
Rare in fable or history
Queen and Empress of India.
Crowned so long with a diadem,
Never worn by a worthier,
Now with prosperous auguries
Comes at last to the bounteous
Crowning years of her jubilee.

* * * * *

You, the patriot architect,
Shape a stately memorial,
Make it royally gorgeous,
Some Imperial Institute,
Rich in symbol and ornament,
Which may speak to the centuries,
All the centuries after us,
Of this year of her jubilee.

In Dublin Father Ryan and Father Keller, for refusing to give as evidence in a court of law information they had received in the confessional, were both sent to prison. Father Ryan, when he emerged from the court a prisoner was met by thousands of citizens who cheered him enthusiastically and made his journey to the jail a triumphal procession. A number of prominent men took part in the parade, among them Lord Mayor Sullivan and Archbishop Croke.

FORTY YEARS AGO.

Forty years ago word came by way of San Francisco from Nevada that the Nevada Senate had adopted resolutions of sympathy with Ireland and asked the United States Government to recognize Ireland as a belligerent.

SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Sixty years ago word came from Calabar, on the west coast of Africa, that over a hundred persons had beeen sacrificed on the death of the son of the King. Three holes were dug in a house. In the first the dead prince was placed with the bodies of thirty women slaves, in the second were buried forty men slaves and in the third twenty-nine creoles. Much was done by Mr. Waddell and Mr. Edgerly, of the Scotch missions, and by Captain Melbourne, of the 'Dove,' in the service of the Baptist missions, to try to persuade King Eyamby to prevent the sacrifice; but it could not be effected.

TEACHER TAKES ACTION.

Miss Mathilde Guay, a school teacher, has entered an action in the Superior Court claiming $1,800 damages from Messrs. J. Lebeau and C. Gauron, school commissioners, and C. Lavalle, police constable, of Blue Bonnets, alleging that on Feb. 11 they entered her school and forcibly turned her out into the street. The whole matter is the outcome of difficulties between the teacher and the Board of Commissioners over school matters.

THE LORAINE.
Ocean front, between two piers. Fresh and sea water baths, running water, etc. Special Spring rates. Auto meets trains.
CHARLES E. WAGNER.

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

HOTEL RUDOLF, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
Directly on Beach; American and European plans 400 ocean view rooms; 100 suites, with private sea water baths; phones in rooms; orchestra, weekly social features; capacity 1,400; special spring rates.
CHAS. E. MYERS, Owner.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

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

Application for homestead entry or inspection must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent.

An application for entry or inspection made personally at any Sub-Agent's office may be wired to the local Agent by the Sub-Agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on receipt of the telegram such application is to have priority, and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "personation" the entry will be summarily cancelled, and the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim.

An applicant for inspection must be eligible for homestead entry, and only one application for inspection will be received from an individual until that application has been disposed of.

A homesteader whose entry is in good standing, and not liable to cancellation, may, subject to approval of Department, relinquish it in favor of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, if eligible, but to no one else, on filing declaration of abandonment.

Where an entry is summarily cancelled, or voluntarily abandoned, subsequent to institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for inspection will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Applicants for inspection must state in what particulars the homesteader is in default, and if subsequently the statement is found to be incorrect in material particulars, the applicant will lose any prior right of re-entry, should the land become vacant, or if entry has been granted it may be summarily cancelled.

DUTIES.—A settler is required to perform the conditions under one of the following plans:—

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

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such homesteader, the requirement as to residence may be satisfied by said person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirement may be satisfied by residence upon such land.

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

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL.—Coal lands may be purchased at $10 per acre for soft coal and $20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

QUARTZ.—A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of $5 per annum for an individual, and from $50 to $100 per annum for a company according to capital.

A free miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500 x 1,500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is $5.

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

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2½ percent on the sales.

Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee $5, renewable yearly.

A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental $10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2½ percent collected on the output after its exceeds $10,000.

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

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

DOMINION LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.

VANCOUVER	March 30
DOMINION	April 6
KENSINGTON	April 13
SOUTHWARK	April 20
CANADA	April 27

Steamers sail at 2.00 p.m. but await arrival of Friday evening Grand Trunk train from Montreal.

LOW WINTER RATES.
FIRST-CLASS .. .. $55.00 to $60.00
SECOND-CLASS .. .. .. $40.00 to $42.50
According to steamer.

Passengers berthed not more than two in a room.

THIRD-CLASS, to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Belfast, Glasgow $27.50
Low rates to Scandinavia and the Continent.

Passengers berthed in 2 and 4 berth rooms.

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

The "DOMINION" is noted for her steadiness at sea.

PORTLAND TO BRISTOL (Avonmouth)
TURCOMAN .. .. April 4
MANXMAN .. .. April 18
For all information apply to local agent, or DOMINION LINE, 17 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO BERMUDA
Frost unknown. Malaria impossible. From New York 48 hours by elegant new steamship "Bermudian." 5,560 tons. or SS. "Trinidad," 2,600 tons. Sailing from New York, 1st, 6th, 11th, 15th, 23rd and 24th April
FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO WEST INDIES
SS. "Trinidad" 27th April. BARBADOS and DEMERARA DIRECT SS. "Parima" 27th April. TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL PRINCIPAL TICKET OFFICES. For further particulars, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 29 Broadway, New York, or J. G. BROCK & CO., 211 Commissioners st., Montreal. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec Steamship Company, Quebec.

"NOW IS THE TIME TO GO SOUTH"
We are offering a SPECIAL CHEAP EXCURSION by our fine new 14 knot vessel, the SS. "BORNU," sailing from Halifax, N.S., on MARCH 30th, for Nassau, Cuba and Mexico. First Class Accommodation Only. WE SUPPLY ALL RAILWAY TICKETS in connection with this trip. Secure our Illustrated Booklet "A Tour to the Bahamas, Cuba and Mexico," which gives full description of voyage. Apply to
ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.
319 Board of Trade Building.
W.H. HENRY, Temple Building | NORMAN L. LUSHER, 178 St. James Street.
MONTREAL.

THE IRISH WORLD'S FAIR.
is included in Dr. Withrow's personally conducted tour which saves time and money, avoids waste and worry, and enables tourists to see the best of Europe under best conditions at minimum cost. For programme write Rev. Dr. WITHROW, Toronto.

SUCCESS IN DYEING
We succeed in dyeing and cleaning because we have the experience—30 years—and the equipment and the skill.
R. PARKER & CO.,
Dyers and Cleaners, Montreal, Que.
520 St. Catherine St. W. Cor. Mountain and 392 Notre Dame St. West.
Phones Bell (Up) 3041. Main 1597.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT No. 3439.

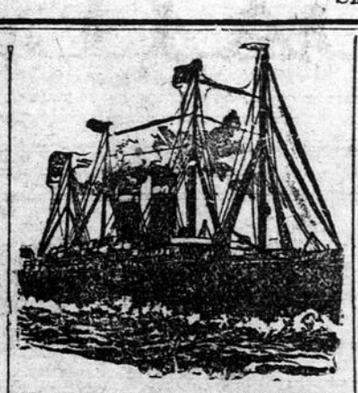
Alexandre Phidime Simar, Manager, of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff,
VS.
Charles Warin, heretofore of the City and District of Montreal, and presently of parts unknown, Defendant.

The Defendant aforesaid is hereby ordered to appear within one month.
Montreal, March 27th, 1907.
N. B. ARCHAMBAULT, Deputy Prothonotary.

IRON, METALS,
BRASS, COPPER, LEAD, etc., WANTED, IN ANY QUANTITY.
HIGHEST PRICES PAID.
IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO., 5-7-9 Queen Street.
PHONE MAIN 4959.

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

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.



ALLAN LINE.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.
St. John and Halifax to Liverpool

	From St. John.	From Halifax.
VICTORIAN		30 Mar.
VIRGINIAN	6 April	
TUNISIAN		13 April
	20 April	

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.
IONIAN—May 3, May 31, June 28.
VIRGINIAN—May 10, June 7, July 5.
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VICTORIAN and VIRGINIAN, each 12,000 tons, are the only Turbine Steamers on the Canadian route. Absolutely no vibration. Record passage, 5 days, 14 hours.
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DAILY WITNESS

Fine and Cool

VOL. XLVIII., No. 75 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1907. PRICE ONE CENT

BAY OF ISLANDS FISHERMEN

Protest Against Americans Being Shut Out From Herring Fisheries.

St. Johns, N.F., March 30.—Advices from Bay of Islands to-day say that a number of fishermen at that station held a public meeting on Thursday, and adopted resolutions protesting against the policy of the government in excluding the Americans from the herring fisheries there. The resolutions call upon the Imperial Government to take measures to secure the unobstructed prosecution of the herring fishery by the Americans. The resolutions were forwarded to Governor MacGregor to-day, for transmission to the British Cabinet.

The village of Bay of Islands was built up by the American frozen herring industry.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC ASSOCIATION CLOSES AT HAMILTON.

Hamilton, Ont., March 29.—The annual convention of the Baptist Young People's Association of Ontario and Quebec, was opened here last night with an attendance of about three hundred and fifty delegates, was brought to a close this evening. Many addresses were delivered at to-day's sessions by Ontario and Quebec speakers, and by the Rev. George T. Webb, of Chicago, an old Hamilton boy. The board of managers, in their report, recommended that greater attention be paid to the junior work. The treasurer's statement and the reports from the various branches showed the organization to be in a flourishing condition. There is a balance of $103 in the treasury. A collection was taken up to cover a balance due on the association's pledge to the International Association, and thirty-five dollars more than was asked for was realized. The sacred literature banner was awarded to the Century Church, of Toronto, and now becomes its permanent property, Century Church having won it two years in succession. These officers were elected: The Rev. C. H. Shutt, president; the Rev. J. A. Gordon, Montreal; the Rev. R. A. F. Macdonald, Woodstock; the Rev. E. A. Brownlee, Walkerton; vice-presidents; the Rev. L. H. Thomas, Guelph, recording secretary; Messrs. H. F. Stenbaugher and C. A. Allen, Hamilton, corresponding secretaries; Mr. W. L. McKinnon, Toronto, treasurer; executive committee, the above officers and Messrs. D. A. Hackett, T. W. Ellis, Toronto, and A. J. Madill, Orillia.

Y.M.C.A. BOYS

SOME INTERESTING ADDRESSES AT CONFERENCE IN TORONTO.

Toronto, March 30.—A conference of the older boys of the Young Men's Christian Association of Ontario and Quebec, was held in the local Y.M.C.A. building yesterday, and will continue today. There are about one hundred boys under the age of seventeen years in attendance. Some excellent addresses were delivered at yesterday's sessions and were followed by discussions led by the boys. A feature of the day's work was a demonstration of acquatics by the boys swimming club of Toronto Central Y.M.C.A. Last evening the delegates were entertained at a banquet given by the ladies auxiliary of the local association. Invitations for next year's convention were received from the London, Peterborough and Collingwood associations.

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS

SEMI-ANNUAL CONVENTION AT TORONTO.

Toronto, March 30.—The semi-annual meeting of the Sunday-school Board of the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec was held in Moulton College, in the forenoon of Good Friday.

The financial statement for the past six months was presented by the treasurer, Mr. C. Cook, of Brantford, and showed receipts from schools and individuals of $826.64, and disbursements amounting to $806.24. The report of the general superintendent, the Rev. B. W. Merriman, B.A., was read with great enthusiasm. Since Oct. 1, 1906, he has visited a hundred and ten churches and schools in seven different associations, held ninety conferences with a total attendance of 3,700, delivered 130 sermons and addresses to audiences aggregating upwards of eleven thousand persons, written eight hundred letters and cards, travelled four thousand miles, and issued thirteen thousand pages of Sunday-school literature.

FOUL PLAY FEARED

ENGLISHMAN FOUND DYING WITH NECK ON RAIL OF G. T. R.

Toronto, March 30.—With his neck on one of the rails, with four wounds in his head and with his clothing partly torn off, Edward Elliott, an English laborer, was found dying at midnight on Thursday on the Grand Trunk main line between Port Credit and Lorne Park. A few minutes after being picked up in an unconscious condition he passed away and from the attending circumstances there are grave suspicions of foul play.

LOTTERIES IN AUSTRALIA.

Law for Suppression of Gaming Passed by State Parliament of Victoria.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 30.— The Victorian State Parliament has passed a gaming suppression act. All lotteries, whether for charities or public or private gain are declared illegal, and advertisers, sellers, printers and the transmitting of tickets are subject to direst penalties. As to what constitutes 'a place' is defined thus: 'Any place whatsoever, whether within a building or not, whether upon land or water, whether defined as to area or not, and whether private property or otherwise.' Any nominally private premises may under given circumstances become, in the eyes of the law, a common gaming house. Betting is expressly allowed on any licensed racecourse during the holding of race meetings.

EARLY BOATS WILL MEET ICE

RIVER SHOWS SIGNS OF BREAKING UP SHORTLY, AND OCEAN LINERS WILL MAKE MONTREAL AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

There is every probability that, notwithstanding the long and severe winter, the opening of navigation in the St. Lawrence will be no later than usual, as reports received in the city this morning from Quebec and lower Gulf points would indicate that the river ice will be moving out towards the ocean within the next ten days. It is expected, however, that, owing to the large quantity of ice that is certain to pile up along the river banks, following the general break-up, the early inward vessels will encounter floating ice and this, steamship officials say, will retard for a time the ocean traffic to the St. Lawrence. However, the steamers that will be the first to leave British ports for Quebec and Montreal have received instructions to watch for floating ice fields, especially in the Gulf, but that everything possible must be done to get the steamers through as near schedule time as possible.

The condition of the ice in the river opposite the harbor to-day shows signs of weakening, and a shove may be expected almost any day. Yesterday a large space of open water between the harbor front and the island appeared for the first time this year.

The depth of water in the harbor on Thursday afternoon was 28 feet 4 inches, and at 10 o'clock this morning the gauge in the office of the harbor commissioners registered thirty feet. As yet there has been no general move in the ice.

BIG GRAIN BOATS AT THOROLD.

Thorold, Ont., March 30.—The three big grain carrying vessels, the 'Iroquois,' 'Strathcona' and 'Haddington,' which brought a quarter of a million bushels of wheat from the West to the Hedley Shaw Mills here last autumn, have just completed unloading and are at present fitting out to go back to Fort William for another cargo of wheat when the ice leaves the canal. The vessels are so large that they cannot turn around in the canal here, and will have to be towed stern foremost to Port Robinson. The Thorold Board of Trade is urging the government to build a turning basin in the canal here, as many large vessels come to Thorold with cargoes. There is a natural basin here, and it is estimated that whereas the building of turning basins meant a very heavy expenditure at other points on the Welland canal, one could be constructed at Thorold for less than $2,000.

DEATH OF MR. F. D. HUGHES.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, from St. Martin's Church, of Mr. Frederick Douglas Hughes, who died at his residence, 10 St. Viateur Ave., Montreal Annex, on Thursday last. He was 33 years of age, and had been married only five months. Mr. Hughes was superintendent of St. Martin's Church Sunday school, and was an old High School boy, where his frank, kindly disposition won for him many friends. He was a life member of the M.A.A.A., and was also past sergeant in the Victoria Rifles, the members of which will regret to learn of his death. Mr. Hughes leaves a wife, father and mother, five sisters and one brother to mourn their loss.

MR. ST. JOHN RECOVERING.

Toronto, March 30.—The Hon. J. W. St. John was reported last night to be progressing very satisfactorily and to have spent a comfortable day. His physicians consider that he is practically out of danger.

PROFESSOR LEACOCK'S PAPER.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 29.—The 'Standard,' commenting on the paper of Professor Leacock, in the 'University Magazine,' says that if he represents aright the aspirations of the intellectuals of Canada we may rest assured his opinions are cordially shared by educated people over here.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Messrs. Poirier and Martel, dry goods merchants, St. Catherine street east, have consented to assign at the demand of the 'Presse.' Mr. F. Paquet, carrying on business under the name of the Canadian American Pharmacy, has also consented to assign at the demand of Mr. F. X. Gagnon, accountant.

'BARNEY' ALLISON DEAD

SUCCUMBED THIS MORNING TO PNEUMONIA.

'Barney' Allison, one of the most brilliant and dashing half-backs that ever figured on the Montreal Rugby Football team, died at eight o'clock this morning, at the Homeapathic Hospital, of pneumonia. He complained of feeling unwell last week, and was unable,

B. T. ALLISON,
Prominent on the Montreal Rugby team last year, died this morning.

much to his own regret as well as that of his fellow-members and officials, to attend the club dinner held at the Windsor Hotel a week ago to-day.

Finally, pneumonia developed, and after a week's illness, resulted in death this morning.

'Barney' was one of the most popular players, both with members of the club and supporters, that ever donned a red and black jersey, and his loss is keenly felt by them all. He came to Canada from Ireland, where he had a great reputation as a Rugby player under the English code, and had represented Ireland in the international matches.

He first turned out with Montreal the season before last and soon made his mark among local players. He played wing half for Montreal right through last season and was included in the team which played the Hamilton Tigers for the Dominion Championship.

Bernard T. Allison was born at Monaghan in 1880. He learned his first football at Campbell College, Belfast. Early in his career it was seen that he was a 'comer,' and in his second year with his college team he was singled out for the honor of the captaincy. Under his guidance the team won the Ulster Schools cup.

It was his work whilst at the Campbell College which first attracted the attention of prominent footballers, and after his style of play had been critically examined by the authorities he was unhesitatingly awarded his International cap in 1899.

He played in two international games that season, and was down for the third but was prevented by illness from turning out.

The greatest work on the field that he accomplished was during the next four years. He went up to Queen's College, Belfast, and during the season of 1900-'01 his team never lost a game, winning twenty-three matches out of twenty-three played.

Mr. Allison then went to Scotland and attended the Edinburgh University. This institution during the next three seasons supplied the whole back division of the team which represented Scotland in all the international matches with Ireland. Mr. Allison came to Canada in the fall of 1904, and would have played with the Britannias that year but for the collapse of the team. He turned out first of all with the St. Stephen's Club, of Lachine, eventually appearing in a Montreal uniform.

Counillor A. McA. Murphy, of Westmount, who is a relative, cabled the sad news to the deceased's parents this morning.

DUCLOS IN MONTREAL

RETURNED FROM BURLINGTON TO ATTEND FATHER'S FUNERAL.

Alexander Duclos, who escaped from the Longue Pointe Asylum some time ago, returned to Montreal last night from Burlington, Vt., to attend the funeral of his father, who died on Wednesday. He was accompanied by Mr. N. K. Laflamme, K.C., and Detective Lapointe, of the provincial police.

Duclos immediately went to the home of his father, No. 33 St. Christopher street, where his brothers and friends and relatives were waiting for him. It is understood that immediately after the funeral, which will take place next Monday, he will be taken to the Longue Pointe Asylum at the order of the Deputy Attorney-General, pending the investigation that has been ordered by the Dominion authorities into the matter of his escapes from the institution in July last, and on March 7.

WESTERN UNION RATES.

Chicago, Mar. 30.—The Western Union Telegraph Company has announced a new scale of telegraph rates representing an increase in some cases of 20 percent, effetive on April 1.

THE SUDDEN RISE IN C.P.R.

Shorts Badly Squeezed by 15 Point Rise in Stock Yesterday

Yesterday, on the New York market, which was open for business, Canadian Pacific made a characteristic movement from 167 to 182½. The sudden advance was the more conspicuous owing to the recent decline, which is now a matter of history. A week ago C. P. R. was selling over 46 points below the high level of this year, while to-day as much as 27 points of this has been recovered. It seems a peculiar coincidence that, New York having decided to open the Stock Exchange on Good Friday, while the London market would be closed until Tuesday, there should have been a movement of such sensational character in this international stock. With London closed, and the continent practically out of touch with New York, there would necessarily be a small floating supply which would make an extremely anxious time for the shorts. That these interests have been very badly handled in this sudden rise goes without saying, and demonstrates that the 'pool' still retains some vitality.

Animation and strength were the features in the general list of stocks in Wall Street yesterday. Both the Hill and Harriman stocks were conspicously advanced in quotations. The exchange will be open on Monday.

C. P. R. NINE POINTS HIGHER TO-DAY.

Berlin, March 30.— Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm. Canadian Pacific was nine points higher.

C.P.R. FEBRUARY NET DECREASED $583,755.

Canadian Pacific net earnings for February were $621,988, compared with $1,205,743 in February of 1906, being a decrease of $583,755. For eight months the net earnings are shown at $15,756,182, compared with $14,660,377 the previous year, an increase of $1,095,805.

BERLIN SITUATION EXAGGERATED.

Brussels, March 30.—It was definitely ascertained to-day that the amount involved in the recent flurries announced on the Stock Exchange here was exagerated. The total reaches only $200,000, but the banks furnished assistance to several houses. Although no further failures are anticipated in the near future, the next settlement will be awaited with some anxiety.

THE PASSOVER

ANNUAL CELEBRATION WAS COMMENCED LAST EVENING.

The Hebrew celebration of the Passover was commenced in the synagogues of this city, as elsewhere, last night. This festival was instituted by Moses in memory of the Israelites remaining safe on the night of the destruction of the first born in Egypt immediately preceding the exodus from that country. Originally, it was observed by sacrificing paschal lambs between the evening of the first Hebrew spring month (now Misan), and eating them on the following night, as well as by excluding all loaves from the meals of that evening and the following seven days, the first and last of which were observed as holy. Since the final destruction of the temple of Jerusalem, the Passover has been celebrated by eating unleavened bread during the seven (out of Palestine during eight) days, by abstinence from labor on the first and last (out of Palestine on the first two and last two), and by the observance on the first evening (out of Palestine on the first and second) and various domestic rites commemorative of the delivery from Egyptian bondage, including the recital of Scriptural and legendary narratives and familiar conversations on the same national event and the chanting of psalms.

A local writer in drawing attention to present day affairs points a finger of warning at Russia and other nations in the following words:

'In these days when Russia and some lesser nations, blind and deaf to the teachings of revelation and the lessons of history, oppress our people as Pharaoh oppressed our ancestors, the facts of the Exodus assume a new and practical significance in current history. The punishment inflicted on the tyranny comes in a different manner than of old and in a way suitable to modern times. We are no longer an isolated group in a single nation, but form powerful minorities in all nations and having the means of making our influence felt and our feelings respected. Moreover, the principles which our religion has always maintained are now recognized in the comity of nations as not only inherently just, but absolutely necessary for the peace and welfare of all.' Proceeding, he says: 'But it may be providential that the congested regions of Russia should be broken up, the masses crowded therein scattered abroad and a new Exodus ordered for a purpose but dimly comprehended. To many it will appear that we to-day are witnessing a Passover as wonderful in its way as that which took place in Egypt in the far back time of which this is the anniversary.'

BASEBALL PLAYERS' SUICIDE.

Boston Americans Demoralized by the Loss of Their Field Captain.

West Baden, Ind., March 28. — The suicide of Charles Sylvester Stahl, the popular captain and erstwhile manager of the Boston American League Baseball Club, here, to-day, has left the players in a state of utter demoralization because of his untimely end.

Stahl was up early in the morning, dressed himself with more than his wonted care and went down to breakfast and ate a hearty meal. An hour later he returned to his room, while the members of the team were dressing for practice, and complained to Collins, his room-mate, that he was not feeling well. Collins asked what was the matter. Stahl made a half intelligible reply and staggered to the bed and fell upon it. Collins called several of the players into the room and they gathered around the bed, but Stahl made no coherent reply to their queries. His condition became alarming, and he turned about on the bed, breathing heavily and muttering inaudibly to himself. The remaining players rushed into the room and for a moment the dying man seemed to steady himself with a mighty effort and said: 'Boys, I couldn't help it. It drove me to it.'

Those were the last words that he uttered, and a moment later he was dead. On a stand near-by was an empty four-ounce bottle marked poison, and the strong odor of carbolic acid told the method that the noted ball player had chosen to end his life.

The causes that prompted the act of self-destruction are not known, although it is admitted among Stahl's friends that he had not been himself for several days.

Stahl had been married less than a year and his domestic relations are said to have been exceptionally happy.

Stahl first came to the front in the baseball world in 1891 with the Boston National League team, but later on joined the Boston American League aggregation, in which he played an important part, helping them win the world's championship from Pittsburg in 1903, and the league pennant in 1904.

The Boston American team after that went down hill, and almost went to pieces last year, under the management of James Collins. The latter resigned in mid-season and Stahl was appointed to his place. He helped the team up considerably, and John J. Taylor, president, decided to give him the post again this year.

He took thirty players to Little Rock, Ark., for training, a month ago, and when things seemed to be getting along nicely, suddenly decided to resign, saying that he did not care for the responsibility. He was accordingly made field captain and John J. Taylor decided to manage the team from the bench himself.

LABOR PARTY FOR ONTARIO

CONVENTION AT TORONTO TO ORGANIZE SUCH.

Toronto, March 30.—Lively addresses, forcible expressions of opinion and a prolonged debate over a proposition that organized labor adopt a socialist platform, were the features of the convention called yesterday, to organize a labor party for the province. Nearly seven hundred delegates were present from Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, London, Guelph, Kingston, Ottawa and other industrial centres. Many were desirous of giving vent to their sentiments on the questions at issue and Mr. Walter Rollo, Hamilton, who occupied the chair, had no easy task at times in keeping order.

It was decided to adopt the platform of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Among the principal planks in this declaration are the following:—Fre compulsory education, legal working ing day of eight hours and six working days a week, government inspection of all industries, abolition of the contract system on all public works, a minimum living wage based upon local conditions, public ownership of all public utilities, such as telegraphs, railways, lighting, water works, etc. Tax reform, by lessening the taxation on industry and increasing it on land values, the abolition of the Dominion Senate, the exclusion of Chinese, the placing of the union label on all manufactured goods and on all government and municipal supplies, the abloition of labor by children under fourteen years of age and of female labor in all branches of industrial life, such as mines, workshops and factories, the abolition of property qualifications for all municipal offices, etc.

DISARMAMENT

BELGIAN SENATOR SAYS QUESTION WILL NOT LIKELY COME UP AT HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Brussels, March 30.—Senator Rosseau-Delahaie, one of the founders of the Peace Society, said in an interview yesterday, that he did not believe the question of disarmament would come up at the next Hague Peace Conference because diplomacy does not want to see this matter settled. Were it done, the Senator said, the role of the diplomat would be considerably curtailed, if not altogether abolished, and therefore the diplomats were bound to do their utmost to keep the question of disarmament out of the programme.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Fifty-four men have been instantly killed and nineteen more injured in a Johannesburg mine by an ignorant native tampering with some dynamite.

There is a strong movement in London to secure a reprieve for Rayner, the murderer of William Whiteley, who has been endemned to be hanged next month.

Maxim Gorky, the Russian writer is seriously ill with consumption at Rome.

Cardinal Macchi died suddenly in Rome yesterday.

It is now being said that the question of disarmament will not come before The Hague Conference at all. 'Diplomacy,' they say, does not want all danger of fighting taken away for then 'diplomacy' would have nothing to do.

Slaughter is the order of the day in Roumania. Every rebel village and town is being bombarded by the soldiers into ruins. In one place alone six hundred peasants have been put to death.

The graft investigation in San Francisco is waxing hotter. One merchant alone has guaranteed a hundred thousand dollars towards the necessary expenses should there be any lack of funds, and declares the investigation will go on until every bit of rottenness is exposed. As there have been several attempts by the friends of 'Boss' Ruef, since his arrest a month ago, to get him out of jail he has been warned that should any serious attempt be made by his friends either in court or out to get him away by force, he will be shot by his guard.

Charles Sylvester Stahl, captain of the Boston American League Baseball Club, has committed suicide in West Baden, Ind.

Bay of Islands fishermen are strongly protesting against the United States fishermen being barred from their waters, and are petitioning the Imperial Government to allow them full scope. The village of Bay of Islands was built by the American herring industry.

Twenty-six persons were killed and nearly a hundred injured in a train wreck on the Southern Pacific yesterday, near Colton, Cal. The train, which was from New Orleans to San Francisco, ran into an open switch when running forty miles an hour.

The annual meeting of the British Empire League in Toronto on Thursday recommended a system of preferential tariffs around the Empire as a most necessary and advisable method of combining its parts.

Seven hundred labor delegates met in convention in Toronto yesterday to organize an Ontario Provincial Labor Party.

The Rideau River is in flood and two hundred families in the villages of Janeville and Clarkstown, near Ottawa, are homeless.

Alexandre Duclos, the fugitive from Longue Pointe asylum, returned to Montreal last night to attend the funeral of his father.

Bernard T. Allison, the Montreal Rugby half-back, died of pneumonia this morning.

The Rev. D. J. Newgewirtz, in the course of an appeal on behalf of Jewish mission work in Montreal, in St. Martin's Church yesterday, stated that according to the latest statistics no less than three hundred thousand Jews had entered the Christian Church during the past century, that to-day more than three thousand converted Jews were preaching the gospel and that of these two hundred and fifty were ordained clergymen of the Church of England.

G.T.R. CHANGES

THOUGHT IN TORONTO THAT MR. BROWNLEE WILL SUCCEED MR. McGUIGAN.

A despatch from Toronto says it is thought there that Mr. W. W. Brownlee, of Toronto, will succeed Mr. F. H. McGuigan, as mantger of the Grand Trunk, while Mr. Cunningham, superintendent at St. Thomas, is slated to succeed Mr. Brownlee at Toronto. Mr. V. E. Gilen, assistant superintendent, will go to St. Thomas as superintendent of the Wabash-Grand Trunk southern division, and be succeeded by Mr. H. A. Nixon, of Stratford.

FINE AND COOL

O blithesome the song of the birds to the flowers,
The rush of the streams to the flash of the showers:
There's a growing of grasses, a waving of trees,
There's a bringing of bloom on the wings of the breeze;
The hills are alive, there's a throb through the plains,—
All Nature's a-thrilling in raptured refrains;
Not idle the telling her wakening essays,
Uplifting her visions and voices in praise.
Proclaiming the story that speaks from the skies—
'The Lord is arisen, and ye shall arise!'
—Charlotte G. Macintyre.

Toronto, March 30. — Victoria, 52, 40; Kamloops, 38, 34; Calgary, 20, 6; Edmonton, 16, zero; Battleford, 10, 18 below; Prince Albert, 20, 14 below; Qu'Appelle, 20, 8 below; Minnedosa, 20, 2 below; Port Arthur, 40, 18; Parry Sound, 52, 32; Toronto, 48, 36; Ottawa, 36, 32; Quebec, 40, 32; St. John, 52, 40 ;Halifax, 54, 32.

Fresh westerly to north-westerly winds; fine. Sunday, fine and comparatively cool.

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

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER — At 'Lanton Hill Farm,' St. Louis Station, Beauharnois County, on March 23, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Alexander, a son.

CAIRNS.—At Sawyerville, on March 23, a daughtre to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cairns.

MARRIED.

BALL — CLEARIHUE — On March 13, 1907, at the residence of Mr. J. T. Silverman, vice-president of the Canadian-American Coal Company, Frank, Alta., by the Rev. Mr. Francis, Florence Edith, fifth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Ball, Goderich, Ont., to Henry Percival, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Clearihue, Toronto.

DIED.

ALLISON.—James Barnet, son of the Rev. James Allison, of Monaghan, Ireland, in his 27th year.
Funeral from 6 Lincoln ave., on Monday, at 2.30 p.m.

BELL.—At Kars, Ontario, John Bell, in his 90th year.

BLAIR — At Ottawa, on March 27, 1907, in the 22nd year of his age, Robert Dugald Blair.

BRADFORD.—On March 27, 1907, at the residence of James McAllister, Chute-a-Blondeau, Ont., George Mills Bradford, of the Township of Chatham, Que., aged 93 years.

COTE — At Quebec, on March 26, 1907, Miss Lucie Coté, aged 81. She was a sister of the late Chs. Coté, mason, and of Edouard Coté, master joiner.

HOGARTH — On March 26, 1907, at Mattawa, Ont., William Hogarth, in his 56th year.

HUGHES.—At 10 St. Viateur ave., Montreal Annex, on March 28, 1907, Frederick D. Hughes, aged 33 years, eldest and dearly beloved son of H. H. Fred. Hughes.
Funeral from his late residence to St. Martin's Church, on Saturday, at 2.30 p.m.

McCARTY — At Niagara Falls, N.Y., on March 25, 1907, Dr. O. E. McCarty, in his 38th year.

MONSARRAT.—At 460 Grosvenor ave., on Friday, March 29, 1907, Mark R. Monsarrat, in his 70th year.
Funeral on Monday, April 1, from the Church of the Advent, Westmount, at 2.30 p.m. (private), thence to Mount Royal Cemetery.

NEVILLE — On March 23, 1907, Rebecca Eveline, the beloved daughter of Mr. Jacob Neville, Rawdon, Que. She was buried in the English Church graveyard, aged 19 years. Her end was peace.

OWENS.—At Stonefield, Que., on March 29, 1907, Thomas Owens, aged 73 years.
Funeral on Monday, at 2 p.m., from his late residence to Grenville Cemetery.

PYKE — At his late residence, 2 Little Anne street, Ottawa, on March 26, 1907, the Rev. William Pyke, in his 67th year.

RICHARDSON — At his late residence, Eglinton, Ont., on March 26, 1907, Samuel Rescott Richardson, M.D., in his 65th year.

SELLIER.—Charles Sellier, beloved husband of Alice McM. Sellier.
Funeral private at 2 p.m. on Saturday, March 30, from his late residence, 13 Gordon ave., Verdun.

SHEPPARD — At her residence, 96 Bellevue ave., Toronto, on March 27, 1907, Ann Pyke Tremain, widow of the late Maxfield Sheppard, and daughter of the late Benj. Tremain, of Quebec, in her 88th year.

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

OFFICE Desks

IN GREAT VARIETY.

TEES & CO., 300 St. James.

OVERCOATS DYED

Or Cleaned, also, all kinds of Gentlemen's wear. Have you a faded coat? If so, get it Dyed to wear under Overcoat.
Our French Cleaning is perfect.

MONTREAL DYE WORKS,
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Cutlery, Tools, Ready Mixed Paints, Etc. Etc.
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New and Original.
THE NEW
HARDWOOD MANTELS
On view at
The G. R. LOCKER CO.
113 West Notre Dame St.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Miller & Miller, of New York, are in the city for a limited time only. Who are they, you ask. Well, they are experts in the matter of measuring, cutting and fitting Ladies' Garments. They can be seen at Carsley's Dress Goods Store. You want a garment for Easter, ladies! Now is your opportunity to select your goods, and choose one of the many style plates which Professor Miller has brought from New York. The measuring, cutting and fitting costs only 50c.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

THIS STORE IS OPEN UNTIL 9.45 SATURDAY NIGHT. Saturday, March 30.

It's Kid Gloves To-Night

Special facilities have been prepared for the immense crowd of purchasers to-night. We've exercised expert knowledge, good judgment, and extreme care in selecting the best kinds.

YOUR PURCHASE OF 69c OR OVER ENTITLES YOU TO A DAINTY GLOVE BOX.

LADIES' VERY FINE QUALITY FRENCH SUEDE GLOVES, in pretty shades of Tan, Mode, Grey and Black, 2-stud fasteners, fancy silk points, perfect fit, sizes 5½ to 7. Special..... $1.05

LADIES' VERY FINE QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, "LE BRABANT," in soft shades of Tan, Mode, Beaver, Pearl, Navy, Green, Black and White, 2-stud fasteners, pique sewn points; sizes 5½ to 8. Special $1.50

LADIES' 12-BUTTON GLACE KID GLOVES, in Black and White and Tan, pique sewn points, perfect fit; sizes 5½ to 7. Special..... $2.00

MISSES' GOOD QUALITY KID GLOVES "PRINCESS," in pretty shades of Brown, Grey, White and Black, 2-stud fasteners, pique sewn points, perfect fit; sizes 00 to 7. Special..... 85c

BOYS' STRONG DOGSKIN GLOVES, in Light and Dark Tan, stud fastener, pique sewn points, perfect fit; sizes 00 to 7. Special 70c to .. 98c

Concerning our Imported Garments

They represent the last word in European and American Fashions and were expressed to us as the very latest in Spring Wear.

THE LARGEST and Best Assorted Stock of Ladies' READY-TO-WEAR COAT SUITS in Montreal, in all the Newest Tweeds and Cloths, best NEW YORK AND CONTINENTAL STYLES. Popular prices; from $10.15 to $15.00

SMART TWEED COATS, in the new shades of Light Fawn and Grey, from $4.50 to $12.00

THE LATEST WATERPROOF, in all Shades of Satin, Rubber lined, suitable for promenade or automobile.

CHILDREN'S SPRING COATS. OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE AND WE HOLD A SPLENDID RANGE OF SIZES AND IN ALL PRICES.

IN MILLINERY STYLES

An unusually large and elaborate display of Ladies' Trimmed Hats for street, carriage, and evening wear, all represented in myriads of styles and blendings.

A PARIS MODEL OF REAL, FINE CHIP STRAW, trimmed with Champagne and Cream Tulle, a beautiful large White Feather at the side and tiny pink moss flowers around the band. Special... $27.90

LARGE BLACK HAT OF MOHAIR BRAID and TULLE, turned up at the side, tam crown, trimmed with two handsome feathers, nice hair braid and ribbon caloches, a beautiful Hat..... $22.75

ANOTHER FRENCH CREATION of Shaded Wine and Old Rose Satin Straw, large draped crown of silk gauze, trimmed with shaded roses and ivy leaves. Special $12.30

LARGE TUSCAN HAT, Plateau effect, trimmed with large silk green sprays, red and tea roses with foliage and green velvet ribbon and tulle. Special..... $9.75

$8.00 SPECIAL $8.00 LADIES TAILOR MADE SUITS

MILLER & MILLER'S ENGAGEMENT IS FAST DRAWING TO A CLOSE. BY SPECIAL REQUEST WE WILL REPEAT OUR OFFER OF LAST WEEK.

MILLER & MILLER, THE NEW YORK EXPERT CUTTERS AND FITTERS WILL CUT AND FIT LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS, BEST QUALITY LININGS, FROM A LARGE VARIETY OF TWEEDS, in PLAIN AND CHECK EFFECTS, INCLUDING THE MUCH WANTED GREYS. ALSO BLACK AMAZON CLOTH. THE QUANTITY OF MATERIAL IS LIMITED, SUFFICIENT FOR ONLY 75 SUITS.

HOW ABOUT UMBRELLAS

Prices are low, if you are likely to require one in a few weeks.

LADIES' VERY GOOD QUALITY UMBRELLAS, steel rod, paragon frame, 2 bulb runners, great variety of Pearl Horn Handles. Special $1.00

GENT'S BLACK UNION CLOTH UMBRELLAS, Self or plain opener, steel rod, paragon frame assorted horn and natural wood handles. Special. $1.00

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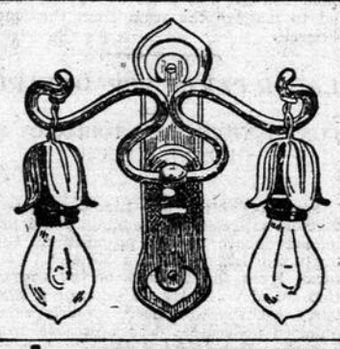

Don't You Think

That this Bracket would make an improvement in your reception hall or library or dining room?

We have many other designs that are very suitable for the above rooms at reasonable prices. We will be pleased to offer suggestions on the lighting of your residence on receipt of a call or telephone message. Up. 1758.

McDONALD & WILLSON,
2458 St. Catherine St., Between Drummond and Mountain Sts.
WE AIM TO PLEASE

Buckley & Son's London.

ROYAL STORES

HIGH CLASS HATS

Latest Shapes for Easter

Extra Value..... at $2.00
Buckley's..... at $2.50
Christy's..... at $2.50
Seymour's, the only cloth finish hat made..... at $3.00
Hobig's, a hat worn by all the crowned heads in Europe at $5.00

OUR NECKWEAR SUPPLY FOR EASTER IS UNSURPASSED, AS USUAL

English Dogskin Gloves, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50.
French Grey Suede and Tan Kids, $1.25, $1.50.

FIGHTING IN ROUMANIA

Rebel Towns Being Destroyed —Hundreds of Peasants Slaughtered.

Vienna, March 29. — The newspapers print further stories of fierce fighting in Roumania. There seems to be some doubt about the dates on which the engagements occurred, but most of the stories refer to March 27 and 28, when the use of artillery against the rebels had become general. It is stated that every rebel town and village is being bombarded into ruins. One hundred and forty houses at Vicru have thus been demolished and more than 300 peasants were killed. There was a bloody battle, in which the rebels fought with furious desperation, at the Ssansti. The loss of the troops was trifling, but 600 peasants were killed and 400 wounded. One version of the story of this fight says that after the bulk of the troops were withdrawn the peasants gathered again and massacred the remainder. Bands of peasants are surrounded by troops at Brahova and Mozasti, and are resisting desperately. Artillery is being used against them. Many women among the rebels have shared the same fate as the men. The soldiers and peasantry are reported to be vying in cruelty. The mutual atrocities seldom have been equalled in Balkan records. The records of fighting might be multiplied indefinitely, but apparently some of the stories reiterate others, although giving different localities. This is explained by the fact that the fights have occurred between villages, either of which is equally near the scene of combat.

LECTURE AT FRELIGHSBURG.

Next Friday, April 5, Principal Jackson, of Westmount, will give an address to the pupils of the Freighsburg Model School on 'A short stroll in the scientific field,' which will be illustrated by numerous interesting and beautiful experiments in chemistry and physics. The address will be given in the town hall at 3 p.m., and everyone is cordially invited to attend. Mr. E. E. Spencer, ex-M. P. P., will preside.

OILCLOTHS and LINOLEUMS.

For halls, kitchens, and bathrooms, oilcloths and linoleums, are the best floor coverings you can have.

They can be kept fresh and clean with very little effort.

Among them are a lot of genuine English oilcloths and linoleums that have just reached us.

These are all made in the very latest designs.

The patterns comprise tile, biscuit, all-over floriated, motif floriated, and granite.

Others are made in imitation hard wood flooring.

Some of the linoleums have the patterns running right through to the back.

In these the pattern remains the same until the linoleum is worn through.

We have oilcloths and linoleums in five different widths—22 inches, 27 inches, 36 inches, 72 inches, and 144 inches wide.

The prices run from 25c up to $1.40 a yard—all less 10 per cent.

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

LHÉVINNE

"A towering figure among the great pianists of the generation"
"The real Rubenstein II."
"A poet and pianist."
"His technique is the kind that glorifies."
"Full of poetry and temperament."
"Masculine and tenderly poetical."
"The biggest sensation of the season."

The public of Montreal will have their first opportunity to hear this **greatest of all Russian Pianists** at Stanley Hall, on Tuesday; April 2nd, at 8.15 p.m.

LHEVINNE, like all of the greatest artists of Europe and America, will use the

STEINWAY

The Recognized Standard Piano of the World

These instruments are on sale in Montreal only at

NORDHEIMER'S Limited

589 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST

where the PIANOLA and the PIANOLA PIANO are also on daily demonstration to the public irrespective of any intention to purchase.

MILK ADVANCES

THE PRICE WILL BE INCREASED AFTER MAY 1.

On May 1 the price of milk will be advanced. The Milk Shippers' Association of Montreal, at the annual meeting held in this city on Thursday last agreed unanimously that higher prices must be realized on milk and cream shipped into this city. The shippers of the association will be governed by the following rates for these commodities.

Milk sold during the five months commencing May 1, 15 cents per gallon; cream of 22 percent butter fat, 75 cents a gallon; cream of 26 percent butter fat, 90 cents a gallon; cream of 30 percent butter fat, $1.20 a gallon.

Among the factors which make these increased rates necessary, according to the expression of opinion at yesteruay's meeting are the high prices of mill feed, and milch cows now prevailing, together with the increased wages which have to be paid farm laborers. In addition to this, the regulations lately passed by the Provincial Board of Health, calling for a general cleaning up of stables in country and city, better regulated cow barns, milk rooms, etc., will mean in many cases the building of new stables or repairing old ones. Rather than entail this additional expense, many shippers will discontinue producing milk for city trade, claiming that almost as much profit can be realized by sending their milk to cheese or butter factories, while in the latter case the expense and labor would be less.

Farmers consider that even with the prices agreed upon yesterday they are not making as much profit as when feed was less expensive, and wages of laborers lower. The new prices, they claim, are about ten percent lower than other Canadian or even American cities. The general sentiment prevailing among the farmers attending yesterday's meeting was said to be that they did not care whether they shipped to the city or not, as sending their product to cheese factories was much less expensive, while the return in cash was almost as great, and a by-product was left on the farm with which to feed young stock.

Representatives attended the meeting from almost every station from which milk and cream is shipped to the city. The secretary's annual report referred to the assistance the association had given to the legislation governing the inspection of milk cans. He also advised that many of the old cans had been wrongly stamped, and held more than the capacity called for. Acting on this suggestion, a committee was appointed to look into the matter.

The membership of the association has been gradually increasing during the seven years of its existence. Sub-associations have been formed at a number of points, and it is expected that the shippers will thus be more united in the future.

The following officers were elected:—
President—Mr. Jas. Bryson, Brysonville.
Vice-president— Mr. G. D. Walker, Lachute.
Secretary—Mr. W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon.
Treasurer—Mr. H. S. Tannahill, Trout River.
Directors — Messrs. Thos McIntosh, Lancaster; J. C. Hall, Cornwall; John McPhee, McAlpine; W. R. Stewart, Athelstane; Dr. Lyster, Richmond; Alex. Cunningham, Howick Station; Malcolm Smith, Lachute; J. J. Riley, Graham; H. W. Thompson, Hudson Heights; E. Stringer, Hemmingford; T. Anderson Bishop, Lachine Locks; David Black, St. Hermas; Wilfred Lemany, St. Valentine; James Boden, Danville; George N. Beach, Cowansville.

It was decided to hold the annual meeting in the month of September in the future.

THE TROY WAY
THE RIGHT WAY

EASTER will find the homes of Troy Laundry patrons with faultlessly laundered linen.

If we are not serving you, we would like to have the pleasure of a trial.

"We give the best possible": Best water, best air, best thought, best care.

Troy Laundry
FACTORY AND OFFICES: VERDUN.

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SCHOOL CHILDREN'S EYES

Supply their intellect

Defective Eyes Stunt the Mind

Can you expect fair progress in school or success in business if so handicapped?
Examination of Children's Eyes for Glasses is a special feature of

FRANK C. FOX
Refracting Optician,
32 McGill College Avenue.
Appointments Tel. Up 1185.

—12—
SPECIAL CASH BARGAINS
IN USED PIANOS & ORGANS.

All the following instruments are guaranteed to be in perfect order.

LAYTON BROS.	Cabinet Grand, STYLE LISZT, 7 1-3 octaves, ivory and ebony keys, extra strong iron frame, three pedals. Scarcely used.	$240.
EVANS BROS.	Walnut case, 7 1-3 octaves, 3 pedals, modern style, good as new.	$225.
HEINTZMAN & CO.	Handsome mahogany case, best American action, powerful tone.	$210.
STYLEBACH	Layton Bros., a few months in use, practice attachment, full iron frame.	$195.
WEBER	Upright, small size, Strauct New York action, good condition, fine tone.	$165.
NEW YORK	Square, 7 1-3 octaves, ivory keys, carved legs, full iron frame, very strong, rich tone.	$145.
EVANS BROS.	Orchestral Square, trichord treble, full rich tone.	$125.
HOOD	Square, good solid Piano, rosewood case, octagon legs, very durable.	$100.
GARDINER	Square, 6 octaves, rosewood case, good tone, suitable for beginners.	$ 45.
DOHERTY	Piano case Organ, massive walnut case, mirror top, 6 octaves, 13 stops.	$ 95.
BURDETT	Organ, Chapel style, walnut case, 5 sets of reeds, and sub-bass, rich powerful tone.	$ 75.
THOMAS	Daisy Organ, mirror back, 9 stops, practically new.	$ 58.

Our system of selling Pianos and Organs on the instalment plan is the safest and most generous in the Dominion.

WE CHARGE NO INTEREST

LAYTON BROS.

One of Montreal's oldest and largest Piano Houses

Offices and Warerooms 144 PEEL STREET Opposite Dominion Sq.

FOR BREAKFAST OR LUNCHEON HOUSEKEEPERS
FIND A REAL SUPPORT IN

TRISCUIT

It is the wholesome Shredded Wheat Wafer. Displaces ordinary white bread or crackers, because of its superior nutritive qualities, whether served with soup as a crouton, with cheese, preserves, cocoa or chocolate, or toasted, with butter.

Try BISCUIT for Breakfast. TRISCUIT for Luncheon.

All Grocers—15c a carton; 2 for 25c.

MATTERS MUSICAL.

THE MUSICAL RED BOOK.

At the end of the present musical season, that is, in about one month from the present date, the Musical Red Book of Montreal will make its appearance. It will be, at once, a historical review and a local musical guide. It will be profusely illustrated with portraits, engravings of church organs, and other pictures of interest to music lovers.

THE REED-COLE RECITAL.

Mme. Le Grand Reed, who will appear in Karn Hall, on Friday, April 12, in a joint song recital with Mr. Kelly-Cole, the New York tenor, recently sang in Toronto. The 'Globe,' speaking of her performance on that occasion, said:—The first appearance of Mme. Le Grand Reed in Toronto since she has been studying with Jean de Reszke, was one of the great musical events of the season, and before the concert had concluded Mme. Reed had won a triumph

MR. KELLY-COLE.

as a singer.' Mme. Le Grand Reed will sing in ballad, and in operatic selections. Her rendering of the Jewel Song from 'Faust' is said to have electrified New York a few weeks ago. The presence at the same recital of Mr. Kelly-Cole makes it an event of added importance, for Mr. Cole is admittedly one of the leading tenors on the continent. The sale of seats for the joint recital opens on Saturday, April 6.

SAVE YOUR FACE

It's well worth while. Don't let your cheeks get rough or red, or your lips chapped, when you can so easily prevent it by using

CAMPANA'S ITALIAN BALM.

It will keep your skin fresh and soft and beautiful in spite of March winds and sun.

25 cents at your druggist's.

FRANK L. BENEDICT & CO.,
MONTREAL.

MUSICAL ART CULTURE

(By C. E. Seifert, director of the Montreal Conservatory of Music.)

To the thoughtful and unprejudiced observer, the question will often recur: 'Why is the Anglo-Saxon race not in the artistic sense musical?'

I shall endeavor in as condensed form as possible to suggest a few of the reasons, with some possible remedies, considering the question as evidenced in Canada, and particularly in the city of Montreal. There is in this country an all-absorbing commercialism. Wealth is desirable, but it is able to become, metaphorically, a giant octopus, grinding ruthlessly all except its own kind. It is the disdain of wealth which has given to us the greatest masterpieces of art. So long as the rising generation is taught to regard material possessions as the 'summum bonum' of life, just so long will all art slumber. Let us then cultivate in the home a finer atmosphere. Let the conversation at the table or by the fireside be that of the aesthetic. Let us draw a line between materialism and idealism. Let us not bring our business into the sacred precincts of the family circle.

Art has not yet won a recognized position as an essential constituent of our college curricula. It is made the fifth wheel in the waggon, while it is admitted by all psychologists, philosophers, and other master minds, such as Herbert Spencer, Schopenhauer, Ruskin, Dr. Martin Luther, etc., that music is one of the greatest influences for refining and developing the mind. Besides being an excellent mind-training in itself, music is a recreation from the monotonous humdrum of the conventional college course. It is a stimulus, an inspiration, a tonic—the most powerful teacher of concentration. We should then insist that all our children study music, which can take the rough corners off our boys and add an extra refinement to our girls.

There is amongst our youth an unrestrained spirit of frivolity, which militates against all aesthetics. This is nourished by the exaggerated freedom or rather license given to the young of both sexes by their parents. Frivolity indicates either a dormant brain, or none at all. We are too often content if our daughters are conversant with the stereotyped conventionalities, and the threadbare nothings of the social code. In attaining to such proficiency they have, we think, reached the climax of intellectual development—they have 'finished' their education (as if anyone could finish his education!)

What, then, is the duty of parents towards their children in this momentous matter of their education? It is, first of all, to search well before deciding to whom they may entrust the destinies of their sons or daughters. Then, when one such has been found, he must become both to parent and child, an assistant parent, one with whom they must co-operate. There must be no questioning of methods. In any dispute between teacher and pupil, the parent should deal directly with the teacher, not on any consideration through the child. This applies not only to art but to every branch of education. Parent and teacher are mutually dependent for the welfare of the child. They must share the responsibility, and each teach the child his duty to the other. Parents have a much grander part to play in the education of their children than the majority of them realize. They often display their desire to supply their boys with hockey-sticks and baseballs, and boxing gloves, but will hesitate before buying them an elevating book, a work of art, or a violin. They will shower upon their girls tickets for the theatre, the rink or the dancing class, but will seldom evince the same pleasure in providing them with a course in music or in some other branch of art. The child is the father of the man. In the rising generation lies latent, the future, intellectually, artistically and morally, of Canada. Let us then see to it, that these three forces which make for the greatness of a nation, be not permitted to sleep through any negligence of ours.

There is another evil which militates against the true culture of music in this country. This I have noticed particularly in Montreal, though I have reason to believe it is not altogether absent from our other cities. I refer to the custom of regarding the appearance of an artist, or a number of artists, in the light of a social event, a custom, it must be admitted, more prevalent among the fair sex than among the male element. The writer does not see the necessity for elaborate display of apparel at art functions; aesthetic plainness would, in his opinion, be much more appropriate. Gorgeous gowns serve but to attract the attention of many who would be much more edified by listening to the music. Another indication of the absence of real love for music obtains in the practice, only too prevalent, in our concert halls, of conversing during the performance. Besides being an evidence of absence or artistic temperament, it also indicates bad breeding. Then again, there is the 'coming late' nuisance. At many of our concerts the opening pieces are entirely spoiled for those who wish to hear them by the ostentatious audible remarks of delinquents. This custom can only be cured by adopting the rigid measures taken in Europe, where the doors are closed as soon as the conductor ascends the platform, and they may not be opened till the end of the first act, or overture, as the case might be. If we pretend any claim to being a musical community, we must develop in ourselves and nurse in our children a real, deep affection for the art. Love is the secret of all work, all progress. Without it comes stagnation, then decay. We must take care what we love, and having chosen, love with all our heart.

There is in Montreal particularly a ridiculous attempt at establishing various grades of social status, without logical basis. In the absence of an hereditary aristocracy, the only foundation upon which to base the distinction is that of monetary possessions. This condition is a serious obstacle to the development of art, which equalizes all things, in whose temple all may worship upon complete equality. We must—in the interest of all that is artistic—all that is aesthetic—forget this burlesque caste system we have set up. Let us discontinue the worship of a god made with hands; let us turn from this brazen calf, and aspire to that which is made by a higher power than man—all that is of beautiful in this world of ours. Let us make the attributes of the mind rather than those of the body—the supreme test of social status. Thus it is in the grand old countries of Europe whence comes all that is noblest in art. Thus only shall we become worthy to climb Parnassus.

Our clergy should possess a musical education. First that they may be competent to control the musical part of the church services—too often left to the judgment of an incompetent organist. Secondly, that they may influence their congregations to seek the best in music. Thirdly, that they may be able to give a competent opinion on debated musical questions outside their immediate parochial work.

There is too much conceit in the majority of our aspirants for musical honors, born, perhaps, of the robust self-esteem of a young country with great natural resources, and a rapidly growing commercial position. They do not like to play in 'ensemble,' such as chamber music (home music, for three to nine instruments) because they must thus divide the honors with others. They much prefer to play in solo, and so be the cynosure of numerous admiring eyes. Yet chamber music is the beginning of real music, which is completed in the orchestra. Only with a collection of these various instruments may we produce the light and shade which constitute the soul of the art. We must teach our children to sink the ubiquitous 'ego' in their pursuit of knowledge; to study art for art's sake. Let them hear only the best music. We should feed their minds as carefully as we feed their bodies.

There is in this country a deplorable dearth of encouragement to art in the part of the press, which would do well to emulate the example of the European journals in this way. We are treated to whole pages chronicling how this horse or this boat is now two feet ahead, now six inches behind its rival. We are given all the harrowing details of how A administers a 'knockout' blow to B; or how a football was now two feet from this point, and carried across to that point, whence it was taken by Y in another direction altogether—interesting information, no doubt, but hardly of vital importance to the advancement of the national mind. And in spite of all this, in most newspapers one has almost to supplicate for a quarter-column to be devoted to art. We know the plausible excuse 'We must cater to our readers.' This is the cry of a paid mouthpiece. Surely the press has a higher mission than this. Is it not to educate the mind of the people? The press could do a great deal to raise the standard of art by taking a fearless stand as a critic (assuming that it is competent). It might, at the outset, bring itself into disfavor with a few pseudo-artists, whose houses are built on the sand, but it must eventually emerge unscathed and it will have established for itself a recognized position and authority on aesthetics. The journal which can and dare do this will become for the public a bureau of information where they may at least learn the truth.

Our youth have for the most part become slaves to mere physical development and pleasure, commonly called 'sport.' The most ruthless materialist could hardly extol the condition of the public mind which renders it possible for the attendance at an exhibition of some masterpiece of art to be fifty, while that at a horse race will reach five thousand. 'Mens sana in corpore sano' is an excellent motto, but it implies an even development of the 'men' and the 'corpus.' To make it applicable to a great number of our acrobatic enthusiasts it should read: 'Mens insana in corpore sano.' Let them sigh for animal development who need it in the struggle for existence. To those who extol man's perfection in bodily rather than in intellectual development, we would suggest the words of Robert Browing:—

'What is he but a brute,
Whose flesh has soul to suit,
Whose spirit works lest arms and legs want play?
To man propose this test—
Thy body at its best,
'How far can that project thy soul on its lone way?'

There is yet one other condition which seriously handicaps the culture of music in Canada. I refer to the absence of any set standard for the exponents of this sublimest of arts. Instead of it being one of the learned professions, it is reduced to the level of a 'shift' tto make a living; and all because there is no control. Men are not permitted to practice medicine indiscriminately without proper guarantee of qualification; and yet these doctors of the mind, these messengers of the Muses may kill the minds of the unsuspecting youth as they please; and a wise legislature keeps on making laws to tax the importation of works of art! We can only pray for better things, and endeavor to keep before our children the pure light of true art. Finallly, we must make of music a real study—something to be carried always and everywhere—a life partner. We must not pack it away in summer with our fur coats. But let us love and reverence it as the grandest of arts, the greatest, highest influence for good in any nation—the universal medium through which the mind of the whole world may find expression, the beautiful language of the soul. When we have accomplished all this, then, and only then, may we claim in any way to be a 'musical race.'

Headache? Then Try This Cure!

Headaches are caused by the accumulation of poisons in the blood, which congest the brain and irritate the nerves.

These poisons are absorbed into the blood from wastes that accumulate in the intestines.

The cure is not difficult.

First, cleanse the entire intestinal tract.

Second, stimulate the action of the kidneys and liver.

Third, keep the pores of the skin open.

Lastly, regulate the bowels and avoid constipation as you would the plague.

The remedy is Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, which cure the dizziest headache ever known.

In fact, people who use Dr. Hamilton's Pills never have headaches, because they regulate the system so thoroughly that no chance is given for a sick condition to develop.

Away with your headaches, be done with dizziness, languor and biliousness—use Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and enjoy the health that they alone can bring. Contain nothing but vegetable extracts and juices, and are absolutely safe for children, women, or men. Get the genuine Dr. Hamilton's Pills in yellow boxes, 25c. each, or five for $1.00, at all dealers.

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

COLORED DRESS GOODS

SPRING SUITINGS.

We are offering elegant selections in the latest ENGLISH, SCOTCH and FRENCH SUITINGS, in the new Checks and Stripes, from 75c to $2.25 per yard.

Also a large choice of TWEEDS 54 in. wide, specially made for Early Spring Coats, from $1.50 to $2.25 per yard.

NOVELTY LIGHT WEIGHT MATERIAL.

VOILES, EOLIENNES, MARKUEISETTE, Etc., comprising New Stripes and Checks. These are very rich materials and the latest Parisian Novelties. Prices from 75c to $2.75 per yard.

CLOTHS

In CHIFFON, VENETIAN and BROADCLOTH, extra fine values, $1.25 to $3.00 per yard.

NAVY SERGES.

Full stock in all makes, from 55c to $1.50 per yard.

MOHAIRS.

In Brown, Navy, Green, Greys etc., up to $1.30 per yard.

DRESS MUSLINS.

COTTON VOILES, ORGANDIES, TULLE, CLEOPATRA, DIMITIES, Etc., in lovely designs and colorings.

BLACK DRESS GOODS DEPT.

This important department is now complete in all the lines and excellent values are being offered.

LACES.

A large assortment of Fine ALL-OVER LACE in Ivory, Butter and Paris Shades. Sprigged Nets for Blouses in the same shades.

LADIES' BELTS AND COMBS.

LADIES' WHITE WASH BELTS at 35c, 50c and 75c.

WIDE ELASTIC BELTS in White, Pale Blue, Brown, Grey, Black and Red; prices $4.00, $5.00 and $8.00.

FANCY BACK COMBS, Gold-plated with stone setting; price $1.50, $2.50, $3.50, $5.00 and $8.00.

FANCY RHINE STONE BACK COMBS; prices $2.50, $3.50, $4.50, $6.00, $8.00 and $12.00.

FANCY COMB SETS, in Gold Plate, Rhine Stone; prices $5.00, $6.00 to $18.00.

CUT STEEL BACK COMBS; prices $4.00, $5.50 and $6.75.

FANCY STEEL COMBS (Sets); prices $5.00, $7.00 to $10.00.

GOLD FILLED BRACELETS, Latest Styles; prices $1.75, $3.00, $4.50 to $12.00.

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

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Ltd., Montreal

THE Talbot Meat Market

779 St. Catherine W., (3 Doors W. of Guy.)

PHONE UP. 1345.

EASTER Supplies

Choicest Meat, Vegetables, Foreign Fruits,

and all Table Delicacies.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Art Piano Cases.—The old firm of Heintzman & Co. makes a specialty of Art Piano Cases, and several very fine specimens are now on view at the warerooms of C. W. Lindsay Limited, who are sole representatives. One is an upright Cabinet Grand in San Domingo mahogany inlaid with 'satin wood' stripes in the Sheraton style. Another is beautifully inlaid with marquetterie work, and excites universal admiration from connoiseurs. These and many others equally beautiful are open to the inspection of the public regardless of any immediate intention of purchasing. 512 St. Catherine street west. We also exhibit a large assortment of Heintzman & Co. and Chickering Pianos at our East End Branch, corner of St. Hubert and St. Catherine streets.

A PROMPT ALARM.

Thanks to the prompt sounding of the alarm, a fire which broke out in the premises of Herron, Leblanc, Limited, spice merchants, on the corner of St. Paul and St. Henri streets, shortly after ten o'clock last evening, was stopped before any serious damage was done. Patrolman Caveny, of the Chaboillez street police station, saw smoke coming out of the building while on his rounds, and he turned in an alarm at box No. 14. Originating among a pile of boxes at the foot of a wooden stairway communicating with all the floors, the fire would quickly have spread through the building, but two streams turned on the blazing steps headed off the flames by the time they had reached the landing of the second floor, and twenty minutes work sufficed to quench all sparks in the wooden boxes in the basement. The damage, caused principally by smoke, will be in the neighborhood of $500.

IMPORTANT
To Lovers of Music!

If you love music and are in doubt as to the best and easiest methods of producing it yourself, a call at the ware rooms of

NORDHEIMER'S Limited

589 St. Catherine St. West, will convince you that the PIANOLA and the PIANOLA PIANO are the only instruments in the world that contain the METROSTYLE (whihc insures an artistic interpretation), and the THEMODIST (which accents the melody), which enable you to play AT ONCE any of the Pianola's repertoire, numbering nearly TWENTY THOUSAND SELECTIONS, like an Artist.

Weekly Calendar.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES,

SUNDAY, March 31st.

REV. C. A. SYKES, B.D.,

Will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

FORMER MEMBERS and FRIENDS INVITED

DR. TORREY'S MEETINGS SPECIAL PRAYER SERVICE, Mountain St. Methodist Church

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 31st, AT 9.30, LED BY MR. F. W. MEYERS.

All interested in Dr. Torrey's coming are asked to join with us in this special meeting.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH,

SUNDAY, March 31st, 1907.

11 a.m.—Rev. W. R. YOUNG, D.D.
Theme: 'THE CHRISTIAN'S HOPE. ITS FOUNDATION.'
3.15 p.m.—Adult Bible-Class, led by Rev. Dr. TORY.
7 p.m.—Rev. W. R. YOUNG, D.D.
Theme: 'CHRIST'S RESURRECTION. A PLEDGE, A PATTERN AND A POWER.'
Special Easter Music by the Choir. EVERYBODY WELCOME.

EMMANUEL CHURCH
[Cor. Stanley and St. Catherine Sts.]

Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A.,
(PASTOR)

Has returned to the City and will preach at both services.
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

Dominion Square Methodist Church
REV. E. E. SCOTT, Pastor.

SUNDAY, MARCH 31st, 1907.

11 a.m.—'THE FIRST BORN FROM THE DEAD.'
7 p.m.—'SPIRITUAL RESURRECTION.'
A special service of music will be given at the close of the evening service.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH Cor. Dorchester and Guy Sts.

SUNDAY, MARCH 31st.

Preachers: Rev. B. D. THOMAS, D.D., and Rev. CHAS. F. FIELDS, of Rochester, N.Y.

SPECIAL EASTER MUSIC.

STRANGERS MADE WELCOME.

Douglas Methodist Church
Corner St. Catherine and Chomedy Sts.

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

EASTER SERVICES

MORNING, 11 o'clock.

Subject—'THE RESURRECTION OF JESUS.'
Anthems—'The Lord is my Strength'—Smart.
'As it began to dawn'—Geo. C. Martin.
Tenor solo—Mr. C. HALE. Soprano solo—Miss BRADFORD.
Afternoon, 3 o'clock, Sunday-school and Bible-Classes.

EVENING, 7 o'clock.

Subject—'Hopes Begotten by an Empty Tomb.'
Anthems—'Most Glorious Lord of Life.'—J. E. West.
'Hallelujah unto God's Almighty Son.'—Beethoven.
Soprano Solo—Miss LAUGHTON. Bass solo—Mr. H. B. LOGIE.
J. E. F. MARTIN, Director of Music. VISITORS MADE WELCOME.

YOU ARE INVITED to attend the Representation of the

"TEMPLE OF FAME"

At the SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH,
TUESDAY, APRIL 2nd, 1907.
AT 8.15 A.M. . . . . ADMISSION, 25c.

TORREY EVANGELISTIC MEETINGS

Commencing Sunday, April 7th,

IN ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

S.S. UNION OF THE PROV. QUE.

Union Teachers' Class.

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

MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO MEN.

The REV. W. D. REID will speak at the Men's Meeting,
SUNDAY, 4 p.m.
MR. MURRAY G. BROOKS WILL SING.
YOUNG MEN'S MEETING,
SATURDAY, 8 p.m.
MR. C. K. CALHOUN, SPEAKER.
SUNDAY AFTERNOON BIBLE CLASS,
SUNDAY, 3 p.m
MR. D. A. BUDGE, LEADER.
Young Men's Christian Association
Dominion Square.

SUNDAY, MARCH 31.

MEN'S OWN.

Meeting for Men Only

In CALVARY CHURCH - GUY STREET

SUNDAY, March 31st, 3 p.m.

QUARTERLY DISTRIBUTION OF BOOKS.

Ladies admitted.
SPEAKER—THE HON. W. A. WEIR.
Minister of Public Works.
Singing by Choir of Male Voices.
Soloist—R. C. PENNINGTON.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH.

EASTER SUNDAY, March 31st.

REV. CORDON H. BAKER, B.A.,

will preach at both services.
Morning subject: 'THE FACT OF THE RESURRECTION OF JESUS.'
Evening subject: 'THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESURRECTION OF JESUS.'
Seats free. Everybody welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
WESTMOUNT

Rev. W. J. CLARK,
PASTOR,

will preach at both services To-morrow

A cordial invitation is extended to all.

EASTERN MEN'S OWN.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Papineau Avenue.

Speaker—Rev. D. J. CRAIG.

Sunday's meeting is to be a joint meeting with the Sunday-School of Taylor Church.

Weekly Calendar.

ANNEX
Congregational Church.

EASTER SUNDAY.

Morning Service at 11 o'clock,
Preacher, Rev. Prof. YOUTZ, Ph.D.,
Congregational College.
Evening Service at 7 o'clock, Preacher.
Rev. Principal HILL, D.D.,
Congregational College.
All are heartily Welcome.

MONDAY, APRIL 1.

ROYAL CANADIAN ACADEMY

Exhibition of Oils, Water Colors, &c.

Will Open on MONDAY, the FIRST of APRIL, with a PRIVATE VIEW at 8.30 p.m. DAILY, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and on THURSDAY EVENINGS from 8.50 to 10.

Admission, 25c. Members Free.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

THE 33rd ANNUAL MEETING
—OF THE—
MONTREAL YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

for the election of officers, reception of reports, and such other business as may be lawful, will be held in the Association Building, 502 Dorchester street west, on
THURSDAY, April 4th, 1907,
At 11 o'clock a.m.
All members are requested to attend.
H. E. TENNEY, Gen. Sec.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5.

ELOCUTIONARY CONTEST
FOR
SILVER MEDAL and FIVE PRIZES

Under the auspices of the Western 'Y's,' in CALVARY CHURCH, Guy street.
FRIDAY, April 5th, at 8.15 p.m.
Tickets, 10 cents. Come early to secure a good seat.

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

March.			
27	9.30 a.m.	La Provence, Gen. Tr. Atl.	
*2,	6.00 p.m.	Supplementary.	Jud
29	9.30 a.m.	Etruria, Cunard.	
**29	10.30 a.m.	Victorian, Allan.	

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

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

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

METHODIST SOCIAL UNION

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS DISCUSS REVIVAL AND CHURCH EXTENSION.

A meeting of the board of managers of the Methodist Social Union of Montreal was held in the parlors of Dominion Square Church, with the president of the Montreal Conference, in the absence of the president of the Union, in the chair. The meeting considered at some length the church extension work, more particularly in and around the city of Montreal. This work has been under the direction of a special committee appointed by the Montreal District meeting, with the Rev Melvin Taylor as secretary. Much work has been done by the committee; churches have been assisted financially, property purchased, buildings erected, and plans made for other extension work.

It was proposed that necessary steps be taken to place this whole work under the direction of the Social Union. This proposal met with hearty support and a resolution to this effect was adopted.

The board also considered the relation of the Union to the approaching evangelistic services and it was resolved to give its hearty support and to appeal to every member of the Union and to the entire Methodism of Montreal, to do everything in their power to assist in making these meetings a great success.

The election of officers for the year resulted as follows:

Hon. clerical president—the Rev. Principal Shaw, L.L.D.

Hon. lay president—Mr. John Torrance.

President—Mr. William Hanson.

First vice-president—the Rev. Melvin Taylor.

Second vice-president—Mr. J. R. Nutter.

Third vice-president—Mr. S. J. Carter.

Treasurer—Mr. J. H. McKeown.

Secretary—Mr. J. H. Carson.

Executive committee—the Rev. W. R. Young, D.D.; the Rev. J. E. Mavety, the Rev. E. E. Scott, the Rev. H. S. Osborne, the Rev. C. T. Scott, and Messrs. John Cunningham, A. D. Dawson, J. W. Palmer, W. H. Rosevear, J. N. McKim, G. W. Webster, G. S. Rorke, John Leslie, J. W. Knox and F. W. Meyers.

CHILD'S BODY FOUND.

Knowlton, Que., March 29.—The body of a small child was found to-day lying alongside the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks, about half a mile from this place. Dr. Fuller, coroner, and Mr. Boisvert, high constable, of Sweetsburg, are enquiring into the case.

ROYALS WON FIRST TWO.

The Work of the New Men Gives Kittredge Satisfaction.

Newport News, March 28.—The Montreal Eastern League team defeated the Newport News team here to-day after a fast game by four runs to nothing. The features of the game were the pitching of 'Doc.' Newton, who pitched through six innings of the game, and struck out six of the local team, the pitching of Romer, who went into the box in the seventh, and struck out three players, and the stick work of Madigan and Brown, who did the giant's share of the hitting, each getting a double and a single.

The play of the team all round was excellent for so early a date in the season, and Manager Kittridge was highly pleased with the results. Hill has not yet joined the team, but his place at third was taken by Beckett, the young player picked up in New York. Needham, who is qualifying for short-stop, showed that he would give Lou Hartman a close run for his place.

The score was as follows:—

MONTREAL.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Joyce, lf	4	1	0	2	0	0
Phelan, cf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Brown, 1b	4	1	2	7	1	0
Madigan, rf	3	1	2	1	0	0
Connor, c	3	0	0	5	1	0
Simmons, 2b	4	0	1	3	3	1
Needham, ss	4	1	0	3	3	1
Beckett, 3b	2	0	1	0	0	0
Newton, p	2	0	1	0	2	0
Kittridge, c	1	0	1	3	1	0
Romer, p	2	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	33	4	8	27	13	2

NEWPORT NEWS.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
J. O'Hara, 2b	4	0	0	1	5	0
Maloney, lf	4	0	1	0	0	0
P. O'Hara, 1b	4	0	0	11	0	2
Curtis, 3b	3	0	1	1	3	1
Nugent, ss	3	0	0	4	4	0
Sturtevant, c	2	0	0	7	4	1
Foley, rf	3	0	2	3	1	0
Beckers, cf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Gaylord, p	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	0	4	27	17	4

Score by innings—
Newport News . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Montreal . . . . 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—4

Summary—Earned runs, Montreal, 1. Stolen bases, Maloney, Foley, Simmons and Needham. Struck out, by Gaylord, 5; by Newton, 6; by Romer, 3. Base on balls, off Gaylord, 3; off Newton, 2; off Romer, 1. Two base hits, Brown and Madigan. First base on errors, Newport News, 1; Montreal, 5. Left on bases, Newport News, 5; Montreal, 6. Hit by pitchers, Bekett. Wild pitch, Gaylor. Passed balls, Sturtevant. Umpire, John R. Davis. Time of game, 1.35.

YESTERDAY'S GAME.

Hampton, Va., March 29.—The Hampton Athletic Association's team was defeated here this afternoon by the Montreal team by seven runs to two. Some good hitting by the locals in the first inning enabled two men to complete the circuit. Montreal, however, responded with three in the first period, three more in the second, and a single in the fifth.

The visitors were evidently somewhat sore from their game with the Newport News team on Thursday, but all the same for that played good snappy baseball. Stanley was in the box and struck out nine of the locals.

This morning the Royals were taken in a sail-boat to the Jamestown Exhibition and enjoyed the trip immensely.

The score in the game was as follows:

MONREAL.

	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Joyce, l.f.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Phelan, c.f.	5	2	1	2	0	0
Brown, 1b.	4	1	2	6	0	0
Madigan, r.f.	4	1	1	1	0	0
Kittridge, c	2	0	1	9	1	0
Connor, c.	2	0	1	1	0	0
Simmons, 2b.	3	1	1	1	2	0
Needham, s.s.	4	0	1	4	1	1
Beckitt, 3b.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Stanley, p.	3	1	0	1	0	1
Herbst, p.	1	0	0	0	2	0
Total	34	7	8	27	6	2

HAMPTON.

	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Derrish, s.s.	4	1	1	0	2	1
Curtis, 1b.	4	1	1	17	0	0
Millett, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2	1
Cunningham, 2b.	4	0	2	3	1	2
Collins, c.	4	0	0	3	3	0
Holston, l.f.	3	0	0	0	0	2
Buchanan, l.f.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fuller, r.f.	2	0	0	0	0	2
Hall, r.f.	3	0	0	3	0	0
Suddeth, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Raymond, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	5	27	8	8

Score by innings—
Hampton . . . . 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Montreal . . . . 3 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—7

Summary—Earned runs, Hampton, 2; first base on balls, off Suddeth, 1; off Raymond, 2; off Herbst, 2; left on bases, Hampton, 3; Montreal, 7; first base on errors, Hampton, 2; Montreal, 7; two-base hits, Curtis, Millett, Kittridge; struck out, by Stanley, 9; by Sudeth, 1; by Raymond, 1; double plays, Simmons, Needham and Brown. Umpire, Cunningham. Time, one hour and 15 minutes.

DOESN'T WANT TO COME TO MONTREAL.

Atlanta, Ga., March 28.—Manager Jennings, of the Detroit team, which finished a series with the Atlanta Club to-day, and departed to-night on a tour through Mississippi and elsewhere, left with Manager Griffith and 'Home Run' Johnston, the heavy hitting outfielder, who will be turned over to Manager Kittridge, of the Montreal Club. Johnson is adverse to playing in Montreal, and says he will return to his home in Chester, Pa., rather than go to the Eastern League.

RACQUETS

MONTREAL PLAYERS DEFEATED AT BOSTON.

Boston, March 29.—G. Fearing, jr., and H. D. Scott, of Boston, who have twice won the championship, easily vanquished T. S. Gillespie and H. Molson, of Montreal, in the first round of the national doubles racquet championship of the Tennis and Racquet Club to-day. Score, 15-5, 15-9; 15-1, 15-0.

The most interesting event of the day was that between Willing Spencer and Edgar Scott, of Philadelphia, who won from F. Rolland and R. E. Macdougall, of Montreal, in a six-game match. Score:—18-15; 11-4; 15-8; 9-15; 3-15; 15-8.

WESTMOUNT GUN CLUB

The monthly silver spoon handicap of the Westmount Gun Club will take place as usual this afternoon at 4 o'clock. An interesting match will also be shot between the president's and captain's teams.

M.A.A.A. JUNIOR CAMP

TO BE HELD ON McNAB'S ISLAND UNDER THE CHARGE OF MR. JOHN LONG.

Mr. John Long, the popular physical director of the M.A.A.A., left yesterday for Halifax to make arrangements for the camp for the junior members to be held

MR. JOHN LONG,
The Physical Director of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association.

this year on McNab's Island. It is hoped to have the camp in readiness for occupation July 29, and to have the arrangements more successfully arranged in detail than has been the case in past camps, so that a suitable amount of comfort may be provided, together with such enjoyments as the camp may desire. The trip is not an expensive one, the two weeks' trip last year, inclusive of the fare for the long railway journey between Montreal and Halifax, and provisions, only cost $17 per head. Already a number of the junior members have expressed their intention of going into camp again this year.

MONTREAL RUGBY CLUB

ANNUAL MEETING YESTERDAY SHOWED THE CLUB TO BE IN A FLOURISHING CONDITION.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Football Club, held last night at the M.A.A.A., was short and well business-like in addition to being well attended.

The reports showed that the club had had a successful year financially and otherwise, having won the championship of the Quebec Rugby Union, and narrowly missed winning the Dominion championship.

The intermediate team had proved somewhat of a disappointment, attributable to the fact that the schedule had been run in sections, and it was recommended that an effort be made to arrange home and home

DR. A. D. IRVINE,
Re-elected President of the Montreal Rugby Club.

games for the team next season. The secretary's report wound up by recommending the re-engagement next season of 'Billy' Hamilton, last year's coach, and the purchase of a good tackle machine.

The financial statement showed the club to be $741 to the good. The revenue for the year was $4,360, the expenditure for travelling totalled up to $2,305, while the general expense sheet showed a disbursement of $1,564, leaving a balance of $741.

The election of officers resulted in last year's officials being returned practically in a body, the only change being that Mr. W. C. Hagar replaces Dr. Cliff. Jack on the committee.

'Jimmie' Craig was re-elected captain of the senior team, the choice of skippers for the intermediate and junior fourteens being left over till the opening of next season.

The list of officers is as follows:
President—Dr. A. D. Irvine.
Vice-President—E. M. O'Brien.
Secretary—J. H. Patterson.
Treasurer—John Davidson.
Captain—J. Craig.
Committee—W. C. Hagar, V. C. Buchanan, P. Molson, H. Gordon.
Managers, first team, F. E. Reid; second team, M. Patterson; third team, Dr. J. Rubin.

It was reported that the caps which were to have been presented to Messrs. Allison, Stinson, Kelly, Davidson, Noseworthy and Savage, had not arrived, but that they will be sent down to the office, where the recipients can claim them.

An interesting phase of the meeting was a short speech made by Mr. Sam. Baylis on the effect that the Amateur Athletic Federation was likely to have on the sports of the East in general. He was glad to see that professionalism had not crept into football. It was not the desire of sportsmen in the East to introduce professionalism into any game, but the open recognition of the professional, it was found made the position of the amateur stronger. He predicted that in time the professional would disappear from sport altogether.

Dr. Irvine replying, stated that there was not much danger in the Montreal team becoming professional, because he found that they got along much better as an amateur body.

A vote of thanks was passed to Dr. C. Jack for his services on the committee, Mr. Hagar, his successor, having made a few remarks, the meeting adjourned.

THREE WANDERERS ARRIVED.

REST WILL COME ON BY TO-NIGHT'S TRAIN.

Three members of the Wanderers' team arrived in the city yesterday so quietly that only a few of their most intimate friends were aware of their coming. They are Cecil Blatchford, 'Hod' Stuart and Frank Glass. The remainder of the team will arrive by the International Limited which is timed to arrive in Montreal at 8 o'clock, when they will be met at the station by a large body of friends and supporters of the club. A procession will be formed, and will go by way of Windsor, St. Catherine and Victoria streets to the Savoy, where an informal dinner will be partaken of.

When spoken to regarding a rumor that spread through the city on Thursday with regard to Johnston's health, the advance guard stated that when they left the rest were all in the best of health, and that there was no reason to belive that there was any foundation in the rumor emanating from Ottawa, published in a Montreal evening paper to the effect that Johnston was dying.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

PUBLIC SCHOOL SOCCER PLAYERS.

Members of the British Public Schools Association, who are soccer players, and intend playing this season, and who have not sent their names in, are asked to do so at once, to the secretary, Mr. Bell Macdonald, 33½ Metcalfe street, stating in which position they usually play.

MONTREAL CLUB'S ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Association Football Club will be held at the M.A.A.A. on Tuesday next at 8 p.m.

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING.

Stratford, Ont., March 29.—The Western Football Association held its twenty-eighth annual meeting here to-day. The attendance of delegates was the most numerous in the Association's history. The meeting was held in the Y.M.C.A. assembly hall, and Mayor Gordon welcomed the Association on behalf of the citizens. The chairman was Louis Blake Duff, president of the Association. The treasurer's report showed a balance in hand of $117.45. The loan on the Preston grounds was raised. The expulsion of Robb and Hanna, of the Atwood Club, for life, was reversed, and made effective for 1907 only. The cup for the senior series of 1906 was awared to Seaforth. The election officers resulted as follows: Hon. president, R. C. Cheswick, Walkerton; president, Louis Blake Duff, Welland; hon. secretary, D. Forsythe, Berlin; secretary-treasurer, S. Lutz, Berlin; vice-presidents, Southern District, R. Van Every; Oxford, F. Kuhn, Woodstock; Central, T. G. Elliott, Galt; Perth, D. A. McLachlin, Brantford; Huron, Frank Sillis, Seaforth; Bruce, Dr. L. Boering, Mildmay; Grey, Dr. Murray, Owen Sound, Niagara, D. J. McLachlan, St. Catharines; Hough Cup, G. T. Rogers, Seaforth.

THE M.A.A.A. BOWLING TOURNAMENT

ATTRACTED LARGE ENTRY LIST, AND BROUGHT OUT GOOD BOWLING.

The first night's play of the M.A.A.A. bowling tournament in the Association's alleys opened on Thursday with a big entry list. The first evening was devoted entirely to the singles. A. G. Clarke, of the R.R.Y.M.C.A., whose bowling was a feature of the recent Y.M.C.A. tournament, topped the list with 227 to his credit. Two M.A.A.A. members, Mr. Armstrong and Mr. R. J. Walker, got second and third places respectively, with 211 and 204.

Play was continued last night, the three-men team competition resulting in a win for the Quebec first team with a score of 1,523.

The two-men team series was won by the M.A.A.A. No. 5 team, M.A.A.A. teams being also second and third.

The three string competition was won by R. J. Walker, of the M.A.A.A., with A. G. Clarke, winner of the single string, a close second.

The summary of all the scores follows:

Single String Competition.

A. G. Clarke, R.R.Y.M.C.A.	227
M. Armstrong, M.A.A.A.	211
R. J. Walker, M.A.A.A.	204

Three Men Teams.

Quebec, 1st	1,523

Two Men Teams.

M.A.A.A., No. 5—	
E. L. Turgeon	501
R. J. Walker	591
Total	1,092
M.A.A.A., No. 4—	
James Baird	581
J. E. Walsh	485
Total	1,066
M.A.A.A., No. 1—	
G. Plow	498
J. B. Alexander	559
Total	1,057

Three String Competition.

R. J. Walker, M.A.A.A.	596
A. G. Clarke, R.R.Y.M.C.A.	554
G. S. Plow, M.A.A.A.	540
R. C. Bach, M.A.A.A.	536

POLO

CANADIAN TOURNAMENT AT KINGSTON THIS YEAR.

Kingston, Ont., March 28.—The Kingston Polo Club has reorganized. It has secured a ten years' lease of grounds at Lake Ontario Park, and is hoping to have the Canadian tournament held here in the fall.

WESTMOUNT HARRIERS

The annual meeting of the Westmount Harrier Club, held in the Victoria Hall, elected the following officers for the coming year: Chairman, W. Stenhouse; vice-chairman, J. D. Shearer; secretary, R. Mick; track captain, T. Clarke.

The prospects of the club are good, and the track team it is expected will be exceptionally strong. Notice of the weekly runs of the club will be given later.

ROWING

OLYMPIC CHAMPIONSHIP AT HENLEY

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 29.—It has virtually been decided that the proposed international rowing regatta, in connection with the Olympic games of 1908 shall be decided at Henley.

THE
Bank of British North America.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Court of Directors hereby give notice that a dividend free of Income Tax, of Thirty Shillings per share and a bonus of Ten Shillings per share, will be paid on the 4th of April next to the Proprietors of shares registered in the Colonies, making Seven percent per annum for the year ended 31st December, 1906.

The dividend will be paid at the rate of exchange current on the 4th day of April, 1907, to be fixed by the Managers.

No transfers can be made between the 21st inst. and the 4th proximo, as the books must be closed during that period

By order of the Court,

A. G. WALLIS,
Secretary.

No. 5 Gracechurch street,
London, E.C., 5th March, 1907.

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MR. SUTHERLAND SPEAKS AT DETROIT

CANADA WILL NOT ALLOW EXPORT OF RAW MATERIAL TO FEED AMERICAN MILLS.

Detroit, March 29.—The Hon. R. F. Sutherland, Canadian Speaker of the House of Commons, addressed the Board of Commerce here last night and made plain his belief that Canada will not only continue, but also extend her protective policy. He showed that the United States is exhausting many of its natural resources, and that it is only a question of time when she will have to come to Canada to get the raw material to supply her markets. Canada is conserving her resources and will be sensible enough not to allow her raw material to be exported to feed the mills and factories of the United States. A prohibitive export duty would stop that.

CHURCH AND STATE

FURTHER CONTENTS OF SEIZED NUNCIATURE CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, March 29.—The 'Figaro' has begun the publication of analyses of the seized papers of Mgr. Montagnini, lately secretary of the Nunciature here, in which it says will be found things curious, piquant and unexpected, but nothing seriously compromising the Vatican. It declares that the Vatican did not assist in any enterprise against Republican institutions, but desired to see Catholics place themselves more and more, as Pope Leo demanded, on a constitutional standpoint for necessary, legitimate struggles. Many of the papers deal with politics, especially the presidential and parliamentary elections. Mgr. Montagnini names many politicians who were suffering from impecuniosity, among them M. Clemenceau, the Prime Minister, with whom Mgr. Montagnini thinks an understanding might be reached, but he says: 'It would need a large sum.' This document is dated 1905. The papers apparently prove that the French Government tried to negotiate indirectly after the rupture with the Vatican, but the Pope refused.

MURDERER HANGED

HE PREACHED HIS FUNERAL SERMON.

Spartanburg, S.C., March 29.— Thos. Harris, a young white man, formerly a Baptist preacher, was hanged in the jail yard at Caffney, S.C., to-day, for the murder of Mrs. Hortense Morgan, an aged white woman, last November. Before the black cap was adjusted, Harris preached his own funeral sermon. After killing Mrs. Morgan he took $800 from her clothes. Harris narrowly escaped being lynched at the time of his arrest, and was brought to Spartanburg for safe keeping.

WHITELEY MURDER.

PETITION STARTED TO SAVE RAYNER FROM THE GALLOWS.

London, March 29.—The popular movement to obtain a reprieve for Horace George Rayner, the young man who was sentenced recently to death for the murder of William Whiteley, which is being conducted there under the leadership of two or three newspapers, is growing. Names to the petitions to be handed to the Home Secretary are beginning to come in from the colonies and continent. A number of women of more or less social prominence are devoting their days to the clerical work necessary to prepare the petitions. Many of the agitators believe that Rayner was insane, while others hold that he was Whiteley's son. Several prominent writers and actors have lent their names to the movement.

London, March 28.—The solicitor who defended Horace George Rayner in his trial for the murder of William Whiteley to-day received nearly 5,000 letters containing applications for copies of the petition he has drawn up for the reprieve of his client, now under sentence of death.

There is enormous interest throughout the country in the effort to save Rayner's life. Persons of every rank of society are earnestly working in the condemned man's behalf, and it is expected that the petition will contain over 1,000,000 names.

The British people are much wrought up over the matter. Thousands believe that Rayner became insane in brooding over the problem of his parentage and the cruel injustice of his ignominious birth. Some held that the bitterness of his life has been such that he is entitled to mercy, whether sane or insane. But perhaps the thing that stirs the people most is the fact that but for the great skill of the surgeons Rayner would have died from the injuries he inflicted upon himself the instant after the murder.

The surgeons coaxed him back to life, gave him a glass eye in place of the one he shot out with the revolver, and turned him over to the court for trial. It shocks a large section of the British public to think that Rayner's life was saved simply that he might be put to death by the hangman.

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PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS

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

			1906.		1907.	This week.		Last sale.	Prices per share.	Returns.
	Div.	Paybl.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.			
C. P. R.	3½	H Apl.	201	155⅞	195⅛	156½	168	156½	168⅝	$166.63	4.2
Power	1¼	Q May	99¾	86	94⅞	81¾	86¼	82	86¾	86.75	5.8
M. S. R.	2½	Q May	283¾	230½	239	202	213½	202	213½	213.50	4.6
Twins	1¼	Q May	122	105¾	107½	89	93	89	92	92.00	5.4
Tcr. Ry.	1½	Q Apl.	126	104½	115½	100¾	106	103	106	106.00	5.6
Detroit	1¼	Q May	122	80	84½	65	70	65	69	69.00	7.2
Richelieu	1¼	Q June	88	79¼	82¼	70	71½	70	70	70.00	7.1
N. S. Steel	1½	Q Apl.	73½	59½	79	68	71½	69	69	69.00	8.6
Dom. Coal	1	Q Apl.	81¼	58	70¼	58	61	59	61	61.00	6.5
Iron bonds	2½	H July	87	79	80	75	76	75	75	750.00	6.6
Iron Com.			38¾	20½	25	16¾	19¾	17	18¼	18.25	...
Mackay Com.	1	Q Apl.	77	57¾	75	65¼	67	65¼	66¼	66.25	6.0

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
Banks							
Mont.	2¾	Q. June	261	257	247	247	4.0
Merch.	2	Q. June	175½	170	165	165	4.8
Hoche.	2	Q. June	163	159¼	140	149	5.3
E. T.	2	Q. Apl.	165	162	159¼	160	5.0
Mols.	2½	Q. Apl.	230	215½	205	215	4.8
Toronto	2½	Q. June	250	234	220	220	4.5
B.N.A.	4	H. Apl.	146½	150½	150½	150½	5.3
Royal	2½	Q. Apl.	242¼	242½	235	235	4.2
Dominion	3	Q. Apl.	283	163¼	240	240	5.0
Imperial	3	Q. Aug.	254½	225	225	225	4.8
Standard	3	Q. June	250¼	...	...	246½	4.8
Ottawa	5	H. June	227	224	224	224	4.4
Quebec	1¾	Q. June	145	145	125¾	135	5.1
Union	3½	H. June	157	152	146¾	149	4.6
N. S.	3	Q. Apl.	295	293	291	292¾	4.1
Comm.	2	Q. June	150½	179½	175	175	4.5
Sovereign	1½	Q. May	155¼	134¼	128	125	4.8
Bonds							
Coal.	2¾	H May	102¼	100	99	99	5.0
Scotia	3	H July	109¼	108¾	108	108	5.5
M.S.R.	2¾	H. May	105	104	103	104	4.3

Bonds	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
Col. Cot.	3	H. Apl.	110	98	95	98	6.1
Lke. Wds.	3	H. June	113	107	106¾	107	5.6
Preferred Stocks							
Scotia	2	Q. Apl.	127½	120	120	120	6.6
Iron	...	...	...	83½	66½	49	50	...
Coal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ogilvie	3½	H. May	121	112	109	110	6.3
Switch.	1¾	Q. June	130	120	120	120	5.8
Mackay	1¾	Q. Apl.	115	105	105	105	6.4
Lke. Wds	1¾	Q. June	115	112	107	100	6.4
Illinois	1½	Q. July	101¼	94¼	85	87	6.8
Tri. City	1½	Q. Apl.	95	90½	87¼	87¼	6.8
Miscellaneous							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. Apl.	158½	145	130	130½	6.1
Mon. Tel.	2	Q. Apl.	171	162	160	161	4.9
Mon. Cot.	1¾	Q. Dec.	133	128	123	123	5.6
Hafr. Ry	1½	Q. Apl.	108¼	104½	96	96	6.2
Trinidad	1¼	Q. Apl.	91	...	...	86	5.8
Toledo	1	H. May	36¼	29¼	23¾	24⅝	7.8
Switch.	7	Y. May	114	98	98	96	7.2
Boo.	4	Y. Apl.	164	136½	100	103	3.8

FIRE RECORD

Laurens, S.C., March 29.—Driven by a stiff wind, fire to-day swept both the business and residential sections of Newberry, a town of 8,000 people, thirty miles south-east of here, and caused a loss that may reach $500,000. Approximately fifty residences were destroyed, and a score of business houses in the heart of the town are in ruins. Two hours after the fire broke out the entire city water supply was exhausted; and the town was left practically at the mercy of the flames.

Sandusky, Ohio, March 29.—Fire tonight destroyed the 'wet mill' or grinding department of the Castalia Portland Cement Company, at Castalia, six miles from here. The loss is $50,000. A hundred men are temporarily thrown out of work.

La Crosse, Wis., March 29.—Fire broke out to-day in the manufacturing district in the buildings occupied by the La Crosse Candy and Cracker Company, and the W. A. Roosevelt Company, wholesale plumbing supplies. It was soon apparent that both buildings would be destroyed. Adjoining buildings are in danger. The loss will reach at least $150,000.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK

ESTIMATED BY CENSUS BUREAU AT 4,113,043.

Washington, March 29.—The population of New York city in 1906, according to estimates made public by the Director of the Census to-day, was 4,113,043, as compared with 3,437,202 in 1900, when the twelfth decennial census was taken. The estimated population of New York State lat year was 8,226,990. In 1900 it was officially fixed by the Federal Census at 7,268,894.

The estimated population for Continental United States for 1906 is 83,941,510, and inclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions, 93,182,200. Computed on the basis of the estimate, the density of population of continental United States in 1906 was twenty-eight persons per square mile, as compared with 26 in 1900.

New York city, of course, stands at the head of the list among American cities in the matter of population. Chicago's estimated population for last year is 2,049,185, as against 1,698,575 in 1900. The number of inhabitants in other large cities for the two years is as follows:

	1906.	1900
Philadelphia	1,441,735	1,293,697
St. Louis	649,320	575,238
Boston	602,278	560,892
Baltimore	553,669	508,957

The population in other large States, including the estimates for 1906 and the official returns of 1900, follow:

	1906.	1900
Pennsylvania	6,928,575	6,302,115
Ohio	4,448,677	4,157,545
Illinois	5,418,670	4,821,550
Indiana	2,710,898	2,516,462

The rapid growth of the urban population of the United States as brought out in the statement just made public is noteworthy. The total estimated population of municipalities, that is, incorporated places, having 8,000 or more inhabitants, exclusive of Los Angeles and San Francisco, is 28,466,624 for 1906, an increase over 1909 of 3,912,188, or 15.9 percent, while the estimated population, exclusive of these cities, showed an increase of 4,480,008, or only 8.8 percent.

BALLOTS TO BE RECOUNTED.

Albany, N.Y., March 28.—The Assembly to-day, by a vote of 118 to 21, and after a long debate, passed the bill providing for a recount of the ballots cast at the McClellan-Hearst mayoralty election of 1905, in New York city. All but six Republicans, and nearly all of the Tammany Democrats voted for the bill.

LANDSLIDE AT MONTMORENCY FALLS.

Quebec, March 29.—There was quite a landslide at Montmorency Falls, just to the north of the elevator, about 9.30 to-day. A great body of earth, heavily soaked with water, broke loose about half-way up the cliff and crashed down right on the cars on the siding at the foot of the elevator.

TREASURY AID

('Wall Street Journal.')

Secretary Cortelyou, in ordering customs receipts to be deposited in the banks at New York, has given effective assistance to the money market and relieved the situation materially. The effect of his action is felt abroad as well as here. Certainly the conditions warranted treasury aid to the fullest possible extent, and the Secretary cannot with justice be subject to any criticism for what he has done.

He is, however, subject to criticism for delaying his action until the harm done by a demoralized stock market has been inflicted. The time for action was before the crisis and not after. Secretary Shaw had the habit of anticipating trouble by protective measures, and it is probable that Secretary Cortelyou after he has had more experience in the Treasury department will also act with more dispatch.

If the Roosevelt administration is open to criticism in any respect as regards the present financial disturbance, it is on account of delay in facing the emergency. If President Roosevelt had spoken, as it was expected that he would, at the time Mr. Morgan had his interview with him the day before he left for Europe, and had then come to the defence of legitimate capital against confiscatory attacks, confidence in the railway securities would have been materially strengthened. Doubtless, some time or other the administration will speak, and speak strongly, on this point, but it has lost an opportunity in not having spoken days ago.

THE AGITATION AGAINST RAILWAYS

The New York 'Times' printed an interview this week with Jacob H. Schiff in which he says that he does not see how the present troubled position of affairs in financial markets can be completely ended until effective steps are taken to allay the anxiety which exists among all classes of investors and business interests over the agitation against railways. He believes the money market will right itself in large measure after the middle of April. From the middle of this month on funds should flow toward New York. He finds no sign of great trouble among houses of standing either here or in Europe and thinks it surprising how well margins are maintained in this city. To him the real problem seems to lie in the railway situation. He believes a possible solution is to be found in the getting together for the purpose of discussing the situation, a certain number of railway men and members of the Interstate Commerce Commission. In this conference there could be a fair and frank discussion of all the proposals for railway legislation of every kind and it ought to be possible for such a body of men to agree upon a plan for legislation which would receive the sanction of the President, of the people generally and of stockholders of railways. This could be made the basis of legislation by Congress and it should be of such a thorough nature as to make it unnecessary for individual states to do more than follow the lines laid down here. Mr. Schiff has felt that the year 1907 was to be one of liquidation and if this is properly conducted; not only in the stock market, but in business at large, it will in the end prove beneficial. At bottom things are sound and a decline of not more than 5 percent in the volume of trade in this country would bring harm to no one and would provide relaxation to a marked degree in the money markets.

MARKET OPINIONS.

Sweet & Co.—It is supposed that there is still an extensive short interest, the covering of which will at one time or another produce sharp advances, but on the other hand there are indications that on such advances as we have recently had there has been liquidation on the part of those who recently supported the market on weak days.

E. & C. Randolph.—Further liquidation and lower quotations are to be looked for in Smelters and the Coppers, especially A.C.P. Of the industrials, General Electric, in our opinion, is the best and the cheapest. Sell C.P.R. when strong, as the local bull pool is in no position to stimulate an advance counter to the general market tendency, and the stock is out of line with the rest of the list. New York Central is subject to further liquidation, as is Penna., Baltimore, Big Four, Louisville and St. Paul, which may be bought with comparative safety on sharp breaks. Take fair profits when opportunity offers.

Charles Head & Co.—The monetary situation is much brighter, and the foreign outlook better, but the developments that have led to distrust in the general situation here are still in force. There has been investment buying, but it has been of a most careful sort, and does not follow stocks on the upward movement, which thus far have been induced by the necessities of the bear party.

J. B. Picken & Co.—It is now believed that the Treasury measures thus alluded to will result in carrying the banks over April 1 settlements without any marked stringency, and with the natural course of events from that date on there should, barring accidents, be growing ease in money even without further liquidation.

The Royal Bank of Canada

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on the last days of May, August, November and February.

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By order of the Directors,
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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.

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MARCH

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SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1907.

One might be led to think from the fact that that singular people the Flying Rollers, have put up five automobiles as security for the payment of claims upon their sacred house at Windsor, that their worship was a modernization of that of Juggernaut. We have not been in the habit of associating religious fervor with the flying rollers of the automobile or voluntary immolation with their victims. Even the worldly are devoted to the motor car, and they have even been known to be profane when they had to get under instead of into it. Whatever news turns may be given to the phrase 'Flying Roller,' it certainly had its origin in a certain vision of the prophet Zechariah, given in the fifth chapter of his book. The function of the flying roll therein was to punish not only thieves but swearers.

It is free to every man to have his opinion as to the future of Canada and to utter it. But it does not seem to have been wise for Judge Longley, of Halifax, to prophesy independence at a public dinner. This was received with a cry of 'Stick to the Empire,' and the singing of 'Rule Britannia.' The tendency of our times is not towards disintegration into small units but towards consolidation into a few great empires. Eighteenth century ideas of liberty and the independence of small nationalities no longer govern. The great powers are dividing the world among them, and what they cannot absorb they claim under the specious pretext of spheres of influence. These are acknowledged where derelict territory, another convenient phrase, is concerned. The smaller nations live by sufferance and depend for their autonomy on the mutual jealousies of their bigger neighbors. Were there in any case no balance of power to hold them in equilibrium they would inevitably gravitate to the overshadowing neighbor. Really independent, Canada could not be. Hawaii, Cuba and Colombia all tell us what our relationship would be. The St. Lawrence is as necessary to the republic as was the Panama Canal. Inter-state commerce regulations would have to be enforced on Canada. In matters of fishery rights or sea room there would be only one view to any question. So, if we do not prefer annexation to our neighbor, the alternative is to follow the voice that rang out at Halifax, 'Stick to the Empire.' The time may come—we trust it will come—when the two greater English powers will be knit together, with Canada, perhaps, as a third. Till that time comes we must choose one patron or the other. We need not wait for that day, however, for the realization of Paul Pry's forecast that we will soon become a nation. That we are already.

Among the statesmen of Italy and the educated classes generally, apart from the ecclesiastics, the predominant desire since Italy's unification has been to follow the example of Great Britain. In explaining why he agreed to having a monarchical instead of a republican form of government, Garibaldi said the freedom and stability of British institutions were more to be admired and imitated than abstract theories of republicanism. Those institutions had stood the test of time and were better suited, in his opinion, to the present state of political progress in Italy than any other form of government. Experience has proved his wisdom. The nation has prospered and the strength of its friendship with Great Britain has grown with the lapse of years, and the sympathy of common institutions. This is shown by the freedom with which Prince von Buelow's purpose in visiting Italy, on the eve of the meeting of The Hague Conference, has been discussed by the Italian press. He has been warned that he need not attempt to weaken the entente between Italy and Great Britain. That understanding has proved a diplomatic asset too valuable to be abandoned for anything in the power of Germany to offer. The alliance with Austria has always been irksome and unpopular in Italy, owing to traditional abhorrence of an age-long and execrable tyranny which lasted till 1859, an antipathy which effervesces anew every time a revolution in the Balkan peninsula recalls the standing grievance of an uncompleted nation. Austria still holds certain Adriatic provinces in which Italian is spoken, and which are known to the Italian people under the name of unredeemed Italy. France has ceased to be aggressive and has joined the entente with Great Britain, while Russia has been compelled by internal disorders to recede from her former menacing position. These facts have removed the pressure that made the triple alliance possible. Great Britain, France and Italy, acting in concert, dominate the Mediterranean and form a very effective combination for the preservation of peace in Europe. The relative positions of the powers have not changed since the Algeciras conference, while the results of that meeting and subsequent events have tended to draw Great Britain, France and Italy still closer. The basic truth of the matter is that Germany has brought upon herself the suspicion and distrust of all these powers. If she is isolated, the fact is of her own creation, and her opposition to the proposal for limitation of armaments only adds strength to these feelings.

EASTER.

Easter has been called the crown and head of all festivals, and from a very early period in the history of the church has been observed with special services and imposing ritual. On this day, we are told by primitive Christian writers, thousands of catechumens came to be baptized, 'all Christians assembled everywhere as members of one family,' the churches were thronged with joyous crowds and—says Gregory of Nyssa—'even the little children put on their 'new clothes and were bright and 'happy.' There were no doubt bitter controversies in some Christian communities regarding the proper date and correct method of observing the festival—controversies that continue to vex the East to-day—but good men were never wanting to tell the people that the time was one for love, joy and peace, for forgiveness of injuries and for 'seeking the things that are above.' Especially was this so in the first three centuries, when every 'first' day of the week' was kept as a sort of Easter Day. It was then that the truths of the Resurrection and all they meant for the world were fearlessly reiterated at the stake and in the arena, and Chrysostom but voiced the faith of the whole church when he taught that 'Death was only a sleep. . . . . 'Death, which before Christ's resurrec-'tion had a fearful aspect, was now be-'come an object to be despised.'

Before the Christian message 'brought life and immortality to light,' the best minds of Paganism, and even of Judaism, pictured the life beyond the grave as an existence dim, shadowy and attenuated. It is little wonder, then, that the gospel, which taught that 'death was swallowed up in victory,' and meant for the believer a life 'more abundant' and invisible communion with his risen Lord, should go on conquering and to conquer until it sat upon the throne of the Caesars. We have to some extent reverted to the Pagan idea of death, as witness the intensified gloom with which our funeral ceremonies surround it. Perhaps the slow progress of our battle for right-eousness in the world' comes in part from our lack of the happy abandon of the early Christians to faith in immortal life and in a spiritual order which ever aided and upheld them. But there are signs of better things. The world is awaking from its nightmare of blank materialism. Hardly a man of science to-day questions the reality of a spiritual existence, and the reviving faith is finding expression in many a braver life here and now and in multiplied deeds of love and mercy.

As Crusaders' war and devotees' riot have raged highest around the Holy Sepulchre, so much fierce debate has striven around the supreme miracle of the resurrection of Jesus. The usefulness of such discussion is problematical. Lyman Abbott tells us that the historical evidence of the resurrection of Christ is every whit as sound as that of the assassination of Julius Caesar. But the Christian certitude does not rest on this foundation. Mr. Guy Thorne, in his story, 'When it Was Dark,' imagines the effect upon the world of a gigantic conspiracy which sought to prove that the Galilean had never risen. But such a conspiracy would have gone to pieces before the experience of the first humble Christian which it encountered. He who has felt the hand of a risen Christ raising him to walk in newness of life; who has plodded the dusty highways of the world cheered by that august companionship; who daily sees the sick healed, the weak strengthened, the fallen lifted, the demoniac released, has no doubt whose voice it is that says, 'Fear 'not, I am he that liveth and was dead; and behold I am alive for evermore, and 'have the keys of hell and of death.'

THE CAUSE OF IT.

In the early sixties, the late Professor Stanley Jevons wrote in England of the effect of the new gold supplies from Australia and California in raising the level of prices, and he summed up the then financial situation as follows: 'The coun-'try may be said to be calmly looking 'on while every contract, including that 'of the National Debt, is being violated against the intention of the contracting parties. Since 1896 the yield of the gold mines of the world has doubled, and the rise of the prices of commodities has, in consequence, been more rapid than in any decade in history. In Great Britain the statistician, Mr. Sauerbeck, shows the increase to have been more than thirty percent in that period. A correspondent in the 'Spectator' makes interesting use of the Sauerbeck statistics. For instance, applying this rise to wool, Australia, which pays interest on more than four hundred thousand pounds sterling of debts, public and private, by exports of wool, finds that a hundred bales of wool to-day buy thirty percent more sovereigns than was the case ten years ago. Tasmania's copper, the timber and nickel of Canada, the sugar and tobacco of Jamaica, the cotton of Egypt, the tea and indigo of India, all of which countries pay tribute to the great creditor nation, 'find that with the rising of 'prices the shackles of debt are being 'cast off. Only in the sub-continent do 'we find a community whose exports 'chiefly consist of the depreciating com-'modity, gold, perplexed and discour-'aged.' The writer goes on to say, in part:

And as with mortgaged communities so also with mortgagors; that great 'unearned increment' which Mr. Bright detected in the 'sixties' in the case of land, and which shrunk and shrivelled with the appreciation of gold after 1873, has returned in some degree to bless the landlords, and will certainly return on a scale of culminating importance should the world's gold-supplies, which doubled between 1853 and 1896, and again doubled between 1896 and 1906, continue to increase under stress of further gold discoveries, and of the developments of chemical and electrical science applied to gold mining. Such, then, is the true inwardness of the present remarkable era of world-wide prosperity. Prices are rising 'by leaps and bounds'; men with goods on their shelves, and in their warehouses are getting richer while they sleep.

All this seems to be new to the 'Spectator,' which refers to its correspondent's 'remarkable contribution.' Yet the 'Witness' has been pointing out the true reason for the rise of commodities and the increase of business activity for years past, and it is the same as that given by the correspondent of the 'Spectator.'

JUBILEE OF EVOLUTION.

On July 1, 1908, the Linnean Society of England will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the reading of Charles Darwin's essay on 'The Origin of Species.' That essay was greeted by the religious world by a storm of denunciation as being destructive of the very foundations of the faith, very much as was Galileo's announcement that the earth revolved round the sun. Between the one announcement and the other, the world had, at least, moved thus far, that the nineteenth century prophet was only denounced and jeered at—not sentenced to death as Galileo was. Religion, indeed, showed itself to have a stronger faith behind it in the lessened fury with which it met what it conceived to be an assault on its very being. Religion has survived the shock and is stronger than ever. It soon found that it was no more imperilled by evolution than by revolution. It has grown calm and indifferent to the discussion as to whether man was a new creation or an evolution. There is, however, this difference between the Galilean discovery and the Darwin doctrine that so far the latter remains only a theory. Though Darwin's name has been identified with the doctrine of evolution that belief or discovery or theory cannot be ascribed to him alone. Alfred Russell Wallace had been working on the same line as Darwin and sent him an essay containing the same deductions from observation. It is to Darwin's credit that he sent Wallace's essay to the Linnean Society along with an abstract of his own work, but it was not till the following year that 'The Origin of Species' was published. Herbert Spencer had forestalled both in his first publication on Sociology, in 1836, thus giving another instance of what has often occurred in the apparent discovery of the same thing by separate workers, the real fact being that the doctrine itself was a simple evolution, of which the germs had long been sown and, like everything in nature and grace, had been germinating, first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear. Whether in the animal and vegetable kingdom, species has been developed by generation or by creation, no one can question the evolution of type or that that evolution has its base in a directing mind. Certain it is, that the era that is being celebrated, was one which changed the whole attitude of man to facts. It is an era which for importance, stands beside the introduction of the philosophy of induction by Lord Bacon. During these fifty years science has added many new triumphs to human knowledge, but these have tended more to confirm than to cast doubt upon the eternal verities of religion. Perhaps the most beneficent result of Darwin's work is that it has given a scientific direction to the efforts of reformers who now find themselves working with, instead of, as they had imagined, against the operations of natural law.

SCIENTIST AND STATESMAN.

Among Frenchmen who adorned the latter part of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries, few have established a better claim on the esteem of his countrymen than M. Berthelot, whose demise was reported in last week's despatches. In the Senate, of which he was a member, he possessed the confidence and respect of all parties on account of his personal integrity, moderation, eminent services to the Republic, and the high position he had attained as a man of science. He was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Bourgeois cabinet in 1895, and, in that capacity, did a great deal to bring about a better understanding in international politics between France and foreign nations. While taking a broad and what might be called a philosophical view of these relations, he was eminently practical in his methods of dealing with them. No statesman better understood the dangers which menaced the peace of Europe, and he sought to minimize them by his endeavors to bring about a real concert of the powers who had a common interest in removing causes of friction. He looked to Great Britain and the United States to aid in this movement, and gave an early impetus to what subsequently developed into the 'entente cordiale' with Great Britain. When he occupied the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs, he drew up a petition to President Roosevelt asking him to endeavor, in the interests of humanity and civilization, to invoke the powers of Europe to act in concert with a view to securing to the subjects of the Ottoman Empire that condition of public peace and order, the absence of which had drawn down upon that nation so many disasters, menacing it with the catastrophe of annihilation. That was the first intimation Mr. Roosevelt received that he might exercise an influence for peace among the nations, and, though he did not act upon it, it may have been an incentive to his later efforts to put an end to the war between Russia and Japan. These were the services M. Berthelot rendered to humanity as a man of ideas. But it is on his achievements as a man of science that his fame principally rests. He was appointed professor of organic chemistry in the Paris School of Pharmacy in the year 1860, and five years after he was selected to fill the then newly created chair of chemistry in the College of France, a position in which he remained and continued to deliver lectures until the end of his life. He became perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences in 1889, retaining that office also to the day of his death. As an experimental scientist he devoted his attention mainly to the investigation of the phenomena of explosives and the development of heat in chemical transformations. These studies led him to the invention of smokeless powder and the discovery of acetylene gas. A prolific writer on chemistry in all its phases, he contributed a vast amount of information to general knowledge concerning compounds of carbon, and was regarded as a leading authority by the chemists of all countries. His was a noble, well-spent life, deserving the eulogies bestowed by his surviving contemporaries.

RUSSIA'S HOPE.

We are told that if the Douma debates reach a revolutionary pitch the prime minister may decide that the Douma is a national danger. Nothing could be more suggestive of despair for the country than such a course. It is undeniable that there are certain elements in the Douma who are doing their utmost to make it a national danger. If they have their way, no system of constitutional government will be allowed to work. They are determined to wipe out government altogether in the hope of setting up some impossible Utopia of their own dreams—a Utopia which, under the mischievous teaching of Carl Marx, they assume can only come about through a sudden and destructive overturning of existing conditions. Some of these fanatics are entirely unselfish; but it cannot be doubted that the hope of personal aggrandizement or leadership is an element in the madness of many. They have been for years planning provisional governments and apportioning the positions among themselves, as the persons chosen by Providence for the redemption of their country. Anything like a constitutional development, under the present order of things, is therefore hateful to them. The revolutionists are not all murderers, but it is natural that such a movement should be characterized and led by its extremists. To these, murder to gain their ends has become familiar. Looking on it as legitimate warfare, they make no scruple at assassination; on the contrary, they regard it as patriotism worthy of the martyr's crown. The war of these is an old one against the police tyrants, but they are no friends to the constitutionalists who would come between them and their ends.

Overagainst these has arisen a still more hellish vendetta, whose hand, in the name of religion and autocracy, is set, not so much against the revolutionists, who are felt to be rather abettors than overthrowers of despotism, as against the good men who have been laboring to establish a working constitution under the present monarchy. There are, no doubt, fanatics of genuine conviction in this group also. The spirit of the late Pobedonosteff is presumably largely that of the church, as a whole, of which he was the official representative, as the spirit of Torquemada was in his day, and whatever form religious faith takes, no matter how damnable, it is sure to have honest and utterly devoted votaries. But what is certain is that the spirit of the Black Hundred is for the most part nothing better than thuggery, or rather far worse than thuggery—hired assassination, and that the soulless police bureaucracy is behind it in an agony of mortal desperation. To this movement, as the character of its victims shows, it is not the revolutionists who are most obnoxious, but the constitutionalists, the wise men who see and lead on the only way of safety for Russia. These patriotic men have no doubt the whole of the thinking men of the country behind them, and would have the whole common sense of the people, if the people with open vision were free to make choice. But it stands to reason that only the very bravest of them are willing to enter the battlefield, as shining marks for the hatred of two frantic and absolutely reckless factions, to pull their country out from between her two camps of enemies.

Two of these noble spirits have fallen at the hand of the reactionists, both of them quiet, able, earnest patriots, leading in the noble middle path. Both of them are of Hebrew extraction—a thing not to be wondered at when one thinks of the record of the Jews in Russia and of the strongly individualistic character of that people. They could not but be hereditary focs of an autocracy which had legally outlawed and persecuted them, and officially handed them over to the brutality of mobs. On the other hand, anarchic or socialistic conditions are foreign to their nature as a race. Jews have undoubtedly both led in socialism and followed that doctrine in hosts, but that has been largely due to exceptionally repressive conditions. The Jew wishes to be his own master and control his own estate, and has no notion of handing either his liberties or his property over to any communal rule. In that he is nearer the virile Christian ideal than some Christian leaders who can talk but cannot think. Christianity bids every man be free, and, as a freeman, use his life and all he has for the benefit of his fellowman. Socialism would rob him of the possibility of this his supreme mission. Let us hope that these hideous evidences of the hatred of the powers of evil will not daunt the good and true men of Russia, but that their martyred ashes may be the seed of a plentiful generation of true and earnest patriots that will drive the foul fiend of revolutionism and the fouler fiend of police rule into a limbo of hated memories. Nothing could be more unstatesmanlike than to suppress the Douma, or even to curtail the freedom of speech therein, so long as physical order can be maintained in that assembly. The Douma is the safety valve of the pent up feelings of an angry nation. It is the only path of hope for Russia. Failing that, she has only the rock of heartless tyranny on the one hand and the whirlpool of the revolution on the other. It should be the first purpose of every true Russian statesman to render the Douma a possibility.

ROUMANIA.

The most terrible tales of a servile war and mutual savagery between the peasants and the troops, are breaking through the embargo, which the Roumanian government has put on news. There seems no reason in probability to question these stories, but it is well known that rumor always exagerates and that rumor via Vienna does so as a besetting vice. Uprisings of the peasants in Central and Eastern Europe have occurred at several periods in history. On each occasion these were marked by atrocities similar to those which are now reported from Roumania. In Russia, peasant wars have been frequent, but the most terrible revolt of the oppressed masses who tilled the soil was that which began in south Germany in the year 1476, and lasted for nearly fifty years, with slight intermissions. It is saddening to reflect that the same causes which produced those rebellions in the fifteenth century should be in existence in the twentieth century, and lead to a repetition of the same scenes of devastation, bloodshed, and horror. Servile wars are always the most cruel and atrocious, the insurgents being animated by a spirit of revenge for intolerable exactions, and the constituted authorities merciless in their efforts to strike terror into them. On one side a terrible cataclysm of oppressed humanity; on the other a corrupt, extravagant nobility and a sensual, degenerate clergy. These were the conditions in Germany four hundred years ago and such are the conditions in Roumania to-day. Reading the press reports one is struck with the almost exact reproduction they give of the dideous records of the Bundschuh and the League of Poor Conrad, against which Martin Luther thundered, and which Melanchthon and other reformers sought to overcome by urging the nobles and bishops to treat the peasants with justice and humanity. As the Reformation, by the mental awakening it produced, and the diffusion of sentiments favorable to freedom, must be reckoned among the causes of the German insurrection, so the overflow of these downtrodden masses into the free countries of the West has reacted on those left behind, arousing them to a dim but frantic realization of their debasement. The unsettling Socialist doctrines which have found such congenial soil in Russia have also percolated down to them.

The result is an uprising in a blind fury, like the escape of steam, with little to bind or lead it but a common impulse; though it does not seem to have been altogether a spontaneous outbreak, by giving evidences of having a propaganda and organizing intelligence behind it. The insurgenas are sure to be defeated and dispersed, and, the temper of the nobles not having changed in all these centuries, it is not impossible that we may soon read descriptions of massacres in Roumania, such as took place in Germany in the dreadful year 1525, when multitudes were put to death and the city streets ran red with blood. There is hope, however, that this awful sequel to the present Peasant War will be avoided. Roumania has a parliament of the British type, and the Liberals are at present in control. The Prime Minister, M. Sturza, has made haste to appease the peasants by the passage of laws and the promulgation of royal edicts for the removal of taxes and the naturalization of the syndicate lands, and two of his colleagues have gone to the disturbed districts for the purpose of appealing directly to the insurgents. In these reforms the Premier had the co-operation of the Conservatives in the House conscious that dangerous mobs were sweeping the country within forty miles of where they were sitting. The opportunity is one that probably will not be lost for sweeping reforms, as the system of land tenure, equalization of taxation and the boon of regular common school education. A government which taxes the poor outrageously while allowing the rich to go free, a nobility who plunder the peasants of the fruits of their toil, and clergy who aim to keep the people in ignorance, must all be reformed, and not until they are will there be an end to turmoil.

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The Following Goods, as per Catalogue, and contained in the above premises:

1—Duty paid goods to December 1st, 1906.
2—Collector: Orders to December 1st, 1906.
3—Goods removed from Last Sale on C.O., and not cleared.
4—Goods from Store.
5—Express Unclaimed Goods to December 1st, 1906.
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TERMS CASH.

A Deposit of 10 percent will be required on the adjudgment of each lot.

SALE AT 10 O'CLOCK A.M.

MARCOTTE FRERES, Auctioneers.

TRANSVAAL DISASTER.

Johannesburg, Transvaal, March 29.—Four white men and fifty natives were instantly killed, and three whites and sixteen natives were injured by the unexpected explosion last night of two cases of dynamite at the Dreifontein mine. One of the white men killed was an American named William Harvey. The explosion occurred at a time when the mine workers mustered preparatory to going to work. A native tampered with the dynamite, which exploded.

THE FLYING ROLLERS.

Windsor, Ont., March 29.—The Good House of the Flying Rollers has been saved from the auctioneer's hammer for the present at least by the efforts of the faithful. On the day the sale was to have been made to satisfy the chattel mortgage held by J. R. Tourangeau, the Flying Rollers patched things up, agreeing to pay $100 a month and putting up five automobiles as security.

VETERAN PIONEERS.

(From a correspondent.)

The 'Martin Luther' was a three-masted sailing ship plying between Liverpool and Quebec about fifty years ago, under command of a dissolute captain named Gordon. In this ship, in the month of April, 1856, William and Elizabeth Akhurst, with their three young children—the baby in arms—took passage. When hardihood on the part of the passengers to trust themselves to such a ship, and especially to such a captain. But the first mate was a steady and trustworthy seaman, and that inspired confidence. Trouble arose between the captain and one of his men, and the latter was put in irons. Thereupon all the crew struck work, demanding the release of their comrade. The captain at first indignantly refused; but the men were determined and would have used force but

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM AKHURST OF GREENBANK, ONT.

three days out, on a never-to-be-forgotten Easter Sunday, a fierce storm broke over the ship. The three masts snapped like matches; the rudder was carried away and the decks were swept clear of everything. Five sailors were drowned. The vessel, utterly helpless, drifted about for three days and three nights. The water flooded the cabins. The berths were nearly all destroyed. No victuals were served to any one—not even to the children. Their plight was truly pitiable. Hope was slowly dying, when, away on the horizon a steamer hove in sight and bore down upon them. A hawser was passed to the dismantled vessel and she was towed into Plymouth. The forlorn voyagers found lodgings there until the ship was ready to go to sea again—after an interval of six weeks.

Before sailing, government inspectors went through the vessel and ordered all stores removed and fresh supplies put aboard, much to the chagrin of the shipowners. It required some pluck and that the captain yielded. The feeling between the captain and his men was far from satisfactory and but little provocation at times would have resulted in their doing him bodily harm, and the passengers became so incensed against him that a conspiracy was formed to throw him overboard, but happily their designs were never carried out.

After many hard experiences Quebec was reached about the 12th of July—more than three months after that so auspicious day when the 'Martin Luther,' on a full tide, dropped down the Mersey, and with sails full set headed westward.

The subject of this sketch, with his wife and family, settled in central Ontario, then a vast wilderness, where they made a home for themselves and where to-day they are surrounded by their children and their children's children. With their fourscore years upon them, they have exemplified the words of the psalmist, 'With long life will I satisfy him and show him my salvation.'

CALIFORNIA SCANDAL

Rudolph Spreckles Guarantees Expenses of Inquiry.

San Francisco, Mar. 29.— Rudolph Spreckles, financial sponsor of the investigation of municipal corruption, now in progress, told the Associated Press to-day that he will guarantee the expenses of the inquisition.

'The contributions from citizens to the fund of $100,000 guaranteed by me before the commencement of the bribery graft investigation are coming in steadily,' said Mr. Spreckles. 'They are in amounts ranging from $20 to $1,000.'

'In the event of ultimate total subscriptions falling short of the $100,000 guaranteed, I will make the deficit good if it costs more than $100,000 to complete this prosecution. Those engaged in its furtherance will never be hampered by lack of funds, no matter what the bill may be.

'The work of investigating will not be suspended until every bit of rottenness has been fully exposed. We fully expect to land behind the bars of the penitentiary every giver of bribes, and the 'higher up' the offender, the more vigorous will be his pursuit.

'We do not, however, expect to send every bribe-taker to prison. Some of the miserable men who sold themselves to the corporations must be granted immunity for their testimony, which is worth a great deal more to us as evidence of the guilt of high corporation officials than their own incarceration would be.

'Every department of the city and county government will be thoroughly examined into before the investigtaion is completed; the police department, along with the others. No one will be neglected, no set of officials will be overlooked.'

Since the arrest of Abraham Ruef at the Trocadero, a month ago, rumors have been rife that an attempt would be made to rescue him by force from Elisor Biggy, either during a session of court, or while Reuf was going to court.

An officer prominent in the bribery investigation said to-day, 'Every man openly identified with the prosecution of bribery charges is armed, and some of the more prominent are employing bodyguards. For a month we have been keeping a special lookout for an attempted rescue of Ruef, and we shall be happily surprised if these investigations and impending prosecutions end without a physical encounter.

'Several times when Ruel was in Judge Dunn's court ,a sudden movement of reckless men towards the prisoner has been quickly and quietly checked by officers of the prosecution.

'We know that should Ruef he rescued it would not be a difficult thing to hide him securely right in San Francisco. The prosecution knows this, and is taking no chances.

'Each one of Biggy's seven guards are instructed, in the event of a serious attempt at rescue by force, either in court or elsewhere, to shoot Ruef and turn their attention to the liberators afterwards. Ruef has been acquainted with these orders.'

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EASTER SHOES

For Men and Women.

All the smartest shapes in high and low cut shoes.

Those who are most careful about their boots and shoes go to Stewart's;—it's reasonable, he's careful about what he recommends.

Stewart's

ST. JOHN VALLEY LINE

BONDS OF THE MACKENZIE AND MANN RAILWAY TO BE GUARANTEED BY NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton, N. B., March 28. — The resolution to guarantee for $15,000 a mile the bonds of the proposed Mackenzie and Mann Railway down the St. John River valley, was carried unanimously in the New Brunswick Legislature to-day, the Opposition as well as the Government members, voting for it. Premier Pugsley said: 'We shall not guarantee these bonds until we make sure that the proposed line will form part of a trans-continental system. We could not expect the House to support us otherwise. It will be our duty to see that it is a part of the trans-continental system, and also to see that the bonds are guaranteed by the Canadian Northern Railway. Their obligation must stand in front. We must have first of all, a mortgage on the rolling stock and other franchises, tolls, etc.; then we should have the guarantee of Mackenzie and Mann, and the bonds would come next to them. There will be no guarantee of bonds unless the Canadian Northern Railway is ahead of them.'

Mr. Hazen (leader of the Opposition) 'Do I understand that the Canadian Northern Railway would be primarily liable?'

The Hon. Mr. Pugsley—'The Canadian Northern Railway would be held liable and the government would have recourse against them. The fact is Mackenzie and Mann are the Canadian Northern Railway, and whatever they say is final.'

WAGES TO BE RAISED.

Quebec, March 29.—Beginning April 1, the wages of all the help employed in the cotton mills at Montmorency will be raised ten percent.

THE MEDICINAL VALUE OF FRESH FRUIT JUICES

One of the Greatest Wonders of the Age.

Hundreds Have Been Made Well by Taking Advantage of an Ottawa Physician's Discovery.

Everyone knows how beneficial fruit is, when eaten regularly. Fruit is nature's laxative—the finest kidney regulator—and the ideal skin tonic. Unfortunately, the medicinal principle of fruit occurs only in minute quantities. In order to consume enough fruit to relieve Biliousness, one would also consume a large amount of woody fibre or pulp, which would upset the stomach and impair digestion.

An Ottawa physician discovered a way to get around these difficulties. He pressed the juice from apples, oranges, figs and prunes—and then forced one more atom of the bitter principle from the discarded orange peels, into the concentrated juices. This formed a new compound, having all the curative effects of fresh fruit—and in a highly intensified degree. Then valuable tonics and internal antiseptics were added and the whole pressed into tablets.

These are "Fruit-a-tives" the wonderful Liver Tablets you hear so much about. "Fruit-a-tives" cure the most obstinate cases of non-action of the bowels, biliousness, headaches, sleeplessness, nervousness, kidney trouble, rheumatism, sciatica and neuralgia. They are the greatest blood purifying medicine in the world, while their action on the skin, in clearing and beautifying the complexion, is nothing short of marvelous. Ask your druggist for "Fruit-a-tives" and see that you get them. 50c a box, 6 for $2.50. By mail, postpaid, from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa. 113

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MONTREAL.

Write this week and send $10.

LEVEL CROSSINGS TO GO.

Civic Delegation Returns From Philadelphia Ready to Follow That City's Example.

MISUNDERSTANDING OVER RECEPTION SAID TO HAVE BEEN MISREPORTED FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

The delegation of the City Council that visited Philadelphia to inspect the conditions appertaining to elevated railway tracks in that city returned to Montreal yesterday, ready to support similar improvements in order to remove the Grand Trunk level crossings in the West End of Montreal.

The visiting party was made up as follows:—Mayor Ekers, Ald. Sadler, chairman of the level crossings committee; Ald. L. A. Lapointe, Ald. Yates, Ald. Bumbray, Ald. Guay, Ald. N. Lapointe, Ald. O'Connell, Ald. Nault, Ald. Marin, Ald. Houle, Ald. J. B. A. Martin, Ald. Labrecque, Ald. Laviolette, Ald. Duquette and Mr. Rene Bauset, Assistant City Clerk. Mr. H. G. Elliott, assistant general passenger and ticket agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, accompanied the party, and through his efforts, and the courtesies of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company in sending out officials of their engineering department, the inspection was made very interesting for the aldermen.

Montreal has power to contribute up to two million dollars towards the raising of the Grand Trunk tracks in the city, and because the conditions of such a change are the same in Montreal as at Philadelphia, where the work is in an advanced stage, this week's inspection was undertaken in order that the level crossings committee might be able to make a thoroughly practical report to the City Council. Plans of elevated tracks have been drafted by the Grand Trunk Company and the cost of the change will be, it is said, approximately five million dollars. The distance from Bonaventure station out to the limits of the city is about three and a half miles, and provision will have to be made for four tracks. Nearer to the station a whole yard full of tracks will have to go up to a height of twenty feet. After that is done it is expected that the Grand Trunk Railway will erect a handsome new terminal station here.

With regard to the reception of the Montreal delegation, it is said that the seeming indifference on the part of Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia arose through some misunderstanding as to the time of the visitors' arrival. The incident was enlarged on by certain of the Philadelphia newspapers in order to make political party capital at the expense of Mayor Weaver, whose term of office is about to close.

What really happened was that Mayor Ekers and his colleagues waited a whole afternoon at the Hotel Walton before Mayor Weaver arrived. His Worship then explained the delay was because he did not know the time of the visitors' arrival. A drive round the city followed, and afterwards Mayor Ekers and the two aldermen, riding in the mayoral carriage, were taken to dinner. Invitations were extended to the others of the party, but they had become so scattered that they could not be found before the dinner took place. This fact gave rise to the report that 'Mayor Weaver invited twenty to dine and only three accepted.'

ROYAL CANADIAN ACADEMY

OVER SEVEN HUNDRED PICTURES SENT IN TO ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

The twenty-eighth annual exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy, which exhibition is held alternately in Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, will be opened in the galleries of the Art Association, Montreal, on Tuesday next. A private view will be given on Monday evening. The collection of pictures this year shows a distinct advance in point of merit upon those of previous years. Over seven hundred pictures were sent in, coming not only from all parts of the Dominion, but also from London and Paris. Of these just over 350 will be hung.

ENGLAND AND CANADA

NASTY LANGUAGE ON BOTH SIDES

Referring to the London 'Globe's' remark that the arrival of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the middle of the Intercolonial Conference would be an insult to the mother country and to the other colonies, and that such conduct would show that Canada might find a better qualified Premier, the 'Presse' says: 'What would those English cockneys say if we were to retort in somewhat the following terms: 'If the mother country has no more consideration for the political struggles and the working of parties, which the constitutional system authorizes in Canada as well as in England, Canada will see to have an ungrateful and unjust mother replaced by something more rational.'. All the people in Canada, English as well as French, are far from holding such a view, but by dint of foolish things the London politicians will finally lead us towards it. If those gentlemen would only learn once for all, that Canada is not their property, but ours, Sir Wilfrid Laurier established that point with great eloquence and clearness before the House, last night. Canada never asked for a conference, but ceded to imperial besetting of which it was the cause. On that point we are in no way indebted to the other colonies, who refused to accept the representations of Canada for another date, although we love and respect them as sisters in every way. They wished to have full play, let them have it, but it is only fair that we should have the same. However, we are happy to see that the Prime Minister has found his way clear to start on April 5.'

ST. LAMBERT CHORAL SOCIETY

GAVE SPLENDID PROGRAMME IN THE EAST END LAST EVENING.

'We came to hear something good and it has proved to be very good,' said the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, pastor of the East End Methodist Church in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the St. Lambert Choral Society for the excellent programme they gave in the church last evening. The vote was seconded by Mr. W. G. Burrell, supported by Mr. S. F. Robins, and carried amid enthusiastic applause by the large audience. Mr. J. T. R. Hicks, the popular director, made a suitable reply on behalf of the society.

The programme opened with the oratorio, 'Messiah Victorious,' the solo parts being taken by Miss Clara L. Chadwick, soprano; Miss Ridgdale, contralto; Mr. T. P. Webster, tenor and Mr. Richard Patton, baritone. It was explained at the commencement that Mr. Webster was suffering from an attack of tonsilitis and was appearing under great disadvantage and no little pain, but he would take his part in the first portion of the piece—which he did with much ability. He is the possessor of a voice of unusually fine and musical quality. Miss Chadwick was in good voice and took her parts easily, her singing affording much pleasure to the audience. She was recalled after one of the arias and kindly repeated a portion of her solo. Miss Ridgdale, contralto, also won unstinted applause, her parts being taken with uniform excellence throughout. Mr. Patton's solos were by no means the least enjoyable part of the oratorio, while his singing of Gounod's 'Glory to thee, my God, this night,' by special request, was one of the features of the programme.

Apart from the oratorio, a violin solo was given in fine form by Miss Goodchild, whose rendering of 'Cavatina' won her a hearty encore to which she responded. Kipling's 'Recessional. was rendered admirably by the choir, whose singing was concluded with the 'Hallelujah Chorus.' Mr. Hicks sang, 'By Jesu's grave,' by special request, and was recalled.

Mrs. Belasco Burland was the accompanist on the piano and Miss Mabel Peck on the organ. The programme concluded with the National Anthem, after which the choir, comprising sixty voices, was treated to ice-cream and cake in the church parlors.

BILL OF COSTS WAS CORRECT.

On Thursday last, a petition was presented before Mr. Justice Archibald, in the Practice Court, to reduce the bill of costs in a case of Poirier against the R. Macfarlane Company, where the jury rendered a verdict against the company for injuries received in their mills.

The company petitioner's pretension was that there had been overcharge, but the learned judge dismissed the application for revision of the bill of costs, observing that it had been determined according to a practice which had been followed for the last twenty-five years, and that even if the taxation was at variance with the tariff, he could not render judgment adverse to customary procedure.

WILLARD 'Y' MEETING.

The monthly meeting of the Willard Y. W. C. T. U. was held on Thursday evening at the home of the president, Miss Thurston, Ste. Famille street, the president presiding. Miss E. M. Crossley, County Y secretary, gave a talk on Loyal Temperance Legion work. Mr. John B. Munn took the devotional portion of the meeting and also gave pleasing recitations. Music was contributed by Misses Houghton and Desmarchais. The next meeting will be held at Mrs. Currie's, Inspector street mission.

NEW BAR ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Montreal Bar have formed a new association for the promotion of their professional interests. The new society will have its rooms in the Molsons Bank building, St. Catherine street west, and the following officers have been elected: President, Mr. R. C. Smith; vice-president, Mr. H. Archambault; treasurer, Mr. Peers Davidson; secretary, Mr. L. Chalifoux; committee, Messrs. A. J. Brown, P. B. Mignault, E. Lafleur, T. Chase Casgrain, C. J. Fleet, F. E. Meredith, J. L. Perron, and Pierre Beullac.

OFFICERS INSTALLED.

The installation of officers took place at the adjourned meeting of the county lodge of Montreal, Loyal Orange Association, held in Alexandria Hall on Thursday evening. Past County Master A. Mackay presided during the ceremony. The names of the newly installed officers are as follows. County Master, J. C. Singleton; deputy master, Frank Rumsey; recording secretary, Alex. George Ellis; treasurer, Daid Hadden; lecturer, A. Mackey; deputy lecturer, J. M. Roberts; proxy to Grand Lodge, S. Gosse.

LITTLE GIRL DROWNED.

Fort William, Ont., March 29.—Whilst playing around a hole in the river at Kamanistiqua, yesterday, three children belonging to Mr. Elliott fell into the icy water, Edna, aged seven years, was drowned, the other two children being rescued with difficulty.

I. C. R. ENGINEER KILLED.

Quebec, March 28.— J. Ovide Rossignol, of Riviere du Loup, an I.C.R. engineer, was killed by the fast freight on the I. C. R. early this morning at Isle Verte. The victim was oiling his own engine when struck by the other train.

FIRE RECORD.

Baltimore, March 30.—Fire early today destroyed the plant of the Maryland Steel Car Wheel Company, situated at South Baltimore. The damage is estimated at a hundred thousand dollars.

YOUKSI'S DEATH ACCIDENTAL.

The police, after investigation, are convinced that John Youksi was accidentally suffocated by gas in the lodging house of I. Farakoff, 26 Craig street east, on March 20, and that no person in the house can be blamed for Youksi's death.

'THE MESSIAH.'

Last night's production of 'The Messiah' was looked forward to with no little interest on account of the changed conditions which the Montreal Oratoria Society had to face. Under the enthusiastic tutelage of Mr. Horace Reyner, the society had developed until its Good Friday concert had become one of the events of the musical season, the performance being given last year in the Arena, with a very large chorus, orchestra and soloists of continental fame, Mr. Reyner's departure from the city left the association in a critical position. The reorganized Philharmonic Chorus had attracted a number of the singers, but there were adventurous spirits who felt that there was room for two choral societies producing oratorio works in Montreal. They made arrangements by which the society was incorporated and established upon a business basis. But it was late in the season before rehearsals were begun and it was not without some trepidation that the night of the recital was anticipated. The impossibility of finding a suitable concert hall was another difficulty but it turned out to be a blessing in disguise for the character of the production was so changed as to make camparison with previous successes impossible. The oratorio was given in Douglas Church, the organ replaced the orchestra and the recital became more like a Good Friday service than a concert.

These things taken into consideration, the Society has every reason to feel satisfied with the result. Last night's was not a great production, but it was an interesting one. Mr. J. E. F. Martin is a careful and paintaking leader, and had his forces well in hand, but without going in for pyrotechnics he might infuse a little more force into his baton at times. The ladies were strong and melodious, the two parts being fairly well balanced; the male voices, however, were not represented in proportion, and one or two individuals tried by forcing their voices, to make up for this. Mr. W. Lynnwood Farnam, organist of the Church of St. James the Apostle, was at the organ, and acquitted himself of the task, which is physically most exacting, with great credit. He played in admirable taste, and always in sympathy with the leader's baton or the soloist's voice.

Of the soloists the most admirably suited to the requirements of 'The Messiah' was the tenor, Mr. Cecil James, who sang smoothly and with the necessary dramatic fire.

Many Montrealers were glad to have an opportunity to hear Miss Christina Barrie Dickson, who sang sweetly and with reserve.

Miss Helen Kirby Ferguson sang the contralto solos with much feeling, but betrayed a tendency to wander from the key at times.

The bass solos demand a voice of great volume as well as flexibility. Mr. Freeman Wright's voice was flexible enough, but it lacked the power necessary for 'Why do the Nations?'

The audience was a large one, the church being almost full.

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 30.—The Birmingham 'Post' fears that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has, in his speech setting forth the objection Canada entertains regarding the creation of an Imperial Council reflects the mind of the Dominion. Reports, however, are so bald and untrustworthy that they cannot permit of any safe comment being made.

Referring to Sir Wilfrid saying that, if the British Empire is to be maintained, every nation in it must be allowed to determine what is best for that nation, the Aberdeen 'Daily Free Press' says that this is sound sense, and there could not be a better statement of principles which should guide the discussion of Imperial unity.

London, March 30.—The Rome correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' says joyful news has been received at the Vatican that Archbishop Begin, of Quebec, proposes to institute permanent collections in the Dominion churches to help the Pope to meet the heavy yearly expenditure of the Holy See.

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE.

The 'Canada,' the local government organ, says: 'Unless unforeseen circumstances, which might require a prolongation of the session arise within a few days, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Frederick Borden and the Hon. Mr. Brodeur will leave Ottawa on Thursday next for St John, N.B., where they will take passage on board the 'Empress of Britain' for London, on the following day. The Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Paterson will remain here until parliament is prorogued. If prorogation takes place soon enough, as is hoped, they will also leave to take part in the last deliberations of the conference.'

CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING

ROUMANIAN ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF VIOLATING IMMIGRATION LAW.

The St. Albans 'Messenger' says: Louis Smelsvet, a Roumanian, residing in Montreal, has been arrested at East Swanton, by Mr. C. S. Forbes and Mr. E. H. Twohey, immigration inspectors, who apprehended three Russian aliens who were with him. They were a woman and two children. Smelsvet was confronted by Mr. C. I. Holden, of Frelighsburg, Que., who was arrested last Monday on the charge of bringing five Russians into the country unlawfully and by the Russians themselves, who all identified him as the man who conveyed the aliens to Frelighsburg, turning them over to Holden there.

Smelsvet has been watched for some time and to-day was arrested at East Swanton, where he had brought the three Russians by train. This makes two persons confined in the Franklin county jail awaiting a hearing on smuggling charges and eight Russians charged with being in the country contrary to law.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux is spending Easter in New York.

Sir W. M. Cass, M.D., and Dr. F. H. Cass, of London, are the guests of Mr. G. Robertson.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. C. Miner, who spent some time in Boston, have returned to the Windsor Hotel.

Mr. Ed. I. Tarlton and Miss Irene Tarlton, of Alexandria, Ont., are spending Easter in the city, visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Reid, Miss Reid and their guest, Miss Macgregor, of St. John's, Nfld., are spending the Easter holidays in New York.

The marriage of the Rev. John Mackay, minister of Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, and Miss Sampson, of Toronto, will take place on Wednesday next.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Robinson and Master Evan Robinson, are expected back from their trip to Europe and Egypt, by the SS. 'Baltic' via New York, about the end of next week.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught on their arrival in Calcutta this month, were the guests of Lord and Lady Minto. They were welcomed on landing by Sir A. H. Leith, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The engagement is announced of Miss Evelyn de la Motte, daughter of the late Mr. Digby J. G. de la Motte, of Twickenham, Eng., and of Mrs. R. Tunnoch, formerly of Montreal; to Mr. Augustus Tuck, of Ottawa. The marriage takes place early in June.

WOMEN'S CLUB.

Next Monday afternoon the Art and Literature Department of the Women's Club will hold the fifth and last study in the course on India. Mrs. W. H. Drummond will give an address on 'The great Indian epics,' and Mrs. H. W. Weller will speak on 'Sanscrit.'

CATTLE MARKETS.

Toronto, Ont., March 28.—Trade slow and draggy for all sorts, 65 loads in to-day, including 736 cattle, 700 sheep and lambs, 1,100 hogs and 90 calves. Export cattle, choice, $5 to $5.25; medium, $4.75 to $5; export bulls, $3.75 to $4.25; export bulls, light, $3.25 to $3.50; export cows, $4.25 to $4.50; butchers' cattle, choice, $4.75 to $5; medium, $4.40 to $4.65; common, $4 to $4.25; butchers' cows, $3.50 to $4; butchers' bulls, $3.25 to $3.50; stockers, choice, $3.75 to $4; stockers common, $3.25 to $3.40; stockers, bulls, $2.25 to $2.50; heavy feeders, $4.50 to $4.75; short keeps, $4.75 to $4.90; milch cows, choice, each, $40 to $50; milch cows, common each, $25 to $35; springers, each, $25 to $40; export ewes, 5c to 5¼c, steady; export bucks, 3½c to 4½c, steady; grain fed, yearling lambs, $7.25 to $7.60, steady; common lambs, 5½c to 6 1-3, slow; spring lambs, $4 to $7.50 each, steady; calves, 3c to 3½c per pound, firm. Hogs, selects, $6.90; fats and under weights, $6.65, fed and watered off cars; prospects lower.

DOMINION SQUARE.

Morning service, 11 o'clock—Prelude, 'Pastorale' (Driffield), organ; Doxology, 'Awake up my glory' (Maker); hymn; prayer; anthem, 'As it began to dawn' (Martin); lesson reading; sermon; offertory, 'Andante' (from Violin Concerto), (Mendelssohn), organ; 'The Lord is risen' (Sullivan), bass solo; hymn; postlude, 'Grand Choeur' (Guilmant).

Evening service at 7 o'clock—Prelude, organ, 'Intermezzo' (Lamare); hymn; prayer; anthem, 'Rejoice to-day with gladness' (Spence); reading; hymn; sermon; offertory, 'A sunset melody' (Vincent), organ; 'Hosanna' (Grenier), soprano solo; Postlude. 'Funeral march' (Guilmant); organ; anthem, 'So the tomb is empty' (Broome); tenor solo, Mr. Brooks; anthem, 'Awake thou that sleepest' (Maker). Benediction. Minister, Rev. E. E. Scott; soloists, Miss B. Ferguson, Miss McMartin. Mr. Sam. Dunn; organist, Mrs. F. J. Hodgson; choirmaster, Mr. W. H. Jessop.

SHIPPING NEWS

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Steamer.	At.	From.
Astoria	New York	Glasgow
Lancastrian	Boston	London
Campania	Liverpool	New York
Monmouth	Liverpool	St. John
Vaderland	Antwerp	New York
Amerika	Cherbourg	New York
La Touraine	Havre	New York
Republic	Algiers	Boston
Pannonia	Naples	New York
Neckar	Naples	New York

EMPRESS OF BRITAIN.

The C.P.R. mail steamer Empress of Britain docked at St. John, N.B., at 11 o'clock this morning.

LAKE MANITOBA'S HARD TRIP.

Three days overdue, the C.P.R. SS. Lake Manitoba, from Liverpool, arrived at St. John, N.B., on Thursday last, with 59 saloon, 138 second class and 1,447 steerage passengers, a total of 1,344. Captain Vanse reports a hard voyage, with heavy storms. On March 15, Richard Davies, of England, one of the crew, was lost overboard; and last night in the Bay of Fundy a sailor named Crattree, also of England, fell overboard and was drowned. In both cases a boat was lowered, but no sign of the men could be seen. Of the passengers out, 75 go to the States, the rest for Canada.

NOTES.

The Dominion line R.M.S. Kensington sailed from Liverpool at 6 p.m. on Thursday for Halifax and Portland, with 295 second ond 1,170 third class passengers, of which numbers 210 second and 250 third-class are to land at Halifax.

THE CLEARINGS

New York, March 29.—The following are the weekly bank clearings, as compiled by Bradstreet's, for the week ending March 29, showin gthe percentage of increase and decrease as compared with corresponding week last year:

		Increase.
New York	$1,973,462,000	19.8
Chicago	222,345,200	18.0
Boston	167,300,000	18.3
Philadelphia	153,255,200	6.1
St. Louis	59,360,000	14.5
Pittsburg	58,086,000	16.2
San Francisco	39,714,000	11.2
Dominion of Canada—		
Montreal	$29,508,000	12.6
Toronto	25,913,000	....
Winnipeg	9,441,000	35.0
Ottawa	2,912,000	30.9
Vancouver	3,771,000	....
Halifax	1,457,000	27.9
Quebec	1,654,000	24.6
Hamilton	1,666,000	44.1
St. John, N.B.	1,095,000	32.6
London, Ont.	1,144,000	43.8
Victorio, B.C.	1,108,000	....
Calgary	1,304,000	....
Edmonton, Alb	896,000	....

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TAYLOR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Papineau and Logan street. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, Bible classes and Eastern Men's Own at 3 p.m. The pastor will preach at the morning service. Subject: 'If Christ Be Not Risen.' The Rev. D. J. Craig in the evening. Strangers welcome to all services. Seats free.

MARRIED.

BISSELL—KIRKPATRICK.— In Kingston, Ont. on March 26, 1907, by the Rev. Mr. Mackie, Florena Kirkpatrick, of Kingston, to John Franklin Bissell, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

CHADBURN—GILMOUR.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on March 27, 1907, by the Rev. A. Bowman, Philip M. S. Chadburn, of Montreal, son of the Rev. W. Stewart Chadburn, Aberdeen, Scotland, to Miss Cora H. E. Gilmour, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Gilmour, of Rosemere, Que.

EASTWOOD—COULTER.— At Bloor Street Presbyterian Church, Toronto, by the Rev. W. G. Wallace, Florence A., second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Coulter, 80 Walmer road, to John T. Eastwood.

LANG—MITCHELL.—On March 20, 1907, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. C. H. Lowry, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Anna, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Mitchell, to Alexander Lang, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Lang, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

PARKIN—MARSH.— In Kingston, Ont., on March 26, 1907, Earl R. Parkin, to Sara E. Marsh, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Marsh, Elm street, by the Rev. R. S. Forneri, rector of St. Luke's Church.

WOOLNER—DICKIE.—At the home of the bride's parents, 860 Hellmuth avenue, London, Ont., on March 27, 1907, by the Rev. Thos. H. Mitchell, B.D., of New St. James, Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Dickie, to Ward Woolner, M.B., of Ayr, Ontario, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Wolner, of Toronto.

DIED.

CORISTINE.—Suddenly, at Genoa, Italy, on March 9, 1907, Emma, beloved wife of James Coristine.

Funeral private, on Monday, at 2.30 p.m., from her late residence, 198 University street, to Christ Church Cathedral. Please omit flowers.

HAYWARD.—On March 28, 1907, at his late residence, 133 Portland street, Toronto, George Hayward, in his 82nd year, for years baggage-master at Union Station, C.P.R. Native of Devizes, Wilts, England.

ROCHE.—At Quebec, on March 27, 1907, Ellen Georgina Noulan, widow of the late Hon. John Roche, M.L.C., at the age of 66 years.

SMITH.—At 31 Caer Howell street, Toronto, on March 26, 1907, Percival Bidwell Smith, third son of the late Judge James Smith, of Lindasy, Ont., in the 32nd year of his age.

TURKINGTON.— In Kingston, Ont., on March 27, 1907, William Turkington, aged ninety years.

WHAN.—In Portsmouth, Ont., on March 27, 1907, Robert Whan, aged seventy-eight years.

WANTED, PAINTERS, BY GENERAL Contractor. I want forty general House Painters. Can guarantee steady employment. I am willing to pay thirty cents per hour of fifty-four hours and weekly payment; must be sober, steady, reliable men. Apply by letter, giving full particulars. Address M.N. 30, 'Witness' Office.

LADY STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter, able to undertake first-class work, desires a position as above. REID, 930 Esplanade ave., Annex. Telephone East 5488.

PAINTERS. — WANTED, FIVE HOUSEPainters, one Paperhanger; wages thirty cents per hour to each man; steady work. Apply by letter. No drunkards wanted. O.S. 5, 'Witness' Office.

PAINTERS.—WANTED, GOOD GENERAL reliable House Painter, a young man, to take charge and look after other painters; with fair education; must be Canadian born of Scotch or Irish descent only. Salary, twenty dollars week and yearly engagement; must be a total abstainer. Apply with all particulars, to WILLIAM, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A TEACHER, FOR ST. Etienne Protestant School, holding an Elementary Diploma, for a term of seven months. School to open about the 15th April. For particulars apply to THOMAS DUNN, Sec.-Treas., Dunn's Mills, St. Etienne, Beauharnois, P. Que.

LOST, ON FRIDAY NIGHT, a large sum of money. Finder will be rewarded on leaving it at No. 392 Bourgeois street.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL ANNUAL MEETING.

Sufficient Ore in Sight to Last Twenty-five Years.

Halifax, March 30. —The sixth annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company was held in New Glasgow on Wednesday, but as usual when times are good and the company prosperous, there was only a small attendance of shareholders. Mr. Cantley's report for 1906 was very interesting, showing increases in all branches. It also showed that the plant of the company was in a high state of efficiency, and development work at their mines well up to the standard. President Harris went fully into the financial standing and future policy of the company, and stated that the management was exploring their submarine area at Wabana, and favorable results were anticipated, as they expected soon to strike the ore in paying quantities. He also stated that there was sufficient ore in sight at Wabana mines to supply the blast furnaces at Sydney Mines for twenty-five years.

METROPOLITAN LIFE AND OLD AGE POLICIES

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company announces that for every person insured in that company under a Whole Life Industrial policy, who is now seventy-five years of age or over, will be relieved of further payment of weekly premiums. A similar concession will be made to all persons now insured under Whole Life policies who will reach the age of seventy-five during 1907, as soon as they arrive at that age. This valuable concession of the enterprising Metropolitan Life will take effect as of Jan. 1, 1907, and all premiums paid in advance of that date, or any policy such as those mentioned will be returned to the policyholder.

This liberal attitude, said to be unprecedented in the insurance business, will cost in increase of reserve and in remission of premiums this year, over one million dollars. As the contributions are entirely voluntary, the management deserve great credit, and congratulations for thus making the very best disposition of the results of several years of striking prosperity.

CANADIAN BONDS

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 30.—The changes in Canadian securities are Dominion of Canada inscribed 1947, 80 and 82s; Province of Nova Scotia 1931, 94 and 96s; Province of Quebec, 1937, 81 and 83s.

Very Important Sale
FARM STOCK,
Standard Bred Horses,
Cows, Implements, etc., etc.

by order of JAMES I. ROY, ESQ., (who has sold his farm to the Provincial Government) on

TUESDAY, 23rd APRIL,

at 10.30 a.m., at BAY FARM, BORDEAUX, BACK RIVER, QUE.

The Horses will include 'KING ANTIDOTE,' 36059 Standard bred Stallion by 'Antidote,' 2.10¼.

'ROY GAZELLE,' Standard bred Stallion, by 'Gazelle,' 2.07¼.

'ANTIC,' Gelding, full brother to 'King Antidote' (very fast). (Dam of above three 'Adele Wilkes,' by Abdallah Wilkes).

'PTOMAINE,' brood mare, by 'Pistachio,' dam 'Minnie Wilkes.'

'ALICE HAREBELL,' 3rd by 'Erdine,' dam 'Harebell.'

'BARRONELL,' 3rd by 'Barrondale,' dam 'Ptomaine.'

'FLEETWOOD,' by 'Barefoot,' dam by 'Day Star.' (Eligible for King's plate).

PAIR OF MATCHED BAY DRIVING HORSES.

HANDSOME BR. EXMOOR PONY, 12 hands (quiet for riding or driving and city broken).

SEVERAL WORK HORSES.

22 FIRST CLASS GRADE COWS

(fresh calved or due to calve about date of sale.)

Superior lot of Farm Implements, Carts, Waggons, Buggies, Sleighs, Double and Single Harness.

Lot of Cobbler Seed Potatoes, Oats, etc., also Household Furniture.

Further particulars may be found in poster and special catalogue for the horses, or will be published later in these columns.

WALTER M. KEARNS, Auctioneer.

CLERK WANTED

for Advertising Department, twenty years or over. Must be systematic, quick and reliable. Apply, with references at 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, GOOD UPRIGHT AND SQUARE Pianos and Organs. These instruments will be taken as part payment in exchange for new, or best prices allowed if sold outright. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street, opposite Dominion square.

GET BUSY!

Now is the time to have your double windows taken down and the inner ones thoroughly cleaned for spring.

We make a specialty of handling big jobs, Factories, Warehouses, Public Institutions of all kinds.

The New York Window Cleaning Co.

are prepared to contract by the week, month or year. Prompt and Efficient service.

RELIABLE WORKMEN.
SATISFACTION ASSURED.

Write, call or phone. We will be pleased to give you an estimate.

SEE TO IT NOW!

L. TANNENBAUM, Manager.

Phone Main 1203. 40 JURORS ST

Fashion-Craft

Frock Coat $30.

The nicest, best looking and most stylish frock about town.

The proper thing for Easter attire and the fine Spring days.

Should be worn at church, afternoon calls and day weddings.

Made from a fine dull black English Vicuna—the only Vicuna that's good enough for a 'Fashion-Craft' Frock Coat—tailored so as to retain its smart appearance after months of wear. 4-07

3 Stores: 231 St. James Street, 471 St. Catherine St. East, 470 St. Catherine St. West.

THE RIDEAU IN FLOOD

TWO HUNDRED FAMILIES ARE RENDERED HOMELESS.

Ottawa, March 29.—The Rideau River is now in serious flood, and two hundred families are rendered homeless in the suburban villages of Janeville and Clarkstown. Communication with Ottawa is cut off, as the bridges are under water. A funeral hearse attempted to cross and was being swept away with the corpse, when the men hastily jumped off and saved it. The heavy rains are not improving matters and there is fear for the safety of some of the bridges above Ottawa. At Billings's Bridge they are continuously blasting successive ice jams and will use dynamite all night in the hopes of reducing the danger. This afternoon a party attempted to drive over the submerged bridge when the horses shied and backed up. They then ran off, leaving the box part of the sleigh to the mercy of the river. This contained a woman and child, who floated towards a fence. The woman held to this and the child, while the sleigh floated off. She was rescued by a boat. It is years since the Rideau flood looked so serious.

MURDER OF DR. JOLLOS

Moscow, March 29.—A lawyer named Alexandroff, secretary of the Moscow section of the League of the Russian People, was arrested here to-day as the instigator of the murder of Dr. Jollos, editor of the 'Russki Viedomosti.' The arrest was made as a result of the confession of a member of the league, who said that he was approached by M. Alexandroff's secretary, with a proposition to kill Dr. Jollos. So trace of the actual murderer has been found.

CANADIANS IN NEW YORK

ESTIMATED THAT THEY WILL SPEND $250,000 THIS EASTER.

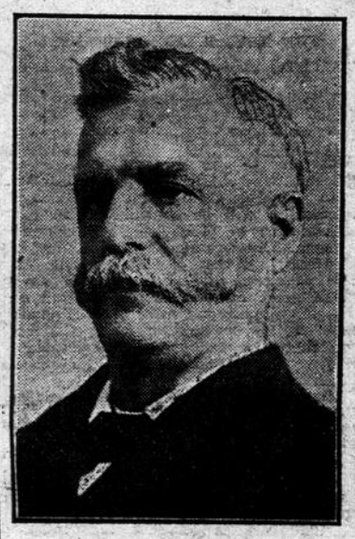
Travel to and from Montreal has been heavy this Easter, the excursions to New York from this city being the largest Easter excursions in the history of the Delaware and Hudson, and the Rutland, the two railways which offered low excursion rates. Nineteen cars, of which ten were sleeping cars, were necessary to accommodate the excursionists on the Rutland, which runs from the Windsor station, while from the Bonaventure station five trains of twelve cars each were sent out.

The New York 'Tribune,' speaking of Eastern Canadian travel, said yesterday: 'The Canadians' annual Easter pilgrimage to the tall buildings, subways and elevated railways of New York was shown by the long special trains which crawled into the Grand Central Station Thursday, and are still arriving to-day, bearing hundreds of Canadians from the cities and small towns and villages across the border, where winter is still in full swing. For months these excursionists have been hoarding their savings, planning for and discussing this outing, which for them individually marks an epoch.

'Not all of these travellers have to hoard and pinch themselves with the prospect of only one such outing. Many well-to-do men, with their wives and children—lawyers, doctors, clerks and merchants—take advantage of the opportunity offered by the railway companies. Railway officials estimate that some twenty-five hundred Canadians will visit the city this Easter. They are expected to average at least $10 a day an individual in 'blowing' themselves during their stay of ten days. This will mean a total disbursement of $250,000 shared in by the railway companies, the hotel proprietors, the theatres and shopkeepers.'

MR. WALKER NOT RETIRING.

Mr. W. H. Walker's colleagues on the Grand Trunk Railway, and his many friends in the city and elsewhere will be



MR. W. H. WALKER,

General Auditor of the Grand Trunk Railway.

glad to hear that there is no foundation for the rumor that he was about to resign the post of general auditor of the Grand Trunk Railway. An authoritative statement to this effect has been made to the 'Witness.'

REVOLUTIONISTS CAPTURED

TEN MEMBERS OF RUSSIAN FIGHTING ORGANIZATION ARRESTED.

St. Petersburg, March 29.—The police have arrested at Revel, ten persons forming the committee of the revolutionary fighting organization. The capture is regarded as very important. The property seized, includes, besides a printing plant, literature, arms and ammunition, especially a store of hollow bullets designed to be filled with strychnine, a quantity of which was also found. There was also seized printed regulations for the distribution of money plundered throughout the Empire, according to which the revolutionary organization received three-tenths of all sums below 1,000 roubles, three-fifths below 10,000, and two-thirds above 10,000, the remainder being divided among individuals belonging to the organization.

Bronchitis Destroys the Voice

Gradually Creeps into the Lungs and Then its Consumption

How many thousands are there who would gladly pay any sum to be cured of bronchitis or consumption. Many could be cured—cured to-day—cured if they would just use common sense in selecting their remedy.

Bronchitis of course is an inflammation of the bronchial tubes.

These tubes were made for the passage of air alone, and neither the moisture of an atomiser nor the liquid of a cough syrup can get where the trouble really is.

The diseased parts can only be reached by a remedy that can force its way through all the breathing organs.

Doctors who have used 'Catarrhozone' say it is the only rational cure for bronchitis.

It cures by inhalation.

You breathe in its healing balsams, inhale its soothing antiseptic vapor, and relief is immediate.

Simple to use, delightful and pleasant—nothing compares with Catarrhozone, which is the cure of the day for all bronchial and throat troubles.

Mr. H. B. McLaughlin, the well-known representative of Parke & Blackwell, Toronto, says:

'I have used Catarrhozone for years, and can honestly say it is the only remedy that relieves me from a painful attack of bronchial catarrh. The inhaler for Catarrhozone is always in my pocket, and I simply couldn't get along without it. I firmly believe Catarrhozone is a wonderful remedy.'

And so does everyone that uses it. Large size, sufficient for two months' use, guaranteed, $1; small (trial) size, 25c. at dealers, or N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., and Kingston, Ont.

Property.

1906-1907

Years of Expansion in Montreal.

PROOF IN THE LACK OF HOUSES, APARTMENTS OR FLATS.

A few remain, as follows:—

PINE AVENUE,
BERKELEY, (Westmount)
CAVENDISH,
GROSVENOR,

Apartments

Rent Includes Heat, Taxes, Janitor Service.

Dwelling, No. 40 St. Mark St. Flat, No. 94 Burnside St.

Further particulars from

MACINTOSH & HYDE,
157 St. James Street.

HOUSES FOR SALE

POSSESSION 1st MAY.

Columbia Avenue, Westmount.

Two and a half story semi-detached red sandstone house, six bedrooms; modern heating and plumbing; wired for electric light and piped for gas; extension kitchen; cement basement. Price $8,500.

Outremont $8,500.

Hutchison street, a modern 2 story stone and brick dwelling house; 5 bedrooms, etc.; modern heating, plumbing and electric light. The lot is nicely situated on lot of 50 x 100 feet.

Seymour Avenue, $8,500.

A modern 2 story residence, in good repair; 5 bedrooms; cemented basement; laundry; hot water and open plumbing; back stairway.

Bishop Street, $12,500.

Three story stone front residence; modern heating and plumbing; electric light; 6 bedrooms, laundry, extension kitchen; stationary washtubs, etc.; in good repair.

Dorchester Street, Westmount.

We are instructed by the executors of the Estate late Joseph Hardisty to offer for sale the cut stone front detached residence, situate, No. 4156 Dorchester street, Westmount, 2½ stories, viz.: Basement, concrete, laundry, coal rooms, storerooms, pantry and w.c.; 1st Floor, drawing-room, dining-room, library, pantry, kitchen; 2nd Floor, sitting room, 5 bedrooms, bath and w.c. The house is in good order, and early possession could be given.

Detached Residence and Grounds

FOR SALE IN THE WEST END.

Solidly built stone and brick residence, beautifully situated at the head of Mount Pleasant avenue, Westmount; area 55,000 feet, laid out in sloping lawns, with fine trees. APPLY TO

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON COMPANY,

205 ST. JAMES STREET.

OUTREMONT BUILDING LOTS

Nelson street, McNider street and Villeneuve street, two minutes from cars and Mount Royal avenue. Every lot is beautifully situated; drains and water services are in; a high-class residential site. See plan at our office. We shall be glad to wait on intending builders.

H. J. ROSS,
180 St. James street.

59 Drummond St.

A good residence in splendid repair and beautifully decorated.

(R) The Ross Realty Co.,
30 St. John Street.

63,65 Beaver Hall Hill

For Sale Cheap to Prompt Buyer

(R) THE ROSS REALTY Co.
30 St. John St.

26 University Street

FOR SALE or TO LET.

Just below St. Catherine Street.

(R) The Ross Realty Co. Ltd.
30 St. John St.

Phone Main 5261. Night, East 3743.

McMAHON,

Real Estate Agent.

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

Old and troublesome properties taken charge of at guaranteed payments.

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

ENDS HER LIFE

AN UNKNOWN WOMAN JUMPS OVER NIAGARA FALLS.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., March 29.—An unknown woman jumped to death over the brink of the American falls from Prospect Park late to-day. Several people witnessed the tragedy. The woman was about forty years old and dressed in black.

MILLIONAIRE ENDS HIS LIFE.

Cincinnati, March 28 — William A. Proctor, president of the Proctor and Gamble Company, and son of one of the firm's founders, died this afternoon from a bullet wound in the head, self-inflicted. He killed himself while alone in the bathroom at his home in Glendale, a suburb. Mr. Proctor was widely known in business circles, and was a prominent layman in the Protestant Episcopal Church, to the institutions of which he was a liberal giver. His wealth was estimated at many millions, most of which he made himself. He was noted for the co-operative scheme for a division of profits with his employees, which he had designed for his company.

CARDINAL MACCHI DEAD

Rome, March 29.—Cardinal Macchi's death, which occurred to-day, was due to a sudden stroke of apoplexy. He was one of few English-speaking members of the Sacred College. He liked to associate with Britons and Americans, among whom he had many acquaintances. He was engaged to attend a dinner to be given next week in his honor by Mrs. Robinson, President Roosevelt's sister, who is visiting Rome. Cardinal Macchi, who was secretary of apostolic briefs, was a strong supporter of the Anglo-Saxon hierarchy. He frequently urged the necessity for giving the English-speaking people a larger representation in the Sacred College.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS SEXTON FOR the American Presbyterian Church. Apply, with testimonials, to J. C. HOLDEN, 377 Mountain street.

WANTED, JUNIOR CLERK FOR WHOLEsale establishment. Apply in writing, stating age, qualifications and former experience, if any, to LYMAN, SONS & CO., 384 St. Paul street.

WANTED, OFFICE BOY. APPLY P.O. Box 995.

WANTED, A SMART WOMAN, AS WAITress, to go to Baltimore, Md.; 18 dollars per month; dress, aprons and collars supplied, (three in family). Apply at once to MRS. GEORGE BROWNE, Jr., care Mrs. Palmer, The Breakers, Santa Barbara, Cal.

WANTED, GIRL AS GENERAL SERVANT. Apply with references, to 225 St. Catherine street West.

WANTED, YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT housework and to help with children. Apply in afternoons. A. HERL, 631 St. Catherine street West.

WANTED, GORDON PRESS FEEDERS; good wages; permanent. Apply 4 Donegana street.

WANTED, GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; three in family; no washing. Apply between 7 and 9 p.m., 456 Cote St. Antoine Road, corner Rosyln avenue, Westmount.

WANTED, AT ONCE, STENOGRAPHER and General Office Clerk. Apply, THE JOHN MURPHY CO.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, TWO RESpectable youths for positions in a leading Fire Insurance Office. Those having some experience in the business preferred. Apply in own handwriting, with references, to P.O. Box 2385, Post-Office.

WANTED, A NURSE. APPLY TO PROTESTANT INFANTS' HOME. 508 Guy st. Tel. Up 1247.

WANTED, EXPERIENCED NURSE; CITY references required. Apply after 8 p.m., 148 Crescent street.

BOY WANTED TO LEARN PRINTING business. The 'Witness' Press, 220 Craig street west.

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

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

GIRLS WANTED.

Steady employment; good wages. Apply to The Thomas Davidson Mfg. Co., Ltd., 187 Delisle street.

WANTED

Boy to carry a round of papers for a couple of hours after school.

Apply, 143 St. Peter street.

Country Board Wanted.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED.— YOUNG Gentleman, employed during day, desires country board near lake or river and within easy reach of Montreal, for summer months only; must be on line of Grand Trunk Railway. Private family preferred. Apply stating lowest terms to SUMMER, 'Witness' Office.

Business Cards.

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

Flat Wanted.

FACTORY PREMISES WANTED—Wanted, one or two flats, containing 6,000 or 8,000 square feet in the central part of the city in a building suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Must have good light. Address L., 200, 'Witness' Office.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, THE PAUL AUTOMATIC Gas Co., Ltd., Apparatus, producing gas at home. Representatives wanted. Free pamphlets. Workshops, 965 St. Catherine street East. PAUL AUTOMATIC GAS CO., LTD.

FOR SALE, ENGINEERS' TRANSITS and Levels, new and second-hand, always in stock. HARRISON & CO., 53 Metcalfe street, Dominion square.

FOR SALE, CREAM, 20 TO 30 GALLONS weekly, A1 in quality, from a large Dairy Farm in the E.T. Apply R. F. WOODBURN, Maplevale, Lisgar, P.Q.

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

Personal.

MR. YOUNG, 'MASSEUR.' Telephone Uptown 4045. Treatments at residence, or at 47 McGill College avenue, for Rheumatic and Gouty Affections, Lumbago, Myitis, Neuritis, Neuralgia. Rapid and painless cure of Sprains, Contusions, etc. Dyspepsia, Digestion, Circulation, Nutrition and general tone improved. Constipation cured without use of drugs.

Training School for Nurses

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, THE Polyclinic Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S. Vacancies for educated women. Information and illustrated catalogue may be obtained from the Superintendent of Nurses, Polyclinic Hospital. The course of instruction is carried on by the most approved modern methods, while a large variety of clinical material affords the pupils unusual advantages in their practical work. Classes meet for preliminary instruction March 1st.

Eggs and Poultry.

FOR SALE, BUFF LEGHORNS, FIRST Prize.—Four firsts, etc., at Granby Poultry Exhibition 1905, 1906, 1907; four firsts, three seconds, and silver cup at St Johns, 1907. First business—May pullets laid in Oct. Twenty-five hens gave over fifty dozen eggs in Dec. and Jan. Birds, $1.00 to $3.00 each. Sittings, $2.00 for thirteen eggs. JOHN D. ELLIS, Granby, Que.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY, ACCOMplished pianiste, situation in piano or music store. Address J.T.P., 'Witness' Office.

GIVE ME YOUR TINTING, PAPERhanging, Painting, Graining and Decorating. JOHN SHEWAN, 1144 Park ave., Annex. Satisfaction guaranteed

Teachers Wanted.

APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED up to noon on Monday, April 8th, 1907, for the position of Teacher in the Primary Department of the Danville Academy. Salary, $225.00. Applicants please state experience and send testimonials. C. C. BROWN, Sec.-Treas., Danville, Que.

Flats to Let.

TO LET, A SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, No. 37 Bruce avenue, with all modern improvements. Daisy furnace and concrete basement. Apply to CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 309 St. James street.

FLATS TO LET — FLATS, NEW, CONtaining 6, 7 and 8 rooms, rents, $2, $3 and $5 dollars, near corner of Milton and St. Urbain streets; all modern conveniences; possession about 1st June. Apply, 451B St. Urbain street.

TO RENT, FROM 1st MAY, 1907, ON ST. Peter street, between St. James and Craig streets, two desirable flats, heated, suitable for light manufacturing or offices. Light and power if required. Apply, 143 St. Peter street.

THE MANSFIELD,

No. 166a Mansfield St.,

MIDDLE FLAT.

Heated and FREE of Water Tax.

RENT $32.50.

No. 168a, Top Flat of 7 rooms, heated and free of water tax. Rent, $35.

Apply 302 St. James st.

To Let.

TO LET, 59 CLANDEBOYE AVE., NINEroomed house, open plumbing, stationary tubs, bright cellar, floor concrete; gas, electric fixtures; back, front staircases; will be redecorated.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR SUMMER months, upper tenement. 91a St. Mathew street. Apply between 5 and 6.

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

HOUSE TO LET, 475 ARGYLE AVENUE, Westmount; 10 rooms; $500.00 rental, including taxes.

TO LET, TEN-ROOMED HOUSE, heated, slight alteration made to basement, 162 Mansfield street. For information Phone 1265 Uptown.

OFFICE or SHOP

On Ground Floor

with two large, bright flats above—heated—in 'Witness' Annex. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE. 100 GALLONS of Milk, Daily, from May 1st, or sooner. Would take all from one good dairy farm, or two farmers in the same section. Can furnish 75 4-gallon cans. Terms of payment will be made to suit the farmer. East line, or Lachute, Mile End, preferred, but not actually necessary. Address DAIRYMAN, O.K., 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, BURDETT ORGAN, Chapel style, walnut case, 5 sets of reeds and sub-bass, rich powerful tone. Price $75. Terms made to suit purchaser. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street, opposite Dominion square.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, Kindling, $2.00; Cut Maple, $3.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75; cut any length; also, Anthracite Coal; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, No. 2 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William streets. Bell Telephone Main 462.

For Sale or To Let.

TO LET OR FOR SALE IN MONTREAL West, Villa, eleven rooms, beautifully situated on [illegible] of hill; good cellar and outbuildings, [illegible] furnace; garden, fruit trees; [illegible] thousand feet of land. Easiest terms of payment. D. S. LEACH, 291 Prince Arthur.

WANT ADS

FOR THE 'WITNESS

may be left with

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

CASH TARIFF.

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

20 Words for 10c.

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

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

25 Words for 25c.

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

Personals. Agents Wanted.

25 Words for 50c.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

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

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

THIRTY PEOPLE KILLED

Disastrous Wreck on Southern Pacific in California

THE ACCIDENT WAS DUE TO AN OPEN SWITCH.

Thirty people were killed and about one hundred injured by a wreck which occurred on the Southern Pacific Railway, just east of Colton, in California, on Thursday, owing to the west-bound train No. 9 running into an open switch while going at the rate of forty miles an hour. Ten of the fourteen coaches were derailed, and were hurled in every direction, four being smashed to splinters.

Most of the dead were Italians from New York and New Orleans, going to San Francisco. They occupied the smoker and day coach.

The dead are:—Albert W. Shie, mail clerk; Geo. L. Sharpe, Muncie, Ind.; F. I. Walters, Sacramento; Wm. Hill, New York city; five bodies still in wreckage; twenty-one Italians.

The injured were carried to Colton city in vehicles of all sorts and the Colton hospital was quickly filled to its capacity. Many were then taken to the Presbyterian Church and to private residences.

Out of about eighty Pullman passengers only two sustained serious injuries. The three Pullman coaches and diner, which were on the rear of the train, did not leave the track. The occupants of these cars were mostly unhurt.

The Florence Roberts Theatrical Company occupied one coach, which was hurled from the tracks. Both ends of it were crushed in by the impact against the others. Two of the twenty-two members of the company were injured. Miss Roberts escaped unhurt. The escape of the occupants of this car was remarkable, considering the manner in which the coaches were splintered and torn. The men and women were hurled from one end of the car to the other.

The switching crew who were held by the coroner in $1,000 bail each, have been liberated by him pending the findings of the jury.

POSTAL CONFERENCE

CANADA'S REPRESENTATIVES CONSULT WITH UNITED STATES OFFICIALS.

Washington, March 28.—With a view if possible of arriving at a satisfactory adjustment of questions affecting second-class mail matter entering Canada, from the United States, representatives of the former country were in conference to-day with Mr Mayer, Postmaster-General; Gen. Shallenberger, Second Assistant Postmaster General, and other officials.

The action of the Canadian authorities in giving notice of their desire to withdraw from the postal convention with this country with respect to second class matter, was the principal topic of discussion. Various propositions were advanced on both sides, which, it is believed, will have the effect of bringing the two countries together in an arrangement more acceptable to Canada.

To-day's conference was supplemental to one recently had with the Canadian postal officials in Ottawa by General Shallenberger. The Canadian officials here are Messrs. Lemieux, Postmaster-General; Coulter, Deputy Postmaster-General, and Mr. Smith, of the Canadian Post-office Department.

Washington, March 29.—The Canadian postal commissioners to-day visited points of interest here. A call at the White House and presentation to President Roosevelt by Mr. Mayer, the Postmaster-General, was one of the features of the programme.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE COMMISSION.

Washington, March 28.—The following have been appointed the permanent commission to administer the $40,000 Nobel Peace Prize, awarded to President Roosevelt, the income of which is to be used in bringing together in Washington representatives of capital and labor, with a view to arriving at a better understanding between employers and employees.

On the part of the public, Archibald Ireland; Marcus M. Marks, of New York, and Ralph M. Easley, of New York. On the part of employers, E. H. Gary, chairman of the finance committee, United States Steel Corporation; Lucius Tuttle, president of the Boston & Maine Railway, and J. Gunby Jordan, Columbus, Ga. On the part of employees, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Daniel J. Keefe, president of the Longshoremen's Association, and Warren S. Stone, president of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

While the amount now in hand is about $40,000, it is the expectation of the trustees that it will be considerably augmented by contributions from various sources.

OBITUARY.

MRS. MARGARET POTTS.

Toronto, March 29.—Mrs. Margaret Potts, wife of the Rev. Dr. John Potts, the Methodist divine and educational secretary of the church, died to-day after a short illness. Mrs. Potts was born in 1840, and was the daughter of Mr. William Breden, of Kingston, Ont. Besides her husband, she leaves two sons and two daughters. The funeral, on Monday, will be private.

ERNEST H. R. KER.

St. Catharines, Ont., March 29.—Ernest H. R. Ker, oldest surviving son of the Rev. Robert Ker, died this morning from pneumonia at the rectory after an illness of ten days. The deceased was an M.A., an honor graduate of Trinity College school in science and was a second year medical student in Toronto University. He was in his 23rd year.

JEWISH EVANGELIZATION

LOCAL MISSIONARY TELLS OF THE WORK AND ANNOUNCES THAT MANY ROUMANIANS ARE COMING TO CANADA.

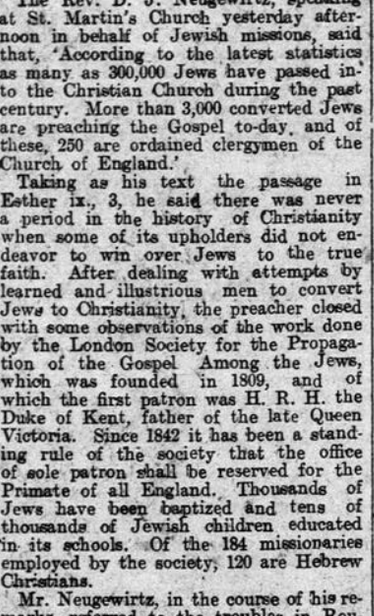
The Rev. D. J. Neugewirtz, speaking at St. Martin's Church yesterday afternoon in behalf of Jewish missions, said that, 'According to the latest statistics as many as 300,000 Jews have passed into the Christian Church during the past century. More than 3,000 converted Jews are preaching the Gospel to-day, and of these, 250 are ordained clergymen of the Church of England.'

Taking as his text the passage in Esther ix., 3, he said there was never a period in the history of Christianity when some of its upholders did not endeavor to win over Jews to the true faith. After dealing with attempts by learned and illustrious men to convert Jews to Christianity, the preacher closed with some observations of the work done by the London Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Among the Jews, which was founded in 1809, and of which the first patron was H. R. H. the Duke of Kent, father of the late Queen Victoria. Since 1842 it has been a standing rule of the society that the office of sole patron shall be reserved for the Primate of all England. Thousands of Jews have been baptized and tens of thousands of Jewish children educated in its schools. Of the 184 missionaries employed by the society, 120 are Hebrew Christians.

Mr. Neugewirtz, in the course of his remarks, referred to the troubles in Roumania, and stated that six thousand Roumanian Jewish Refugees are now on the way to Canada.

NOMADS ELECT OFFICERS.

At the annual meeting of the Nomads' Club, Mr. W. Smart was elected president. The other officers elected



MR. W. SMART.

were Messrs. W. S. Hartley, 1st vice-president; R. Clayton, secretary, and Collin McKinnon, treasurer; committee, Messrs. Macfarlane, Denison, McGlaughlin and Watson. The reports submitted showed the club to be in a very flourishing condition.

DALEY IS LIBERATED.

St. John, N.B., March 30.—Detective Samson, of Montreal, arrived here yesterday to take back Charles Daley, who was arrested here for the Montreal police. He had taken charge of his prisoner when a telegram from Mr. Carpenter, chief of detectives, came, ordering Daley's release, as the persons on whose information he was arrested had declined to press the matter. Daley was let go, and Samson left for Montreal.

ARCHBISHOP VISITS PRISONERS.

Yesterday afternoon, Archbishop Bruchesi made his usual Good Friday visit to both the male and female jails. His Grace spoke words of comfort to the prisoners, reminding them that the repenting thief on the cross had been the first called to share the benefits of Redemption, and pressing them to seek new life and salvation through Christ.

MOUNT ROYAL METHODISTS.

The Mount Royal Avenue Methodist Church will celebrate the eighteenth anniversary of its foundation to-morrow. The pulpit in the morning will be occupied by the Rev. H. S. Osborne, of Mountain Street Methodist Church, and in the evening by the Rev. J. W. Wood, of the Westmount Church.

MR. RADDON INJURED.

Mr. E. W. Raddon, secretary-treasurer of the Westmount School Board, fractured his arm by falling on the sidewalk of Gladstone avenue, while going to his office on Thursday morning. He is progressing favorably, and soon expected to be able to leave the house.

BROKE LEG WHILE PLAYING.

While Ivan Patrick, sixteen years of age, living at 599 Dorchester street west, was jumping the horse at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium on Thursday night, he slipped and fell, fracturing his right leg in two places. He was taken to the General Hospital in the ambulance for treatment.

GEN. BOOTH IN VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, B.C., March 29.—General Booth arrived at midnight on a delayed train. He was formally welcomed by Mayor Bethune. To-night he addressed two meetings on Salvation Army work. He will leave to-morrow morning for Seattle, where he speaks four times, and will sail on Monday morning for Japan.

THE HUMANE BURMESE

WILL NOT KILL ANIMALS FOR FOOD — SNAKES, SCORPIONS AND INSECTS SPARED.

(From the 'Youth's Companion.')

Modern society boasts of its organizations for preventing cruelty to animals as the outcome of civilization. Across the water is an undeveloped country whose people need no such encourager of kindness. Protection of all life is as natural to the Burman as is his breath. To be merciful to the beast is no half way precept with him, and the little child responds to it as readily as the average English-speaking boy gives action to his impulse to stone a squirrel or kill a snake. Yet there may be drawbacks to living in a country where all living creatures are respected after the manner Mr. Fielding describes in 'The Soul of a People.'

Never were any people so kind-hearted as the Burmese, so hospitable, so charitable in act and thought, and so gentle with all animals.

All butchers in Burma are Indian-born; no Burman will kill a cow or a bullock, or sell meat. There is no law now against such practice, but no respectable native will kill for food, sport or revenge. Fowl and fish are, indeed, sacrificed for eating purposes, but every one despises the fisherman; he is a sort of outcast; and the slaying of fowl is done reluctantly.

A Burmese lady married an Englishman who kept ducks for his own table. One day she went on a visit to a friend, and took every duck with her, bestowing them on various households where she knew they would be allowed to live and be treated with kindness. Then she returned and confessed to her husband that she could not bear the thought of their being killed.

Mr. Fielding was much troubled by the house sparrows which infested the roof. Finally, in desperation, he shot at them with a rifle. His neighbors remonstrated.

'You should build a sparrow cote,' they said, when he tried to excuse himself. 'Then they would leave you in peace. They only want to make nests for their little ones.'

If a Burmese woman walking in the fields should see a scorpion, she would not think of killing it.

'Poor beast,' she would say, stepping aside so as not to injure it. 'It has never hurt me, why should I hurt it?'

If an insect is troublesome in the house, the Burman will carefully catch it in his handkerchief and put it outdoors. It is hard to get the servants to rid the house of ants. They will kill the most deadly of vipers, but even many of the poisonous snakes they will not slaughter.

Mr. Fielding met once two little boys carrying a jar, and seemingly much interested in its contents. He asked what was in the jar, and they showed him a lot of baby vipers. They had changed to find the nest when the mother was absent—she would have killed the lads had she been there—and they had secured all the little snakes.

'What are you going to do with them?' asked Mr. Fielding.

'Show them in the village.'

'And then?'

'Why, let them go, of course.'

If an animal is ill or hurt the Burman gives it the best of care, but never kills it to put it out of misery.

'Poor beast,' he says. 'Let him live his little life,' and he gives it grass and water until it dies.

SACRED CONCERTS

LARGE AUDIENCES AT ST. PAUL'S AND ST. GEORGE'S CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Church was filled to overflowing last night, when the choir rendered Dubois's 'Seven Last Words of Christ.' This was but one of a series of concerts given by the choir, under the direction of Mr. F. H. Blair, and last night they ably sustained their reputation as an unusually well trained and well balanced body of singers. The solos were rendered by Miss Rachel Dawes, soprano; Mr. Leslie Tedford and Mr. R. A. Diplock, tenors; Mr. Sidney Dugan and Mr. Marshall, baritones. Mr. Blair played the accompaniments on the organ, and gave material support to the vocalists throughout, showing a full appreciation of the demands of the work.

At St. George's Church a very appreciative rendering was given of 'The Crucifixion.' Members of the choir took the different parts of recitative, chorus, and solos. An hour and a half was required to sing the meditation, in the presence of a congregation that well filled the church. The work was given under the direction of Mr. Illsley.

DEATH OF MR. T. OWENS.

The death took place yesterday of Thomas Owens, J. P., of Stonefield, Que., at the age of 73 years. The deceased gentleman was one of the best known men in the county of Argenteuil, and for many years past had been a prominent figure in all public matters in that county. He was a member of the arbitration commission for the trial of small cases, and for many years was postmaster of Stonefield. He conducted an extensive general store and lumber business at Stonefield and Montebello, Que., in partnership with his brother, W. Owens (now Senator Owens) under the name of T. and W. Owens and Owens Brothers, from 1861 to 1887, and since the latter date he had continued the same business in partnership with his two sons, Owen Ernest and John Frederick Owens, under the name of T. Owens and Sons. Until recently he was a member of the firm of the Owens Lumber Company, of Montebello, and had large interests both in the county of Argenteuil and adjoining counties. He was widely known and highly respected for his sterling qualities and business ability. He leaves a wife, five sons and one daughter to mourn his death. He was a life-long member and staunch supporter of the Anglican Church.

PASTOR INDUCTED

THE REV. W. J. CLARK IS NOW PASTOR OF ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, WESTMOUNT.

At the induction of the Rev. W. J. Clark to the pastorate of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Westmount, on Thursday evening, the Rev. John Mackay, of Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, in the course of an address to the congregation, expressed surprise that the confessional as existed in the Roman Catholic Church, had never been introduced into their church. 'I believe no man can help his fellow men unless to a certain extent he knows the inner working of their consciences and he has received from them that degree of confidence which opens to him the story of the trials and temptations and the struggles that are going on within.' In speaking of the new pastor, Mr. Mackay said that from personal acquaintance, he had for him an ever-increasing admiration and respect. Mr. Mackay urged people not to take their truths regarding religion from newspapers and magazines, but from a minister whose duty it is to spend many long days and weeks seeking for the truth he is to present to his congregation.

The Rev. Professor Mackenzie, who presided, detailed the circumstances leading up to the selection of the new pastor, whom he interrogated as to his beliefs, and then declared him admitted to the pastorate of St. Andrew's Church.

The following representatives of the presbytery then rose and shook hands with the new pastor, at the same time congratulating him on his induction: The Rev. Drs. Barclay, Scrimger, Fleck, Mowatt, Campbell and E. E. Scott, Prof. Mackenzie, the Rev. Messrs. John Mackay, James Patterson, K. J. Macdonald, S. J. Taylor, G. J. Clarke (Melville Church), J. R. Dobson, A. S. Ross and Cruikshank.

The Rev. Dr. Barclay, in addressing the new pastor, said he was well aware of the fact that he had not to speak as one of long experience to one about to enter the threshold of his career, but to one who had been already tried and who had proven his ability in the administration of God's word; one who had already had a large congregation to whom he had endeared himself by his untiring labors, and who had earned the esteem and life-long love of that congregation. He congratulated the congregation of St. Andrew's upon the unanimity and success of their choice.

Proceeding, Dr. Barclay said: 'The dignity and responsibility of the office we both hold, always great, is greater, perhaps, than ever in the days in which we live, for to-day there are vast problems which every minister who is in earnest must face. Every age is characterized by restlessness of thought, especially in the direction of religion, and fears are widely and openly expressed that the ark of God is in danger. It is the duty of the minister to allay these fears. If the Church stands aloof from these questions she will only be accused of wanton disinterestedness and apathy. Some people declare that the Church is antiquated; its creed is out of date; it is out of harmony with science, history and experience, and that to meet the needs of the day there must be a readjustment. Ministers have to contend with all these controversies, and they must not rest satisfied with reiterating past traditions, but must follow God's problems through all the advance of science, and must not meet inquiry with dead phrases, but with living answers.

Speaking of social and industrial problems, he said: 'We must grapple with all these problems clamoring for solution round the doors of our churches.' He declared that the solution of all these problems was 'brotherhood founded on God's fatherhood.'

The Rev. A. S. Ross, who conducted the devotional exercises, preached from the text Isaiah lv., 4. In an eloquent discourse, full of beauty, he depicted Christ as God's witness to the people. Men believe and have always believed in a deity, and the number who did not was so small or insincere that they needed not to be taken into consideration. The deepest longing of the human soul was to know something of the nature of the Supreme Being who has our life and destiny in his hands. Dealing with our life here below, the speaker said that to taste the sweetness of it we must accept the Christ of the gospel as our highest commander, for Christ said to his disciples, 'If you love me keep my commandments,' and God says, 'This is my beloved son, believe ye him.'

The chairman announced that on Monday evening, April 1, there would be a social gathering when the congregation would meet their pastor.

The Rev. G. J. Clarke pronounced the benediction and the evening's proceedings terminated.

NEW BANK BRANCHES.

Messrs. Peter Lyall and Sons have begun excavating on the site of the new Eastern Townships Bank building at the corner of St. James street and Victoria square, and the masonry will be begun shortly. The directors of the Eastern Townships' Bank believe that the roof of their fine new building will be on by the end of September. The Dominion Bank will begin operations on their recently leased property at the north-east corner of St. Catherine and Bleury streets, on May 1. It is said that the Dominion Bank has secured a five-years' lease from the owners of the property, Messrs. J. H. Blumenthal and Sons.

NEW CHURCH FOR GRANBY.

Plans have been completed by Messrs. Cox and Ames for a handsome Anglican Church at Granby, Que. It will be constructed on the cruciform plan with nave and aisles. The contract for the erection of the church has been awarded to Messrs. Simonean and Dion, of Sherbrooke, and the Dominion Bridge Company will furnish the steel. The cost of the Church will range from 25,000 to $30,000, and it will be completed, it is hoped, in time for the dedication ceremony to take place at Christmas.

MME. CASIMIR PERRIER DEAD.

Paris, March 29.—Madame Casimir-Perrier, mother of ex-President Casimir-Perrier, who died March 12, is dead.

REV. C. A. SYKES TO PREACH

WILL CONDUCT SHERBROOKE STREET CHURCH ANNIVERSARY SERVICES TO-MORROW.

To-morrow the congregation of Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church will celebrate their forty-second anniversary. The Rev. C. A. Sykes, B.D., of Smith's Falls, will preach at both services. Mr. Sykes is well known in Montreal, having been stationed at St. James Church and others in or near Montreal, and having been a student at the Wesleyan Theological College. As a preacher, he is every year becoming more popular and has recently received and accepted an invitation to the pastorate of one of the Methodist churches in Kingston, Ont.

THE REV. T. A. HALPENNY, B.A., B.D., pastor. 3 p.m., Sunday school.

On Tuesday evening the anniversary celebration will be continued with the presentation of 'The Temple of Fame,' a form of entertainment that is new to Montreal, but that is highly spoken of. The young people of the church have taken great interest in this portion of the programme, and have devoted much time to its preparation, with the result that they will present the most attractive feature of the evening's entertainment.

Sherbrooke Street Church grew out of the Methodist Extension movement of 1863, and is an offshoot of the East End Church. The church building was commenced in 1864 and was opened on May 21, 1865. It belonged to the East End circuit until June, 1872, when it became an independent charge, with the Rev. A. B. Chambers as its first independent minister. The present pastor is the Rev. T. Anson Halpenny, B.A., with whom is associated the Rev. Melvin Taylor, chairman of the Montreal district, and president of the Montreal Conference, both having been appointed to this charge last June. In connection with the anniversary an effort is being made to wipe off $1,500 of the church debt, which will leave only six thousand dollars on the entire church property. A large proportion of the required amount is in sight, and, with the assistance of old friends, it is expected that success will crown the effort being put forth on this occasion.

THE DEPARTMENT STORE

ADDRESS GIVEN BEFORE THE ST. GEORGE'S Y.M.C.A.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of St. George's Church on Thursday night, the Rev. J. A. Elliott presiding, an address on 'The department store' was given by Mr. F. A. Scroggie. He knew, he said, that there were many who were opposed to the department store, claiming that it was a hindrance to commerce, but he maintained it was as much a necessity as the telephone or electric light.

The department store of to-day was but the evolution of the country store. It had taken the old methods of retail business and improved upon them, and gave to the public, by its system, a better store service. The old way of doing business had been changed. Goods were not kept year after year on the shelf until they were sold. The department store sought for the newest of the new, and displayed it at once. Nothing must remain from one year to another; if it would not go at one price, it must go at some other price.

There were some people who believed that the sole object of the department store was to crush the small dealer. That was not so. The department store was needed; the small store was needed also.

The department store always required good sales people. They were not easy to obtain, and in spite of all that might be said to the contrary, they were paid fair wages.

The general manager of a department store, as head of the business, was responsible to the owners. He had to make good. If he did not, he got out, and that very quickly. Good managers were very hard to get. It was therefore not surprising to be told that they drew salaries of from $5,000 to $50,000 a year, and in addition they were sometimes given a very small percentage on the total net profit.

In conclusion, the speaker maintained that the department store was a benefit to the community, and it was here to stay. The next few years would see wonderful improvements made in it, and it would then be able to serve even better than it had in the past.

A SEVERE WINTER

SNOW AND COLD COST C. P. R. $800,000 EXTRA DURING FEBRUARY.

Figures just made public by the C.P.R. show that the cost of operating that railway during February was over $800,000 more than in an ordinary month, owing to the heavy snowstorms and severe frost prevailing during that month. The gross earnings were $4,268,206, as compared with $4,224,441 in the same month last year, and the net earnings were $621,988, as compared with $1,205,743, a decrease of $583,755.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY

St. John, N.B., March 29.—A daring highway robbery occurred within the shadow of the St. John police station about 9 o'clock to-night. Mrs. J. Hamblet Wood was returning home after a call on a friend, when she was held up by two men, one of whom snatched her handbag from her wrist. Both ran, and she pursued. No one was in sight, but her cries attracting people in the houses, a number gathered, but the thieves coolly doubled on their tracks, mingled in the crowd and escaped. In the handbag was $40, several express orders and a valuable gold watch. The police are scouring the city, searching for the robbers, of whom a good description has been given by Mrs. Wood.

TORNADO IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Fort Worth, Texas, March 29.—Reports of a severe tornado at Marietta, I.T., reached here last night, but since the first news of the disaster, which was to the effect that many people were killed, the wires have been down and no confirmation can be obtained. The tornado also visited Rolfe, I. T.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY MODEL

FASHION CATALOGUE FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, 1907.

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

NO. 5645.—PRINCESS HOUSE GOWN.

To some women the close-fitting house gown will always be the correct thing; and very graceful is this Princess wrapper with its long sweeping lines and well shaped curves. The collar adds charm to the dress, and no extra trimming is necessary. The neck can also be made high as the pattern provides for that. Silk, flannel, cashmere, or any washable material will make up nicely. The medium size requires 7 5-8 yards of 44-inch material. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

No. .....

Size .....

Name .....

Address in full .....

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

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 24

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1907

KING'S MESSENGERS.

Duties of the Royal Despatch-bearers.

THEIR EMBLEM OF OFFICE A SILVER GREYHOUND PENDANT—BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SENDS THEM ABOUT THE WORLD WITH CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO DIPLOMATS.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

A silver greyhound pendant suspended from the neck by a dark blue ribbon is the distinctive emblem of office worn by the King's messengers, one of whose number went down with the steamship 'Berlin' when she foundered at the mouth of the River Maas, Holland, on Feb. 21, with a heavy loss of life. At the time of his death this messenger was on a mission to the courts of Copenhagen, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and far-off Teheran, bearing important diplomatic despatches which could not be entrusted to the ordinary mail channels.

He was one of a little band of eight men who are liable for duty in almost any part of the world at short notice, and it seems fitting that the greyhound should typify their calling, for they are supposed to take the surest road at the swiftest gait, stopping only for meat and drink and sleep, and perhaps to gain important diplomatic intelligence.

The King's foreign service messengers, to give them their proper designation, are under control of the British Foreign Office. This department of His Majesty's Government is constantly receiving and answering communications from individuals or other departments, as well as from diplomatic and consular agents abroad. Many of these despatches are of a confidential nature, and it would obviously be poor policy to deliver them by any other means than a trusted and well-tried servant, owing to the fact that they might be tampered with or lost in transmission, a contingency that cannot be too strongly guarded against, in view of the anxiety of foreign governments to learn the secrets of diplomacy.

A FAMILIAR PERSONAGE.

England is one of the few countries which sends gentlemen abroad with confidential messages, and M. le Courier du Roi d'Angleterre is a familiar personage on Continental trains. He is usually a discreet and unobtrusive passenger, but the railway officials know him well, and he receives many little favors which do not fall to the lot of the ordinary traveller. The best seat in the smoking compartment or restaurant car comes to him as a matter of course, and he may even have an entire compartment reserved for himself, if he deems it necessary. His orders in this respect are elastic.

His leather bag, stamped with the royal coat of arms, and securely locked, is exempt from the examination of customs officers, and theoretically it is never out of his reach. Sometimes its contents are of unusual importance, and sometimes it holds presents or royal letters for a foreign ruler. When King Edward is touring the Continent or cruising in the Mediterranean, messengers are despatched to him two or three times every week, and thus he is kept informed of events at home.

There are few periods of idleness for the messenger, and his missions carry him to various points, the destinations being continually changed. Upon his arrival at a capital he is usually the guest of the British embassy for two days; then he is off again to his next goal, or homeward, as the case may be. To the credit of the corps it can be said that not one of its members has ever lost a bag of important despatches.

For duty within the confines of Great Britain there are eight home service messengers, but their work is not so important as that of their contemporaries in the foreign service, neither do they receive salaries as large. The members of both divisions are civil service employees, two of the foreign messengers receiving £400 a year and six £250.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE MESSENGER.

In order to qualify as a foreign service messenger a man must be between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five, and possess sound bodily health, an examining physician being attached to the corps. He must have such a knowledge of either French, German, or Italian as will enable him to make himself understood in regard to his duties on the road. The duties, as briefly described in the foreign service list, are to convey despatches safely and expeditiously by whatever means the messenger may have occasion to travel. Accordingly, the messenger must be able to ride, and be competent to perform journeys on horseback. Another requirement is a knowledge of the first four rules of arithmetic, so that the messenger's accounts may be made out in the simplest form.

The greyhound pendant must always be worn while travelling, but not at any other time. The official uniform is a dignified affair. It consists of a dark blue cloth double-breasted frock coat, with turndown collar; blue single-breasted waistcoat buttoned up to the throat, with edgings of gold lace, trousers of Oxford mixture, having a scarlet cord down the side seams; gilt buttons embossed with the royal cipher and encircled by the crown and garter. For headgear there is a blue cloth cap with leather peak, a band of black braid, and the royal cipher and crown in gilt in front. In addition to the pendant, a badge with the crown is worn.

While the pay is small, the foreign messenger service is exceedingly attractive to those who desire an intimate knowledge of the world of royalty and diplomacy. Vacancies in the corps are quickly filled, although the Foreign Office seeks only men of discretion and trustworthiness. In addition to a congenial billet, the messenger can always have in mind the possibility of suddenly finding himself in a situation of extreme responsibility, one which may open a wider career. Furthermore, there is a pension in store for him after a certain period. The cipher telegram has somewhat reduced the importance of the messenger service, and fast trains and steamships have eliminated most of the excitement and personal risk attending journeys to distant countries, but in ancient days the career of King's messenger was as full of adventure as that of a soldier on active service.

THE TALE OF JOHN BRETT.

An instance of this is found in the tale of John Brett, one of Queen Mary's confidential messengers. When she ascended the throne several of the nobility fled the country and took up their residence in Frankfort, Strasburg and the Rhenish Palatinate. Among them were Katherine, Dowager Duchess of Suffolk; Sir Thomas Wroth, Sir Henry Nevell, Sir William Stafford, John Hales, Jane Wilkinson, 'silk woman to Anne Boleyn,' and others. The Queen and her consort desired the return of their subjects, possibly for the purpose of inflicting punishment, and Brett was sent with letters urging them to come home.

First he discovered Jane Wilkinson, who diplomatically promised to return if her health permitted. Then he went to John Hales, who refused to listen to the messenger's entreaties and had him arrested. Brett had a smooth tongue, and he got out of this difficulty only to meet with more trouble when he arrived at the castle of the Duchess of Suffolk. Here he was ill-used by the servants and lost his horses. Finally he got away and continued his search. After a succession of adventures Brett ferreted out the rest of the Queen's subjects, but each in turn treated him with scant courtesy, and he eventually returned to England in a subdued frame of mind.

King's messengers have figured occasionally in fiction, and it is well to remember the pair employed by the King in 'Through the Looking Glass,' one to fetch and one to carry. When the first messenger arrived with the news of the fight between the lion and the unicorn, there hung around his neck a bag of ham sandwiches and hay. The King asked:

'Whom did you pass on the road?'

'Nobody,' said the messenger.

'Quite right,' said the King; 'this young lady (Alice) saw him too. So, of course, nobody walks slower than you.'

AN ANCIENT INSTITUTION.

Messengers of various sorts have been employed by royalty since the earliest times. Cyrus erected post houses and established couriers in Persia about 500 B.C. while Augustus introduced a similar service among the Romans in 31 B.C.

In England, during the reign of Edward IV., riders on post horses covered distances of twenty miles each to procure news of the war with the Scots. Charles I., in 1631, ordered the establishment of a running post between Edinburgh and London, to go thither and return in six days.

Cardinal Wolsey once acted as a special messenger for Henry VIII., going on a mission to the Emperor Maximilian. He travelled to the Netherlands from London, and returned in two and one-half days, a fast journey, for he had to depend upon sailing vessels and horses. Another instance of quick travelling was the ride of Robert Carey from London to Edinburgh, to announce the death of Queen Elizabeth to King James. Carey covered the distance of about 400 miles in three days.

The 'fiery cross' was used in the Scottish Highlands as a signal for the clans to rally. A goat was killed by the chieftain, who made a small wooden cross, burned the ends, and extinguished them in the blood of the animal. Then the cross was given to a courier, who ran to the next village, presented it to the chieftain, and mentioned the place of rendezvous. From point to point the cross was sent, until all the clans had received intelligence. It is said that the 'fiery cross' was also used by the Scandinavians.

When the Indian mutiny broke out in 1857, it is related that the order to revolt was carried in the form of an unleavened cake, or chupattie. Swift running camels have always been used in the East to carry despatches, while beacon fires still remain a vehicle for conveying intelligence.

In the eighteenth century English county families employed running footmen. They wore a livery and carried a light stick with a compartment at the top for wine and an egg. Some of them could cover forty or fifty miles a day, and there are records of many remarkable journeys in which these men figured.

Pigeons were used as messengers as early as the Crusades, and at the siege of Acre and at Modena. Competitors at the Olympian games frequently released the swift little birds to inform their friends of victory, and pigeons were kept at Tyburn to carry information regarding the reprieve or execution of prisoners.

Many persons will remember how useful balloons proved to be in carrying mail from Paris while that city was in a state of siege during the Franco-Prussian war. Up to the end of February, 1871, no fewer than sixty-four balloons had been sent up from Paris, and their cargoes of letters totalled nine tons. They also carried scores of passengers and pigeons.

W. B. H.

New South Wales has decided to assist British immigration so that any domestic servant or agricultural laborer desiring to go to that country can make the 12,000-mile voyage to Sydney at a cost of only $30 or $40.

LOADING A SHIP.

HOW A TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP HAS CARGO PUT ABOARD.

The landing and trimming of a great ocean liner is a science.

When a ship lies at her berth 'light,' her huge hold yawning for cargo, and when that cargo stands, tier on tier, or strewn about the shed, it might seem a simple matter to transfer the second into the first and let the ship sail away to Bombay or Liverpool or Chili or wherever the exigencies of trade and commerce might dictate.

Thousands of men, however, are employed every year to load Boston's ships. They are skilled men, and they are directed by trained men of brains. Thousands of dollars, many thousands, are spent each year on the loading of Boston's ships. The experience and the cunning of years of progress are brought to the loading of Boston's ships.

There are two big firms of stevedores who control the greater portion of the work of loading and discharging ships in this port. Of these the larger firm was engaged not long ago in loading a huge liner under contract, and this is how it was done:

The firm, which has offices, sumptuous offices, alongside the bankers and brokers on State street, had been made aware that this ship of one of the lines with which they had contracted for loading and discharging would be ready to take on cargo at a certain wharf at a certain date.

One of the firm ascertained as nearly as possible what the nature of the cargo was to be and how much there would be of it. He knew the capacity of the ship and the number of her hatches. Then he sent word to his foreman to hire the required number of 'longshoremen for the work.

The 'longshoreman is the man who does the heavy labor. He works while there is work to do, and when there is none he accepts idleness philosophically and waits. He doesn't have to wait long as a rule, for although he is hired by the job there are always plenty of ships, and the unions look out for his wages and hours.

When the boss foreman got the message he hustled off to make a round of the unions where he knew he would find men, and before many hours he had two gangs of twenty men each. They were of pretty nearly every nationality, and they were all square built, rugged sons of toil. Not one of them but was willing and ready to work all day, all night and all next day without sleep or rest so long as he got union pay for it. Union pay means from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. at 30 cents an hour; from 8 p.m. to 12 at 40 cents an hour, and from 12 to 5 a.m. at 50 cents an hour, with 60 cents an hour on Sunday, and double time during meal hours.

A 'longshoreman can work like a horse, but if there is one thing that he excels in it is in using his lungs. Consequently when the gangs lined up in the morning mists the work didn't begin in a manner that would suggest the stealth of a night attack or anything of that kind, and only that the foremen had been picked for their lung power as much as for anything else they would have had to use megaphones.

'Hey, Shorty, get them hatches off
(You'd hear him for a mile)
And Murphy swing that derrick round.
It takes you quite a while
To get yer legs a-movin'.
We'll begin on this here pile.'

Then the 'Yo, heave ho!' goes ringing through the morning.

The hatches are off and the long, heavy gangplanks and skids are in position. Two hatches of the four have been opened, one fore and one aft, and as there is reasonable time and no particular hurry the ship will be loaded through these two.

Looking down into the vast space below through the squares of the hatches it seems as though all the boxes and bales and kegs and casks in the world might be chucked down there without more than half filling the void, and there can be no disposition to contradict the remark of the 'longshoremen that 'She be a right smart drop.'

At the side of the hatches stand the dumpy, powerful winches with the steam sizzling through and curling around their big gear. From the masts above swing the long, heavy derrick arms rigged with block and tackle and geared to handle a weight of a couple of tons with the facility and precision of a human hand.

The cargo has been arriving all the day before, and is still coming. Freight trains have backed into the long, wide sheds, huge trucks and waggons have dumped their loads and gone for more. The merchandise of every description lies in piles and tiers about the big square doors, and there are hundreds of huge bags of flour. It is this that the boss foreman indicates as the material to begin on, and therein lies a reason and a principle.

In planning for the loading of this ship the member of the firm whose place it is to do such things has taken the character of the cargo carefully into consideration, and it is here that the science of 'trimming' the ship comes in.

'Trimming,' of course, simply means loading a ship in such a way that the weight will lie evenly, allowing her to ride an even keel. It isn't always easily accomplished.

In the first place the heaviest material, whatever it may be, is put in the bottom of the ship, and in this case that material is the flour. Flour is easy to stow, bulks well and seldom shifts.

That isn't all. Ships, as the 'longshoremen say, 'Be finicky things an' worse'n women for notions, 'n oncet a ship gets set in her ways nothing can onset her.' And so the boss goes to the captain and asks to be enlightened.

'She'll best trim about two foot by the stern,' says the captain, and the boss plans accordingly.

All this time we have spent digressing the work of loading has been going on, and it must not be imagined that the tumult and the shouting have died by any means. Every man in the two gangs is working like an army mule and yelling like a blast foreman giving a warning. The shed is filled with the din of industry, for the louder a 'longshoreman shouts the harder he's working. The swift cranking of the winches and the staccato signals of the derrickmen mingle with the ceaseless rattle of the trucks up and down the planks. Men have been sent down into the hold. There they work under the direction of a foreman. They are men specially proficient and of long experience. The rest of the men of the two gangs are handling the trucks, two of them to each truck, the man between the handles bends his broad back and the muscles in his thighs stand out as he strains for the start. The man behind shoves and grunts and then away she goes.

They circle about and with a running start they rush up the plank. At the head of it stands the derrick man, waiting. As they approach, an empty truck is descending, for there is an endless chain. At the top the derrickman gives a signal, the winch rattles swiftly and up from the hold comes the long steel rope with tackles on its end. The tackles are gripped about the sack of flour, another signal is given, and up into mid-air swings the sack, then down, down into the space below until the muffled shout of the stowers tells that it has struck bottom.

The derrickman leans over and peers down. He signals again and the winch pulls the sack clear of the boat's bottom. Then the men below seize it and swing it to the spot where it is to lie, the winch drops it and with a touch here and a kick there the sack is in place.

The boxes and bales, the barrels, kegs, cases and butts follow the flour. Carefully, with no waste of space, they are packed layer on layer and gradually they mount upward toward the deck. The morning has passed, and evening has come and night has gone and morning has come again and the work goes on until finally, with the last of the cargo bulging from the tops of the hatches, the steamer is loaded. The hatch covers are clapped on, 'the tumult and the shouting dies,' and the serene and gentlemanly ship's crew takes charge of the work and the swearing.

The firms of stevedores all have their various lines of steamships with which they contract to load and discharge. When a ship of a certain line reaches port the firm of stevedores which has the line's contract takes charge of her. Once she is docked her crew has nothing more to do with her until she is ready to sail again. The item of expense for the loading and discharging, or rather the discharging and loading, of a big ocean liner is large, $4,000 being about the average.

The work of the stevedore and the 'longshoremen has developed with the years, naturally. The greatest step forward was made when steam became common as the propelling force for vessels. In the old days of sail craft the captain of the ship was the boss stevedore very often, and the discharging and loading were done through one hatch with the aid of hand windlasses or horse power. But although the means of handling the cargoes have been vastly improved, the underlying principles remain the same.

The work has, through the years, developed a class of men peculiar to it—shore sailors. The 'longshoreman is a man apart, with traits and characteristics of his own. Often his father and his grandfather have been 'longshoremen before him, and his own little son, piling biscuit boxes on a toy ship in the neighboring pond, aspires to be a 'longshoreman after him. They are open-handed strong, breezy, the 'longshoremen, with a sense of humor, which, if it be not fine, is surely broad. Their gods are strength and endurance, and they worship faithfully.

Probably the heaviest work the 'longshoreman has to do is loading iron ore. Approximately 30,000 tons a year of this material is handled by each of the big stevedore firms. The ore has to be shovelled into great tubs, in which it is lowered into the hold, and there dumped in bulk. It is heart-breaking work, and the men hate it, for a gang of sixty men are expected to load at least 750 tons of the stuff a day.

Sometimes it is necessary to make the greatest speed possible in discharging and loading a steamer, and sometimes the rapidity with which it is accomplished is almost beyond belief. The record in Boston was made some time ago, when the steamer 'British Empire,' of the Johnstone Line, was discharged, shifted from one berth to another, and loaded again all in forty-eight hours. It happened this way:

The 'British Empire' came in from London with a general cargo, overdue. She was to take cattle back, and they had been waiting for her for some days, so that she was under demurrage and was bound to forfeit 50 cents a head on the cattle cargo for every day she kept them waiting. Orders were sent to the Quinns to discharge her and load her again with all haste. A gang of 135 men was hired and waiting when the 'Empire' docked at East Boston. She was hardly warped in before the men were at her, and had the hatches off. She had aboard about 4,500 tons of general cargo, most of it very hard to handle.

The work of discharging began shortly after 10 o'clock on a Tuesday morning, the main gang dividing and working two of her five hatches. At three o'clock on Wednesday morning she was discharged, and her return cargo and the cattle were at a dock in South Boston, so the gangs hung about the ship until daylight. At the first streak of dawn, with the gangs aboard, the 'Empire' backed away and ran across to South Boston. At 6 o'clock the new cargo was being put into her hold by the same men. All morning they worked feverishly, all afternoon and all night, without thought of relief or sleep, and at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning the 'Empire' was loaded on to the decks, her cattle were driven on board to the waiting stalls and the steamer was ready to sail.

Perhaps of all classes of cargo grain is the shiftiest, and for that reason new devices are always being invented to insure its safe carriage. The majority of grain carrying steamers are now fitted with a feeder attachment, not unlike the hopper of a coal stove, which does excellent work. When grain is to be loaded the steamer docks alongside the elevator and great pipes are run down into her hatches, and the grain begins to pour into her hold. Gangs of men are down below with great scrapers with which they spread the loose grain evenly over the ship's bottom. When the first of the grain is in the feeders are set up in the hatches. Into these the grain is then poured in such a manner that they always hold about two percent of what is below, and the moment the cargo shifts the feeder automatically fills up the spaces and preserves the ship's equilibrium.

Week in and week out the work of loading and discharging is going on in the port of Boston. The rattle of the winches is seldom silent, and the shouting of the 'longshoremen resounds ceaselessly along the water front. The 'longshoremen averages about ten years of work, for it is a hard life and a short one. In the winter he finds more work to do than in the summer, but it is not always that he wants to work. He may fancy a holiday. He takes it. Then he needs money and goes back and gets a job for a week. Through the winter he averages $12 or $15 a week, but in the summer $8 and $10 a week is good pay for him. He nearly always has a family, and for the most part, be it said, he takes care of them well, although the temptations of Saturday night, 'pay night,' are many and insidious. At all events he does cheerfully a man's work. —Boston: Herald.'

A CORAL CITY.

(From Mr. Ian Malcolm's 'Indian Pictures and Problems.')

The Maharajah of Jaipur belongs to the old régime; he is a much older man. His palace lies in the centre of his coral city, like a town within a town. It is the home of his ancestors and the pride of his heart. Enclosed within its walls are his courts of justice, halls of audience, libraries, armories and stables. All through the day stalwart Rajputs of noble bearing are riding beneath the massive gateways to the particular quadrangle in which their business lies. Arrived there, they dismount their heavily-caparisoned horses, give a twist to their moustaches and a hitch to their jewelled swords, then march away in a poetry of motion down a rainbow path of brilliantly-attired retainers. Alone in his palace sits the Maharajah, generally upon a terrace overlooking the garden. He is a dignified, grey-bearded old gentleman, with a boundless goodness of heart for all that concerns the welfare of the Empire and of his state. But he is not approachable like the younger stock; he cannot mix in the sports and pastimes of his nobles, nor does he enter very directly into the administration of his dominion. But he is properly jealous of his power, and has a mediaeval suspicion of possible rivalry; he has an ear, like the princes of olden time, for everything that is going on within his gates. When things fare well he gives thanks to Heaven, like the pious Hindu he is; when his people are in misery, he opens his bottomless purse to them and scatters money with a lavish hand, as much from a sense of duty as from a great-hearted desire to show bounty and the generosity of a free will. Jaipur is no modern city, but its streets are spacious and well paved throughout. Its dwelling-houses are all washed with a rosy pink, adorned with quaint frescoes of native design, fretted stone work, grotesque carvings, and ornamental balconies. It is a symphony in coral, which the superficial critic may compare, if he will, to the transformation scene of a pantomime or a wedding-cake in a confectioner's window; but he forgets that there is only one Jaipur, and that it is inhabited by a population whose daily raiment is no more theatrical (except to the drab mind of Grub Street) than the bright surroundings which so perfectly harmonize with it, and whose radiant tint if possibly suggested. Imagine crowds of Rajput gentlemen, merchants and retainers dressed from top to toe in bright colors of velvet, cloth, or cotton, each with a curved sword at his side and a cloak upon his arm; picture to yourself gay knots of women at the street corners or upon the house-tops, flashing a shimmer of color from their diaphanous draperies of blue and gold or black and silver; think of the roadway occupied by elephants with painted heads and scarlet howdahs, camels with purple saddle-bags and turbaned riders, white oxen drawing carts of every color, pigeons circling in the air; peacocks preening themselves in the sunshine upon the city walls! Could these be more aptly framed in the khaki setting of mud walls so common throughout India, or in the plastered and stuccoed streets which denote industrial property and an 'up-to-date' municipality to the average mind? No, indeed no: whitewash the Pyramids if you will, cleanse Benares of its filth and Calcutta of its noisome chimneys, but stay the hand of 'civilization' at Jaipur, and let Rajputs revel in the birthright of color which is their heritage.

SHOP GIRLS AND SCENT.

The proprietor of a big Berlin shop lately dismissed one of the girls on the ground that she scented herself so violently that she drove away custom from the shop. The girl thereupon brought an action against her employer, and the magistrates decided that girls serving in shops were allowed to scent themselves, provided always that the scent did not affect the olfactory nerves of those near them, and did no harm to trade. Moreover, the master of the shop was fined 5s as damages.—London 'Globe.'

ATTACKED BY OSTRICHES.

TWENTY OF THE BIG BIRDS GIVE PURSUIT TO A SOUTH AFRICIAN CYCLIST.

While cycling to the Niewveld Mountains the other day I had rather an exciting and what might have proved a dangerous experience, writes J. W. New, in the Beaufort West 'Times.' I was attacked by about twenty ostriches. Fortunately I was well mounted and managed to outdistance them, with the exception of one, a very fine specimen of a male bird, who after giving chase for over two miles caught up to me and gave a vicious kick at the machine, which broke four spokes and the hub and sent me sprawling among rocks and bushes. Not being satisfied with the work and damage already done, he amused himself by jumping and sitting on me, and kept me prisoner for over an hour and a half. At last I managed to break a bush and struck the bird several times, and by brandishing it before him succeeded in eventually frightening it away.

THE GREAT VALUE OF SNOW.

Wet feet, chilblains, colds, leaky roofs, stopped traffic—these are a few of the troubles caused by a heavy fall of snow, and many people in this country would be only too glad to be assured that snow would never again be seen. Yet the fulfilment of such a wish would be a great disaster.

In the first place, the absence of snow would undoubtedly double the price of timber. The greater part of our common timber comes from the forests of Scandinavia, Russia and Canada, all of which countries suffer from a very severe winter. The heavy snowfalls act as an enormous blanket, and keep the intense cold from the roots of the trees. Now, a full grown fir or Northern pine can stand almost any degree of cold and live, but a young tree cannot do so, and a snowless winter would infallibly kill a great number of trees which are used for timber. Then, rivers all over the world would be most seriously affected by the absence of snow, for most of the big rivers are fed by the gradual melting of mountain snows.

Then, what would Switzerland be without its snow-capped peaks and giant glaciers? In the Arctic the changes caused by absence of snow would be most marked. There would, of course, be no icebergs, for there would be no glaciers to feed them. Winter would be colder, summer hotter. In all probability human life would be impossible beyond forty degrees north and south of the equator.—Glasgow 'Herald.'

HOW BIRDS LEARN TO SING.

(London 'Globe.')

Do young birds learn their songs by direct imitation of their parents or is the power of song an innate quality? Some observations made by W. H. Hudson on a species of tinamou (Rhynchotus rufescens) throw some light on the question. This species has a peculiar and characteristic song or call of its own, and according to Mr. Hudson's observations, it does not require to learn it. A young bird was taken from the nest when just breaking the shell and brought up in a house where it could never have had the chance of hearing its parents. Yet long before it was full grown it would retire to a dark corner of the room and give its characteristic song in great perfection. Here the song must have been innate. The experiments of the Hon. Daines Barrington, in which various species were reared under linnets, and learned and sang the linnet song instead of their own, suggest, on the other hand, that the young bird learns by direct imitation.

A REAL ROSERY.

To most of us a rosery means just a plot of ground set apart exclusively for roses. That, however, is only the hasty assumptions of the ordinary person. A rosery in its real sense is something much more than this. It must contain a specimen of every known species and variety. At present there are believed to be only three in Europe which come up to this standard. Two of these are in Germany, and the third is at L'Hay, near Paris. France, however, is desirous of 'getting even' with Germany in this matter, and a fourth rosery has just been laid down at Bagatelle, in the heart of the Bois de Boulogne. It will contain 10,000 plants, and will include all the 1,200 types at present known, with an open space in the centre to receive all new varieties of merit as they appear. Parisians have to thank M. Forestier, the curator, for this charming embellishment of the Bois.—London 'Globe.'

A SPARROW'S STRANGE ROOST.

'Wait a minute,' said a man to a friend who was walking down Grand avenue, near Eleventh street, with him the other night, 'I want to show you something.'

He pointed with his walking-stick to one of the lights in an electric sign that hung overhead. Roosting upon the shank of the electric light bulb was a sparrow, evidently asleep. The man reached up and struck the sign sharply with his stick. The sparrow flew away.

'That sparrow has roosted upon that light for the last six months—always roosts on that same letter 'R,' too, said the man. 'During the recent cold weather I came down here to see if he was still sleeping in his regular berth, which is exposed to the wind. Sure enough he was there and flew out as lively as could be when I tapped on the signboard. I suppose there is some warmth from the electric light and that attracts him.'—Kansas City 'Star.'

LETTERS FROM READERS.

[The correspondence department is valued by some as the most interesting part of the paper. The bane of it, however, is the length to which letters are liable to grow. There is not only the fact that readers avoid what is long, but the great difficulty of finding the space necessary. We do not like to refuse a good letter on the ground of length, but it often has to be done. Some newspapers put a limit on correspondents of a hundred or two hundred words. We recognize that there are subjects occasionally that cannot be well handled in so brief a manner, but we must keep before our readers the fact that brevity is always a primary commendation.]

PARK AVENUE PROMENADE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As this is the time of year when our civic appropriations are apportioned, I wish respectfully, through your valuable paper, to draw the attention of the chairman and members of the Parks Committee to the necessity of an up-to-date promenade on Park avenue from Pine avenue to Mount Royal avenue. Thousands of people congregate here in a summer evening enjoying the beauties of the park and the fresh air, pure and unadulterated. At present the narrow board walk where two people can hardly pass each other belongs to the past, and is both unsuitable and actually dangerous to life and limb. It should have been removed years ago, and, if I may suggest now, replaced by a broad gravel walk such as they have got in Logan's Park—now Lafontaine. What a beautiful promenade this might be made at a very moderate cost; a stretch of grass along side the walk about the same breadth as the walk, between it and Park avenue, and flower beds at equal distances. So little has been done by the city for that part of the park known as Fletcher's Field that I think this demand is modest and it would be a boon to many thousands of health-seekers in the good old summer time.

H. W. RAPHAEL.

Montreal, March 12, 1907.

Note.—Park avenue is, and must more and more become, a blemish on Mount Royal Park. It is a street for heavy traffic which, as the north-western suburbs grow, will become more and more industrial and less and less suggestive of recreation. What is done in other cities under like circumstances should be done in this case. The avenue should be cut through on the level a hundred feet wide, thus for all time saving the very heavy hill for business traffic, and for the cars. There should be a park drive opened at Pine avenue to the left of Park avenue, and carried by a fine and gentle sweep to the height of the ridge, where it would cross the buried thoroughfare by a bridge. The promenade could be provided for by an asphalted footpath, possibly on the other side of the cutting.

THE TAX ON BACHELORS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I would like to say a few words in your paper regarding taxing bachelors, giving reasons why so many do not marry: (1) Because their income is small owing to the maids filling the business situations. (2) On account of living expenses being so high. (3) The trouble with the girls of to-day is they are too fond of the theatres, dress, and other amusements, and are not satisfied with their household duties and work which becomes a lady. I have noticed in your paper that the ladies of Hull have no objection to matrimony. Could they furnish a certificate to the effect that they enjoy perfect health, are good housekeepers, and are economical in their living and dress? If so, there is no need of going without husbands. I think if you were furnished with the names of marriageable ladies holding certificates you will find lots of bachelors who would marry.

BACHELOR.

SUBURBAN HIGH-BRIGANDAGE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It does seem to me that in granting borrowing and contract powers to municipalities that, like parasites, surround a larger municipality there should be the condition that the actual ground in these smaller municipalities be always held responsible for such loans and contracts, thus preventing such smaller municipalities from running heavily into debt in the expectation of having their debt borne by the large community. This would place the burden of any local improvements on those who benefited by them, and it would make property holders in such suburbs very active in seeing to it that all expenditures were made to the best advantage. One always expects a certain kind of brigandage on the outskirts of civilization; but one also expects that laws shall be made and enforced to stop such brigandage, whether it be individual or corporate.

RATEPAYER.

DESTINY OF CANADA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—With reference to the paragraph from Halifax re the independence of Canada, I would like to say right here my belief that independence will one day, sooner or later, be the burning question in this colony, now belonging to Britain.

History will repeat itself, the same as in the case of the United States, in George Washington's time, and I take it upon myself, having in view the cosmopolitan nature of the influx into this Canada of ours, to say she will become a 'nation' soon.

'PAUL PRY.'

In the course of coal-boring operations on Lord Guilford's Waldershare estate between Dover and Sandwich, a seam of coal fifty-two feet two inches thick was struck at a depth of 2,732 feet. The coal is stated to be of excellent quality, with a bed of clay beneath.

LITERARY REVIEW.

LE ROSSIGNOL ON SOCIALISM.

'It has frequently been said that the Socialist movement represents a protest against the inequality of economic conditions rather than a conviction of the truth of socialistic theory,' says J. E. Le Rossignol, in his small but effective book on 'Orthodox Socialism,' just published. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York, $1.00.) Yet the socialistic theory, he thinks, stands in the way of real and practical reforms, its claim to be 'scientific' attracting many minds. 'For this reason I have endeavored to present a critical examination of socialistic theory in a form not objectionable to the professional economist, and yet intelligible to such of the laity as are interested in social problems.' Dr. Le Rossignol, a son of McGill, now professor of economics in the University of Denver, writes, as in his former book, 'Monopolies, Past and Present,' with pleasing clearness and brightness, enlivening as far as may be a subject which many readers find rather abstruse. The thorough-going socialism which during the last forty years has become so popular in Germany and some other countries, owes its 'scientific' form to Karl Marx, who began in 1867 to publish his remarkable work on 'Capital.' One of his view-points has been generally recognized as a real gain to modern thought, that is the economic explanation of the history of the world. But his conclusion that the class struggle between capital and labor would increase till the middle class was entirely eliminated, and would culminate in a general upheaval and the sudden reconstruction of society, does not accord either with the analogies of history or with the present facts. One historical catastrophe Marx had in mind, the French Revolution. It colored all the literature of his younger days and naturally loomed large in his mind as a precedent. But Le Rossignol points out that most of the improvements in history, such as the freeing of serfs and the rise of the merchant class, came about gradually. It is still more to the point to inquire how far the present conditions of business and life bear out Marx's observations and predictions. In the first place he was sure that capitalism and machinery were keeping the working classes poor and constantly making them poorer. But the more the actual life of former centuries comes to be known, the more our own appears to excel them.

Before the industrial revolution the proletariat was chiefly composed of landless agricultural laborers, journeymen, artisans, and other poor laborers in towns, and a large class of domestic servants of both sexes dependent upon the rich. These people were all very poor, receiving little more than starvation wages, supplemented by public and private charity, and in a majority of cases expecting to end their days in the poorhouse.

When William and Mary ruled in England it was computed that about a fourth of the whole population was partly dependent on parish relief. And incredible as this seems to us now, we can realize what it would be like by considering the state of the poor in some Asiatic countries at present. It is a fact for socialists to ponder that this scarcity of the necessaries of life coincides so generally with the want of capitalized industries.

The countries where capitalism has most prevailed are the countries where the laboring class receives the highest wages, and maintains the highest standard of living. The countries where capitalism has done least, as China, India and Russia, are the countries where wages are lowest, where the laboring man is ever on the verge of starvation, and where he is most exploited by the merchant, the money-lender and the government official.

Another point Marx makes much of is that industrial crises and financial panics are caused by over-production, the result of too much capital, and under-consumption, the result of too much poverty. After pointing out various facts which are against this conclusion, Mr. Le Rossignol points out that periods of depression are common and severe in Asiatic countries where a bad agricultural season impoverishes suddenly and fatally.

Diversified farming and improvements in transportation have done away with famines in all capitalistic countries, and have greatly minimized the effects of local crop failures, so that the dangers of crises from that source is constantly becoming less. Besides, farmers, as a class, are becoming more wealthy, and are able to buy manufactured goods even when their crops are small, so that a crop failure is less of a disaster to the business world than ever it was before.

Socialists say that the benefits of capital would all be secured under a socialistic regime, without any of the 'exploitation' inseparable from private ownership of business. But the zeal and skill of persons employed in government service has not usually been observed to equal that of those directors of private enterprises whose position in life depends on their success in business.

Already in New Zealand and in the Commonwealth of Australia the working class have great political power, and have inaugurated for their own benefit a series of industrial experiments which promise to be highly instructive, if not in every case thoroughly successful. The laborers of Australia and New Zealand are finding out, as the laborers of other countries will presently discover, that the profits of capital are not as a rule subtracted from the wages of labor, but taken from an additional product, which would not exist without the investment of new capital under the efficient direction of private capitalists.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Orthodox Socialism,' by James Edward Le Rossignol (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.); 'The Irish Nationalist Ideal,' an open letter addressed to all political parties, by 'Devonia' (two copies); 'In the Days of Goldsmith,' by Tudor Jenks (New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.); 'Among the An-ko-me-nums of the Pacific Coast,' by Thomas Crosby (Toronto: William Briggs); Second Report of the Missisquoi County Historical Society, Illustrated; 'The beginnings of an Imperial Partnership,' a suggestion, by Lieut. L. H. Hordern, R.N.; 'Rod and Gun and Motor Sports in Canada,' 'Pearson's Magazine,' 'Scribner's,' 'McClure's,' 'The Century,' 'The Outing Magazine.'

LITERARY NOTES.

FICTION.

The book that is built about a hobby very naturally rises highest when the hobby is in evidence, and it is the mountain climbing, in which both hero and heroine are interested, that gives to A. E. W. Mason's latest novel 'Running Water' (New York: The Century Co.; London: Hodder & Stoughton), its chief interest. The story itself, falls below his previous work, but the descriptions of the Swiss scenery and the pleasures and difficulties of mountaineering, go far to compensate for this.

Two recent novels built on the Zenda plan, that are likely to reach a good circulation are 'Hilma' (Dodd, Mead & Co.) by William Tillinghast Eldridge, and 'The Port of Missing Men' (The Bobbs-Merrill Co.) by Meredith Nicholson. They are wholesome in that they are not harmful, and the young American, either male or female, steps in in each case to run matters to a smooth finish.

'Marcia,' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) is professedly the autobiographical history of the young heroine of that name, beautiful, accomplished, and irreproachable, 'though I ses it myself as shouldn't.' However, in spite of the fact that the heroine is called upon to cry her own wares, Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirk has introduced her readers to a girl in high society, thrown among the rich, who are not depicted as utterly idle, and whose aim is something more than pleasure, in so far a relief from the ordinary society novel.

Eight good athletic stories by Arthur Ruhl are collected under the title 'A Break in Training and Other Athletic Stories,' (New York: The Outing Publishing Co.) The atmosphere is that of college life and out-of-doors, and the tone is pleasing and wholesome with just a spice of romance to add a further zest. The author is a Harvard graduate.

ART.

There is no lack of books on art in all its branches, and merely to list all of the more recent would require a good space. Some, however, may be mentioned, not as any indication of pre-eminence, but as an idea of the general output. Two books by George Clausen, professor of painting in the Royal Academy, are 'Six Lectures on Painting,' and 'Aims and Ideals in Art,' both published by E. P. Dutton & Co. In these the author's desire is to reach the reading public, not the art student alone, and his style is lucid and practical.

There have been recently published two monographs on 'Correggio,' the one by T. Sturge Moore, published by Scribner's, and the other an addition to the 'Newnes' Art Library,' with an introduction by Selwyn Brinton. Both are illustrated, but the former is the more noteworthy.

Another biography lately out is that of 'Antonio Pollaiuolo' (Scribner's) by Maud Cruttwell. This suffers somewhat from the over-enthusiasm of the biographer, an easy enough failing where an artist of such merit has been for so long without an adequate biography, and its critical value in so far is lessened, but the life story itself is reliable and well told.

POETS AND POETRY.

'My Garden and Other Poems,' published in Bristol, is the work of a shoemaker seventy-five years of age, by name John Gregory. This little volume of real poetry is not a first attempt, as the shoemaker has combined his trade and his verse-writing since early youth.

Katharine Tynan, whose poetry has much more than a national reputation, is to publish in the course of time a rhymed life of St. Patrick, to which Sir William Butler will furnish an introduction.

Among the various little books of poems that find a publisher and a public are two from the John Lane Company, 'Actaeon and Other Poems,' by John Erskine, and 'The Soul's Progress and Other Poems,' by Louis Ledoux. These are much of a kind, and show some touches of originality. 'Tiles from a Porcelain Tower' (privately printed at the Riverside Press), show their author, Edward Gilchrist, to possess a real power of conveying the fascination he feels for the East, with its pride in the past, its stubborn clinging to old tradition, and its mysteries of religion.

Tom Masson has edited a good anthology for its subject in 'The Humor of Love' (Moffat, Yard & Co.). Those who are suffering from its attacks may question the title, but they need not be afraid of the contents, for while Mr. Masson has an eye to the humor, he has not made game of his subject.

SMALL FACTS.

'The Song of Solomon' is to be issued shortly in an edition de luxe of which the color drawings by W. Russell Flint will be the principal feature. The book will be of Japanese vellum and the edition will be limited.

Another life of Walter Pater has been published in which the author, Thomas Wright, employs his preface largely in a sharp attack on A. C. Benson and his recent biography of this author. The attack has occasioned much surprise as it was quite uncalled for, and Mr Wright's boasted superiority of information gives little ground for his accusation of his predecessor's ignorance. It seems another surprise of literary jealousy.

One reviewer has designated 'Poison Island,' the latest novel by 'Q.,' as Quiller-Couch's 'Failure,' and that seems to be the general impression of the critics. The disappointment is all the keener for the pleasurable anticipation excited by previous acquaintance with 'Q.'

'Making a Newspaper' (Henry Holt & Co.), by John L. Given, contains information on all branches of the subject and is intended for the assistance of those who wish to enter the newspaper business.

EAST AND WEST.

The problem of the Panama Canal and what use is likely to be made of America's expensive waterway when complete, is discussed at length in the light of the Suez difficulties and developments, by Frederic Courtland Penfield, in 'East of Suez: Ceylon, India, China, and Japan,' (New York: The Century Co.), but this is only one point of interest touched. Mr. Penfield goes over well-travelled ground, but he has a quick eye for the neglected ways and a ready pen to sketch even the well-worn with a fresh touch. Ever ready to point a moral, he is no less quick to catch the beauty of these old lands and to give the tale a suitable adornment.

The American deserts and little-tra-

YOUTH IS NOT A MATTER OF AGE.

Especially in the springtime many feel old, tired, worn-out and discouraged because of the thin, watery condition of the blood.

A little girl skipping on the street was asked if her father could skip? "No," she said, "but my grandfather can." The father was old at thirty-five and the grandfather young at sixty.

When your energy and ambition begin to fail, when you lose interest and sympathy, when you become irritable and impatient, when the memory fails, and you have difficulty in concentrating the mind or in attending to the duties of the day, you are growing old.

Many become at least temporarily old in the springtime, when the blood gets thin and watery and the vitality seems to leave the system.

With the greatest difficulty the work of the day is accomplished, and there is suffering from indigestion, headaches, bodily pains, and tired, languid and depressed feelings.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the greatest of spring medicines, because it actually forms pure, rich blood and restores to the body the snap, vim and energy of youth.

By the building-up process which this great food cure sets in motion the ills and weaknesses which tell of decline and approaching collapse are entirely overcome.

It is only when supplied with an abundance of pure, rich blood that the cells and tissues consumed in the act of living can be restored, that health and vitality can be kept up, and because it actually forms new, red blood, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is bound to do you at least some good. By the use of this great restorative you not only escape the debility and depression of spring, but fortify the system against the attack of serious disease.

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DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT Spring winds are hard on the skin and bring roughness, redness and chapping. By its delightfully soothing, healing influence Dr. Chase's Ointment makes the skin soft, smooth and velvety, and positively cures every form of itching skin disease. 60 cents a box, at all dealers'.

Are you "up to the Mark"?

Are Stomach, Liver and Bowels in the best possible condition for winter? Surely you know what will make those vital organs healthily active—and build up the whole system. It is the "Salt of Salts"—

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velled regions of the west have found sincere admirers in George Wharton James and T. Mitchell Prudden. Mr. James's previous writings on the west have made a ready welcome for 'The Wonders of the Colorado Desert.' (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.). There is not a phase of desert life which Mr. James has neglected, and he seems to love it all. He repudiates the assertion of its loneliness and has much to say about the life of its inhabitants. Mr. Prudden's book, 'On the Great American Plateau,' (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons), lingers rather over its one-time inhabitants being, as the subtitle gives it, 'Wanderings Among Canyons and Buttes, in the Land of the Cliff Dweller and Indian of To-day.'

OF RUSKIN.

There is an interesting story, says the 'Westminster Gazette,' connected with Ruskin's fairy-tale of 'The King of the Golden River,' which Mr. Stead has just added to his 'Books for the Bairns.' Mr. Stead tells it in his preface to the little book: When Ruskin was a young man some Scotch friends of the family, who lived in Perth, sent their daughter to stay with the Ruskins at Herne Hill, London. This young lady was a pretty and lively girl, and one day she challenged Ruskin, who was anything but a lively young man, to write a fairy-tale, for she believed that such a task was the least likely one that he would undertake. In this she was mistaken, for in two sittings John Ruskin completed 'The King of the Golden River.'

For nine years the story remained in manuscript, for it was only written for the amusement of the young lady from Perth, and not for publication. At length, however, it was printed in a book, and the story was illustrated by Mr. Richard Doyle. When it first appeared it was often given as a prize in schools, and copies of the first edition are very rare—so rare, indeed, that for one copy of that first edition much money has been paid. The girl for whom it was written afterwards married John Ruskin, but the marriage was not a happy one, and in later years the lady became the wife of Sir John Millais. Mr. Stead's cheap reissue contains Doyle's illustrations.

There is trouble among the London publishers. Some of the early and unrevised editions of Ruskin's works being out of copyright it has been announced that these will be reissued in cheap editions. The question is, has any publisher a right to offer the public as the work of Ruskin those books which he in his later years declared inaccurate and incomplete? Meanwhile the books are being published.

AN ANCIENT MARINER.

Capt. 'Jim' Buddington Who Saved the 'Resolute.'

THE OLD WHALER TELLS OF FINDING ONE OF THE FRANKLIN RELIEF SHIPS.

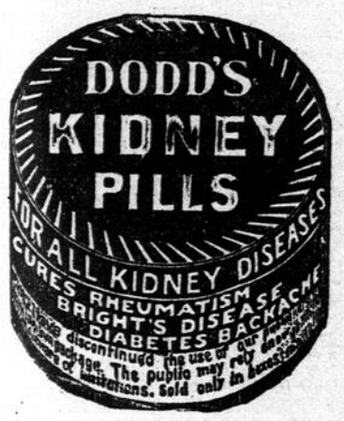
(New York 'Evening Post.')

This is a wonderful age for hale old men, who cling to life's work when they are entitled to sit in a rocking chair before the fire and be lookers-on. Capt. 'Jim' Buddington, of Poquonnoc, Conn., is none of your fancy mariners, but a wrestler with the perils of the deep, and known in the day of its rescue, far and wide, as the man who brought the English ship 'Resolute' safe from the Arctic.

Though he is nearing ninety, he is one of the heartiest of the old salts; his muscular frame stoops a little under the burden of years, but his cheeks are ruddy, like a red apple, framed in thick white hair, and his eyes are blue and clear and keen as a hawk's. He would resent being told he ought to leave off working. He thinks nothing of the work of to-day, compared with the stirring times of the past.

Capt Buddington lives about three-quarters of a mile from the little Poquonnoc church, which is itself a curious structure, in a rambling old-fashioned house whose back slopes down to one story. It is in the quaint old kitchen, shining with neatness, that the captain likes best to meet his callers. The whole interior smacks of the cabin of a vessel. The door deserves notice. It is in two parts, the outer one as heavy as a dungeon door, and with old nails driven into it; the other, with the old-fashioned hook fastening at top and bottom, and a latch. There is no locking of doors there.

Right at the back of the house is the sea, and it is there that the captain spends the most of his time. No matter what the weather, he rows about in his boat and sets his lobster pots and tends to his oysters as actively as many a younger man. He takes care of a good bit of ground, too. Twice a week or oftener he goes to New London to sell his oysters and lobsters, and get his papers, then returns to do a day's work. He thinks nothing of walking three or four miles, just to stretch his limbs.



A WHALER OF THE 'THIRTIES.'

He was born on Nov. 6, 1817, at the old Buddington homestead, and, like all the New England Yankees, he prides himself on belonging to old stock. He went to sea, before the mast, before he was seventeen. He shipped on a whaler, and got the benefit of discipline and work at once, for the whaling captains of the '30s were despots, and it did not take long for a 'green' boy to learn that fact. That he learned quickly and well is proved by his having a ship of his own in 1841, seven years later, when he sailed from New London harbor the captain of the 'William C. Nye, whaler, N. & W. W. Billings, owners. He went, in October, 1841, to Davis Straits, and returned in September, 1843, with 2,400 barrels of oil and 7,000 pounds of bone—a record catch. He followed this success in every trip, being in command of a dozen vessels in all, and never losing one. It was in one of these, the 'George Henry,' that he came across the 'Resolute.'

Every one knows that in 1845 Sir John Franklin was sent out by the British Government to find a Northwest Passage. He was in command of two vessels, 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' and they are known to have reached Lancaster Sound, on July 20, 1845. Then all trace of them was lost. Many relief expeditions were fitted out, five by his wife; and one of these, under McClintock, in 1867, discovered that Franklin had penetrated within twelve miles of the northern extremity of King William's Land, and had died on June 11, 1847.

Previous to that, the British Government fitted out many, and in April, 1852, there sailed Sir Edward Belcher's expedition of five vessels, 'Resolute,' 'Assistance,' 'Intrepid,' 'Pioneer,' and 'North Star,' with Captain Kellet and Lieut. McClintock, his assistants. On May 15, 1854. They were encompassed by ice, and Sir Edward, despite the protests of Kellet and McClintock, compelled them to abandon the 'Resolute' and the 'Intrepid' off Melville's Island, where they were wedged in the ice.

FINDING THE 'RESOLUTE.'

The 'George Henry' sailed from New London on May 20, 1855, Captain Buddington having for mate an Englishman, John T. Quayle, and a crew of twenty-five men. They reached Davis' Straits in June, and had indifferent luck, getting only 188 barrels of oil, when in August, says the captain, they came across the 'Resolute,' which had floated 1,500 miles, passing through Barrows' Strait and reaching Cape Mercy. Buddington at once divined what she was. She was strongly built and heavily sheathed to withstand the ice. She was perfectly sound. He had had hard work piloting his own vessel through the masses of floating ice, but made up his mind what he had to do, and proceeded to do it. They got as near the 'Resolute' as they could. Then Buddington took a crew of nine, told Quayle to follow in the 'George Henry,' and made his way with the 'Resolute' through floes and past icebergs until he got in fairly safe water, and finally reached New London.

'I don't know how I did it,' he said, shaking his head and smiling a little, 'but in those days I never stopped to think of what might happen. I just went ahead and let things happen if I couldn't help it. That's the way all the whaling captains did. They never lost any time or sleep, fancying anything. What happened to me was, that I took the 'Resolute' right into New London harbor, arriving there on Dec. 24, 1855. Christmas Eve, you say? Yes, but in the old time they didn't make much of Christmas in New England. It was one of the worst winters that I ever experienced. The weather was open and mild, and just like what we have been having until a few days before I came. That's what they told me. In the sixty-seven days that it took to get to New London I hadn't much time to think of weather.

'The harbor was a sight different from what it is now. Now London was only a dot as big as my hand compared to what it looks to be now, but I tell you it was a dot I was glad to see.

'Well, I was anchored just off Fort Trumbull. It was a fort, too, then, and the 'George Henry' was coming along behind me. I hadn't been there an hour when the news spread that there was a craft out in the harbor. I had our flag up, of course, and then I put up the Britisher's, too, out of compliment to him. It was a mighty long time since a Britisher boat had shown its flag under that fort; yes, siree.

'The crowd was blackening the shore in no time. The very next day the harbor froze so that the 'Resolute' was fast in the ice. Likewise, 'George Henry.' Seems as if the 'Resolute' had brought down the winter with her from the north. Never was such a winter since. The Thames was frozen over solid from shore to shore. Men and women walked over the ice to Groton, and heavy teams travelled all winter, until the middle of February. The cold used to stay then. When it snowed it meant business. Folks wore woollen stockings outside their shoes, and the men wore shawls outside their coats.

'Next, our country bought the 'Resolute.' She was brought to the Brooklyn yard, made ship-shape, then sent to England under Lieut. Hartstein (he was made a captain soon afterward), and at Portsmouth thousands came on board, and Queen Victoria did, and made a fine speech, and accepted her from our government, and there was great speech-making and a fine time altogether.

'What did I get? Nothing. A medal? No, sir. Nothing. Didn't do any more than I'd expect any man to do for my ship if it was stuck the same way. Always felt sorry for the folks that would go up into the Arctic when they didn't have to make their living by it. Don't take much stock in this finding of the North Pole, though I like the grit of Peary and the other chaps that are sticking to it. It is just like harpooning a whale. You mean to do it, and you feel that you aren't just doing what you should when you miss.

'I don't hanker after notice nor money, though I like what belongs to me. Here I am anchored. I left off following the sea in 1889, and have been doing what I could around here. But you can't make as long a voyage as I have without showing some signs. My ear on the starboard side isn't what it used to be. My mate, though she is twenty-two years younger than me, isn't as spry as she used to be, either. But we're content.' G. M. H.

FOOLHARDY AMONG WOLVES.

Another tragedy with wolves is reported from Transylvania. In this case life was thrown away by an almost foolhardy indulgence of a sporting instinct. A business man of Czekhazmas, in the Kolozsvan region, left home alone in a sledge, and next day the three horses came galloping home with the sledge empty. Parties immediately went off in search of the missing man, whose head and a leg were found, and not far away a dead wolf which the man had shot. It is supposed that he had shot the animal from the sledge, which he had then left to secure the carcass as a trophy, and that the horses had bolted.—London 'Globe.'

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

(INCORPORATED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK. STOCK COMPANY)

JOHN R. HEGEMAN, President

ANOTHER VALUABLE CONCESSION

to Industrial policy-holders. The Company announces that every person insured in the Metropolitan under a Whole Life Industrial policy who is now 75 years of age or over IS RELIEVED OF FURTHER PAYMENT OF WEEKLY PREMIUMS, and a similar concession will be made to all persons now insured under Whole Life policies who will reach age 75 during 1907, as soon as they arrive at that age.

This concession takes effect as of January 1, 1907, and all premiums paid in advance of that date on any policy such AS WE REFER TO WILL BE RETURNED TO THE POLICY-HOLDER. This action of the Company in granting

FREE POLICIES AT AGE 75

is without precedent in the insurance business, and we believe the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is the only Company that has granted such a concession. This will cost in increase of reserve and in remission of premiums this year

OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS

To appreciate the generous treatment accorded to its policy-holders by the Metroplitan Life, it must be remembered that already during THIS YEAR it has announced and is paying OVER TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, in voluntary contributions to Industrial policy-holders, over and above all obligations expressed or implied in their policies, by a cash dividend upon all Whole Life Industrial policies over five years old, by mortuary dividends (that is, voluntary additions to the face of the policies when they become claims) applicable to all death claims incurred during the year where policies at the date of death have been in force over five years, and by paying as endowments Whole Life policies on which premiums have been paid for 15 years when insured reaches age 80.

This makes a total of **OVER THREE MILLIONS THIS YEAR** allowed to Industrial policy-holders, over and above the contract obligations and **OVER THIRTEEN MILLIONS** during the past twelve years.

If this announcement of a free policy affects any reader of this advertisement, and if his case has not yet been attended to, we ask him to speak to the agent who collects his premiums and the agent will attend to forwarding the policy to the Home Office, TO BE EXCHANGED WITHOUT EXPENSE FOR A FREE POLICY FOR THE FULL AMOUNT CALLED FOR BY THE POLICY SURRENDERED.

INCREASE IN BENEFITS

New tables with large increases of benefits in Industrial policies have been adopted. The payment of premiums on all new Industrial Life policies will cease at age 75. Reductions have been made in the premiums charged for most of the forms of Ordinary policies.

The Company Wrote More Insurance Than Any Other Company in the World

The Company Gained More Insurance in Force Than Any Other Company in the World

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In Its Ordinary Department the Company Wrote More Paid-for Business Than Any Other Company Save One.

It Gained More Ordinary Business Than Any Other Company Save One

Its Expense Ratio Was Largely Reduced and Was the Lowest in Fifteen Years

MORAL :—INSURE IN THE METROPOLITAN

A Cup of "Café Noir" on getting up.

To clear up your brains and make you feel gay, fresh and nimble, there is nothing like "Madame Huot's Coffee." It has obtained the endorsement of all connoisseurs. Our extra-choice grocery assortment will make your delight. Sent free on reception of $2.80.

We Pay the Freight In the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

2 lbs.	Madame Huot's Coffee	75c.
1 lb.	"Condor" Japan Tea } or 2 lbs. of either Tea at your choice	40c.
1 lb.	"Condor" Ceylon Black Tea }	40c.
1 lb.	Absolutely Pure "Condor" Mustard, with all its Oil	50c.
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EASTER MUSIC IN THE CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Morning service at 11.—Processional hymn, 'Jesus Christ is risen to-day, Alleluia' (Carey); Kyrie, Gloria Tibi and Credo, Stammers, in E flat; offertorium, 'Halleluia, Christ is risen; he is the Lord. We will be glad and rejoice in his salvation. He is the first begotten of the dead, and the Prince of the Kings of the earth. Unto him that loved us and washed us from our sins in his own blood. And hath made us kings and priests unto God and his father; to him be glory and dominion for ever and ever. Amen. (Thorne). Hymn, 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day.' Sursum Corda and Sanctus, Sammers, in E flat. Hymn, 'And now, O Father.' Gloria in Excelsis, Sammers in E flat. Recessional, Nunc Dimittis, Barnby, in E.

Evening service, 7 p.m.—Processional hymn, 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day.' (Elvey). Ely Confession and Versicles (Tallis). Psalms cxiii and cxiv. to chants in Cathedral Psalter. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Stainer in A. Anthem, 'When the Sabbath was past Mary Magdalene and Mary the mother of Jesus, and Salome, brought spices, that they might come and anoint Jesus. And very early on the first day of the week they came to the tomb when the sun was risen. And they found the stone rolled away from the tomb. And they entered in, and found not the body of the Lord Jesus. And they were perplexed thereabout, behold, two men stood by them in dazzling apparel. And as they were affrighted, and bowed down their faces to the earth, they said unto them, Why seek ye the living among the dead? He is not here, but is risen. Ye children of the light, Arise with him, arise. See how the day star bright is shining in the skies. Leave in the grave beneath the old things passed away, buried with him in death. Oh, live with him today. We sing thee, Lord Divine, with all our hearts and powers. We are forever thine, and thou art ever ours' (Foster). Hymn, 'Jesus Christ is risen today. Alleluia.' (Carey.) Offertorium, 'Halleluia, Christ is risen. He is the Lord, we will be glad and rejoice in his salvation. He is the first begotten of the dead, and the prince of the kings of the earth. Unto him that loved us and washed us from our sins in his own blood. And hath made us kings and priests unto God and his Father; to him be glory and dominion for ever and ever. Amen.' (Thorne). Final Amen. (E. Bunnett). Recessional hymn, 'Alleluia, Alleluia, hearts to heaven and voices raise. (Sullivan). Organ recital: 1, Hallelujah Chorus, 'Messiah' (Handel); 2, 'Pilgrims' Chorus,' Tannhauser' (Wagner); 3, Offertoire in D major (Batiste); 4, Fantasia and Fugue in F minor (S. Archer Gibson). John B. Norton, F.A.C.O., organist.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Morning service — Voluntary, Paques Fleuris (Mailly); hymn, No. 134, 'Jesus Christ is risen to-day' (Morgan); responses, plain song; Easter anthems (Humphreys in C); proper psalms, plain song; Te Deum (Oliver King in D); Benedictus (Sir George Stainer in D); hymn, No. 135, 'The strife is o'er,' (Palestrina); communion (Rev. W. Roberts' in C); hymn, No. 499, 'On the resurrection morning' (Dr. E. H. Turpin); preacher, Rev. H. P. Plumtre, M.A.; anthem, 'As it began to dawn' (Sir G. C. Martin).

Evening service, 7 o'clock.—Voluntary, Intermezzo (W. Reed); hymn, No. 138 (Sir A. S. Sullivan); Responses, Tallis Festal; Psalms, Battishall, Tonus Peregrinus, Goodson; Magnificat (C. Lee Williams in C); Nunc Dimittis (C. Lee Williams in C); anthem, 'Sing, O heavens (Sir A. S. Sullivan); hymn, No. 132, 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day' (Sir G. J. Elvey); preacher, the Rev. J. E. Elliot; offertory anthem 'Hallelujah Chorus' ('Messiah'), (Handel); hymn, No. 232, 'Light's abode celestial Salem' (H. Smart); voluntary, 'March for a Church Festival' (W. T. Best). Percival J. Illsley, Mus. B., F.R.C.O., organist and choirmaster.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH.

8 a.m., Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion.—Processional hymn, 'Christ is risen'; Kyrie, Merbecke in F; Gloria and Gratias, Plain Song; Credo, Merbecke in F; Sursum Corda and Sanctus, Merbecke in F; hymn, 'I am not worthy, holy Lord; Gloria in Excelsis, Merbecke in F; Recessional hymn, 'Jesus lives.'

11 a.m., Choral Matins and Celebration of the Holy Communion.—Processional hymn, 'Jesus Christ is risen today'; responses, Tallis 'Festal'; Easter anthem, 'Christ our Passover,' Humphreys; Proper Psalms, ii. and cxi., Cook and Humphreys; Te Deum, Woodward in D; Jubilate, Ouseley in G; anthem, 'Christ is Risen,' J. Varley Roberts; Kyrie, Merbecke in F; Gloria and Gratias, Plain Song; hymn, 'And now, O Father, mindful of the love'; offertorium, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth,' Handel; Recessional Hymn, 'Christ is Risen'; celebration of the Holy Communion.

7 p.m., Choral Evensong.—Processional hymn, 'Jesus Christ is risen to-day; responses, Tallis 'Festal'; Proper Psalms, cxiii., cxiv., and cxviii, Battishill and Tomus Peregrinus; Magnificat, Stanford in B flat; Nunc Dimittis, Stainer in B flat; anthem, 'Sing O heavens,' Sullivan; hymn, 'On the Resurrection Morning'; offertorium, 'The Morn Eternal,' Hayes; Recessional Hymn, 'The strife is o'er. John M. Walkley, organist and choirmaster.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Matins 9 a.m., and Communion. Processional Hymn, 'Jesus Christ is risen To-day,' 134. Easter Canticle, Christ our Passover. Psalms to chants. Te Deum, Woodward. Jubilate deo, J. Barnby. Hymns, 'On the Resurrection Morning,' 499; 'The Lord is Risen Indeed,' 504. Choral Communion, 11 a. m., Processional Hymn, 'Jesus Christ is Risen To-day,' 134. Anthem, 'If we believed that Jesus died,' Bunnett. Kyrie Elieson, Credo, Sursum Corda, Sanctus, Benedictus qui venit, Agnus Dei, Gloria in Excelsis, Threefold, Amen. Herbert Rolfe, in C. Hymns 317, 313, 320.

Evensong, 7 p. m. Processional Hymn, 'Ye Choirs of New Jerusalem,' 125. Repone fetival. Magnificate and Nunc Dimittis, Baptiste Calkin in D. Hymns 138, 140. Anthem, 'If we believe that Jesus died,' Bunnett. Recessional Hymn. 135. Soloist, Mrs. C. M. Cameron. Mr. F. H. Puttenham, organist and choirmaster. ffl

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Hymn (Processional), No. 135; responses, Festal, I. Tallis; anthem (Easter), Humphreys; Te Deum in D, F. V. Roberts; Jubilate, chant in E, Henley; anthem, 'Why seek ye the living among the dead,' S. C. Cooke; hymn No. 134; Kyrie in G, T. Craddock; Gloria Tibbi in C; hymn No. 311; offertory (Give alms of thy goods,' Maunder; hymn (recessional), No. 131.

7 p.m.—Hymn (processional), No. 137; Confession, Ely, Barnby; responses, Festal, Tallis; proper psalms, 113, chant (Battishill); 114, chant, (Tonus Peregrinus; 118, chant (Goodson); Magnificat, chant in E, Havergal; Nunc Dimittis, chant in A, Foster; anthem, 'Why seek ye the living among the dead?' S. C. Cooke; hymn, No. 499; offertory, 'Give alms of thy goods,' Maunder; hymn, recessional, No. 136. S. W. Martin, organist and choirmaster.

GRACE CHURCH.

11 a.m., Holy Communion, choral; Kyrie, Barnby; Gloria Tibi, Dykes; Sursum Corda, old plain song; Sanctus, Tours; Benedictus, Maunder; Agnus Dei, Maunder; Gloria in Excelsis, Blackburn; anthem, 'Why seek ye the living with the dead?' S. C. Cooke. Soloists, Miss N. Collins and Miss G. Parsons. 'Welcome, happy morning,' M. Schackley; soloist, Mr. Hodge. Post Communion hymn, 'Bread of heaven'; recessional, Nunc Dimitis, Barry.

7 p.m.—Evensong.—Responses, Tallis, Festal; Psalm cxiii., Battishill; psalm cxiv., Tonus Peregrinus; psalm cxviii., Goodson and Walmesley; Magnificat, N. K. Vincent in F; Nunc Dimitis, N. K. Vincent, in F; anthems, 'Why seek ye the living with the dead?' S. C. Cooke; soloists, Miss N. Collins and Miss G. Parsons. 'Welcome, happy morning,' M. Shackley, soloist, Mr. Hodge. F. Vincent Duckworth, organist and choirmaster.

ST. STEPHEN'S (WEREDALE PARK).

Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, 11 o'clock.—Processional hymn No. 133, 'St. Kevin' (Sullivan), 'Come, ye faithful, raise the strain'; Versicles and Responses, Tallis, Festal in D; Easter Canticle, 'Christ our Passover' (Humphreys); Proper Psalms; Te Deum, Woodward's Festival in D; Benedictus, Woodward's Festival in D; Kyrie, Schubert in C; Gloria and Gratia, Tallis; hymn No. 135, Victory' (Palestrina), 'Alleluia, the strife is o'er'; Communion hymn No. 313, 'Lammas' (Brown), 'Draw nigh and take'; offertorium, 'Break forth into joy' (Barnby).

Evening Prayer, 7 o'clock.—Processional hymn No. 133, 'St. Kelvin' (Sullivan), 'Come, ye faithful, raise the strain'; Versicles and responses, Tallis, Festival in D; Proper Psalms; Magnificat, Marchant in E flat; Nunc Dimittis, Marchant in E flat; anthem, 'They have taken away my Lord' (Stainer); hymn No. 134, ancient tune (Lyra Davidica), 'Jesus Christ is risen to-day, Alleluia'; offertorium, 'Wake, ye ransomed' (Spence); hymn No. 140, 'St. Albinus' (Gauntlett), 'Jesus lives'; Vesper (Sullivan); Recessional hymn No. 30, 'Allington' (Hopkins), 'Our day of praise is done'; postlude, 'March of the Priests' (Athalia), Mendelssohn.

Maurice N. Burke, choirmaster and organist.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH.

Matins, and holy communion, 11 a.m. Hymn, 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day,' No. 131; responses, Festal, Tallis; anthem 'Christ our Passover is sacrificed,' Humphreys; proper psalms, No. 2, R. Cooke; No. 57, Dr. Rimbault; No. 111, P. Humphreys. Te Deum, in B flat, J. H. Maunder; Jubilate, Dr. P. Hayes; anthem, 'Now is Christ Risen,' E. A. Clare; hymn, 'The strife is o'er,' No. 135; Kyrie, in E major, Walmesley; offertory, 'Alleluia, Alleluia,' Dr. Vincent; hymn, 'Christ is Risen,' No. 137.

7 p.m. Evensong.—Hymn, 'Come ye faithful, raise the strain,' No. 133; responses, Festal, Tallis; proper psalms, No. 113, J. Battishill; No. 114, Tonus Peregrinus; No. 118, Goodson. Magnificat, in F, H. Dancey; Nunc Dimittis, in F, H. Dancey; anthem, 'Now is Christ Risen,' E. A. Clare; hymn, 'Jesus Christ is Risen To-day,' No. 134; offertory, 'Alleluia, Alleluia,' Dr. Vincent; hymn, 'On the Resurrection Morning,' No. 499. Vesper, 'Lord, keep us safe this night.' Chas. H. Mott, organist.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH.

Easter Suunday.—Morning. — Hymn, 'Jesus Christ is risen to-day, Alleluia'; Easter anthem. Humphrey's in C; Te Deum, J. V. Roberts; Jubilate, Dupuis in B flat; anthem. 'Why seek ye the living among the dead?'; Simper in G; hymn, 'Come ye faithful, raise the strain; anthem, 'He is risen'; Clare in E flat; hymn, 'On the resurrection morning.

Evening—Hymn, 'Jesus lives'; Gloria: Nares in A; Cantate Domino: Crotch in C; Deus Misereatur: Goss in G; anthem, 'Why seek ye the living among the dead; hymn, 'Alleluia, the strife is o'er, the battle done,' Simper; hymn, 'Come, ye faithful, raise the anthem.' Miss T. G. Davey, organist.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH.

Morning service, 11 o'clock.—Organ prelude, Pastorale, H. M. Wild; hymn, 'Jesus Christ is risen to-day'; Easter sentences (Chant), Russell; Proper Psalms, Handel; Te Deum, Dr. H. H. Woodward; Jubilate, Ouseley; anthem, 'This is the day the Lord hath made,' the Rev. E. Vine Hall; Tibi Gloria, Short; hymn, 'On the resurrection morning'; sermon, preacher, the Rev. James S. Ereaux; offertory solo, 'I am the resurrection and the life,' Torrance (Miss G. F. Young); hymn, 'The strife is o'er'; hymn during communion service, 'I am not worthy, holy Lord.'

Evening service, 7 o'clock.—Organ prelude, Evening Hymn, Smart; hymn, 'Alleluia, Alleluia'; Proper Psalms, the Rev. W. Jacobs; Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Edmund Turner, in F; anthem, 'Awake up, my glory,' Sir J. Barnby; hymn, 'Christ the Lord is risen again'; sermon, preacher, the rector; offertory anthem, 'Break forth into joy,' Barnby; hymn, 'Jesus lives, no longer now'; hymn during communion, 'And now, oh, Father, mindful of the love.'

Organist and choir-master, Mr. C. Fairall Fisher.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Morning.—Processional hymn, 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day'; anthem, 'Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us, etc.,' Mornington; Proper Psalms, ii., lvii., cxi.; Te Deum, Jackson; Jubilate, Aldrich; hymn, 'Jesus Christ is risen today, Alleluia'; Communion Service, B. Tours; hymn, 'Alleluia! Alleluia! Alleluia! The strife is o'er, the battle done, etc.'; celebration hymn, 'Draw nigh and take the body of the Lord'; recessional hymn, 'Jesus lives! no longer now can thy terrors, death, appal us.'

Evensong.—Processional hymn, 'Alleluia! Alluelula! Alleluia! The strife is o'er, the battle done'; Tallis's Responses; Psalms cxiii., cxiv., cxviii., Turle; Magnificat, Pitman; Nunc Dimittis, Barnby; anthem, 'He is risen, etc.,' E. A. Clare; hymn, 'Come, see the place where Jesus lay'; Recessional Hymn, 'On the resurrection morning, soul and body meet again.' A. Doherty, choirmaster and organist.

ST. CYPRIAN'S CHURCH.

Services.—Holy eucharist, 8 a.m.; mattins and litany, 10.15 a.m.; holy eucharist, 11 a.m.. children's service, 3 p.m.; evensong, 7 p.m. Holy eucharist; hymn 134, 'Jesus Christ is risen to-day'; communion service, Caleb Simper; hymn 320, 'O God unseen yet ever near'; preacher, the rector; hymn (during the offertory) 138, 'Christ is risen.'

Evensong.—Hymn 134, 'Jesus Christ is risen to-day'; responses, 'Festal,' Tallis; Psalms cxiii., cxiv., cxviii., Plain Chant; magnificat, Varley Roberts; nunc dimittis, Varley Roberts; hymn 135, 'Alleluia! the strife is o'er,' Palestrina; hymn 498, 'The foe'; preacher, the rector; anthem (during the offertory), 'Break forth into joy,' Barnby; sevenfold amen, Stainer. Mr. Robert A. Willis, organist and choirmaster.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

11 a.m.—Choral Communion (Gounod). Evensong—Fanning in C.

PRESBYTERIAN

KNOX CHURCH.

Morning service.—Prelude, 'Andante in D major,' Guilmant; opening sentence for male voices in unison, 'Why seek ye the living among the dead'; doxology and hymn, 'Blest morning whose first dawning rays beheld the Son of God arise'; anthem, 'Christ is risen from the dead,' Roberts; Psalm selection, 'Ye gates lift up your heads'; anthem, 'The Lord omnipotent reigneth,' Adams; hymn, 'Blessing and honor and wisdom'; hymn, 'Jesus Christ is risen to-day'; postlude in D, Elvey.

Evening service.—Organ prelude in G major, Crammer; hymn, 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day'; anthem, 'I waited for the Lord,' Mendelssohn'; Psalm selection, 'O Lord the God of hosts'; anthem, 'Awake thou that sleepest,' Maker; hymn, 'The strife is o'er'; solo for soprano, 'The resurrection,' Hawley; 'Hail thou once despised Jesus'; postlude, 'Fantasia,' Cunningham. R. F L, Picard, musical director and organist.

ERSKINE CHURCH.

Morning.—Organ prelude, Easter offertory, Batiste; opening sentence, Christ was born and died and rose; hymn, 'Jesus Christ is risen to-day'; anthem, 'Behold ye despisers and wonder and perish, for I work a work in your days which ye shall in no wise believe though a man declare it unto you,' bass solo and chorus, Horatio Parker; hymn, 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day'; offertory solo, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth,' 'Messiah,' Handel; postlude, 'Grand Choeur,' Macmaster.

Evening.—Organ prelude, 'Andantino,' Tschaikowski; opening sentence, Why seek ye the living among the dead; hymn, 'The strife is o'er, the battle done'; anthem, 'Awake thou that sleepest and arise from the dead and Christ shall give thee light. Give thanks to God, let them be thankful whom the Lord hath redeemed, for he hath broken the gates of brass and hath smitten the bars of iron in sunder,' Charles Fonteyn Manney; hymn, 'Jesus lives! thy terrors now can, O death, no more appal me'; offertory solo, 'Hosanna,' Granier; postlude, 'Fanfare,' Lemmens; soloists, Mrs. Mussen, Miss Dickson, Mrs. Perriton, Messrs. Clibbon and Duquette. Organist and choir director, G. W. Cornish.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Morning service—Organ prelude, 'O Filii,' Guilmant; opening anthem, 'Since by man came death,' from the 'Messiah' (Handel); anthem, 'God hath appointed a day' (Tours), comprising quartette and chorus work; Te Deum, 'We praise thee O God' (Dyke); anthem, 'Hosanna' (Granier), comprising tenor solo and chorus; baritone solo, 'The Lord is risen,' from 'The Light of the World' (Sullivan); organ postlude, 'Grand choeur in D' (Guilmant).

Evening service.—Organ prelude, 'Allegro' (Basil Harwood); opening anthem, 'Day of wonder, day of gladness,' comprising alto and tenor duet and chorus (Schreeker); anthem, 'Rejoice this Holy Easter morn,' comprising bass solo, duet and chorus (Dressler); soprano solo, 'I will sing of thy great mercies,' from St. Paul' (Mendelssohn); anthem, 'The resurrection' (Shelley), comprising soprano solo and chorus; soprano solo, 'I will extol thee,' from 'Eli' (Costa). A service of praise will take place after the evening service when the choir will sing the 'Daughter of Jairus,' by Sir John Stainer, with organ and string quartette accompaniment. Soloists, Miss Rachel Dawes, Miss Garfoote, Miss Corneil, Miss Stark, Miss Fessinden, Mr. R. A. Diplock, Mr. J. L. Tedford, Mr. Sydney Dugan, Mr. C. A. Mitchell, Frederick H. Blair, organist and director.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH.

Morning service.—Opening, 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow'; Ps. xxiv., 'Ye gates, lift up your heads,' tune, 'St. George's,' Edinburgh; hymn 59, 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day'; hymn 538, 'Who is he'; offertory anthem, 'Welcome happy morning,' E. S. Hosmer; hymn 382, 'Hail thou bright and sacred morn'; postlude, 'Festal March,' J. Baptiste Calkin.

Evening service.—Opening hymn, 'Precious name,' (arr. as duet for tenor and bass); hymn 3, 'Father of heaven'; hymn 61, 'Jesus Christ is risen to-day'; hymn 62, 'Hallelujah, the strife is o'er'; offertory anthem, 'He is risen,' Caleb Simper; hymn 67, 'Look ye saints'; postlude, 'Festive March in D,' Henry Smart. Mr. Garnet L. McFadyen, organist; Mr. P. Anderson, choirmaster.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Organ prelude, 'Improvisation on Easter Hymn'; carol, 'Welcome, happy morning, age to age shall say,' J. T. Field; anthem, 'Bells at Eastertide,' soprano solo and chorus, D. Buck; festival, 'Te Deum Laudamus in A,' soprano and bass solos; quartette and chorus, Sir John Stainer; offertory, contralto solo, 'O Blest Redeemer,' E. Newton; anthem, 'As it began to dawn, toward the first day of the week,' soprano solo, male chorus and full chorus, Sir George Martin. Easter hymns, etc. Postlude, 'Hallelujah Chorus,' Handel; choral sacrament of Baptism at 4.15 p.m.

7 p.m.—Organ prelude at 6.45, (a) 'Offerstoire on Easter Melody,' Batiste; (b) Andante Moderato in B flat, King Hall. Carol, 'Easter flowers are blooming bright,' J. T. Field; anthem, 'Come, see the place where Jesus lay,' soprano and baritone solos and chorus, W. Reed; anthem, 'Io, the tomb is empty found,' soprano and contralto solos and chorus, E. Broome; offertory (a) baritone solo, 'O sons and daughters let us sing'; (b) quartette, 'O voice of the beloved,' C. E. B. Price; anthem, 'Sing, my tongue the glorious battle,' tenor, soprano and contralto solos and full chorus, Price; closing sentence, 'We would see Jesus,' Mendelsson; postlude, 'Grand Choeur in D,' Alfred Hollins; quartette—soprano, Miss Clementine Varney; contralto, Miss Janet Duff; tenor, Mr. F. C. Capen; baritone, Mrfl H. P. Woodley. Organist and choir director, C. E. B. Price.

ST. GILES CHURCH.

Sanctus, 'Holy, Holy, Holy,' Camidge; Doxology, Old Hundredth; Psalter 16, 'Ye gates, lift up your heads,' St. George's, Edinburgh; quartette, 'Shepherd of Souls'; hymn 59, "Christ the Lord is risen to-day,' St. George's, Windsor; anthem, 'This is the day the Lord hath made,' Elvey; hymn 61, 'Jesus Christ is risen to-day,' Easter Hymn; sermon, subject, the resurrection of Jesus, the Rev. J. R. Dobson; solo, 'Hosanna' (Easter song), Granier; hymn 69, 'Rejoice, the Lord is king,' Darwall.

Evening.—Sanctus, 'Holy! Holy! Holy!' Camidge; Doxology, Old Hundredth; Psalter 59, 'Lord, thou hast favor shown,' Stella; anthem, 'Christ being raised from the dead'; hymn 62, 'The strife is o'er,' Victory; anthem, 'Ten thousand times ten thousand,' Vine Hall; hymn 70, 'Blessing and Honor,' Naaman; sermon, 'Immortality,' the Rev. J. R. Dobson; solo, 'Calvary,' Rodney; hymn 550, 'Rejoice and be glad, we praise Thee, O God.' I. N. West, organist and chairmaster.

ST. MATTHEW'S.

Morning.—Voluntary. Psalm lxviii., 'O come let us sing,' (Irish); anthem, 'The Lord is my strength,' (Smart); hymn 537, 'Golden harps are sounding,' (Hermas); hymn 59, 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day,' (St. George's, Windsor); anthem, 'The strife is o'er,' (Marchant); hymn 69, 'Rejoice, the Lord is King,' (Darwall); concluding voluntary, 'The Marvellous Work,' (Haydn).

Evening.—Opening sentence, 'O death where is thy sting,' (Gerrish); hymn 318, 'Lead kindly light,' (Lux Benigna); anthem, 'I will mention thy loving kindnesses,' (Sullivan); hymn 65, 'Jesus lives' (St. Albinus); quartette, 'My God my Father,' (Marston); hymn 321, 'A few more years,' (Leominster); anthem, 'Send out thy light,' (Gounod); hymn 334 'Forever with the Lord,' (Montgomery). Geo. Wilson, organist and choir master.

ST. GABRIEL CHUROH.

Morning.—Organ voluntary, 'Prelude and Fugue in G major,' Mendelssohn; opening sentence, 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow'; hymn, anthem, 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day'; full anthem, 'They have taken away my Lord,' Stainer; Easter hymn, 'The strife is o'er, hallelujah,' Palestrina; Easter hymn, 'Blest morning whose first dawning rays'; voluntary, 'Marche triumphale,' Guilmant. response, 'Grant us thy peace.'

Evening.—Organ voluntary, 'Andante Maestoso,' Salome; opening sentence, 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow'; Easter hymn, 'Awake, awake,' Jackson; full anthem, 'Now is Christ risen from the dead,' Bridgman; hymn, anthem, 'He is risen from the dead,' Reed; soprano solo, 'Easter eve,' Gounod; response, 'Sweet peace descending'; organ voluntary, 'Hallelujah chorus' from 'Mount of Olives.' Miss M. E. Robinson, organist; Mr. J. R. Bain, choir leader.

CALVIN CHURCH.

Morning.—Organ, 'But thou did'st not leave,' (Handel); Doxology; Te Deum (Jackson); Psalm selection, 'Ye gates lift up'; solo, 'He was despised' (Messiah); hymn, 'Jesus Christ is risen today'; anthem, 'He rose and left the grave' (Danks); hymn, 'Blest morning whose first dawning rays'; hymn, 'Christ the Lord is risen'; organ offertoire in D major (Scotson Clark.)

Evening.—Organ, 'Comfort ye my people' (Handel) doxology; anthem, 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day' (Giebel) Psalm selection, 'The Lord forever sits as king'; solo, 'He shall feed his flock' (Handel); hymn, 'The strife is o'er'; offertory anthem, 'Praise ye the Lord'; hymn, 'The day thou gavest Lord is ended'; organ, 'Hallelujah,' (Messiah.) organist and choirmaster, Mr. Robert C. Pennington.

CHALMERS CHURCH.

Morning.— Opening voluntary, 'Andante,' Batiste; Psalm selection No. 8 (Presbyterian Book of Praise), St. Paul; hymn No. 61, 'Easter hymn,' No. 62, 'Victory,' Palestrina; hymn No. 64, 'St. Magnus; solo, 'In the hush of early morn,' Schubert; anthem, 'Awake thou that sleepest,' Maker; closing voluntary, 'Grand Choeur,' Salome. Mr. F. Ralph Watson, organist. Mr. Hubert A. Baker, choir director.

TAYLOR CHURCH.

Morning.—Opening voluntary, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth' (Handel); hymn No. 64, 'The head that once was crowned'; hymn No. 67, 'Look ye saints'; hymn No. 59, 'Christ the Lord is risen'; anthem, 'Why seek ye the living among the dead' (Clare); quartette, 'I am he that liveth'; hymn No. 61, 'Jesus Christ is risen to-day'; closing voluntary, March in E flat.

Evening—Opening voluntary, 'Andante in F' (Wely); hymn No. 62, 'The strife is o'er'; hymn No. 90, 'All hail the power'; anthem, 'Thanks be to God,' Gritton; solo, 'The palms' (Faure), sung by the Rev. W. D. Reid; hymn No. 50, 'When I survey the wondrous cross'; closing voluntary, 'Lespérance' (Favet). David B. Small, organist and choirmaster.

METHODIST

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.

Morning.—Organ, Pastorale, Foote; hymn, 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day'; anthem, 'As it began to dawn,' Foster; quartette, 'Still, still with Thee,' Rogers; hymn, 'Come, ye saints, look here and wonder'; baritone solo, 'The Easter Morn,' Coleridge-Taylor; anthem, 'Rejoice to-day with gladness,' Spence; hymn, 'Jerusalem, the Golden'; organ, 'Hallelujah Chorus,' Handel.

Evening.—Organ, 'Cantilene,' Wheeldon; anthem, 'Rejoice to-day with gladness,' Spence; hymn, 'Our Lord is risen from the dead'; anthem, 'I heard a great voice,' Cobb; soprano solo, 'Hosanna,' Granier; quartette, 'Still, still with Thee,' Rogers; hymn, 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day'; vesper hymn, 'Lord, send Thy peace,' Winter; organ, Grand chorus and march, Guilmant; quartette, Miss Barker, Miss Meyers, Mr. Eva, Mr. Carter. J. Angus Winter, organist-director.

DOUGLAS CHURCH.

Easter Sunday.

Morning service, 11 a.m.—Organ prelude, Offertoire in D flat, Dubois; anthem, 'The Lord is my strength,' Smart; solo, Miss Mabel Bradford; anthem, 'As it began to dawn,' George C. Martin; solo, Mr. C. A. Hale; postlude, Pomp and Circumstance March, Edward Elgar.

Evening service, 7 p.m.—Organ prelude, Reverie (5-4 time), Lemare; anthem, 'Most glorious Lord of Life,' West; solo, Miss Laughton; organ solo, Andante grazioso, Henry Smart; solo, Mr. H. B. Logie; anthem, 'Hallelujah unto God's almighty Son,' Beethoven; postlude, Choral song and fugue, S. S. Wesley.

J. E. F. Martin, organist and musical director.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Organ Prelude, Serenato (Moszkowski); opening response, 'Welcome, happy morning'; anthem, Easter Praise, with duet by Mrs. Kett and Miss Jenkins; male quartette, 'Go, tell the news,' Messrs. Pike, Harris, Reany and Black; organ postlude, 'The heavens are telling' (Haydn.)

7 p.m.—Organ prelude, 'Easter Alleluia' (Ashford); opening response, 'Easter Worship' (Lorenz); anthem, 'Come, ye faithful' (Emerson); soprano and tenor duet, 'Tarry with me,' Mrs. W. T. G. Brown and Mr. W. Pike; anthem, 'Hearts and voices raise,' with quartette, Mrs. G. Hinchliff, Miss E. Hutchison, Mr. J. Harris, Mr. W. Kett; anthem, 'Hail the day,' Adams; organ, Postlude in G (Hopkins.) Mr. S. F. Robins, choir leader. Miss May Gifford, organist.

SHERBROOKE STREET CHURCH.

Morning—Anthem, 'Christ our Passover,' McPhail; solo, 'Incline Thine Ear,' Mr. F. K. Taylor.

Evening—Anthem, 'A Song of Praise,' Adams; vocal solos, Miss S. McMahon and Mr. Brookes. E. Sweeting, organist.

Was not Intended to Create a Panic

Some of the Young People Asking Rather Exciting and Embarrassing Questions—But it is Not a Joke

The question was recently asked in these columns, 'Will kissing be prohibited?' The writer has been much embarrassed by many questions on this subject. In reply to these enquiries, the highest scientific authorities in both Europe and America are of the honest and sincere opinion that legislation on this question will have to be passed for the protection of the public health, and especially that of the children. People who are strong and well may be able to repel the malignant microbes, 40,000 of which Dr. Nalpasse has counted upon a square centimetre of the lips of a perfectly healthy individual; but if you are run down, then look out for the dangers To those who prefer kissing to health they say: 'Use some first-class germ-destroyer and system-builder such as Psychine. It is a perfect protection not only against all germ diseases, but is the most remarkable tonic and restorer of waste tissue known to medical science. If you must kiss, you must be strong and free from disease. Psychine is your greatest protection.' La Grippe, Colds, Catarrh, and all such diseases are very infectious through kissing.

"Two years ago, when living in Simcoe, Ont., I suffered from an attack of La Grippe, which left me with a pain in my chest and a severe cough which sometimes lasted two hours. I tried several kinds of medicine, but they did not seem to do me any good. I took one bottle of Psychine and one of Coltsfoote Expectorant. The pain and cough left me entirely and have never returned. I think Psychine is the best medicine I ever used.—Mrs. Samuel Barker, Saginaw, Mich.

Psychine cures cougas, colds, la grippe, bronchitis, catarrh, pneumonia, night-sweats, stomach troubles, and wasting diseases, and is highly recommended for consumption. For sale at all druggists: 50c and $1 per bottle, or at Dr. T. A. Slocum's, Limited, 179 King street west, Toronto.

FAIRMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH.

Morning—Opening selection: 'Te Deum in F,' (Jackson); Hymn 174, 'Christ, the Lord is risen to-day,'; Anthem, 'I waited for the Lord' (Hymn of praise) (Mendelssohn), Soprano duet and chorus; Solo (Tenor), Recit: 'He was cut off' from 'Messiah' (Handel); Aria: 'But thou didst not leave'; Hymn 170, 'Hail, Thou once-despised Jesus'; Offertory, Easter selections from Oratorio's 'Emmanuel' (Trowbridge); bass aria, 'And when the Sabbath was past'; semi-chorus, 'And they said among themselves'; tenor recit., 'Ye seek Jesus of Nazareth'; chorus, 'He is risen, He is not here'; Hymn 175, 'Come ye saints.'

Evening.—Doxology; Hymn 176, 'Christ the Lord is risen again'; Anthem, 'I waited for the Lord,' hymn of praise (Mendelssohn); soprano duet and chorus; Solo (soprano) 'I know that my Redeemer liveth,' from 'Messiah' (Handel); Hymn 174, 'Christ the Lord is risen today'; Offertory: selections from Oratory 'Emmanuel (Trowbridge); tenor recit., 'But Mary stood at the sepulchre'; contralto aria, 'They have taken away my Lord'; bass recit., 'Touch me not'; chorus, 'I ascend unto my Father'; Hymn 108, 'All hail the power of Jesus' name.'

Services 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. Thos. Brown. Soloist: Mrs. W. E. Creed, Miss Langridge and Mr. D. E. Jennings. Choirmaster, Mr. D. E. Jennings. Organist, Mr. J. H. Lauer, A.R.C.O., A. Mas. T.C.L., F. S.Ss.

BAPTIST

POINT ST. CHARLES CHURCH.

Morning service.—Organ prelude; anthem, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth,' Myers; anthem, 'The ransomed armies,' Day; hymns suitable to the day; sermon, 'The fact of the resurrection and Jesus'; organ postlude.

Evening service.—Organ voluntary; anthem, 'Christ the victor,' with soprano solo, Danks; anthem, 'Christ hath won the victory,' soprano solo, obligato and full chorus, Herbert; Easter hymns; sermon, 'The significance of the resurrection of Jesus'; ordinance of baptism at evening service. The Rev. Gordon H. Baker, B.A., will preach at both services. Miss Singer, organist; Mr. Edward H. Pratt, leader.

OLIVET CHURCH.

Morning.—Anthem, 'Christ our Passover,' (Schilling). Tenor solo—'But thou didst not leave,' (Handel), Mr. D. M. Irons.

Evening.—Anthem, 'Jesus Christ is risen to-day,' (A. R. Gaul). Soprano solo 'Resurrection morn,' (Pauly Rodney), Miss Adelaide Paterson.

Mr. Geo. H. Brook, Organist.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.

Morning service at 11.—Hymn No. 612, 'Christ the Lord is risen again'; hymn No. 193, 'The day of resurrection'; Gloria in Excelsis (Schilling), by the choir; soprano solo, 'The radiant star' (E. L. Ashford), by Miss Edith Johnson; hymn No. 197, 'Welcome, thou victor in the strife.'

Holy Communion service at 7 p.m.—Hymn No. 611, 'Alleluia! Alleluia!' baritone solo, 'Redeemer of the world' (Hartwell Jones), by Charles A. Smith; hymn No. 192, 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day'; anthem, 'The Lord is risen again' (J. S. Fearis), by the choir; hymn No. 336, 'Jesus, thou joy of loving hearts.' C. F. Rouquist, musical director.

(Continued on page 19.)

SIR NIGEL.

A Companion to the White Company

By SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

ILLUSTRATED BY JOSEPH CLEMENT COLL.

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SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

'Sir Nigel' is a romantic tale of the loves and advertures of Nigel Loring, a young Englishman of heroic ancestry, who took up the sword to mend the fallen fortunes of his noble house.

The opening chapter of the story relates the terrible effects of the 'Black Death' upon England in the fourteenth century. Of the family of Loring, only Dame Ermyntrude and her grandson, Sir Nigel, a youth of twenty-two, remained. The great possessions that should have been his, however, had dwindled down to a few ragged acres and the Tilford Manorhouse, through the grasping depredations of the Cistercian monks of Waverley Abbey. Nigel hotly resents their further claims and is dragged away to the Abbey for trial on a charge of debt and assault on the King's summoner. With one short sword he defies and holds all at bay until the Abbot commands him to be shot. He is saved from this, however, by the prompt action of one of the archers, who springs to his side, and the coming of the famous knight, John Chandos, who declares that King Edward himself is seeking welcome under the Loring roof. Freed at once, he returns home with the noble herald and Samkin Aylward, the archer who saved his life, and who now insists on following Nigel. During the King's visit Nigel receives warm applause for his skill at arms, and is accepted as the squire of Sir John Chandos in the defence of Calais against a threatened attack. Arrangements are made to care for Dame Ermyntrude at Windsor, and Nigel goes to bid farewell to the Knight of Duplin and his two daughters, the Ladies Mary and Edith Butteshorn. He is able to rescue Edith, a wayward, beautiful girl, from the hands of the rascally knight, Paul de la Fosse, and while on his way to Calais, keeps a last tryst with her sister, Mary, to whom he is betrothed. He has an encounter with the archers of Paul de la Fosse, but escapes unhurt, and he and Aylward arrive at Winchelsea, where they join Sir John Chandos, just as news is brought that Peter the Red Ferret, a French spy, has secured important papers. The vessel in which he has left for France is immediately followed by a picked party, in which Nigel and Aylward are allowed to join.

CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

It was indeed evident, even to the inexperienced eyes of Nigel, that the 'Marie Rose' was closing in swiftly upon the stranger. She was a heavy, bluff-bowed, broad-sterned vessel which labored clumsily through the seas. The swift, fierce little Winchelsea boat swooping and hissing through the waters behind her was like some keen hawk whizzing down wind at the back of a flapping heavy-bodied duck. Half an hour before 'La Pucelle' had been a distant patch of canvas. Now they could see the black hull, and soon the cut of her sails and the lines of her bulwarks. There were at least a dozen men upon her deck, and the twinkle of weapons from amongst them showed that they were preparing to resist. Cock Badding began to muster his own forces.

He had a crew of seven rough, hardy mariners, who had been at his back in many a skirmish. They were armed with short swords, but Cock Badding carried a weapon peculiar to himself, a twenty-pound blacksmith's hammer, the memory of which, as 'Badding's cracker,' still lingers in the Cinque Ports. Then there were the eager Nigel, the melancholy Aylward, Black Simon, who was a tried swordsman, and three archers, Baddlesmere, Masters and Dicon of Rye, all veterans of the French war. The numbers in the two vessels might be about equal; but Badding as he glanced at the bold harsh faces which looked to him for orders had little fear for the result.

Glancing round, however, he saw something which was more dangerous to his plans than the resistance of the enemy. The wind, which had become more fitful and feebler, now fell suddenly away, until the sails hung limp and straight above them. A belt of calm lay along the horizon, and the waves around had smoothed down into a long oily swell on which the two little vessels rose and fell. The great boom of the 'Marie Rose' rattled and jarred with every lurch, and the high thin prow pointed skyward one instant and seaward the next in a way that drew fresh groans from the unhappy Aylward. In vain Cock Badding pulled on his sheet and tried hard to husband every little wandering gust which ruffled for an instant the sleek rollers. The French master was as adroit a sailor, and his boom swung round also as each breath of wind came up from astern.

At last even these fitful puffs died finally away, and a cloudless sky overhung a glassy sea. The sun was almost upon the horizon behind Dungeness Point, and the whole western heaven was bright with the glory of the sunset, which blended sea and sky in one blaze of ruddy light. Like rollers of molten gold, the long swell heaved up Channel from the great ocean beyond. In the midst of the immense beauty and peace of nature the two little dark specks with the white sail and the purple rose and fell, so small upon the vast shining bosom of the waters, and yet so charged with all the unrest and the passion of life.

The experienced eye of the seaman told him that it was hopeless to expect a breeze before nightfall. He looked across at the Frenchman, which lay less than a quarter of a mile ahead, and shook his gnarled fist at the line of heads which could be seen looking back over her stern. One of them waved a white kerchief in derision, and Cock Badding swore a bitter oath at the sight.

'By Saint Leonard of Wincheslea,' he cried, 'I will rub my side up against her yet! Out with the skiff, lads, and two of you to the oars. Make fast the line to the mast, Will. Do you go in the boat, Hugh, and I'll make the second. Now if we bend our backs to it we may have them yet ere night cover them.'

The little skiff was slowly lowered over the side and the slack end of the cable fastened to the after thwart. Cock Badding and his comrades pulled as if they would snap their oars, and the little vessel began slowly to lurch forward over the rollers. But the next moment a larger skiff had splashed over the side of the Frenchman, and no less than four seamen were hard at work under her bows. If the 'Marie Rose' advanced a yard the Frenchman was going two. Again Cock Badding raved and shook his fist. He clambered aboard, his face wet with sweat and dark with anger.

'Curse them! they have had the best of us!' he cried. 'I can do no more. Sir John has lost his papers, for indeed now that night is at hand I can see no way in which we can gain them.'

Nigel had leaned against the bulwark during these events, watching with keen attention the doings of the sailors, and praying alternately to Saint Paul, Saint George, and Saint Thomas for a slant of wind which would put them along side their enemy. He was silent; but his hot heart was simmering within him. His spirit has risen even above the discomfort of the sea, and his mind was too absorbed in his mission to have a thought for that which had laid Aylward flat upon the deck. He had never doubted that Cock Badding in one way or another would accomplish his end, but when he heard his speech of despair he bounded off the bulwark and stood before the seaman with his face flushed and all his soul afire.

'By Saint Paul! master shipman,' he cried, 'we should never hold up our heads in honor if we did not go further into the matter! Let us do some small deed this night upon the water, or let us never see land again, for indeed we could not wish fairer prospect of winning honorable advancement.'

'With your leave, little master, you speak like a fool,' said the gruff seaman. 'You and all your kind are as children when once the blue water is beneath you. Can you not see that there is no wind, and that the Frenchman can warp her as swiftly as we? What then would you do?'

Nigel pointed to the boat which towed astern. 'Let us venture forth in her,' said he, 'and let us take this ship or die worshipful in the attempt.'

His bold and fiery words found their echo in the brave rough hearts around him. There was a deep-chested shout from both archers and seamen. Even Aylward sat up, with a wan smile upon his green face.

But Cock Badding shook his head. 'I have never met the man who could lead where I would not follow,' said he; 'but by Saint Leonard! this is a mad business, and I should be a fool if I were to risk my men and my ship. Bethink you, little master, that the skiff can hold only five, though you load her to the water's edge. If there is a man yonder, there are fourteen, and you have to climb their side from the boat. What chance would you have? Your boat stove and you in the water—there is the end of it. No man of mine goes on such a fool's errand, and so I swear!'

'Then, Master Badding, I must crave the loan of your skiff, for by Saint Paul! the good Lord Chandos' papers are not to be so lightly lost. If no one else will come, then I will go alone.'

The shipman smiled at the words; but the smile died away from his lips when Nigel, with features set like ivory and eyes as hard as steel, pulled on the rope so as to bring the skiff under the counter. It was very clear that he would do even as he said. At the same time Aylward raised his bulky form from the deck, leaned for a moment against the bulwarks, and then tottered aft to his master's side.

'Here is one that will go with you,' said he, 'or he would never dare show his face to the girls of Tilford again. Come, archers, let us leave these salt herring in their pickle tub and try our luck out on the water.'

The three archers at once ranged themselves on the same side as their comrade. They were bronzed, bearded men, short in stature, as were most Englishmen of that day, but hardy, strong and skilled with their weapons. Each drew his string from its waterproof case and bent the huge arc of his war-bow as he fitted it into the nocks.

'Now, master, we are at your back,' said they as they pulled and tightened their sword-belts.

But already Cock Badding had been carried away by the hot lust of battle and had thrown aside every fear and doubt which had clouded him. To see a fight and not to be in it, was more than he could bear.

'Nay, have it your own way!' he cried, 'and may Saint Leonard help us, for a madder venture I have never seen! And yet it may be worth the trial. But if it be done let me have the handling of it, little master, for you know no more of a boat than I do of a war-horse. The skiff can bear five and not a man more. Now, who will come'

They had all caught fire, and there was not one who could be left out.

Badding picked up his hammer. 'I will come myself,' said he, 'and you, also, little master, since it is your hot head that has planned it. Then there is Black Simon, the best sword of the Cinque Ports. Two archers can pull on the oars, and it may be that they can pick off two or three of these Frenchmen before we close with them. Hugh Baddlesmere, and you, Dicon of Rye—into the boat with you!'

'What?' cried Aylward. 'Am I to be left behind? I, who am the Squire's own man? Ill fare the bowman who comes betwixt me and yonder boat!'

'Nay, Aylward,' said his master, 'I order that you stay, for indeed you are a sick man.'

'But now that the waves have sunk I am myself again. Nay, fair sir, I pray that you will not leave me behind.'

'You must needs take the space of a better man; for what do you know of the handling of a boat?' said Badding, shortly. 'No more fool's talk, I pray you, for the night will soon fall. Stand aside!'

Aylward looked hard at the French boat. 'I could swim ten times up and down Frensham pond,' said he, 'and it will be strange if I cannot go as far as that. By these finger-bones, Samkin Aylward may be there as soon as you!'

The little boat with its five occupants pushed off from the side of the schooner, and dipping and rising, made its slow way towards the Frenchman. Badding and one archer had single oars, the second archer was in the prow, while Black Simon and Nigel huddled into the stern with the water lapping and hissing at their very elbows. A shout of defiance rose from the Frenchmen, and they stood in a line along the side of their vessel shaking their fists and waving their weapons. Already the sun was level with Dungeness, and the gray of evening was blurring sky and water into one dim haze. A great silence hung over the broad expanse of nature, and no sound broke it save the dip and splash of the oars and the slow deep surge of the boat upon the swell. Behind them their comrades of the 'Marie Rose' stood motionless and silent, watching their progress with eager eyes.

They were near enough now to have a good look at the Frenchmen. One was a big swarthy man with a long black beard. He had a red cap and an axe over his shoulder. There were ten other hardy-looking fellows, all of them well armed, and there were three who seemed to be boys.

'Shall we try a shaft upon them?' asked Hugh Baddlesmere. 'They are well within our bowshot.'

'Only one of you can shoot at a time, for you have no footing,' said Badding. 'With one foot in the prow and one over the thwart you will get your stance. Do what you may, and then we will close in upon them.'

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

NO HARM.

Humpty Dumpty had a great fall
As Molly rolled him along to Meg;
But he was not the worse for his tumble at all,
This little red, hard-boiled Easter egg.
—'Youth's Companion.'

PLAYING INDIANS.

'Let's play Indians,' said Rob to his little sister Bessie.

'All right,' agreed Bessie. She always agreed to Rob's plans. Indians must be grand, she thought; and she looked at Rob inquiringly.

'Well, we must have blankets and feathers and things,' said Rob, wrinkling his brows in thought. 'You go to the house and get some shawls and some ribbons, and I'll get the feathers from the chicken yard. I'll make a bow 'n' arrow, too.'

When Bessie returned with her mother's grey shawl and a red-and-green table cover, also two of her best hair ribbons, the warrior-to-be was tying a string on his bow.

'Ain't that a dandy bow?' he asked, trying the string to see if it were strong enough. 'Got the blankets? I'll take the red one. Squaws don't wear gay things, you know. Any old thing does for them. They have to work.' Then he proceeded to tie the red ribbon around his waist, draped the cover about his shoulders, letting one corner trail gracefully on the ground. He fixed Bessie in the same way, sticking her brown hair full of white hen feathers. The feathers would not stay in his short hair, so he put them in his cap.

'Now, let's away to the forest,' said the haughty brave. 'Here, squaw, carry my bow 'n' arrow.'

Bessie obeyed, dutifully trudging behind the high-stepping warrior. She carried the bow, also her little workbag, which she had thought might be useful in making up.

They stopped under a red haw tree.

'This is our wigwam,' said the big Indian. The squaw, looking up into the tree, exclaimed:

'Oh, the haws will make such lovely beads! Let's string some; I have needles and thread.'

'That's woman's work. You do it while I go forth to kill a buffalo for our supper,' quoth the man of the forest.

Bessie—the squaw, I mean—gathered her lap full of the scarlet berries and began to string them swiftly. It was pretty work, and easy, too. She soon had two long strings of the loveliest beads imaginable.

'Squaws have to get the meals too,' said the Indian maiden. So she filled a piece of bark with red haws. Then, looking about for eatables, she spied some wild plums—a dark red in color, touched with white—and gathered another dish full of them. A little farther off was a persimmon tree, and some of these, too, were soon on the table. The table was a rock on which the neat maid had laid pieces of moss.

Not long after, the tired hunter threw his bow on the ground and sat down to his supper of wild fruit and berries. There was no meat.

'I saw a buffalo and two deer, but did not get a shot at them,' apologized the brave solemnly.

'Wild berries and fruit are healthier, anyway,' soothed the patient little squaw. 'Here's your string of beads.'—'Child's Hour.'

THE CHRISTIAN'S PRAYER.

(By I. Mench Chambers.)

I do not covet needless gifts,
Dear Lord, but simply pray,
To see my duty and be true
To Thee throughout this day.

Help me to search with quiet mind
The deeper truths of life, and trace
Thy steps, until along my path
The world shall see Thy face.

Give me to catch through love the plaint
Which sin and sorrow raise,
And spend my life in ministry
For Thee, in noiseless ways.

The thing we have most to fear from is not the liveliness of the sinners, but the deadness of the saints—that remote ness from God, that inexperience of the great realities that makes God a name and a report rather than a felt person, and the superb verities of the possession of the few rather than the realization of the many.—Dr. Parkhurst.

NO WOMAN CAN BE STRONG AND HEALTHY UNLESS THE KIDNEYS ARE WELL

When the kidneys are ill, the whole body is ill, for the poisons which the kidneys ought to filter out of the blood are left in the system. Then how important it must be to see to it that this system of sewerage be not clogged up. Those who have never been troubled with kidney trouble know not the misery and suffering which those afflicted undergo.

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WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

CHRIST'S TWO COMINGS.

His first coming was in human form, His second coming will be in the glory of His Deity. As man, He came as a pattern, an example for us to imitate. He came also to be the bearer of man's sin and to suffer its penalty. The Lord laid upon Him the iniquity of us all, by His stripes we who trust in Him are healed. (Isa. liii.) He died the righteous one for us the unjust. (I. Pet. iii., 18.) He came to seek and to save the lost. His one sacrifice for sin has put it away forever, so that there needs no more sacrifice. (Heb. ix., 23-28; x. 10.) Sins are forgiven for His Name's sake. (I. Jno. ii., 12.) His one offering forever perfects the believer. There is no more offering for sin; there needs no more. (Heb. x., 10; xiv., 18.) His second coming is to receive His redeemed ones to Himself, to crown grace with glory. His purpose is that all believers shall not only behold His glory, but share in it. For this He prayed. (Jno. xvii.) For this He died, and this He promised. (Jno. x., 15, 16; vi., 57, 58.) The Old Testament saints waited for ages for His first coming, and He came. New Testament saints have the promise of His second coming in the glory of His Father, and these according to His promise look for the Lord from heaven, to become like Him, and to be forever with Him. The promise of His first coming was fulfilled, so shall be the second. We shall meet him in the air and be ever with Him.

DAILY TEXT.

March 29.

Let every one of us please his neighbor for his good; . . . for even Christ pleased not himself.—Rom. xv., 2, 3.

The risen Christ is among us and leads us to victory.—James Milk Thoburn.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

THE DOG.

I own a dog who is a gentleman,
By birth most surely, since the creature can
Boast of a pedigree the like of which
Holds not a Howard or a Metternich.

By breeding. Since th walks of life he trod,
He never wagged an unkind tail abroad;
He never snubbed a nameless cur because
Without a friend or credit card he was.

By pride. He looks you squarely in the face
Unshrinking and without a single trace
Of either diffidence or arrogant
Assertion such as upstarts often flaunt.

By tenderness. The littlest girl may tear
With absolute impunity his hair.
And pinch his silken, flowing ears the while
He smiles upon her—yes, I've seen him smile.

By loyalty. No truer friend than he
Has come to prove his friendship's worth to me.
He does not fear the master—knows no fear—
But loves the man who is his master here.

By countenance: If there be nobler eyes,
More full of honor and of honesties,
In finer head, on broader shoulders found—
Then have I never met the man r round.
Here is the motto on my lifeboat's log:
'God grant I may be worthy of my dog!'
—New Orleans 'Times-Democrat.'

PURISTS.

The wife of the professor of English has been long known and feared in our college community for the correctness and purity of her language. It requires courage to speak out unshrinkingly in her presence, while to address her in writing would require a bold heart indeed.

Some time ago she visited our greenhouse to see some rare plants, then in bloom. Upon entering, she rushed to the flowers, exclaiming:

'Are these they?'

'Them's um, mum,' replied the stolid English gardener.—'Harper's Weekly.'

THE MYSTERY.

When Aunt Hitty began to ask questions she kept at least one person employed, with little chance for any other word than direct answers.

'What's became o' that likely kitten you had last time I was here?' she demanded of her small nephew; 'I hope she wasn't poisoned like that other one you had two years ago, was she?'

'Oh, no'm, she——'

'Was she drowned, then?'

'No'm, she'——

'Stolen?'

'Oh, no'm, sh'——

'Well, I should like to know what made you give away such a handsome kitten.'

'We didn't, she'—

'Well, what's happened to her? Speak up, boy.'

'S-s-she's growed into a cat! gasped the small nephew, stammering in his haste.—'Youth's Companion.'

AN INDICATION OF INTENTION.

'I wonder if there's anything serious between the tall girl and the the little captain?'

'I think there is. She has had the heels of all her shoes lowered.'—'Fliegende Blaetter.'

THE AMEER'S JOKES.

'Sir,' says the Ameer to his host when he is pleased to be humorous. 'I am about to make a joke.' This strikes us as kingly courtesy in the highest sense, and at the end of the story we think it should be know nthat thhe etiquette of the occasion comprises a low bow, followed by the remark: 'Your Majestry, I do myself the honor to laugh.'—London 'Globe.'

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PHONES—UP 1237, 1238, 1239

Home Department.

A Resurrection Song.

(By Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, in 'Presbyterian Review.')

Till the day break, and till the shadows flee,
We watch and waken, Lord, we wait for Thee.

The tomb is sealed, the stone is at the door,
The agony that laid Thee there is o'er.

Never again with linen pure and white
Our hands shall swathe Thee in the dead of night.

Never again with sweet of spice and myrrh
To wrap Thee round our loving grief shall stir.

The worst is done, the cross is over, now
Thou liest kingly, with the thorn-scarred brow.

Closer we draw, we few who yet remain,
The dearer for our common weight of pain.

Closer we draw and think of that strange cup
Pressed to Thy lips, how Thou didst drink it up.

Closer we draw: the time drags heavily,
Lord, Thy disciples are in need of Thee.

Lord, Thy disciples yet Thy presence crave.
And Thou art bound and sleeping in the grave.

Yet, till the day break and the shadows flee,
We wait and watch and waken, wanting Thee.

Lo! the dawn quickens in the pregnant East;
Lo! Thou art here, our Prophet, King and Priest.

The morning springs exultant! Christ is risen!
No bars for life in death's swift-shattered prison.

Lo! the day breaks, the shadows flee away;
Lo! Christ is with us, even as we pray.

Lord, come, Lord Jesus! He is with us, here,
Forever present and forever dear.

And never cross, or loss, or woe shall be
To us who watch and see the shadows flee.

The Easter breaks! The lonesome night is fled,
And Christ is risen; Life reigns, and death is dead.

The Easter Lilies of Rocky Gulch.

(By Mrs. G. W. Lee, in the Standard.')

Mrs. David Gray stood by the front window of her tiny sitting room, bending over a jar filled with fresh, green shoots of an Easter lily. She carefully parted the muslin curtains and looped them back that the plant might receive the last rays of the afternoon sun as it set beyond the rugged mountains. All morning the precious jar had stood on the table in the south kitchen window, but now the little housewife had brought it where it need not miss one ray of the brightness of that spring day. As she bent over the plant, her hands tenderly touching the leaves, her lips moved in the soft refrain:

'He walks within the garden among his lilies fair.'

Looking up she saw the tender but half-amused smile of her husband, who sat at his study table near-by.

With a conscious flush the little woman crossed to her husband's side and perched upon the arm of his chair. 'You think I'm a baby over my lilies, don't you, David?' she said, 'and I'm afraid I am. I haven't set my heart so much on anything before since we came here as I have upon these flowers. I don't know just why when we need other things so much more. But you know, David, I have never known an Easter in all my life without lilies. Why, months ago I began to think, what would Easter be without them? and when mamma sent me those bulbs I believe I was happier than if she had sent my piano. And some way ever since those tiny green shoots began to show I've felt that God had sent us a blessing in those flowers, and I've prayed every day that in some way the dear Easter message might be brought to us and through us to some of these people we have been praying for so long.'

David Gray looked into the sweet face of his young wife almost reverently. He was a sturdy, strong young fellow, who had come to this western land to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ, because the great need of this Christless country pressed heavily upon him. He loved his Lord and he loved the souls of these rough ungodly miners to whom he had come and he went to work determined to win their respect and good will that he might point them to Christ. Nothing daunted him, no discouragement was allowed to stand in his way, and yet it was the little woman who worked by his side who 'saw visions,' whose faith leaped on far beyond his own to the fulfilment of their desires and answer to their prayers.

Almost one year had they lived in this little mining town at the head of the valley. Marion Grey had come a bride into the little pine shanty, with its three tiny rooms, and her own white hands had made the poor place a cozy home, while her brave, hopeful spirit had never failed to cheer her husband in his work. She had come from a home of refinement and comparative luxury, and when she learned that her betrothed had felt the Lord's call to the Far West, she had bravely refused to allow her friends to persuade him to accept offer of a home church and a good salary. 'The Lord calls me wherever he calls David,' she said, and although David Gray knew that there were hours when her heart longed for home and loved ones, and her loneliness was hard to bear, still her lips uttered no word of complaint, and her brave, hopeful spirit rose above every discouragement. Of discouragements there were many, difficulties in the way that seemed almost insurmountable. Almost a year they had toiled here, and yet not a single soul had owned Christ.

David Gray had searched out every living soul within many miles of the little camp. He had come to them in sickness, and in some cases had stood by death beds. From Sunday to Sunday he had given the Lord's message in the rickety little room which they called the chapel; but although those who gave him respectful attention, not one among them had ever owned to a desire for a better life, and to the missionary it seemed that the periods of rough carousal which occasionally shook the camp were no less frequent in their occurrence or terrible in their effects.

'Mis' Gray, Dann's took worse and he called for you,' gasped a breathless voice at the half opened door. 'Danny worse, Mag; what's the matter?' cried Mrs. Gray, seizing a little shawl to throw about her, and following the woman out through the steep yard.

'His heart, I guess. Poor little chap, he just gets worse every day. I don't believe he'll last long.'

When Mrs. Gray reached the shanty she found that Danny had sunk into unconsciousness, and together the women worked over him, trying every means they knew to hold life in the frail body until the doctor should arrive from the gap ten miles away.

Danny was a unique character in the camp. A waif, and yet a favorite with every living creature in that lonely place. Five years ago he had drifted into the camp with his father, who was a drunken wanderer. When the father had died a year later, killed in a drunken fight, every home in the camp was open to the sunny-faced little lad, for children were rare in this place. The bright, manly little chap had won a place even in the affections of Gregg, the ringleader of the rough lot who asserted their independence on Sunday and all holidays by drunken carousals that shook the little camp and kept things 'lively.'

Strange to say, it was with Gregg that Danny chose to make his permanent abode. At home though he was in every shanty on the rough slope, yet in some way there grew a strong bond of affection between the little fellow and the ungodly man.

When pressed to stay the night away from Gregg's shanty, Danny would say gravely, 'Why, no, I couldn't, you know; I must be gettin' home now and clearin' up for Gregg. He'd miss me so if I wasn't there when he come in.' So Danny grew a straight, sturdy, manly little fellow, strangely untouched by his wicked surroundings, until he was thirteen years old, and then a dreadful thing happened.

Danny had long begged to work in the mine, but Gregg had refused. Now, however, he was frequently with the men, doing light jobs and rapidly getting a man's understanding of the ways of the mine. One day the men sent him to a distant passage for some tools left there the day before. The lad set off with his cheery whistle, but hours later, when he did not return, they found him crushed beneath a lot of fallen debris in a seldom used passage-way. They never could understand how it was that he was not killed outright, but the strong, straight body was hopelessly maimed, and now for two years Danny had left Gregg's shanty only as he had been carried out in the strong arms of Gregg or some of his companions. Everything that medical skill could bring to Danny was tried, but the physician whom a large fee from the miners had brought to the gulch, only shook his head. 'There is no help,' he said. 'He will never be any better, but may live for some time.'

In this condition David Gray and his wife had found the lad when they came to Rocky Gulch in early June. Marion had taken the crippled lad at once to her heart, and the little fellow had loved her from the first. 'Of course she ain't like you, Gregg,' he would say loyally to his foster father, 'but she's a woman and some way she knows about the hurt, and then I keep thinkin' that maybe my mother was somethin' like that. Do you 'spose she was, Gregg?'

'Maybe,' gruffly replied Gregg. Many times he had tenderly carried Danny to Mrs. Gray to spend the long, lonely day while he was gone, and Marion and the lad were the best of companions. Marion told him of her own home, and through pictures and magazines, of which they possessed a fair supply, had given him glimpses of the outside world. Then, always before they parted, often without comment, she read to him a portion of God's word, and though little was said between them she could see a growing eagerness in the lad's face about the things of the Lord's kingdom. But now for a few months a change had come over the lad. He was steadily growing weaker, and the community saw with unspoken dread that the short life soon must end. Gregg would not bear the thought. Once, when spoken to upon the subject, he shut up the speaker with a savage curse, and after that out of pity no one suggested it to him again. Danny could no longer be carried to the Gray's home, but never a day passed that Marion did not spend some time by his side, and she and the few other women of the small camp kept him as comfortable as he could be under the circumstances. And now Marion talked to Danny tenderly and earnestly of his soul's salvation. Danny listened eagerly, but still there seemed to be a shadow of doubt that was not wholly lifted. 'Yes, yes, I do believe it all,' he would say, 'I believe everything you say about God and his goodness, but I can't quite seem to understand that Jesus died for me, just for me. You see, I'm such a little fellow,' with his sweet, pitiful smile. But Marion was not discouraged.

'He has already given himself to the Lord,' she affirmed, 'but he doesn't know it. Some day he will understand and then he will find such peace.'

It was late that night before the tired little woman slipped away from the sleeping boy and climbed the slope to her own home. 'The worst is over for this time,' she told her husband as she made ready for rest, 'but Danny won't last long.'

The next morning as Mrs. Gray went about her work she stopped suddenly before the jar of lilies. 'David,' she called, 'I am going to carry my lilies to Danny. Just think what they will mean to him. He has never seen such a thing in all his life.'

So the jar was duly installed on a chair by the one window in Gregg's shanty, right by Danny's head, and together day by day Danny and Marion watched the growing buds. In some way, Marion hardly knew how, they grew to likening their lily to the Saviour, and Marion often sang softly the refrain:

'He's the lily of the valley, the bright and morning star,
The fairest of ten thousand to my soul.'

Two days before Easter found the two friends excited over their lilies. The long stalks were laden with partly opened buds. 'I'm almost afraid they won't be clear out,' said Danny, rising on his elbow to take another look down into the white cups slowly opening to the light.

Yes, they will, Danny,' said Marion quite cheerfully, as she tidied the room and set away in the corner shelves some eatables that had just been sent in for Danny. 'You'll be surprised how they'll open out in twenty-four hours. Danny, I'm coming to borrow them Easter morning to take to the chapel for an hour. You won't mind, will you?' 'Oh, no,' said Danny, brightly, 'only I'd like to go with them. Do you suppose I could just for a little while?' he added wistfully. 'Perhaps,' answered Marion hopefully, 'if you feel real strong then. We'll see.'

That night there was a call for the Grays and they hurried down the steep path to Gregg's shanty. Marion never recalled that night without a throb of pain for the fearful suffering endured by the frail body of the dying boy. Morning found the watchers pale and silent, grouped about the narrow bed watching for the slightest sign of awakening. Marion longed that the lad might rouse to consciousness and speak to Gregg, who knelt gray and haggard close by Danny's side. Sure enough presently the deep blue eyes opened and their clear gaze rested upon them for a moment and then turned toward the window.

There they were so near that their fragrance breathed into his very face and the lad gave a long rapturous look into the pure depths of the snowy blossoms. 'Oh, now I know, now I know,' he whispered, 'Christ rose for me; he rose for me; that's what they say.'

'Oh, Gregg,' he cried, seizing with his feeble fingers the rough, calloused hands of the prostrate man, 'look at them, look at them, and Gregg,' he whispered in an awed tone, 'I'm going to be like that when I get over there, all pure and white without a spot or stain, and, Gregg, won't you come, too? I want you, Gregg.' 'Oh, yes,' groaned the man, 'I will come if the Lord will let me, if I ain't too wicked to forgive,' and he broke down into heart-breaking sobs, such as can come only from the breast of a strong man.

David Gray knelt by the side of the distressed man and lifted his voice in a prayer that stilled his sobbing and reached to the hushed group gathered about the door. It was a prayer they never forgot, for it seemed to rise to the very throne of God. It was a song of thanksgiving for the release from suffering promised the weary lad, for the glory of the resurrection waiting him beyond, thanksgiving for the penitence of the sinful soul by his side and last of all for the great pardon and peace promised to all who believe.

When the prayer ended and the listeners stole into the room, Gregg sat on the side of the cot with tears streaming down his cheeks, stroking Danny's thin hands, but the still face was turned upward toward the bending blossoms with a look of perfect peace.

Easter morning Danny lay in a simple pine coffin in the little chapel and upon his breast were the snowy lilies. The room was filled and the building surrounded by the gulch miners and the few women and children of the camp. David Gray spoke to them briefly in tender tones of the dear lad they all loved so well and then of the Christ Danny had gone to meet, the living, loving Christ who on that Easter morn and burst the bonds of death that all men might know and own their Lord. It was a quiet service, no loud lamentation nor spoken word of sorrow, but as David and Marion Gray looked into the subdued countenances of the men and women before them and into the tender, reverent face of the stricken Gregg, they knew in their hearts that for Rocky Gulch a new day had dawned.

Home Thoughts.

EASTER JOY.

There is a peculiar gladness which comes to us with the springtide. Once again, after the long winter, the flowers appear on the earth, and the time of the singing of the birds has come. We are glad once more to go forth freely in the sweet air, and our hearts feel something of the thrill which comes to the trees as their leaves unroll; as the birds return to their nest, and as all Nature wakes and springs into new and exulting life.

But dearer even than this is the promise and the pledge which the returning life of Nature gives us of our own immortality. Just as there is no death in Nature, but only transition, so in our lives that which seems to be death is only change, only progress, only the putting on of a new strength in another and diviner sphere. Year by year, as Easter returns to the Christian, there is new joy of feeling that because Christ is risen he, too, shall arise and live for evermore in a land where there is no sorrow; in a land where there are no tears; in a land where there is no death.— The 'Christian Intelligencer.'

AN EASTER FLOWER GIFT.

O dearest bloom the seasons know,
Flowers of the Resurrection blow,
Our hope and faith restore;
And through the bitterness of death,
And loss of scrrow, breathe a breath
Of life for evermore!

The thought of Love Immortal blends
With fond remembrance of friends;
In you, O sacred flower.
By human love made doubly sweet,
The heavenly and the earthly meet,
The heart of Christ and ours!
—John Greenleaf Whittier.

Take with you the joy of Easter to the home, and make that home bright with more unselfish love, more hearty service; take it into your work, and do all in the name of the Lord Jesus; take it to your heart, and let that heart rise anew on Easter wings to a higher, a gladder, a fuller life; take it to the dear grave side and say there the two words, 'Jesus lives!' and find in them the secret of calm expectation, the hope of eternal reunion.—John Ellerton.

EASTER LESSONS.

'I am crucified with Christ' (Gal. ii. 20).
Across my selfish, useless life,
As clouds across a Winter's sky,
There drifts the gloom of passion's strife,
As unto self and sin I die;
Yet crucified with Christ I rise,
To life enriched with love's surprise.

For talents that I had not known,
Like seed concealed in snow-clad earth
With Spring to fruit and flowers grown,
Come forth to new and wondrous birth;
For crucified with Christ I rise,
To lie beneath love's Summer's skies.

And places come where I can lift
My struggling self and human-kind,
As sunshine through the storm-cloud's rift
Will always waiting flowers find;
For crucified with Christ I rise,
To see the world through Jesus's eyes.

Thus one with God through Christ my Lord
My life a song of praise shall be,
No jarring note, no broken chord,
Can mar or end the melody;
For crucified with Christ I rise,
To life with him that never dies.
—John E. Hurlbut, in New York 'Observer.'

With the Children.

TO DYE EGGS FOR THE CHILDREN.

In our church it is the custom to give colored eggs to all the Sunday-school children upon Easter Sunday. For several years it has been my business to color the eggs, and I have found such a clean, quick, easy way to do it, that I want to tell everybody.

I use any of the good ready dyes and paints. In some there are four colors in one 10-cent package. The dyes are dissolved some time before they are to be used, and put in little bottles. The eggs must be fresh and clean, or they will be spotted and burst in boiling. Boil in clean water for twenty minutes, then lay aside until cool enough to handle.

Pour a little of the desired dye into a small dish (an individual butter-plate or baking powder can cover is good). Quickly roll the warm egg over in the dye until the color is even, then lay aside to cool. The egg should be warm enough to dry the egg at once. Dye all you wish to be of the same color, adding water to the dye to make the color lighter. Wash out the dish and your fingers. Pour in the second color and proceed as before.

When all your eggs are dyed, you will have only one dye-stained dish to scour. The eggs dyed in this way are good to eat, as the dye dries so quickly that it does not penetrate through into the meat. Sometimes I dye eggs three colors. To do this, paste a half-inch strip of paper around the centre of the egg. When dry, dip the ends into different colored dyes. The paper can then be carefully dampened and peeled off, leaving a white stripe. In this same way stars, crosses or other emblems can be left in white upon colored eggs.

The prettiest colors to use are violet, eosine, crimson, yellow, green and blue. A few gilt, silver, copper or bronze eggs are pretty in a collection. These are made by painting, while still a little warm, with paints or bronzes. One may use the regular medium, or can roll the eggs in gum water, and when almost dry roll in the bronze powders.—Jean Hunt, in the 'Presbyterian Banner.'

THE CHILDREN'S EASTER.

With the return of Easter, just as the first spring flowers are unfolding and the earliest bird songs delight our ears, the mother finds in nature manifold illustrations whereby she may impress upon her children the truth of the resurrection. The brown balls, so devoid of life and beauty, which they planted last autumn have already pushed their delicately-hued blossoms up to greet the warm sunshine, and death has changed to life. The chrysalis which they discovered on an apple tree last Thanksgiving Day, and which has seemed as dead as the bit of wood to which it was attached, has now emerged from the darkness and is fluttering about a brilliant butterfly. Then, too, the undeveloped buds of tree and plant have been brought in doors, and as warmth and sunshine have hastened their unfolding the various changes have been watched and commented upon. The planting, sprouting and growth of a bean, a pea, a kernel of corn or a morning-glory seed are all object lessons in which children delight, and which are eloquent of the return of life after apparent death. With so many appropriate symbols always at hand, it seems strange that the Easter egg continues year after year to be looked upon as almost the only available form for Easter favors or illustration for Easter talks.—'Congregationalist.'

A Vanishing Quantity.

Reverence is to so great an extent a vanishing quantity that we sympathize with any effort having for its purpose its restoration to the ranks of our nobler emotions, and give place to this protest and suggestion from a correspondent: 'We have, for many years, during the last weeks of each recurring Lent, earnestly desired that a new word might be created, to obviate the constant use of Easter as a mere adjective applied to all sorts of fripperies, a use that seems to us very irreverent. We read in the paper advertisements of "Easter Boots and Shoes"; "Lovely New Easter Waists"; "Matchless Easter Millinery"; "Distinctive Easter Costumes"; "Easter Neckwear"; "Easter Menus," etc., which so shocks our feeling of reverence that we never attend an "Easter Sale" or wear a new hat or gown on Easter Sunday. I believe the word Easter is rediver from the name of a heathen goddess of spring, and perhaps help must be looked for in the creation by the Christian Church of a new name for its Feast of Immortality—a feast following so close upon our thoughts of the solemn tragedy of Good Friday, and fraught with such tender, yearning memories of our risen ones, that it is a painful incongruity to us to have it associated with frivolities. It is, indeed, a feast of joy and gladness, but a high and holy joy, a spiritual gladness.'

While we approve the spirit that prompted the communication, it would be difficult even if desirable, to change the practice. In that case we should be carried too far afield. We should have to drop Christmas as an adjective as well as Easter, for each has a sacred significance. They have come to possess double meanings also, the commemoration of events and the designation of seasons which are usually properly differentiated in the individual mind. We associate the one with peace and good will; the other with opening life and its attendant gladness. We are not sure but the very common uses of the terms do not bring a glimpse of their real significance nearer to many than would be the case were they employed with only purely sacred meanings. At all events it is preferable to take that view of it, because the custom is too deeply rooted to be changed. —Boston 'Transcript.'

Comic Easter Gifts.

A curious case of deterioration is to be noted in the changes gradually taking place in the matter of Easter gifts. Flowers for grown people and eggs for the children were the two original symbols of the sacred festival. These were the natural expression of the great Resurrection truth—life bursting through temporary fetters and springing into new beauty. The first Easter cards drew their decorations from these simple motives, certainly the most beautiful and appropriate which could ever be devised. Presently the old German legend of the hares and the Easter eggs came into prominence. Brought into portions of our country by the German settlers, it has spread to other regions, like our own New England, where it is absolutely meaningless. The egg in the meantime having been supplemented, by the chick—presumably to make the lesson clearer—the child's Easter gifts began to take on the character of a menagerie.

The immense popularity of the chick and the hare next stimulated the ingenuity of the tradesman to invent new variations of the theme. This season the shop windows are filled with roosters, chicks, hares, and ducks, not only in their natural feathers and fur, but masquerading as policemen and serving-maids, riding in automobiles, wearing huge hats (the label on one is 'Where did you get that hat?'), carrying umbrellas, and engaged in all sorts of ludicrous pursuits. A rabbit playing on a violin, with three chicks on a bench holding music books, are mounted on a card labelled, 'Easter Rehearsal.' A rabbit seated in a walnut-shell chariot driving a team of chicks is another masterpiece.

The comic element in all these things is simple and innocent enough in itself, but what relation do they bear to Easter? We should be properly shocked if they were introduced into the Sunday-schools. Should we not expect the influence of the home to harmonize with the sacred character of the day? Is it not irreverent, if not sacrilegious, to connect these animal travesties with the Lord's rising? Fun is good and necessary, but as an ancient writer observed, 'To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven.' For sheer nonsense we have April Fool's Day; let us keep our Easter sacred. —'Congregationalist.'

Advertisements.

BABY'S DOCTOR.

'With a box of Baby's Own Tablets on hand I feel just as safe as if I had a doctor in the house.' This is the experience of Mrs. John Young, Auburn, Ont. Mrs. Young adds: 'I have used the Tablets for teething and other troubles of childhood and have never known them to fail.' Hundreds of other mothers are just as enthusiastic in their praise. Colic, indigestion, diarrhoea, worms, constipation and other little ills are speedily cured by this medicine. It is absolutely safe—always does good—cannot possibly do harm, and you have the guarantee of a government analyst that the Tablets contain no opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box, from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

For the Housekeeper.

THE ART OF GETTING THINGS DONE.

Every housekeeper knows, says the 'Christian Globe,' that Saturday night often finds a great many things undone which Monday morning had confidently counted upon doing. The interruptions of the week have been many. An unexpected headache invaded one day, and cut it off from activity. Friends arriving on another brought happy greetings and sunshine, but put the work aside and disturbed the plans. Though there has been no idleness, yet the accomplishments of the six days have been less than the ambitious programme had determined them to be. What is the secret of getting things done? In what fine art of good system and management does it consist? We read of the wonderful executive ability of famous women, and are amazed that they contrived to fill their lives so full, while ours are, by comparison, so empty. Possibly our conditions are less fortunate in some particulars than were those of the women whose memoirs we read. They may have had stronger health than we, and no doubt they were assisted by better service than we may ever expect to have. Still, whatever may be the environments, the secret of power always lies, not in them, but in the individual. The person who accomplishes most, hustles least. This may be a trite remark, but it verifies itself by daily observation. Talk, professions, voluble statements of what one means to do, usually consume the energy which might else have been expended in real work. Trying to do too many things at a time is fatal to successful accomplishment. So, too, in listening to the advice of a great number, instead of keeping firmly on your own way. A young housekeeper is sometimes bewildered by the various counsels which she receives. It is wise not to attempt too much. One person cannot live precisely according to another person's pattern. Steady going forward in any task, a little to day, a little more to-morrow, letting, no day pass without its line, with perseverance and patience in whatever is undertaken, seldom fail of solid rewards.

Household Hints.

Try soaking hams to be broiled or fried in molasses and water before cooking. About a tablespoonful of molasses to a cupful of water should be used, and the mat well dried before being put over the fire.

A good floor stain that goes right into the wood, and is very durable, is made of linseed oil covered with ground burnt umber. Rub thoroughly into the boards with a flannel pad, and next day polish with beeswax and turpentine.

To remove tea-stains, apply equal parts of yolk of egg and glycerine to the stain and allow to dry. Rinse well in clean cold water. This will be found excellent for an afternoon cloth, which must be boiled on account of its delicate coloring.

Hunyadi János

Best Natural Laxative Mineral Water

Take half a glassful in the morning for headache, biliousness, torpid liver and especially

FOR CONSTIPATION

EASTER SERMON

(By the late Canon H. P. Liddon, England.)

Text:—Behold Jesus met them, saying, All hail! and they came and held Him by the feet and worshiped Him. (Matt. xxviii:9).

This second appearance of our Lord after His resurrection to the companions of Mary Magdalene may seem at first sight to be one of the least moment of those recorded in the gospels, and yet, it has a lesson to teach us which well may occupy our thoughts. And, first, there is the question, not therefore irreverent even if it cannot be answered with certainty, why our Lord should have appeared to this particular group of women at all. They are not persons of the first importance among His followers, they did not comprise His blessed mother, or His great penitent, Mary Magdalene; they were not like Simon Peter or James, called to leadership in His future kingdom; they did not represent anxious inquiry like the disciples on the Emmaus road, or earnest or perplexed counsels like the disciples in the upper chamber, or the importance of numbers, like the 500 in Galilee. They had neither personal authority nor high office, nor representative weight to recommend them. Why should our Lord have appeared to them?

The answer to this question is probably to be found in His words to them, which are, in fact, an indorsement, almost a repetition, of the words of the angel at the sepulchre. As the angel had said, 'Go quickly; tell His disciples that He is risen from the dead; and lo! He goeth before you into Galilee, there shall ye see Him,' so our Lord, presenting Himself as actually risen, said, 'Fear not! Go tell my brethren that they depart into Galilee: there shall they see Me.' It would seem, therefore, that our Lord appeared to confirm, by His personal authority, the command of the angel at the sepulchre, and to bless the holy women for having obeyed it. Yes—we may dare say it—He appeared to them because they were engaged in the performance of unwelcome duty. Their errand was not without danger. It was dangerous to be associated, in however subordinate a capacity, with the discredited cause of the prophet of Nazareth. Still they went. Their hearts clung to the empty tomb; they would fain have stopped there, but they were bidden to go and bear a message to the disciples; so they went, although they did not know how they would be received. They might be repelled as the weak victims of a palpable imposture or illusion. Still they went; and because of their simple, brave, unhesitating obedience, Jesus put on them an honor which he withheld elsewhere. He appeared to them before He appeared to any apostle, He appeared to them immediately after His appearance to Mary Magdalene.

And thus we see one of the conditions under which he, our Lord, is wont, now as of old, to visit human souls. He visits them sometimes when they are in deep sorrow, as he did Mary Magdalene; or in great perplexity, as the disciples on the Emmaus road; or in hours of solitude, as St. Peter, as St. James; or at times of anxious consultation, as the disciples in the upper chamber; or even during the strenuous performance of everyday and common duties, like the fishermen on the sea of Galilee; or even when gathered as multitudes by some common religious enthusiasm, as the five hundred in Galilee; but especially does he visit them when they are doing, from a sense of duty to God, that which runs counter to natural tastes and dispositions. Obedience in circumstances of difficulty is often a time of the highest spiritual illumination. The soul sees more clearly into the world beyond the veil when the will is making a real effort to obey a known law of truth or of duty. As our Lord himself said: 'If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine;' and he sets his seal on this promise by appearing to the women who, to the best of their power and knowledge, were doing his will. The possession of great personal gifts, of high office in the church, of prominence of any sort or kind, personal or official, is in no wise necessary to this high distinction. The promise runs—'They that are meek shall he guide in judgment, and such as are gentle, them shall he learn his way.' These poor and humble women were indeed the forerunners of a great company of souls whom Christ our Lord has been wont in every age of his church to meet as they toil along the unfrequented paths of irksome and painful duty. He meets them, cheering them with his smile of encouragement and benediction, saying to their inmost spirits, 'All hail!'

II. Jesus met them. How did they receive him? The fear and great joy with which they had come out of the sepulchre must surely now have been intensified: fear—for here beyond all question, was he who was so lately a tenant of the tomb, who had traversed the unseen world, the world of the dead—and great joy—for here was indisputable truth of the angel's message, 'He is risen.' He was here himself, the same figure, the same form, the same gracious countenance, lately marred and bruised, now lighted up with an unearthly radiance, the pierced hands, the pierced feet. Their hearts must have echoed to those words of the prophet: 'Lo, this is our Lord, we have waited for him, he will save us.' But what did they do? They came and held him by the feet and worshipped him.'

They held Jesus by the feet. They may have supposed, like the disciples at first, that they had seen a phantom of some sort; at any rate, they were not sure what the new conditions of his bodily appearance among them might possibly be, so they held him by the feet. They took hold of his feet, which they could reach easily while they fell prostrate before him, while they worshipped him. Now it is instructive to compare this with the account of our Lord's interview with Mary Magdalene, perhaps not many minutes before, in the garden of the sepulchre. Mary had at first supposed him to be the gardener, and when she recognized him by his voice, she, too, made some effort to lay hold of him. She was at once checkcended to my father.' On other occasions our risen Lord invited his disciples to assure themselves by the sense of touch of the reality of the resurrection. 'Handle me and see,' he said to them collectively, 'for a spirit hath not flesh and blood as ye see me have'—'Reach hither thy finger,' he said to the doubting Thomas, 'and behold my hands, and reach hither thy hand and thrust it into my side, and be not faithless but believing.' But Mary Magdalene needed not this kind of assurance, and her spiritual life was fresher and healthier for not being admitted to a particular indulgence of the impulse of affection. God deals with no two souls in exactly the same way. The aids and supports of the divine life in one soul may be even perilous to it in another. God knows what is best for each one of us, and in thinking of each other as regards this matter, we ought to try and cultivate a generous charity. He who said to the Magdalene 'Touch me not,' presently met her companions and suffered them, not merely to touch him, but to hold him by the feet. They held him by the feet; they could do no more, prostrate as they were. But they knew that to hold his feet was to hold himself; that while they held his feet he was there; and so they held on, not looking up at him, silent, prostrate, adoring.

Here, again, they were an example to many of us Christians of to-day, both in the matter of Christian thought and in the practice of Christian devotion. All that many who own, or, perhaps, I should say, who desire to own the Christian name, can do amid the perplexities of our day and generation, is to cling sometimes to the feet of Jesus. In other words, they see how and where the religion which he brought from heaven touches the soil of earth; they see its points of contact with human history; the blessings it can confer on human society, its power of making men and women live healthy and useful and contented lives, but they cannot get beyond or above this; they cannot reach the hands of Jesus, and follow his directing government in his church and his action in the affairs of the world, still less can they gaze in spirit on his adorable countenance and enter into the outskirts of that great world of thought which is the very soul of his religion. Its creeds are to them in many ways not a comfort and a stay, but a perplexity, and it is surrounded by questions which cause them, as they think, constant disquietude. They can but hold Jesus by the feet; and to such there is but one piece of advice to be given, 'Hold him fast, and make the most of what truth you know, even though it be to the lowest section of truth, even though it be only the feet of Jesus.' For truth is one. Every portion of truth is part of an organic whole, every portion of truth joins on to some other portion, and if held long enough, persistenly enough, will lead you to embrace that portion which joins on to it. You may only hold the feet of Jesus, but still they are his feet whose head is the seat of eternal wisdom, whose hands are raised to rule and to bless the world.

Recently a correspondent wrote to me: 'The only thing that now attaches me at all to Christianity is that it alone of the systems of thought with which I comes into contact seems to give a working answer to two questions—Whence am I? and whither am I going? All else is dark, or else at least uncertain.' Well, but how precious and how pregnant is this one conviction! Let it but sink into the soul, let it take possession of the thought and will; and it will soon lead the way to other truths. Only believe that you come from the hand of the Almighty, the All-wise, the All-good Creator, who has made you in such wise that you may offer him a free service, and may live here for his glory, and may live with him hereafter in his eternal kingdom,—only believe this, and the work of our Lord Jesus Christ, as the prophet who teaches you, as the priest whose self-oblation atones for your sins, as the king whose laws it is your duty and your happiness to obey, falls naturally into its place in your thought.

Or, as I find another writer saying, 'The one thing in Christianity on which I can dwell with any real satisfaction is the beauty of Christ's human character.' Very well, by all means make the most of his human character. But then see what it involves. Ecce Homo! Certainly, he is the pattern man, but in one condition only is he perfect man, namely, that he is also more than man. He says too much about himself to be a good man if he is only a man. His character can only be reverenced, in the long run, by those who will open their minds to the truth of his higher nature, to the truth of his godhead. If he could say with perfect truth 'I am meek and lowly of heart,' 'I am among you as one that serveth,' he could also say, 'He that hath seen me hath seen the Father,' 'I and the Father are one thing.' As we hold the lower truth perseveringly, intelligently, tenaciously, it lifts us, as the price of our continuing to hold it at all, to the higher truth with which it is indissolubly linked; and when we have reached this higher truth—the godhead of our Lord and Saviour—all the rest becomes plain to us, like the promised land which Moses saw from Pisgah: the value of Christ's atoning death, the wonderful grace of his sacraments, the promised perpetuity of his kingdom among men.

And so, too, in matters of devotion. To many, when they begin to lead a Christian life, the only possible prayers are very fragmentary ones—the Lord's prayer, or a bit of it; a few verses in the Psalms; a few hopes, entreaties, resolves, put into natural language. In one case no more prayer was possible than this: 'O! God, if thou art indeed what they tell me, save me, a poor sinner.' Well, this is very different, no doubt, from the practice of private prayer which is habitual to a Christian who has served God for years; very different from the stately liturgies of the Christian church. It is only holding Jesus by the feet. But it has in it the promise of something more. As a lower truth leads on to a higher truth, so feeble efforts of prayer lead on to stronger and worthier efforts. The soul acquires an appetite for spiritual effort, and the supply follows the demand. Indeed, in this matter of prayer, nothing is more important than sheer tenacity of purpose; for the soul has its periods of depression and ill-health just as much as the body, and there are times when it is as hard for the soul to pray as there are times when it is hard for the body to take exercise. There are times when those faculties of the soul which are the motive forces of prayer seem unable to do their work, when thought cannot fix itself on its divine object, when the affections cannot expand under the eye of the sun of righteousness, when the soul seems to be hopelessly flabby or perverse, incapable of any serious purpose or spiritual effort; and at such times the tempter whispers: 'What is the good of trying to go on praying when prayer has no longer the soul of prayer in it; when it has become a mere husk, an empty form?' Be sure that to yield to this suggestion is a great mistake. In these times of spiritual dryness and discouragement adherence to the habit of prayer is more than ever necessary. The habit carries the soul safely from one period of spiritual warmth and life on to another. The mere scaffolding is worth a great deal and ought not lightly to be sacrificed because for the moment it is only a scaffolding. If nothing more can be done in hours of spiritual darkness and perplexity it is possible to hold Jesus by the feet. Presently he will speak words of reassurance and encouragement, and lo! the night of the soul shall be turned into day.

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THE AGGLUTOMETER

WHICH ENABLES PHYSICIANS TO DETECT TYPHOID FEVER.

In his article on 'The making of medicines,' in 'Harper's' for April, Prof. Robert Kennedy Duncan tells of an extremely important chemical test to determine the existence of typhoid:

'One great laboratory concerns itself, for one thing, with "the typhoid agglutometer" for the diagnosis of typhoid fever, one of the greatest triumphs of applied bacteriology. The method rests upon the original discovery of Widal that the blood serum of a typhoid patient differs from normal blood in this all-important fact, that when brought into contact with living typhoid germs it causes these germs to cohere into clumps or colonies, to "agglutinate." There thus arose a method of detecting typhoid fever, depending, however, upon the use of a powerful microscope, and, what made it impossible for physicians, a continually renewed supply of fresh typhoid germs as test reagents. But notice the progress: Next it was discovered that this "clumping" effect of typhoid blood upon typhoid bacteria was just as efficient when the typhoid bacteria were dead, and, finally, it was observed that when the blood serum of a typhoid patient was added to a liquid suspension of the dead microbes in a test tube these dead microbes cohered to an extent so extreme that they fell to the bottom of the tube in a mass visible to the naked, unaided eye. Because of this fact, this firm now sends to physicians in the remotest parts of the country a pocket apparatus containing an ounce vial filled with sterilized dead typhoid germs, together with accessory apparatus, so that the physician may determine whether the patient's blood will cause these microbes to "clump"—to determine, in fact, whether the suspected patient has typhoid fever.'

EASTER MUSIC.

(Continued from page 16.)

CONGREGATIONAL

EMMANUEL CHURCH.

Morning—Prelude; Doxology; carol: 'Across the eastern hill tops,' Fairlamb; hymn, 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day'; anthem, 'Awake, up, my glory,' Barnby; anthem at offertory: 'Awake, thou that sleepest,' Redhead; hymn, 'O Christ, our hope, our hearts' desire'; baritone solo, 'The Lord is risen' (Sullivan), Mr. R. Dumbrille; hymn, 'Hallelujah, hearts to heaven and voices raise; Postlude.

Evening—Prelude, carol, 'Welcome the light,' Saville; hymn, 'Christ the Lord is risen again'; anthem, 'The strife is o'er,' Steane; anthem at offertory, 'As it began to dawn,' Vincent; hymn, 'Jesus lives'; contralto solo, 'Angels roll the rock away' (Hawley), Miss F. Graham; hymn, 'For all the saints'; postlude. Charles C. Hole, organist and choir director.

CALVARY CHURCH.

Morning.—'Festival Prelude,' Liebig; Gloria Patria, Bunnett; hymn, 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day'; Te Deum, Woodward; hymn, 'Jesus lives, no longer now'; offertory solo, 'Messiah Victorious,' Hammond; hymn, 'Now for a tune of lofty praise'; organ postlude, Marche Triomphale, A. W. Marchant.

Evening. — Organ prelude, Grand March, Bonheur: hymn, 'The day of resurrection'; hymn, 'Rejoice, the Lord is king'; anthem, 'Break forth into joy,' J. Barnby; hymn, 'Christ the Lord is risen again; offertory, 'Worthy is the Lamb that was slain,' Darnton; hymn, 'Crown him with many crowns'; Vesper Hymn, Bruce Stean. Soloist, Miss Dorothy Locke. Organist and choir director, Miss H. M. Wright.

ZION CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Prelude, 'Gloria in Excelsis,' (Mozart); Carol, 'The world itself keeps Easter day,'(Tuckerman); Hymn, 'Christ the Lord is risen to-day,' (Carey); Anthem, 'Now is Christ risen from the dead,' (G. B. Allen); Hymn, 'Yes, the Redeemer rose,' (Dykes); Offertory, 'He shall feed His flock,' from 'Messiah' (Handel); Children's Anthem, 'Crown the King,' (Frost); Hymn, 'Welcome, happy morning,' (Sullivan); Postludes, March on Easter hymn, (Redhead).

7 p.m.—Prelude, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth,' from 'Messiah' (Handel); Carol, 'On wings of living light,' (Warren); Hymn, 'Christ, the Lord is risen to-day,' (Carey); Hymn, 'Christ, the Lord is risen again,' (Hopkins); Anthem 'He is risen,' (Gadsby); Offertory, 'Thou didst not leave His soul in hell,' from 'Messiah' (Handel); Hymn, 'Hark, hark, my soul,' (Barnby); Children's Anthem, 'Crown the King,' (Frost); Hymn, 'All hail the power of Jesus' name,' (Shrubsole); Postludes, Hallelujah Chorus from 'Messiah,' (Handel).

John T. Edward, Organist.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH.

Morning—Anthem, 'They have taken away my Lord' (Stainer); anthem, 'Come sing with exultation' (W. R. Spence); solo, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth' (Handel), Miss Pearl Ulley; anthem, 'He is risen' (Simper); hymns, 139, 170 and 151.

Evening—Anthem, 'Christ is risen from the dead' (Roberts); solo, 'There is a green hill far away' (Gounod), Miss Jo Climie; anthem, 'They have taken away my Lord' (Stainer); duet, 'Calvary' (Gounod), Miss Jo Climie and Mr. W. A. Brown; anthem, 'The radiant morn' (Woodward); solo, 'Eternal rest' (Piccolomini), Master Walter Ross; anthem, 'The day is past and over' (Marks); hymns, 151, 144 and 426.

WINTER HOME OF THE COD.

(From 'What to Eat.')

The home of the cod in winter, which has long been an object of search by scientists, has just been discovered. It is away out in the open sea, where it is many thousands of feet deep. There Dr. Hart, who made the discovery, found cod and other fish in layers like ocean strata. Some require a line as long as a monument to reach them; others were in still lower depths which would submerge the Flatiron building, and with many thousand feet of water below them. There, in these still and dark and hitherto supposed barren regions, Dr. Hart caught great cod and haddock, sometimes in quantities. The importance of this discovery is that it proves that fish, not only fish brood, but mature fish also, exist out in the open and that what have been looked upon as typically 'ground fish' and 'local' sorts are to be found in other places as well as near the coasts.

GRAVEYARD RABBITS.

Stettin suffers from Australia's plague of rabbits, but only in the principal cemetery. Here they are a veritable pest, and so far all efforts to get rid of them have been unavailing. Into holes where holes could be found, carbolic acid was poured, but bunny of the graveyard is quite as cosey in a thick bush under a fine tree as in any hole, and he makes the tree bark fly as far up as he can reach it. There has been one battue, but the rabbits are again as numerous as ever. The other day, while a funeral was in progress, a rabbit ensconced itself confidingly at the feet of the officiating clergyman.—London 'Globe.'

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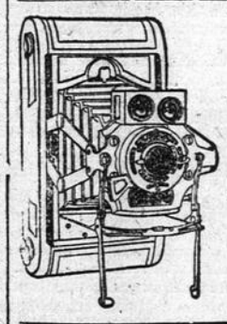
ALL GROCERS

81



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The Boys' Page.

Ring, Happy Bells.

Ring, happy bells of Easter-time!
The world is glad to hear your chime,
Across the wide fields of melting snow,
The winds of springtime softly blow,
And birds and streams repeat the chime,
At Easter-time.

Ring, happy bells of Easter-time!
The world takes up your chant sublime,
'The Lord is risen.' The night of fear
Has passed away and heaven draws near.
We breathe the air of that blest clime
At Easter-time.

Ring, happy bells of Easter-time!
Our happy hearts give back your chime.
The Lord is risen! We die no more;
He opens wide the heavenly door,
He meets us while to Him we climb,
At Easter-time.

—Lucy Larcom.

A White Easter.

'O dear,' Edwin Patterson complained, as the snow whirled through the keen air, 'nobody wants a white Easter. I do think it is too bad. On Christmas the mud was six inches deep, and now at Easter everything is white and glistening with snow.'

'If I had as good a pair of legs as you, youngster,' remarked his crippled brother from the couch, 'it might be a sky-blue Easter for all I'd care. Why don't you go for a long walk in the beautiful snow storm? You will come back in fine spirits.'

'Because I'm cross about the weather,' answered Edwin. 'Here I have been saving my allowance for six weeks to buy something for mother, and now this old snow will keep her away from home till next week.'

'I have saved my allowance, too, but only because I could not get down town to spend it. While I was in the hospital I thought every day what I would eat as soon as I got home, and what all I would do. Just as soon as I get rid of these crutches, I intend to have a celebration to dispose of my accumulated wealth.'

'I might help you,' suggested Edwin. 'Is there to be anything to eat in the celebration? I don't want to spend my own money, because I've saved it for mamma, but I can help you get rid of yours, Jack.'

The younger boy drew a chair up beside his brother's couch, and eagerly entered into plans to spend the money. The two boys were alone at home except an old aunt and one servant. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson had been spending the winter in Florida for the former's health, and were expected home for Easter, until the cold wave caused a hasty change of plans. During their absence Jack, the eldest son, had been injured in a football game, and had spent a month in the hospital, which was only a few squares from home. Jack stood his parents' absence better than twelve-year-old Edwin, for until the accident he had his studies, his games and his friends to help him pass the time, while delicate little Edwin, who was not robust enough to play like other boys, had a hard time of it with Miss Blake, the aunt who had charge of the two boys. Even now Jack was filled with hopes that in a few weeks he would be back at college, and was as gay and cheerful as possible, but Edwin wanter his mother.

'I think I will have fireworks and an oration by the governor or president,' said Jack, wishing to brighten his brother's doleful face. 'How would that be?'

'I know a better plan than that,' said Edwin, thoughtfully; 'you know you said that at the hospital you were so thankful for any little attention your friends paid you, and how glad you were to—'

'Indeed I did,' interrupted Jack. 'Why, boy, if a stray fly came into your room you were glad to see him. We have had a mild winter, and once in a while a stray insect did wander in. I always welcomed them with open arms. Once I watched a squirrel in a tree in the park for two hours. Of course, I was only there a short time compared with some patients. Then, too, you came every day, and the boys of my class, so the time passed rather quickly after all.'

'How nice it would be to send each one some little Easter gift,' said Edwin. 'You said some of the patients never had a friend to visit them, and not a single paper or flower sent them.'

'So it would,' said Jack, heartily. 'I was selfish to think of spending the money all on myself. That is always what I do, though. Here you are with only half the allowance that I get, and have saved money to buy the palms and ferns for mother, while I wanted to waste it all on Jack Patterson. Now, to pay up for being so selfish, I am going to give you every cent I possess to spend as you like for Easter. I'll have some more before I go on two legs again. Not a word,' as Edwin began to protest; 'run along and make this a white Easter for those homesick people over there.'

It did not take Edwin long to accomplish his errand, for in a short time he and his brother were printing cards, and slipping narrow white ribbon through the holes Jack punched in them. Each card bore the words, 'Wishing you a joyful Easter.' Edwin made three or four trips to the hospital to find out how many patients were there, when the gifts could be distributed, and various other things, until Jack remembered to use the telephone, and save his small brother's time. Even grim Aunt Helen helped, for printing cards is tedious work for amateurs. She soon proved herself an artist, for, with a small paint brush, she traced the letters in gold on a white ground. Edwin and Jack praised her work loudly, and threw their own cards, upon which they had spent so much time, into the fire.

'I never thought Aunt Helen would help,' whispered Edwin, as Miss Blake went for a fresh supply of paint.

'You never saw your lazy brother exerting himself for other people, either did you?' answered Jack, snipping the shining ribbon into bits.

Miss Blake and her nephews ate supper in a hurry that night, for some one suggested Easter eggs for the children who might be in the hospital, and everything was soon in readiness for the pleasant task. Aunt Helen mixed the colorings, Edwin boiled the eggs, and Jack, who could not move around much, carefully dipped them one by one in the pretty dyes. At eleven o'clock on Saturday night, two baskets of eggs of every color and tint were cooling in the pantry, and Aunt Helen looked once more to see that the flowers and ferns were securely packed.

'Now, boys, we will have to rise early in the morning,' said Miss Blake, as she wound the clock. 'I have ordered a carriage, so that we may all go to church together at 9.30, but all these things must go to the hospital first. No eight o'clock breakfast to-morrow.'

'All right,' said both boys, as they went to bed.

As the occupants of the white cots in the big hospital opened their weary eyes on Easter morning, the first thing to greet them was a lovely bouquet of carnations, roses, ferns and smilax. Many of them were friendless and poor, but none had been missed. Into the rooms in the soft gray dawn the nurses had silently come, leaving the gay blossoms to shed their perfume for the sufferers. The Easter bells were telling the glad story of the risen Christ, and the streets were alive with worshippers on the way to church before some of the patients who were convalescing discovered the beautiful flowers. Bell after bell rang in the rooms, and, as the nurses hurried to answer them, the universal question was: 'Where did these flowers come from?'

The children, and many of the grown people, were delighted with the gay Easter eggs, and many a tear was shed as the small owners accidentally allowed them to roll to the floor and smash.

A big bunch of pale-pink roses had a tiny note attached in which Aunt Helen asked that it be given to the poorest and most friendless patient in the building. It was carried at once to the charity ward, where an old colored woman was bravely struggling back to life, without a single friend except the doctor and nurses to encourage her. In a tall vase they made a bit of color and beauty that would have graced the finest table in the city, and it was with difficulty that the poor old soul was persuaded that they were sent direct to her. It was only when Aunt Helen herself came and solemnly assured her that she had sent them because her nephews wanted her to help make it a white Easter for the patients, that she allowed them to be again placed at her bedside.

'I am always going to make a white Easter for somebody,' said Edwin, as he and Miss Blake trudged home through the soft snow, their feet seeming to keep time with the joyful bells.

'And so am I,' said his aunt.—Hilda Richmond, in 'Lookout.'

The Origin of Good Friday Buns

(S. P. Butler, in the New York 'Observer.')

When the great Eastertide rolls over the Christian world, it bears on its bosom a wonderful mass of driftwood from those ancient festivals when man was struggling to express his joy over the revival of Nature from her long, wintry trance, but no single tradition of this Christian jubilee dates further back into the childhood of the world than the use of sacred bread and cakes at Easter. How many of the London venders who cry, 'Hot cross buns' on Good Friday, or of the bakers in all Christian lands, who have the cross-marked loaf for sale at this holy period, have the faintest notion of the antiquity of these sacred cakes?

The Good Friday bun dates back thousands of years. Hislop tells us in his 'Two Babylons' that buns, 'buns or bread offered to the gods from the most ancient times, were similar to our hot cross buns,' and that buns, 'known by that self-same name, were used in the worship of Ishtar, or Astarte, the Queen of Heaven, as early as the days of Cecrops, the founder of Athens, in 1500 B.C.'

Again there are some authorities who date the hot cross bun from a plague-stricken time of the Middle Ages, when the church, on the urgent request of many physicians, agreed to relax the very rigid diet prescribed for the faithful on Good Friday, and allowed them to eat bread or buns, but only with the stipulation that they should all be marked with the sign of the cross, and this custom, applied chiefly to loaves of bread, still prevails in the northern portion of Italy and parts of Spain.

Be that as it may, we do know that from the earliest times of which any records are preserved, sacred cakes and bread had a prominent place in the crude forms of worship of the human race. And for the best of reasons. This simple food was the great staple or staff of life, then as now, and it naturally took on a sacred character. It was believed to be a sacred gift from the heavenly powers, and what more appropriate offering could be placed upon a shrine at festal occasions?

In the book of Jeremiah we read that the old prophet had trouble enough with the idolatrous customs of the Jews to make him gray before his time. They worshipped the Queen of Heaven with all sorts of oblations and ritual, and when he rebuked them in the name of the Lord, they answered him, men and women alike: 'We will certainly do whatsoever thing goeth forth out of our own mouth, to burn incense unto the Queen of Heaven and to pour out drink offerings to her, and make her cakes to worship her, we and our fathers, and our kings and our princes, in the city of Judah and in the streets of Jerusalem, for then had we plenty of victuals, and were well and saw no evil.'

The cakes here mentioned as so prominent in the idolatrous ritual are doubtless the oldest sacred cakes in history, and figured, we may believe, in all the heathen festivals, most certainly in the great festival of Tammuz, when the re-birth of Nature in springtime was celebrated universally among ancient peoples These cakes symbolized the sustaining principle of life.

'Behold,' says the prophet Ezekiel, 'at the gate of the Lord's house, which was toward the north, there sat women weeping for Tammuz.' Now this Tammuz was a most important personage in the mythologies of the elder world, and no clearer account of him can be found than in Alger's learned book on the 'History of the Doctrine of a Future Life.' We see him as the chief hero of the Syrian mysteries. Then he was adopted by the Jews. Later still he appears as Adonis in the self-same legend of Greece. He is the beauteous youth who was beloved by the Queen of Heaven, but was untimely killed by a wild boar and spirited away to the land of shades where Persephone reigned.

In her deep grief, Venus made such a melting appeal to Persephone, says the myth, that the goddess of the underworld agreed to a compromise. She consented that Tammuz (Adonis) might return to earth for six months of the year, and then complete the other half in his proper sepulchral abode. And so it came about that each year at springtime, his death was celebrated by one day of general wailing and sorrow by the women, and this was followed by wild rejoicings on the second day when he returned from the dead. This festival was kept with elaborate Oriental splendor. Venus bewailing Adonis means, in mythological language, Nature mourning for departed man, or man's grief at the death or sleep of Nature, while the subsequent joy at Nature's re-birth—man's reappearance — is a matter of course.

The fact that this springtide festival was so universally observed by pagan nations, can readily account for the early adoption of the sacred cakes, which went with it, by followers of the Christian faith. They clothed the old custom in a new dress, and invested it with new significance, but it is mere conjecture as to when this began. So very ancient and deep-rooted was the belief in immortality, and so very natural the use of bread and cake symbols of the resurrection, that the bun, marked with the sacred sign of the Cross, would readily be used by the church at Easter time to typify the victory of life over death, which so soon followed the crucifixion. It is believed by the best antiquarians that the hot cross bun of the early Christians carried with it this double significance, that it was 'the venerable springtime cake of immortality, lifted out of mysticism and reclad in the holier dress of revelation.' And this makes it natural, of course, for the use of the Good Friday bun to run over into Easter week.

WONDERFUL HUMAN BODY.

What are the chemical parts of which a human being is composed? This is one of those curious questions that need careful going into, but a well-known scientist recently announced that the material for a man weighing 150 pounds can be found in the whites and yolks of 1,200 hens' eggs. Reduced to a fluid, the average man would yield 98 cubic metres of illuminating gas and hydrogen enough to fill a balloon capable of lifting 155 pounds. The normal human body has in it the iron needed to make seven large nails, the fat of 14 pounds of candles, the carbon for 64 gross of crayons, and phosphorous enough for 820,000 matches. Out of it can be obtained, besides, 20 coffeespoons of salt, 50 lumps of sugar, and 42 litres of water.—Bristol 'Times.'

A SUGGESTION.

'An Interested Reader' sends us a suggestion which will not be overlooked in planning for our next competition. We are always glad to hear from any of our readers and to consider any plans they may suggest.

Shakespeare in the fourth act of 'King John' says:

'Oftentimes excusing of a fault
Doth make the fault worse by the excuse,
As patches set upon a little breach
Discredit more in hiding of the fault
Than did the fault before it was so patched.'

Shallow men believe in luck; strong men in cause and effect.—Emerson.

PUZZLES.

A SWARM OF BEES.

(1) Take 'B' from a loaf, and leave what we do with a book.
(2) Take 'B' from a vehicle, and leave you and me.
(3) Take 'B' from an account, and you leave poorly.
(4) Take 'B' from a color, and note something missing.

RIDDLE-ME-REE.

My first is in sack, but not in a bag.
My second is in trail, but not in drag.
My third is in compline, but not in tierce.
My fourth is in wrathful, but not in fierce.
My fifth is in primrose, but not in Kate.
My sixth is in captain, but not in mate.
My seventh is in grief, but not in woe.
My whole is the best modern writer I know.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Extracted words.—Li(mit)able, s(in)ecure, el(ip)se. pan(theist)ic, div(orc)e, dun(nag)e—Milton.

Riddle-me-ree—Cake.

Keepers of the Komatik.

LEARNING TO DRIVE

A NOVEL EXPERIENCE.

Those who read that letter of Dr. Grenfell's, published some two weeks ago, about the running of the 'Witness' launch will remember his mention of its volunteer engineer, Mr. Cushing. Mr. Francis Cushing is a Montrealer, a qualified electrical engineer lately graduated from McGill, who has been doing yeoman service as engineer on the launch just for the sake of his interest in the work. During these winter months, however, when the launch could not run, he found there was plenty to do. One of his letters gives some idea of how the time is filled in:—

'My latest achievement has been the erecting of a telegraph line across the harbor on the ice, a distance of half a mile, to where the postmaster lives. The natives think it a very wonderful affair. I have a class in telegraphy one night a week; at present there are seven coming, and possibly more will come later on; of course, I had to learn to telegraph myself first, and have managed to pick it up fairly well; it is quite interesting, and is bringing the inhabitants a little more in touch wth civilization. We have drawn up a petition to the House of Assembly here, and are having it signed by all the people along the coast, to have a line run up through this district. I think it quite probable that it will be successful; if so, it will be a great thing for the country.

'I am also having an engineering class every Thursday night. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights there is a night school conducted by Dr. Grenfell's secretary, Mr. Jones. Whenever possible, I assist at this class; it seems funny to be teaching a man of 22 or 23 to read and write.'

But it is Mr. Cushing's account of his first komatik trip that is especially interesting to us, more particularly as there was some one on hand to 'snap' the party before it set out:

'I took my first drive with the dogs the other day to Great Brehat, to hold the Christmas tree there. It is about eight miles north of here, but unfortunately the sleighing was not good, as we had had a fall of snow, so we were an hour and a half going, there being two of us and a box containing my gramophone and Father Christmas outfit. We had seven dogs, which had more work to do than I would care to do, but they like it immensely, and it is hard work to make them stand when in harness, for they are continually pulling, tugging and barking; it is very exciting when you go flying down a steep hill covered with rocks and trees, and a very crooked patch to try and follow, then all of a sudden the dogs go out of sight, and the first thing you know the komatick seems to be taking a dive, for it fairly lands on its nose, and you think, as Pat did, "that every moment will be your next." However, you come out all right, and find the dogs still pulling you on the gallop. You look back to see what happened, and you wonder that you are still alive, for there seems to be a straight up and down wall. Komatiking beats the Park slide all hollow, and you do not have to haul your komatik back again. Ten dogs are counted a nice team, although four or five dogs can pull two men easily at a good rate on good roads.'

This gives us some idea of how a komatik behaves, not, of course, when there is a patient on board. Contributions for our komatik this week come from:—

A Friend, Granby.. .. ..$1.00
M. E., P. Que. .. .. .25

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

The Favorite Easter Flower.

(By Walter Nathan Pike in 'Home and Flowers.')

'Way down in old Bermuda,
Where the Easter lilies grow,
Where sunshine smiles upon the earth
Unchilled by frost or snow,
A stately lily, pale and fair,
Sheds forth her perfume on the air.'

Among the many beautiful and sweet breathed blossoms which are annually employed in the decoration of sanctuaries and homes in honor of the great Christian festival, none is so symbolically appropriate, so extensively used and so reverentially loved and admired as the Bermuda Easter lily with its snowy, waxen textured, fragrance burdened trumpets. The prefix Bermuda to its popular name is due to the fact that probably ninety-nine percent of the bulbs annually used in the United States and Canada to produce the flowers, are imported from Bermuda, where their production has become the chief industry of the islands.

The history of the introduction and production of this lily of almost saintly beauty and wide-spread popularity is an interesting one. To begin with, it is a variety of the Japanese Lilium longiflorum, transplanted to Bermuda —when or by whom is not certainly known— and its nature influenced and modified to a certain degree by the soil and frostless climate of the 'Summer Islands.' But it is really to an American woman that is due the credit of the creation of the Easter lily industry in Bermuda. In 1878, Mrs. George Russell Hastings, a niece of former president Hayes, discovered the fact that this lily grew with great luxuriance and attained a high degree of perfection and beauty in the mild climate and thin, rich soil of Bermuda, and she encouraged the farmers to add lily-growing to the vegetable raising industry for which the islands were already noted.

The industry grew rapidly, and in a short time became much more profitable than the raising of fruit or vegetables, an acre of lilies yielding three or four times the revenue obtainable from an acre of onions. Not only were the bulbs a source of profit, but the flowers themselves were cut in vast numbers just previous to the Easter season and shipped to the United States to be sold in competition with the hothouse stock produced there.

The favorite and most prolific method of propagating the lily is from the scales of which the bulbs are composed. The lily farmer saves a certain quantity of his lilies each year for 'seed,' and in Septemebr pulls off the scales and buries them in shallow boxes of moist sand. From these scales delicate rootlets quickly extend through the sand, seeking for moisture and substance, and in time small bulblets form at the base, side or any point of fracture of the scale. The careful grower replants these each year in beds, giving them space in proportion to their size, and finally, when they have attained circumference of about three inches, gives them planting for the purpose of producing salable bulbs. In the Bermuda fields an acre of land would produce 40,000 marketable bulbs, with a circumference of from four to seven inches, while it took four years or more to produce bulbs grading from nine to fourteen inches. The appearance of a field of these lilies in the height of their flowering season cannot be adequately described and only faintly imagined.

The bulbs are dug in June and July, and picked up as fast as taken out of the ground, for if exposed to half an hour of the glaring sunshine they would be completely ruined. No curing is required, and after grading into the different sizes they are packed in sand in strong wooden boxes strapped with iron, and are then ready for shipment to America or Europe. As soon as the florists receive them they pot them up in pots according to the size of the bulbs, and then plunge them in the ground outside, covering them with an inch of spent hops, or old, thoroughly decayed manure, or set them away in some cool, dark place to form a strong mass of roots before top growth commences. Those wanted in flower for Thanksgiving and the holidays are taken into the greenhouses early in the fall and started into active growth but those designed for Eastertide are kept back until towards the end of November, by which time they are thoroughly well rooted and will endure a good deal of heat. Once started in the greenhouse the development of the plant and its flowers can be largely controlled—hastened or retarded, as desired—by the florist by raising or lowering the temperature.

Acres of glass throughout the country are devoted to the production of the flowers of this lily alone, and to stand in one of these greenhouses just before Easter and look down its long stretch and over the tops of the close standing ranks of lilies, each holding aloft on sturdy stem its offering of honey sweet and ivory white chalices, is to behold a vision of floral loveliness equal in beauty and perfection and second only in extent to that presented in the sunny Bermudan isles.

STARFISH.

The starfish has a singular advantage over its human contemporary. Should it lose an 'arm' or ray, it can straightway set to work and grow another. It is not infrequent for fishermen to find a starfish which has lost all its rays but one, and it may lose all its rays without sacrificing its life. Indeed, one bright and particular star among these singular beings, being of a timid disposition, has a tendency to discard its rays at the approach of a foe. It is therefore natural that of that particular species it is almost impossible to find a perfect specimen. Then there are starfishes which have not the distinctive points of a star. One is like a pentagon; another like a sunflower. The starfish has not much sense. It cannot see or smell. To add to its splendid isolation—it is deaf. The way it eats is not pretty. It folds its arms, when it has any left, around its prey. It then takes its own stomach bodily out through its mouth, and wraps it round the object of its desires, and retracts the whole consignment into its interior with the utmost nonchalance. Its mouth, by the bye, is the geometrical centre of the rays. Its body is soft. As it travels along the bottom of the sea it adjusts itself to the irregular surface. If it tries to get through a small opening it puts one ray through first, and carefully folding up the rest into the smallest possible compass, it then forces its body forward. Soft as are their bodies, they can stand considerable pressure. They are found at a depth of one or even two miles.—'Westminster Budget.'

A HERO IN LOYALTY.

Come now, you lovers of dumb animals, and you who think many of them are not so very dumb after all, listen to a true story about the devotion of a faithful dog.

His name is Sport, and he now lives in Harrison, N.J. He is a shepherd dog. Though he is thoroughly good-natured and gentle, he has the instinct of wild animals that makes them fear powder and fire and other things that are their enemies.

You have all read and heard a great deal about the earthquake in San Francisco last spring. Well, Sport and his mistress, Miss Amelia Burg, then lived in that city. Their home was nearly ruined by the shock, and it was afterwards burned, so all that the family owned was lost.

There they were, among the thousands of others, all nearly frantic to escape, anywhere, anywhere, away from the terrified city. No wonder the ferryboats running across the bay to Oakland had more than they could carry, for Oakland seemed to have suffered less from the shock than San Francisco.

Anyway, after huddling nearly all day in the streets, Miss Amelia, with her mother and brothers and sisters and Sport, found the way to the ferry and attempted to cross to Oakland.

At last all were on the boat, including Sport. But a deck hand, who perhaps was heartless, or perhaps thought the boats were already overcrowded with human beings, promptly kicked the dog off.

For a moment Sport looked wistfully at the boat that was carrying his friends away. Then as his mistress gave a low whistle, he leaped into the water and swam after them.

You must know that no swimmer can go half as fast as a steamboat. For a few minutes Spirt's head could be seen like a small dark spot as he rose on the tops of the waves, but he was soon lost to sight.

Would he follow them? Could he swim the three miles from San Francisco to Oakland? If he could swim it, would he land where the boat had landed or at some other point where they would never see him again?

Whatever others might think, Miss Amelia waited, believing the dog would come straight to her—and so he did. In something like half an hour a speck appeared far out on the bay. It grew larger and came nearer. Soon they could make out the face of the faithful dog eagerly paddling his way toward them. As he neared the dock, a boatman, more friendly than the one who had kicked the poor fellow ashore, reached down his boathook into Sport's collar and lifted him to the landing.

From that instant Sport was a hero. In two or three days the family was among the thousands who came East, seeking new homes. Sport was with them, and wherever he went his story was told and nothing was too good for him. The railway officials let him ride in the passenger coach, while ordinary dogs had to travel in the baggage car. In Denver and Chicago, where they stopped for a while, Sport was fondled and fed.

But, fortunately, all this attention has not turned his head, for Sport is a very sensible dog.—'Children's Magazine.'

FRIENDS.

A family living in Vermont removed from their long-time residence to another village, some forty miles away. They took with them a Scotch collie of unusual intelligence, but left behind the family cat. The collies and the cat had been warm friends for several years, and had fought each other's battle with courage and impartiality.

After the family reached their new home the collie was evidently lonesome. One evening as the family were gathered about the open fire some remarks were made about this, and the man of the house, patting the collie on the head said: 'I am sorry that we did not bring George with us. You miss your old playmate, don't you?' The next morning the collie had disappeared. Three days afterwards he came into the yard in a state of great enjoyment, indicated in the usual dog way, followed by George, the cat. Both seemed somewhat excited and the collie showed marks of battle. Each seemed greatly delighted in the company of the other, and the old-time status quo was at once resumed.

Out of curiosity inquiry was made by the family, both at their old residence and along the line of the main highway between the two places, which developed the fact that the dog appeared at the old home, and very deliberately and very distinctly induced the cat to start on the journey with him.—New York 'Times.'

A Western Salesman.

Not the least interesting part of our dealings with our large company of 'Pictorial' Boys has always been the characteristic letters accompanying their remittances. One boy drives around a pleasant country road with his month's supply; another says, 'I ride horseback to do myselling.'

Another says, 'I tramped round through the mud with mine,'—but he sold them nevertheless, and earned his premium, in spite of the weather.

This week, in response to an invitation sent some time ago to one of our Alberta boys to send in his picture for the 'Portrait Gallery,' we were delighted to receive a picture of himself on a scrawny-looking Western pony—for he, too, looks after his sales on horseback. It is a characteristic Western picture, and readers of the Boys' Page will do well to watch for it in the May 'Pictorial.' The April 'Gallery' will show Master Fawcett Eaton, a young Ontario 'commission merchant,' who handles the 'Pictorial' regularly.

Why should not you fall in line and earn a watch and chain, a fountain pen, a knife, or cash commission, by selling the 'Canadian Pictorial,' Canada's popular illustrated monthly, at ten cents a copy.

See fuller description of premiums elsewhere in this issue.

Send a post-card to-day for a package of twelve to start on, and our letter of instructions as to how to go to work.

Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness Black, Montreal, Agents for the 'Canadian Pictorial.'

FLAGS for the SCHOOLS.

THE 'WITNESS' FLAG OFFER.

The cordial way in which our offer of free flags for school and home has been received in the past gives us every confidence in reopening our Flag Department for the Spring Campaign. Our flags range in size from two to four yards in length, and from one to two yards in width. They are all of uniform design, and are made of best quality wool bunting; the 'Jack' is sewn and not merely stamped; the corners are strengthened; the back is canvas-bound; and the flags are roped and toggled all ready for hoisting. These flags are given as premiums for new subscriptions to the 'Witness' publications. They are made by one of the largest flag firms in Great Britain, and as we import direct from the manufacturer we are enabled to give our subscribers the full benefit, as we are not doing this to make money, but to put a good flag in reach of every school.

These flags are given as premiums for new subscriptions to the 'Witness,' the 'World Wide' or 'Northern Messenger.'

Full particulars on application to Flag Department, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

BOY'S WATCH FREE.

We give this fine Watch free to any boy who sells 24 copies of the new monthly, the **'CANADIAN PICTORIAL'**—ten cents a copy with a ten cent coupon in each.)

The Watch has a beautiful silvered nickel case, highly polished, an enamelled dial, bevelled crystal, hour, minute and second hands, reliable American movement. Will last with care for years.

The **'CANADIAN PICTORIAL'** sells like wildfire from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Delights everyone. Costs about $1,000 an issue and contains about 1,000 square inches of Pictures. News of the world by views. Many of the full page pictures are worth framing. Fine, glossy paper. Exquisite printing. Interesting reading matter. Fashions, patterns and household hints. Unsurpassed as a souvenir to far away friends. Many people will buy several for that purpose alone.

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For six extra copies of the "Canadian Pictorial" sold at ten cents each, we send a fine, strong White Metal Chain just suit a nickle watch, and will not tarnish. Or Chain sent postpaid to any of our 'Pictorial" boy agents for twenty-five cents in cash.

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For selling 18 copies of the "CANADIAN PICTORIAL" at 10 cents each, as above you secure a Fountain Pen, full size, with gold nib, fine, medium or stub.

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For only 12 copies of the "CANADIAN PICTORIAL" at 10 cents each, as above, we give you a fine large Jack Knife, two blades, such as any boy would be proud to possess.

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Agents for the 'Canadian Pictorial,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

A man who was charged at Brentford with stealing a bottle of port offered the excuse that he did it because he was hungry.

So many lemurs have arrived recently at the London Zoo that a large number have been housed in the lecture room, away from public view, in specially built cages.

Policeman Jones, the Leeds constable artist, whose works have been approved by the Royal Academy, has on view at the spring exhibition of pictures in Leeds, which was opened recently by the Deputy Lord Mayor, one of his best productions, 'A Breezy Day,' which has already met with the warm encomiums of both art critics and the general public.

The Rev. Hugh Pritchard, M.A. (Anglican), who was ordained as long ago as 1829, but only served as curate for ten years, has celebrated his hundredth birthday, at Llangaffo, Anglesey. He is well-known as a country gentleman, and has lived all his life in the same house. The King sent a congratulatory message.

A daring outrage was discovered recently to have been committed at the Commercial Mill, Great Harwood, near Blackburn. The beams on 750 looms were discovered to have been slashed from end to end with a knife. The looms were rendered useless, and 200 weavers were thrown out of work. It took three or four days to repair the damage.

Bishop Thornton told the Preston people that a neighboring town raised fourteen hundred pounds at a single football match, while its year's contributions to foreign missions was only two hundred and twelve pounds, and that the United States spent eleven million pounds a year in chewing gum, and only three hundred thousand pounds in evangelizing the world.

A middle-class hospital' is to be established in London for patients unable to pay the fees of nursing homes, but willing to contribute according to their means. It will be known as the Knollys Memorial, commemorating the good works of Colonel Knollys (brother of Lord Knollys), and of Mrs. Knollys, who was the founder of the Distressed Gentlefolks' Aid Association.

An 'errand boy' arrested in Liverpool on a charge of theft turned out to be a girl. She had worn boys' clothes for several years, and by keeping her hair cropped succeeded in passing as a lad. Her mother, who was said to have abetted her in the disguise and to have received the proceeds of the theft, was sent to prison.

A curious accident occurred at the Concession Colliery Works near Dover. There were fourteen pit sinkers at work at the bottom of the shaft, when a hoppit full of water, weighing about five tons, crashed down the shaft. The men rushed to the side of the shaft and escaped injury, but several hours elapsed before they could be hauled out, and meanwhile they were in great danger of being drowned.

Posted in Preston last December, a Christmas card has now safely reached the person to whom it was addressed at Bolton. At Preston it somehow got into a large unsealed envelope, and was extracted therefrom by a lady at Kingston, Jamaica, to whom it was delivered just an hour before the earthquake. Some time after the disaster the card was found under a pile of bricks by the lady, who has sent it to the addressee with an explanatory note.

A family of policemen attended the assizes at Maidstone recently. All the members belonged to the Kent County Constabulary, and they represented every grade in the force. They were Superintendent Fowle, of Cranbrook, and his three sons—Detective-inspector Fowle, of Wren's Cross, Sergeant Fowle, of Ashford, and Constable Fowle, of Wren's Cross.

Mr. Sorase Dickins, speaking at the annual meeting of the Sussex County Hospital, said it was futile to tell a woman suffering from indigestion that she was not to drink tea. The only thing to do was to give her some harmless stuff in a bottle to be taken every three hours, with strict instructions that she was not to have any tea for four hours before or four hours after each dose.

David McBurnie, a scholar at the Cumberland village school of Blackford, near Carlisle, has just entered upon his seventh year of attendance, during which he has been 'never absent, never late.' As the boy has to walk five miles a day to and from his home, it is calculated that during this period he has walked 7,500 miles in order to reach school.

Two members of the Fylde Guardians, at a meeting of the board, moved a resolution that all newspapers sent to the workhouse for inmates be first examined, and news relating to the Guardians blacked out. The motion was lost, and the paupers will still have the privilege of criticising the actions of the management.

You never can tell about children's stories, but a London paper has a correspondent who sends this one: 'Sunday I happened to be coming out of the Temple Church when a little girl passed with her father. I overheard a scrap of their conversation, which perhaps you will let me repeat. "That, daddy," said the fair maiden, "is the church where I was chrysalized!" '

'Great clearance sale. Premises coming down,' are the words of a placard on the walls of Cheeryble House, in Cannon street, Manchester. This means that another Dickens landmark is to be erased, for Cheeryble House was the home of the brothers Grant, who were the originals of Charles Dickens's brothers Cheeryble in 'Nicholas Nickleby.' With the exception of a few slight internal alterations, the house stands to-day as it did when Dickens described it.

SCOTLAND.

Clergymen in Scotland have been disconcerted recently on discovering imitation money, made of silvered pasteboard and looking like shillings, in the offertory on Sundays. One minister says that no one 'can quarrel with the ingenuity displayed in the manufacture of these "coins." They are absolutely perfect—to look at.'

The death is announced of Mr. John Finnie, the doyen of Liverpool artists, who was born in Aberdeen seventy-seven years ago. Mr. Finnie, whose pictures were well known and eagerly sought after, commenced his career with the rough training of a house painter, afterwards settling in Glasgow as a painter of clock faces. For forty-one years he was head of the Liverpool Art School.

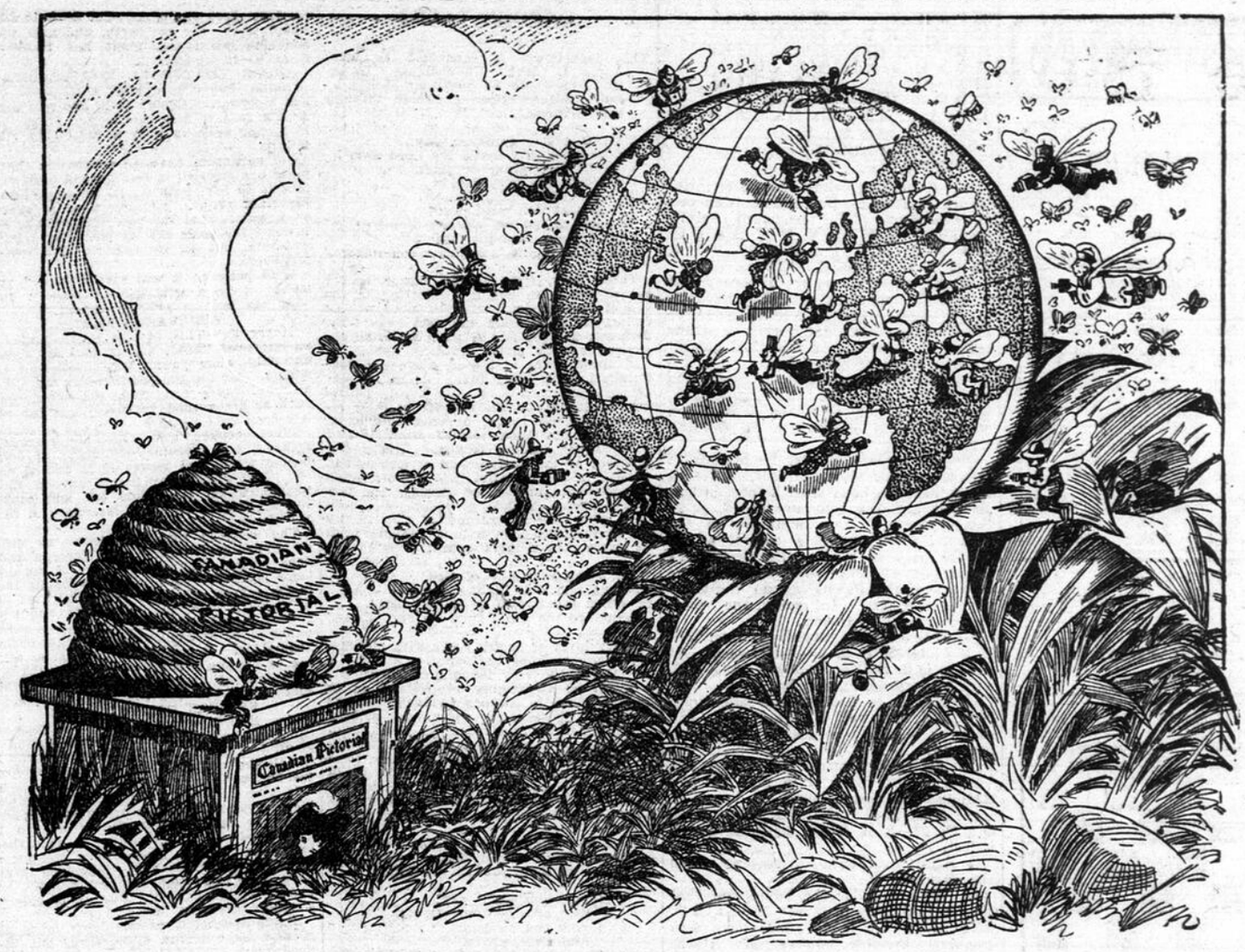
Miss Teresa Billington, who has achieved prominence through her efforts on behalf of the female suffrage campaign, appeared in a new role in Glasgow the other day, when she appeared as a bride, and a pretty bride she looked, too. Mr. Fred Lewis Greig was the bridegroom. Miss Billington was described in the marriage certificate as 'woman suffrage organizer,' and Mr. Grieg as 'billiard table manufacturer's manager.'

An ancient Border marriage custom has been revived at Lauder, Berwickshire, after it had fallen into disuse for many years. The creel, a basket used by fishwives for carrying their 'catch,' was placed on the bridegroom's shoulders, and the crowd of 'creelers' threw stones into it until the bride publicly kissed her husband. This the bride did very promptly, and her intended guidman was released.

IRELAND.

During a service held in St. Michael's Church, Kingstown, in connection with the Retreat conducted by the Capuchin Fathers, a youth got his head between the communion rails, and, being unable to extricate himself, cried out in his distress. Several efforts were unsuccessfully made by members of the congregation to release the boy, but eventually a contractor secured two crowbars, and, the iron rails being forced apart, the youth was got out of his peculiar predicament.

The offer of an engagement from a Manchester music hall has reached the laziest man in the world, George Thompson, who, though healthy, stayed in bed for twenty-nine years in his mother's house near Belfast. The offer is £8 a week to appear on the stage for a certain time each evening. Thompson's decision is uncertain, for hitherto he has despised 'filthy lucre,' even refusing all monetary inducements to allow himself to be photographed. He resents publicity, asking: 'What business is it of any one if he lies in bed?'



BUSILY KODAKING THE WORLD.

For the best and most sprightly verses, not more than six in number at most, describing the activities above represented, and also referring to the interesting features of the 'Canadian Pictorial,' there will be awarded a prize of three dollars. The second best contribution will be awarded a prize of two dollars. A good parody might easily win, and one catchy verse might carry off the prize that a longer poem might miss. Competition closes May 31.

That the competition will be restricted to those who know the 'Canadian Pictorial' and can consequently write knowingly about it, it is required that all competition verses be accompanied by a coupon, which will be found both in the April and May numbers of the 'Canadian Pictorial.' These two issues will be mailed in due course to all who remit ten cents with the coupon to be found at the foot of this page.

"CANADIAN PICTORIAL"

CONTENTS FOR APRIL.

In view of the show of the Automobile Club of Canada which opens in Montreal on April 6th, much space is devoted in this issue to motors and motoring. There is an article on the sport and another on what to wear, and even the jokes revolve around the latest means of locomotion. The illustrations include: Cars of the years of the past; an auto at the foot of the Pyramids; the London Motor Show; well-known Montrealers in their cars; an auto in a farm yard; an auto driven for hire by a woman in the Paris boulevards; an auto at an Irish castle, while the cover picture shows a car climbing a hill covered with a deep mantle of snow.

Other subjects are not neglected. Thousands have not yet received a picture of Miss Maxwell, the heroine of the Hochelaga School fire. A full-page portrait is given and also a large picture showing the crowds as the funeral procession reached the Cathedral. The Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, figures in the series of "Canadians in Public Life." Sports are dealt with by pictures of sensational jumping on skis, and Eddie Durnan, the Canadian champion oarsman, now in Australia. Royalty figures in several pictures - the King and Queen at the opening of Parliament, and the Prince and Princess of Wales at the opening of the new docks at Devenport A page is devoted to the scenes at the funeral of Dr. Oronhyatekha, the greatest Canadian Indian of his day. Seasonable are the pictures, Easter in the Churches, and the Awakening of the St. Lawrence. In the Woman's Department, Easter weddings and entertainments, spring millinery, the latest modes, and invalid cookery are dealt with from a Canadian woman's point of view. There are the usual patterns, news features, jokes, etc.

It is printed in brown, blue and black inks, securing fine effects and pleasing variety.

TO THOSE WHO HAVE SEEN the previous numbers no more need be said.

TO THOSE WHO HAVE NOT SEEN the new illustrated publication, we suggest that they inquire for it at their local Library or Reading Room—for it is already on file and in great demand in the majority of Reading rooms throughout Canada.

TO THOSE WHO are not within easy reach of a Reading Room or Library, a sample copy will be sent on receipt of ten cents, or those who send us a dollar for a year's subscription may have any unexpired portion of the amount refunded if they don't consider the 'Canadian Pictorial' worth the price. Therefore none need hesitate in forwarding their subscriptions.

This issue is printed in brown, blue and black inks, securing fine effects and pleasing variety.

PICTURES that please.

The Pictorial Publishing Co., 142 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.

PICTURES "that talk."

'CANADIAN PICTORIAL' Half Price Trial Offer.

TEN CENT TRIAL OFFER.

The 'Canadian Pictorial' is ten cents a copy, but the two issues for April and May will be sent on trial to any postal address the world over (Montreal and suburbs excepted) for only 10c

See 'Busy Bee' picture above on this page.

The Pictorial Publishing Co., Montreal, Can.

The Pictorial Publishing Co., 142 St. Peter St., Montreal.

Sir:

Please send me the issues of the 'Canadian Pictorial' for April and May, for which I enclose ten cents, the amount of your special trial price.

Name .....

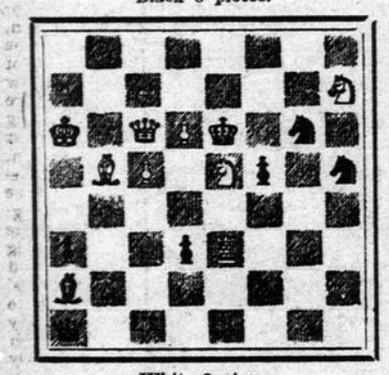
P. O. .....

Date..... Prov.....

CHESS

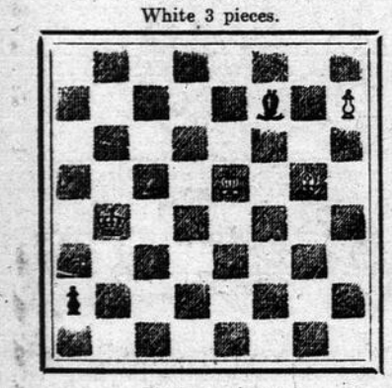
Saturday, March 30, 1907.

PROBLEM No. 1138.
By M. Feigl, Vienna.
First prize in the 'Fidskrift for Schack Tourney, 1906.
Black 8 pieces.



White 8 pieces.
White mates in Two Moves.

END GAME, No. 1139.
By W. and M. Platoff, Riga.
White 3 pieces.



Black 3 pieces.
White to move and win.

The seventh cable match between the English universities Oxford and Cambridge, and the American universities Yale, Harvard and Columbia, for the Rice Trophy, resulted in a draw.

Mr. G. E. Wainwright has won the championship tournament of the City of London Chess Club, with the score of 13 wins, 2 draws, and only 2 lost.

SHIPLEY DEFEATS NARRAWAY.

Walter Penn Shipley, president of the Franklyn Chess Club, made good his reputation as a correspondent chess player, by defeating Mr. J. E. Narraway, of Ottawa, and by this victory he gains the distinction of being the master chess player of America in correspondence chess.

GAMES FROM THE CABLE MATCH.

The game between Howell and Michell. Score and notes by Mr. Emery, from the 'Daily News' chess columns.

Howell (White) vs. Michell (Black).

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4
4 P—B 3	4 Kt—B 3
5 P—Q 4	5 P x P
6 P x P	6 B—Kt 5 ch
7 Kt—B 3	7 Kt x P (1)
8 Castles	8 B x Kt
9 P—Q 5	9 B—B 3 (2)
10 R—K 1	10 Kt—K 2
11 R x Kt	11 P—Q 3
12 B—K Kt 5	12 B x B
13 Kt x B	13 B—B 4
14 Q—B 3 (3)	14 Q—Q 2 (4)
15 B—Kt 5 (5)	15 Q x B
16 Q x B	16 P—K B 3
17 Q R—K 1 (6)	17 P x Kt
18 R x Kt ch	18 K—Q 1
19 Q x Kt P	19 K—B 1
20 Q—Kt 4 ch	20 K—Q 1
21 P—Q R 4	21 Resigns

(1) A dangerous variation, which many players think it best to avoid by P—Q 4

(2) An unusual move to which we think the disaster is to be attributed. Kt—R 4 is correct. White gets a strong attack for the loss of a pawn, and at best the issue is doubtful.

(3) White has unquestionably a forced win from this point.

(4) Black cannot play B—Kt 3, because of 15, B—Kt 5 ch, and if K—B 1, 16 Kt—K 6 ch, winning the Queen. Also if B x R, 15 Q x P ch, K—Q 2; 16 Q—K 6 ch, K—K 1; 17 B—Kt 5 ch, P—Q 3; 18 Kt x B.

(5) A pretty forcing move.

(6) R x Kt ch would have had much the same effect. All is over.

FRENCH DEFENCE.

White. H. E. Akins. Gt. Britain.	Black. J. F. Barry. America.
1 P K 4	1 P K 3
2 P Q 4	2 P Q 4
3 Kt Q B 5	3 Kt K B 3
4 B K Kt 5	4 B K 2
5 P K 5	5 K Kt Q 2
6 B x B	6 Q x B
7 Kt Kt 5	7 Kt B sq (a)
8 P Q B 3	8 P Q R 3
9 Kt Q R 3	9 P Q B 4
10 Kt B 2	10 Kt Q B 3
11 P K B 4 (b)	11 Kt Q 2 (c)
12 Kt B 3	12 R Q Kt sq (d)
13 B K 2 (e)	13 P Q Kt 4
14 Castles.	14 P K Kt 3 (f)
15 Kt K 3	15 P Q R 4
16 P K Kt 4	16 B R 3 (g)
7 P B 5	17 P B 5
18 Q Q 2	18 Kt Kt 3
19 P x K P	19 P x P
20 Kt Kt 2	20 K Q 2
21 Kt Kt 5	21 Q R K B sq
22 R B 6 (h)	22 Kt Q sq
23 Q R K B sq	23 P K R 3
24 Kt B 4 ! (i)	24 R x R
25 P x R	25 Q x P
26 Q Kt x K P	26 Q K 2
27 Kt x Kt (j)	27 Q x K Kt
28 Q x Q	28 P x Q
29 Kt B 7	29 R Q Kt sq
30 B Q sq. (k)	30 P Kt 5
31 Kt x P, and White's extra P won on the 64th move, when Barry resigned. (1).	

(a) A defence which has been tried before by experts, but seldom with profitable results. The recognized continuation is 7—Q Q sq; 8—P K B 4 ,P Q R 3; 9—Kt R 3, P Q B 4; 10—P B 3, Kt Q B 3; 11—Kt K B 3; etc.

(b) All these moves are necessary, and it is most important that they be made in the right order if White wishes to preserve his centre, and without a strong centre all positions of this kind quickly turn in favor of the defence.

(c) Having simply lost a move, and having his Queen in the right place, which ought now to be on Q Kt 3, in order to keep a pressure on White's centre Pawns.

(d) An intimation that he intends to attack on the Queen's side, an idea which has also been tried before, in this opening, and has generally failed, as in this instance. The weakness of the plan is, that, against a correct attack on the part of White, Black's Queen's Bishop comes never into play, and the advance of the Pawns can do White no serious damage. In short, the whole idea is misguided theory.

(e) B Q 3 can be played. If then 13—P B 5, 14—B K 2, and afterwards, Kt K 3, Q Q 2, B Q sq, followed by B B 2, with an impregnable centre.

(f) Afraid to Castle, and also afraid of P B 5, followed by Kt K 3. The move is an early confession of the inferiority.

(g) All these Queen's side attack tactics, while his King is in peril, is like fiddling while Rome burns.

(h) Very good! If R x R, 23—P x R, Q x P; 24—R K B sq., and the Queen is lost.

(i) Again excellent, for reasons which are obvious.

(j) We are under the impression that 27—Kt B 5 (ch), K B sq; 28—Kt B 3, followed by Kt K 5, would have won quicker. Possible, however, Mr. Atkins was short of time.

(k) Necessary, in order to prevent Kt R 5.

(l) The greatest care was still required to avoid a draw, proving that by changing Queens White, perhaps, gave himself needless trouble.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

White. F. J. Marshall; America.	Black. Amos Burn, Great Britain.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 P—Q B 4 (a)
4 B P x P	4 K P x P
5 Kt—B 3 (b)	5 Kt—Q B 3
6 B—Kt 5 (c)	6 B—K 2
7 B x B	7 K Kt x B
8 P x P	8 Q—R 4
9 P—K 3	9 Q x B P
10 R—B sq	10 B—Kt 5
11 B—K 2 (d)	11 R—Q sq
12 Castles.	12 Q—Q 3
13 Kt—Q 4 (e)	13 B x B
14 Q Kt x B	14 Castles
15 Q—R 4	15 R—Q 2
16 K—R Q sq	16 Q—Kt 5
17 Q x Q	17 Kt x Q
18 P—Q R 3	18 Q—Kt B 3
19 Kt x Kt	19 Kt x Kt
20 Kt—Q 4	20 Kt x Kt
21 R x Kt	21 P—B 4 (f)
22 P—B 3	22 K R—Q sq
23 Q R—Q sq	23 K—B 2
24 P—K 4	24 B P x P
25 P x P	25 K—K 3 (g)
26 P x P ch	26 R x P
27 R—K sq ch	27 K— B2
28 R—B 4 ch	28 K—Kt sq
29 R—K 7	29 R (Q 4)—Q 2

Drawn game.

(a) Mr. Burn follows in the footsteps of Dr. Lasker, Dr. Tarrasch, and other leading masters; and, doubtless, this defence robs the attack of much of its force. The weak point, however, is that, between strong players, it is almost certain to lead to a draw.

(b) For the benefit of the uninitiated we may once more point out that, if 5. P x P, Black can recover the Pawn by P—Q 5; 6. Kt—R 4, or Kt—K 4, B x P; 7. Kt x B, Q—R 4 ch., etc.

(c) White gains nothing whatever by changing Bishops. We should think that 6 B—B 4 might make matters a little more difficult for Black.

(d) In his seventh game with Dr. Lasker. Marshall played were B—Q 3. The text move is, apparently, better.

(e) Certainly the most drawing move in the position. If White desired to play to win, his only chance, seemingly, was 13. Kt—Q Kt 5, to be followed by Q—Kt Q 4.

(f) All that remained to be done, in order to be able to bring the King to the defence of the isolated Q—P, and to ensure the draw.

(g) And there we are. The remainder only benefited the Cable Company, at the rate of 5d. per word. The position is hopelessly drawn.

ENCOMIUMS.

(From 'Amrita Bazar Patrika.')

On reading the advance copies of some of the addresses proposed to be given to him in India, the Ameer is reported to have remarked that he did not quite understand why the address givers had heaped so much praise upon him when he and they were perfect strangers, and when he had done them nothing personally to deserve such encomiums. He, therefore, put them down either for insincere men, or people who had some ulterior object in view.

During 1906 many laborers in Italy, being attracted by the better wages and more comfortable conditions offered by the manufacturing interests, deserted the plantations. This caused a temporary rise in wages, and it is said that nearly double was offered in order to get a sufficient number of laborers to harvest the last crop. The workers asked for a day of from six to seven hours. This was avoided by a compromise, which carried the matter over the harvest season, but the outlook for 1907 is not good.

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.'

'Say, O gentle gardener, say,
Where have they borne my Lord away?
In what deep grave or glade
Have they his body laid?
Tell me where I can greet
The Son of God most dear?
Tell me, O tell me where
That I may kiss his feet
And to his mother's arms her son restore.'

These lines, from an old Easter madrigal of the tenth century, referring to the eve of resurrection, bring to mind with a feeling of admiration the fact that the monastic side of life of past centuries enriched us with many beautiful hymns.

In these years of prosaic haste and materialism with life's many duties so engrossing and varied, we can hardly realize how those men in the solitude of their retreat from the world, dreamed and sang, and wrote in such exalted wording and with such tender feeling. Every line breathes of the resurrection of Christ, and a faith in the promises that we often fail to appreciate unless we consider the fact that Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, was born soon after the recognition of Christianity by Constantine. Yet with a sublime faith he wrote that assured hymn:

'This s the very day of God,
Serene wth holy light it came,
In which the stream of sacred blood
Redeemed the world from sin and shame.'

Every lover of poetry reads with pleasure the exquisite lines beginning:

'Jesus the very thought of Thee,'

a hymn so thoroughly evangelical as to find its place in modern hymnals. It was translated by several ambitious writers, the original being written by Bernard of Clarivaux, who became a monk at twenty-one. The life and sufferings of Christ form an exhaustless theme, and the advent of Easter with its pure symbols of glorious hymns and typical flowers quickens our flagging faith and bids us rejoice 'He is risen!'

Even an unknown poet of the fourteenth century calls upon all nature to join the exultation in these jubilant words:

'Smile praises O sky!
Soft breathe them O air!
Below and on high
And everywhere!
The black troop of storms
And darkness has fled,
Our Lord has arisen
Unharmed from the dead.'

GARDENING HOPES.

To the amateur gardener there is no time quite so trying as that when the sunshine would tempt us out of doors, and the patches of snow and sodden grass forbid. To see how the treasures have withstood the winter, to watch for the first sign of growth is one of the earliest joys of the season.

And while there is much of hope in the renewal of the spring, it also brings the certainty that however varied our experience we have much to learn, and chiefly by our failures. For we no longer try to grow tender plants on a steep hillside, but are content with those that have been proved and found hardy. To grow a few plants well is better than a mixed company uncared for when it comes to results. And while we wait we can plan and study for best methods, and make ready for the days when the brown earth will lure us out of doors, to entrust it with the seeds that are to be our summer delight. It has been said often that a garden is as individual as its owner, and certainly it shows evidence of taste or lack of it, and in the symphony into which it becomes blended, the dominant chord is anticipation.

DISCOURAGED PLANTER.

E.R.S.—What you say is perfectly true that there is a constant warfare going on between the gardener and his enemies. Weeds spring up among the sprouting seeds, but they are really blessings in disguise for we have to give the necessary cultivation for air and moisture in order to make the seeds grow to fruition, and only a shiftless farmer will leave them to sap the life from his neglected plants and weaken their vigor.

There are diseases for every living organism, and to counteract their effects is a tax upon the grower. But with all these drawbacks the warfare is a blessing, and arouses activities that will not be conquered.

Instead of being a hindrance the study of insects and diseases in plants has placed horticulture on the plane of a profession, and science brings its power and skill to the aid of the farmer and gardener.

But he who is discouraged is not likely to succeed, neither are they who expect the soil to produce a crop without labor. It is as true to-day as when Benjamin Franklin wrote:

'Then plough deep while sluggards sleep
And you'll have corn to sell and keep.'

RAISING SEEDLINGS.

A novice asks for the simplest description of a small hotbed to raise a few seedlings without too much expense, being tired of tryin gto manage on a window sill in a soap box. In answering the question it may be stated that there is more surety in a hotbed for seedlings than in a box unless the latter receives constant attention.

A simple construction is to make an oblong excavation two feet deep, with ten inches of manure packed closely into it before the soil is replaced. The frame starts at the surface of the ground and slopes from a height of eighteen inches at the back to four or five inches at the front, and is banked up on three sides for warmth. It must face the south and be sheltered from north and western winds.

For saving of expense in sashes there are many who use cloth in preference to glass. It is unbleached cotton tacked smoothly on a light frame of wood, and then given three coats of a mixture made of four ounces of linseed oil, two ounces of lime water mixed together with gentle heat; after which when lukewarm add the beaten whites of two eggs and the yolks after separate beating, and when the mixture is ready it will cover nine square feet of the cotton cloth with three coats. Needless to say one muct be quite dry before the next is applied. The cloth should be impervious to water and translucent as oiled paper, but it is necessary to weight down the frame or the wind may disturb it. Sow seeds in rows, neatly labelled, leaving room for removal, and allowing for growth, placing the tiny pansy seed in front and the tomato at the rear.

Water regularly with tepid water, give air every day it is possible, leaving the frame open on warm days, and covering closely at night. This method is simple and inexpensive.

HYDRANGEA IN THE CELLAR.

Miss S.—It is quite necessary to bring up your Hydrangea from the cellar by this time if it has been there since November. It is a plant that resents banishment, and would be better if kept upstairs for a longer period than yours has been.

Bring it up at once, and give water very moderately at first, increasing as the plant receives more sunlight. Cut back to good sound wood, stir the earth, and give good sunshine when the plant has recovered from its imprisonment.

ROSE THAT WILL NOT BLOOM.

'Nellie' has a rose bush that never has had a flower, although it is two feet high. As she fails to mention the age or variety, it is not easy to give a reason fo rthis failure.

Old gardeners have an expression that a plant has gone all to leaf instead of flowers, that is to say, puts all its energies into a luxuriant growth, and left none to expend on flowers. Let the rose remain where it is until the roots fill the pot; give regular watering, but do not coax it with special fertilizers.

With patience it will surely reward you, unless it be a wild growth from a rose that has lost its grafted portion.

ASPARAGUS BEET.

'Harry D.'—This beet is not a beet but an improved Chard, and is used for greens not only when young but throughout the season. At the time of thinning the plants all the leaves are used, but later, only such as are needed are used, and the rest left until cold weather.

When cooked this vegetable resembles spinach, and has the advantage of being usable when that vegetable is out of season. The full grown leaves have a thick midrib, which is taken out and cooked like asparagus, which it resembles in form and flavor.

The seed is sown the same as other beets, and will be ready for 'greens' some days earlier than the other. It requires some space, as the plants grow bushy later in the season, when it has several uses, one of which is to be cut in sections, and made a part of mixed pickles, also as a salad, either alone or combined with other cooked vegetables. It is a plant of value, as serving to become a substitute for spinach and asparagus all through the summer, when these vegetables are past their season.

SPIREAS FOR PLANTING.

Mrs. M.G.R.—Your perplexity is very natural in that while your plot of ground is small you do not wish to plant a shrub to fill all the ground when it will only bloom for one week of the summer.

If you had room enough, the Spireas bloom over several months, in many varieties, but in limited space is not to be considered. It is interesting to grow them in groups, and to notice their manner of blooming, which is very diversified. Some have long drooping sprays of leaf and bloom; others have the flowers in clusters scattered over the bushes.

Single specimens on the lawn or in the garden make a fine appearance, but they need room for development. For cutting, the flowers of the Spirea are very useful, their graceful sprays harmonizing with bright-hued flowers, and they are very effective for decoration.

But if you wish for a plant that will be likely to blossom all season, after a grand showing in June and July, it will be better to select a 'Rosa Rugosa.' There are several colors now beside the white, and with the care you would bestow it will bloom till October, besides giving its large scarlet seed berries.

EVENING BLOOMING ANNUALS.

'Effie G.'—It is easy for you to have a border of evening bloomin gannuals if you have room to spare in your garden, and can place them where they can sleep in the daytime.

The Datura is the most imposing of this class, and can be set in the background with plenty of room to show its enormous white trumpets, that are objects of curiosity.

The Necotiana takes front rank for sweetness, as one never tires of its fragrance. It never becomes overpowering, and will open its flowers every evening till frost comes.

The Evening Primrose spreads a good deal, but its yellow saucer-shaped flowers are very pretty, while for a border to this evening beauty there is the good old 'Four O'Clock,' that blooms profusely in white, yellow, violet, crimson and striped, often on the same plant. They bear a wonderful amount of blossoms all through the late summer, and as there is a Tom Thumb or dwarf variety, only fifteen inches high, that is very suitable for the edging of such a border as I have described.

COUNTY W.C.T.U.

LADIES URGE SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION IN THE SCHOOLS.

The County Woman's Christian Temperance Union held its quarterly rally on Tuesday afternoon in the Fairmount Methodist Church, with a very full programme.

One of the first items was an expression of indignation that permission had been given the Marcotte billiard room to keep open until two in the morning.

Gratification was expressed at the success of the early closing movement in the city of Quebec and special pleasure at the action of Levis in so soon following suit. There had been, said Mrs. D. Scott, only satisfaction in Quebec so far at the working of the law and the Mayor of Levis had said it would have been serious neglect of duty for Levis not to follow so good an example.

The serious need of systematic scientific temperance instruction in the public schools was then introduced in a paper by Mrs. Radford, who spoke of the memorial signed by 15,000 doctors asking the same thing for the schools in Great Britain. A number of ladies then reported having talked with some of the principals of the schools under the Protestant Board on the subject, and the substance of their reports was that the curriculum only provided for teaching the children the evils of alcohol in the human system when they reached the sixth or last class, that this was taught only incidentally in connection with the subject of physiology, and that no final examination was required. In the lower classes a period of twenty minutes a day was set apart for 'religious instruction, temperance, etc.,' but any temperance teaching was wholly at the option of the individual teacher. The gravtiy of the case was emphasized by the school statisitcs, which showed that as high as eighty percent of the children in the province left school before entering the sixth class at all. It was felt by the ladies that the large majority of teachers and headmasters were with them on this question, and that all that was needed was a slight adjustment of the curriculum, which they felt sure the commissioners would be willing to make. A resolution was then passed that this discussion be reported to the commissioners and that they be requested to look into the matter at their earliest convenience.

A noteworthy feature of the afternoon was temperance songs by a large number of boys and girls, the girls from the sewing class conducted by the Mizpah W.C.T.U., and the boys some of the L. T. L.'s from Fairmount. The latter especially being a strong testimony to the temperance work done in the Fairmount School.

Refreshments served by the Fairmount Union brought an enjoyable afternoon to a close.

ANIMALS TRIED FOR CRIME.

(Countess Martinengo-Cesaresco, in the 'Contemporary Review.')

The earliest allusions to such trials belong to the ninth century. One trial took place in 824 A.D. The Council of Worms decided in 868 that if a man has been killed by bees they ought to suffer death, 'but,' added the judgment, 'it will be permissible to eat their honey.' A relic of the same order of ideas lingers in the habit some people have of shooting a horse which has caused a fatal accident.

A good, characteristic instance began on Sept. 5, 1370. The young son of a Burgundian swineherd had been killed by three sows. All members of the herd were arrested as accomplices, which was a serious matter to their owners, the inmates of a neighboring convent, as the animals, if convicted, would be burnt and their ashes buried.

Justice did not move quickly in those times; it was on Sept. 12, 1379, that the Duke of Burgundy delivered judgment; only the three guilty sows and one young pig (what had it done?) were to be executed; the others were set at liberty, 'notwithstanding that they had seen the death of the boy without defending him.' Were they all alive after nine years?

An important trial took place in Savoy in the year 1587. The accused was a certain fly. Two suitable advocates were assigned to the insects, who argued that these creatures had been blessed by God who gave them the right to feed on grass, and were in their right when they occupied the vineyards of the Commune; they availed themselves of a legitimate privilege conformable to divine and natural law.

The Mayor of St. Julien hastened to propose a compromise; he offered a piece of land where the flies might find a safe retreat and live out their days in peace and plenty. The offer was accepted.

Records of 144 such trials have come to light.

A little boy, twenty months old, the son of Mr. W. Glover, of Buckland, Fieleigh, Devonshire, was viciously attacked by a fowl, while he was standing at the door of his father's farmhouse. He was so severely pecked and scratched that surgical attention was necessary.

Blood Humors

Coursing the veins cause such disfiguring and painful troubles as pimples, boils, carbuncles, abscesses, ulcers and other eruptions and sores, and also weakness, languor, general debility and great susceptibility to disease.

The best medicine to take is Hood's Sarsaparilla which thoroughly cleanses the blood, and effects radical and permanent cures by giving healthy functional activity to the stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels and skin.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, enriches and revitalizes the blood in its own peculiar and unequaled way, and this is the testimony of tens of thousands who have given this great medicine an opportunity to do them good. Accept no substitute for

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It is peculiar to itself. It makes people well and keeps them well.

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CATARRH TREATED AND CURED BY "THE HOUSEHOLD SURGEON"

CATARRH usually occurs in the Throat and Nasal passages, and is an affection which causes irritation, inflammation and soreness of the mucous membranes. To cure the disease and prevent recurrence it is necessary to antiseptically cleanse and heal the affected parts. DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL is a Household Surgical Dressing, which is most efficient for the cure of Catarrh, because of its wonderful antiseptic or cleansing and healing properties. It can be readily sprayed into the Throat and Nose with an Atomizer, and as it is in the form of an Oil, it does not simply vaporize and pass off, but it goes directly to the seat of the trouble. The beneficial effects of the preparation will be noticed immediately, and the most stubborn chronic cases of Catarrh can be cured after a short treatment. Nearly all druggists now sell DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL. Price 25c.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

LAHORE, INDIA.
(Abbott E. Kittredge, D.D.)

...city is situated in northern In... one becomes fully aware of this ...as he passes from a summer climate ...e colder air of this part of the great ...pire, where overcoats are a comfort ...the perpetual sunshine of Bombay changes to clouds and rain. Lahore has a population of 203,000, is a municipal city, the capital of the Punjab, and the headquarters of its government. Its history runs back to the seventh century, and under the rule of the Mughals it attained to great magnificence, so that it has a proverb, 'Ispahan and Shivar united would not equal the half of Lahore.' It has had a varied history, ruled from 1717 to 1752 by the Mohammedans, then conquered by the Persians, then by the Afghans, then in 1775 captured by the Sihks, but in 1849 began English rule, and Lahore since then has known peace and prosperity. The city covers six hundred and forty acres, and you can see to-day the traces of the old wall with its thirteen gates through which alone entrance could be gained. It is a typical oriental city, and as such well worth a visit. The streets are so narrow that you can touch the houses on either side as you ride along and accidents are prevented only by the pedestrians pressing their bodies against the buildings as your carriage passes through.

Lahore is one of the greatest educational centres of India, is one of the five university towns, and has an 'Aitchison Chiefs' College' for the education of native princes and leading chiefs of the Punjab, a university with a thousand students, the Forman Christian College with four hundred students, a large medical school and hospital, a veterinary college, a training school for nurses, a school for Hindu and Mohammedan girls, the 'Rang Mahil' school for boys, numbering a thousand pupils, and many others. In the Forman Christian College, of which Dr. J. C. R. Ewing is president, I was very much interested in the earnest and thorough work being done, and was gratified to find the grade of scholarship nearly, if not quite, as high as in similar institutions in our own land.

On last Monday morning I stood before the four hundred students in the chapel and it was an inspiration to look into their bright faces as I spoke of the Christian faith and what it meant for me. There were Hindus, Mohammedans, Parsees, Sikhs and Christians in that company, but all listened earnestly as if eager to know the truth. In this college, as in Vellore, one hour every day is devoted to Bible study and the attendance is compulsory, so that we may believe that the 'good seed' is being sown in these puny hearts, though we may not see all the harvest grain in this life.

The Lahore mission is under the charge of the Presbyterian Board, and is doing a splendid work. It was organized in 1834, and has to-day fourteen stations and eighty out-stations, twenty churches, of which three are self-supporting, with a membership of 3,047, the number added by confession in 1905 being 547. In the Sunday schools connected with this mission there are 3,941 children and youth, and in Christian schools and non-Christian (but where there is a daily study of the Bible) there are 4,868 pupils.

Two facts particularly impressed me as proving the value of this work:

1. The influence that is being exerted through the medical department of the mission, a fact which we found in our study of the medical work at Vellore and Ranipattai. The patients in hospitals number 537 and the out-patients 61,393, and no figures can estimate the spiritual results, as through medical help and Christian sympathy an entrance is easily gained into the hearts of the women of India.

2. (And this is a fact of great interest.) God is raising up workers among the native Christians. Think of 324 native assistants to the missionaries, some pastors, some Bible readers, some evangelists, but all earnest and faithful in doing what they can to win souls to Christ. These are to be the leaders of the Church of the future in India.

So 'Like a mighty army moves the Church of God,' moves steadily forward, impelled by the one passion of love to him who first loved us, fired with the one faith-purpose to conquer the world, that Jesus may reign King of Nations, and the prayers in the home-land blend with the prayers on missionary ground, 'Thy kingdom come, thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven.'

JOHN R. MOTT IN COREA.

(Robert E. Lewis, in 'Congregationalist.')

The through express across Corea had been rapidly and unerringly piloted by the Japanese engineers, and arrived in the late evening of Jan. 31, at the capital. As the five strangers alighted at the South Gate station they were surrounded by 200 Coreans, armed with red and white paper lanterns, and led to the hotel, not a Waldorf, but still bearing the honored name of many eastern hostelries, 'The Astor House.' Upon the steps of the hotel the Right Rev. Bishop Turner (S. P. G.), as host-in-chief, introduced Mr. John R. Mott to the assembly. We need not recite the several speeches of this cold, cordial midnight welcome; suffice it to say that thus began the most remarkable series of meeetings of which the writer has ever been a spectator in the Orient. It was a strenuous three days' campaign, in Seoul, for which every detail of arrangement had been perfected in advance by Bishop Turner and Mr. Gillett, Y. M. C. A. secretary.

Literally every hour of the day from breakfast till midnight was marked out for a fixed engagement; but let us approach Independence Hall. One mile from the west gate of Seoul, upon an elevation, approached by broad ill-kept streets, with the clanging bells of electric cars ever in our ears, we found ourselves in the company of scores of others, but dressed as are the men of no other nation of the world. It was after noon, on Feb. 1, and the crowd thickened as we neared the Independence Arch.

'Why are you going away?' asked a missionary of a group of men.

'No room inside,' was the reply—and this was an hour before the meeting.

We reached the ascent to the hall; we saw the elegantly costumed yangbans, nobles, and students grouped about the buildings and on the slope. And still the people came! At two o'clock the speaking began at the overflow meetings, as well as the singing in the great hall. Six addresses in the open air were not enough to satisfy the people. One thousand in an overflow hall listened to Messrs. Mott, Morse and Brockman, and from hence I attempted to get into Independence Hall, but it was like plunging the line in football. At length I was hauled in by a strong arm reached down from above.

What a scene! Mr. Mott was in the midst of his address on the power of Jesus Christ; beside him was the slight, lithe frame of H. E. Yun Chi Ho, ex-Minister of Education; before them was a mass of men sitting on mats on the floor so close together that there was no room to move or change position. The windows were packed, and back from the three entrances large blocks of people were straining to hear. The short incisive sentences were translated into musical Korean, the audience was a sea of fast-fixed eyes, the speaker had reached the conclusion of his powerful two hours' address; the appeal was made, reiterated, explained, emphasized —and then one by one two hundred and more men rose as evidence of their desire to accept Jesus Christ.

It took about half an hour to persuade the rest of the audience to go away, but at length the inquirers were down near the platform and the room was somewhat quiet. The speaker then brought himself into more intimate relations with the two hundred, and gave them detailed instructions, and the missionaries and Korean pastors who were there in numbers not only took their names but came into such relations to them as ought to bring them into regular church attendance. After a meeting lasting three hours and a half the last group of the 6,000 men wended their way back to the city.

The foreign residents of Seoul consist of a few business men of large affairs, the diplomatic representatives of various governments and about forty missionaries. Mr. Mott hastened from Independence Hall to the little club near the Consulates-General, and Bishop Turner introduced him to an audience typical of unity in diversity. The highest Austrian, Italian, French, German, British, Russian and American authorities; the Archimandrite of the Greek Church; Presbyterian, Methodist and Anglican missionaries were there. I must not pause to speak of the endorsement of the Young Men's Christian Association there given by the British and Russian Consuls-General; nor of the banquet of the Board of Directors with which the first day's work was closed. But it was not closed, for Mr. Mott, who worked an hour later, with his interpreter, on the addresses for the morrow.

We must pass over the next great evangelistic meeting, the consideration of the plans and contract for constructing the new Association building, the gift of Mr. Wanamaker, the various conferences and committee meetings, and come to the evening of the second day. After Mr. Mott had addressed a larger meeting of Corean and foreign Christian workers, the heads of the missions and the leading Coreans each met by themselves to discuss in detail the difficulties and possibilities of inducing an adequate number of educated Coreans to devote themselves to the evangelization of their country. It was perfectly apparent that if the present spiritual tide can be utilized and pushed on, Corea may become the first Christian nation of the Orient. But the greatest need and lack is of qualified Corean leadership. The eighteen Christian knights on the floor around the large stove in the Y. M. C. A. that night, did some conclusive thinking, nor would they adjourn until the clock had passed twelve-thirty.

Mr. Mott would have left Seoul early the next morning but for an unusual incident. A chamberlain had come from the Palace to intimate to Mr. Gillett that should Mr. Mott request it the Emperor would grant him an audience. This was arranged through the Japanese Residency-General and on Feb. 2, Messrs. Mott, Morse and Miller were presented at court. In the midst of the complex political situation in Corea, this gave Mr. Mott an admirable opportunity to explain more in detail to the highest authorities the objects of the Young Men's Christian Association in Corea, and also to thank His Majesty for his personal subscription to the new building in Seoul.

Though Mr. Wanamaker gave the money for the building, it was on condition that Seoul should pay for the site, which has been done at a cost of $12,000. And furthermore by united action of the Corean and Japanese authorities an endowment fund to operate the educational department of the work had been begun. Mr. Mott left Seoul immediately for Manilla. From thence he will visit some of the chief cities in China.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

IN THE PAGAN SOUDAN.

(Rev. F. B. Hadow, Gordon Memorial Mission, in 'The Church Missionary Gleaner.')

Our western boundary is the Nile. I have not been able to measure the country actually, but I think I shall not be far out if I tell you that our present district is about the same size as the county of Kent. I have now marched the length and breadth of it, and have visited every village I believe, with the exception of one, Der, in the north.

It would be difficult to take a census, for the people are great wanderers, and go away for several days at a time, often with their cattle. In the smaller villages, such as Melwal, where they grow no dhurra, all the huts are closely packed together, almost like graves in a churchyard. Inland you find a group of two or three tukls, a shed for cattle, and a grain store; and around them a few acres of dhurra and a little patch of tobacco plants. This is a family farm. You may walk for a mile and only pass five such habitations. Under these conditions I am told that it is customary for a man to have two or three wives, and each wife has a hut to herself. In many cases, if not in the majority, a woman has but one surviving child. Numbers of boys we know are only sons.

Missionary to Denka: 'Has your mother no other children beside you?' Ans.—'No, why should she? How many children has your mother?' Missionary —'Seven.' Denka—'Poor thing, how unhappy she must be with so many to feed.'

The people by the river-side live on fish, and mosquitoes and flies live on the people, with the result that they die very often. (This is not an Irish statement. I mean that there is often a funeral!) Inland they grow just enough dhurra to last until the next crop is due. If the crop fails, the strongest survive. For many weeks in the dry season they have to leave their homes, as all the water in the pools they have dug is dried up. I visited Gwalla at such a time. The place looked as if it had been visited by the plague. They retire into the forest, and their women carry water from the river every day; or they visit their friends and relatives on the river and try a little fishing. They have no idea of laying in a stock of food or water for days of famine. Their cattle are their one treasure which they strictly preserve.

Evangelistic work will be very slow indeed. The mental capacity of a Denka at the present moment is very small, and his thoughts are full of cow and corn. He cannot listen for more than a few moments, and when you have made him tell you again what you have told him, he then asks for some corn or tobacco 'because hunger is hurting.'

With one exception burial seems to take place in the homestead of the departed; the exception being in the case of twins, which are supposed to be unlucky. In every case the twin children are buried in the forest, as is also the first parent who dies, and the little finger of the surviving parent at his or her death. In other cases the burial forms are simple and take place on the day of the death. Two friends dig the grave and lower the body just as it is. The grave is filled in with earth, and sticks are put on the top. Beside the mound are placed for a period of three days the spear, bracelets, beads, etc., of the departed, and at the end of that time these are collected and stored in the thatch of the hut. If a chief dies there is a rather more elaborate ceremony, when funeral dirges are sung and a cow is sacrificed. Then dhurra is sprinkled on the mound, together with flowers and grass.

An interesting incident was told me by Mr. Thom. A Denka named Akwan came every day to help him with his language study. Akwan was telling him how the 'Jauk' was a son of Dengdit, and could therefore go between or mediate. Mr. Thom naturally spoke to him of the 'one mediator between God and man,' and how only through him does God accept and answer our prayers. To this he pathetically replied, 'Emena ror e Denka akern gwa nyic Ica, mvak na abi nyicen kek abi cor Ica.' 'Now the Denkas do not yet know Jesus, afterwards (? in a short time) when they will know him they will pray to him.' God grant that they may, and speedily.

THE STORY OF LI CHUN FU.

(Rev. C. E. Ewing, of Tientsin, China, in the 'Missionary Herald.')

Two years ago he was in business, one of the partners in a prosperous little store in the market town of Laofa. He was an intelligent man, about thirty years of age, had a good Chinese education, and had read as many books of the new learning as he could secure. He had really accepted Christianity, though he was not yet a church member. The Roman Catholics tried to get hold of him, using financial inducements, but he was not to be won by such means. Early in 1905, at his own request and on approval by the church members of his region, he was baptised and welcomed into Christian fellowship. Being impressed with his intelligence, sincerity, and devotion, I secured his appointment as a delegate to the seashore conference of Christian workers in the summer of that year. In the autumn, before the opening of the Union Theological College, he decided, after long and almost painful deliberation, that he would give up his business and enter the class (not college graduates) that was to begin a three years' course of study. In order to do this it was necessary to make a complete break, and he was unwilling to risk even any consultation with his family or business associates. All the other Christians said it was impossible for him to break away, but he said that he could if he would, and he did. When the time came he left everything, taking not even bedding or an extra suit of clothes, boarded the train, and went to Pekin.

He commended himself, during the first year of study there, to professors and fellow-students. During last summer we gave him work to do in a modest way and at small pay, and he seems to have won the esteem of all with whom he was associated. In September he returned to his study. Within a few days, however, he received word of the illness of his mother, and hastened home. He has been unable to return, as his mother depends on his almost constant attention, although she has three other sons. Mrs. Li is over seventy years of age; and while she may live for some time yet, he does not venture to leave her. Now the constant presence of this Christian son has not been without effect. The mother, who was formerly suspicious and somewhat critical of his Christian profession, has changed her attitude. The first evidence of this was when she fell in with his suggestion to ask me to come and pray for her and the family. I did not see her, to be sure, nor go to the house, but was received in the family schoolroom, where the eldest son teaches; and I found afterwards that both the mother and this oldest son were much pleased that Christian prayer had been offered in their behalf.

The next sign of the changing heart was when the old lady, hearing of a special subscription to help toward a new chapel building, and knowing that her Christian son was unable to contribute, expressed her own desire to give, and sent a dollar for the purpose. The last time I visited the town I heard of a third evidence. An older brother of Li Chun Fu had overheard him teaching Christian hymns to the boys of the family, and had rebuked him for it, practically forbidding his continuing the practice, and taking that occasion to express his hearty disapproval of Christianity. The church members, hearing of this, proposed deputing some one to interview the brother and call him down for such opposition; but before they could decide how to do this wisely the old mother sent for this son and said: 'You are not to raise any further objection to your younger brother's new way; it is a good way. I also believe.' May the Holy Spirit bless this old lady. Pray also for all the sons—especially for the eldest, the teacher, who has given up his use of opium, attended several Christian meetings, and shown real interest in Christian truth. He has a literary degree, and is very intelligent. Pray for the Christian son, that he may be used still further in soul-winning.

FAMILIES WHO HAD NEVER SEEN A DOCTOR.

In a letter describing some of the incidents of Dr. Grenfell's last summer cruise in the 'Strathcona,' his secretary gives a vivid picture of just such work as our launch, the 'Northern Messenger,' will be engaged in next summer. He writes:—

Three weeks we spent in visiting the settlements on the French Shore and half-way up White Bay. White Bay is out of our ordinary run, being one hundred miles south of the southern hospital St. Anthony, and here we saw families who had never before seen a doctor. One said he had been ailing for four years, 'I need pills wonderful bad, Doctor.' There were also several serious cases of paralysis of the lower limbs, called berri-berri. One case called into action our sympathetic senses.

It was that of a poor native fisherman and his wife bringing to us their two boys, aged 21 and 23, their only means of support, suffering from berri-berri, which rendered them practically useless for the fishery; and, alas! what else is there that these poor fishermen may try to do to make a living? These boys were candidates for hospital, and the fond mother kissed them and hugged them as she bid them a long good-bye. They are now in the convalescent ward in Battle Harbor Hospital, making good recovery.

The arrival of a doctor in their cove at that precise period of their disease has saved their limbs, for had it gone on three weeks longer without check, recovery would have been both tedious and doubtful. This was the case of a lad from White Bay, who came to us last January at St. Anthony. The disease had then clutched him for ten months, and when he arrived he was so thin and weak and small for a seventeen-year-old lad that the Doctor actually carried him ashore over the harbor ice in his arms. The boy made great improvement during the winter and spring, and though not cured, still he can get around now on crutches.

A little girl living in a Roman Catholic settlement we carried to hospital with a diseased hip. Her case quite well illustrates the opportunities which our folks have missed. She is fourteen years old. The doctors report that had she been put under the care of a hospital when younger she might have been cured; but that now, were she willing to go to a special hospital in the United States, she would have a good chance under treatment such as Dr. Lorenz used with such success in Chicago.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Mrs. Thomas Hunter, Venice, Que.	$ 1.00
James Williamson, Montreal	5.00
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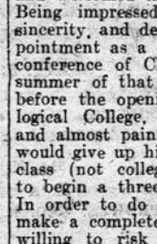
P. J., Quebec	2.00
Given over the counter	1.00
Previously acknowledged for the launch	140.62
Previously acknowledged for the cots	11.25
Total received up to March 26	$165.87

C. E. AND RUSSIAN FAMINE.

('Christian World.')

The starving peasants of Russia are ... by the Christian Endeavor ...e British American Congre... in St. Petersburg. But ... sickness, intensified by cold, ...d their funds, and they ...h the Rev. Andrew Ritchie, ... left the St. Petersburg pas... at of Dunfermline, to ask the Christian Endeavor Societies of Britain to rally to their help. The next few months are those of intensest need, as the winter-stores of the peasants are absolutely exhausted. Mr. Ritchie writes enthusiastically of the splendid service the society rendered during the Finland famine. Many of its members are English ladies resident as governesses in Russian families, which will in the next few weeks leave St. Petersburg for their country estates. This means that the Christian Endeavor Society will have, in almost every part of the interior, representatives of excellent character, and able to distribute help to the best advantage.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.



Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

OUR DEPARTED.

Lovely friend, this outward shell,
Smiling, tells me 'All is well.'
That thy newer, liting-form,
Dwells beyond the reach of harm.

Now thou still hast much to learn;
Newer wonders to discern.
Many small things to forget;
Much to help completion, yet.

Smiles of heaven's love I trace
Now, upon thy restful face;
How, this thing called 'death' can teach!
These remaining lines do preach.

Teaching, while thus passing on,
Lessons, faith may rest upon;
That, th' impressionable mind,
Food for future thought, may find.

From thy funeral, I come
To my spirit's quiet room;
Where, my pencil, soul to please,
Writes of thee, such thoughts as these.

A. F. W. (a fellow worker).

A HAPPY LEPER.

(Rev. T. M. Kerruish, Raniganj, India, in the 'Missionary Review.')

'What a strange thing that all these miserable people are so happy! If I were a leper I would kill myself straight off; but these people seem quite content.' This was merely the casual remark of a visitor at the Raniganj Leper Asylum, but it contained a truth that our people at home have not yet realized. Here in the broiling heat we see among these outcasted leprosy-ridden creatures that the Great Peace-giver has the same power as in the home-land that lies always on the far horizon of those of us who are exiles for the proclaiming of his name.

In this asylum there are to-day one hundred and fifty inmates, one hundred and forty-nine Christians and one Hindu, who is groping his way into the light as his fellows have done before him. He has seen them change under the power of the truth into happy men; he has seen them time and again passing away into the light beyond, with faces lit with the beautiful beams of the land where there is no night—for every month we lose several of the inmates by disease.

Here is a typical incident. When going my morning round, stopping to talk at the door of each hut, I am told that So-and-so is very bad to-day. I enter to find her just going out into the great beyond. She can just whisper, 'Pray, pray,' and kneeling there in a little circle we commend her to her Father who is waiting to deliver from the pain. Then, with a smile on the poor shrunken face, she dies.

It is a picture ghastly enough in that little room, and yet worth looking at. Eight maimed creatures, some with terrible sores, some with barely healed sores—all within a few weeks or months of death by the most horrible disease known; in the midst kneels one of another race and color, your representative and messenger, telling them of the peace of God that passeth all understanding in halting words in a strange tongue, and they with shining eyes rejoice in its coming to them.

We pass on to another hut. 'Sahib, Sahib, come in, come in,' and inside we see a young man twisted up and moaning. His foot has just been amputated to save his life, and he is nearly heartbroken. He has but one remark, one request to make. 'Please pray God to take me home quickly.' I ask: 'Then you are not afraid?' 'No; why? He is my Father, and in my mind is peace.' So we tell him, too, that soon God will call him home, where Jesus will change his vile body into one made like his own, all glorious within and without.

At the door of the next house sits a man with a roll of paper in his hand; beside him are three little boys, and the four are vigorously chanting out a weird melody. 'Well, what's the matter?' 'Oh, these are our new hymns, and we are practising.' Sure enough, there are ten or twelve hymns composed by himself, setting forth the wonderful Saviour, Jesus. The man was a travelling poet who sang his songs in praise of the names of Krishna and Ram Chandra. But the disease took him; Krishna and Ram Chandra had no message for a leper. So he wandered to and fro till he found another, who, being moved with compassion for the lepers, sent his servants to India, saying: 'Inasmuch as ye do it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye do it unto me.'

Rheumatism

Eats Up Strength
Racks the Joints
Prevents Sleep.

UNCHECKED,—It Finally Strikes the Heart and Kills Its Victim.

It originates in the blood and develops most quickly in the system of persons who are run down and lacking in vitality.

The only specific of ALL forms of Rheumatism is Ferrozone, which is perfect solvent for uric acid and a splendid stimulant for the kidneys and liver.

No remedy is so successful as Ferrozone. It has never failed to cure, because it attacks the cause of the disease in the blood. It neutralizes the uric acid poisons, quickens the sluggish circulation, and relieves the system of all irritating matter.

Every distressing symptom is cured, swollen muscles and aching joints are relieved of their pain. The disease will not return if once cured by Ferrozone, which does its work thoroughly. Its cures are lasting.

Unlike other treatments, Ferrozone does not depress the heart or deaden the nerves. It rebuilds the system, promotes better health, establishes good appetite, sound sleep and freedom from weakening pains and aches.

The perfection of all rheumatic remedies is found in Ferrozone. It is in tablet form easy to take, convenient to carry, guaranteed to cure, and costs only 50c per box, or six boxes for $2.50 at all druggists; don't fail to test Ferrozone.

HEALTH IN SPRING.

Nature Needs Assistance in Making New Health-Giving Blood.

Spring is the season when your system needs toning up. In the spring you must have new blood just as the trees must have new sap. Nature demands it. Without new blood you will feel weak and languid; you may have twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia, occasional headaches, variable appetite, pimples or eruptions of the skin, or a pale, pasty complexion. These are sure signs that the blood is out of order. A tonic is needed to give new energy. Dr. Williams Pink Pills are the best tonic in all the world. They make new, rich blood—your greatest need in spring. They clear the skin, drive out disease and make tired depressed men and women bright, active and strong. Mrs. John McAuley, Douglastown, Que., proves the great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in building up people who have been weakened and run down. She says: 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been of great help to me. My blood was weak and watery and I was badly run down. But through the use of the pills my health was fully restored. I always recommend them to my friends who may be ailing.'

There are fraudulent imitations of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and to protect yourself see that the full name. 'Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People,' is printed on the wrapper around each box. Do not take any other so-called pink pills. If your dealer has not got the genuine, send to The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and get the pills by mail, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50.

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It is impossible to make a soap any better, purer, or more pleasant to use than

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BENT AND ART GLASS.

GRIMSON, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine. M. 1928

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

Lang Mft'g Co., 230 St. Elizabeth st., St. Henri. Mt. 1820, 1821.
The Montreal Biscuit Co., Brewster ave. Mt. 106.
The Caledonia Biscuit Co., 182 Mountain. Up 1941.
LUTTRELL, JOS. & CO., 680 Albert street, Ste. Cunegonde. M. 3909.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke st. M. 3647.
MARTIN FRERES & CO, 158 Shearer st. M. 3536.
THE WM. RUTHERFORD SONS CO., 85 Atwater ave. M. 3457.

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

AIRD, JAMES M., 101 St. Urbain. Up 1025.
AULD, R. S., 557 St. Antoine st. Westm't. 13.
GALLERY BROS., cor. Young and William sts. Main 2895.
Graham Bros., 291 St. Antoine. Tel. Up 1133.
SMITH, GEORGE, 452 Guy street. M. 1467.
STRACHAN, JAMES, 246 City Hall ave. E. 71.
WYLIE, W. & J. S., 228 Bleury st. Up 1499.

CANDY MFRS.—(Wholesale).

Lang Mft'g Co., 230 St. Elizabeth st., St. Henri. Mt. 1820, 1821.
The Montreal Biscuit Co'y, Brewster ave. Mt. 106
LUTTRELL, JOS. & Co., 680 Albert st. M. 3909.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

LATIMER, R. & CO., 21 St. Antoine st. M. 1572.

COCOANUT.

McLEAN'S 'WHITE MOSS,' 107 Lagauchetiere st., West. M. 777.

EGG CASE FILLERS.

THE MILLER BROS. CO., Ltd., Dowd st. M. 2099

EMPLOYEES TIME CLOCKS.

HAWLEY TIME REGISTER, No. 14 'La Presse' Building. M. 4834.

GINGER ALE MANUFACTURERS.

ALLAN, ROBERT, 620 Dorchester st. M. 1784.

MATTRESSMAKER.

TOWNSHEND, G. E., 380 St. James st. M. 3014.

METAL AND GLASS MFRS.

LANGWELL, GEO. & SON, Dorchester st. East E. 419.

PORK AND BEEF PACKERS.

MONTREAL PACKING CO., Limited, Point St Charles. Main 5380.

RAINCOATS—(Ladies' and Gentlemen's).

DAVIS, H. E. & CO., 119-121 St. Henry st. M. 5445

ROOFING, FELT AND PITCH.

McArthur, Alex. & Co., Ltd., 82 McGill. M. 208 & 1394

SAFE MANUFACTURERS.

OHLING, JOHN, 312 St. James street.

SASH AND DOOR MANUFACTURERS.

MacFarlane, R. & Co., Ltd., cor. St. James and Richmond st. Up 2238
Rutherford, Wm. & Sons Co., 85-95 Atwater. M. 3457

WIRE GOODS, ETC.

NATIONAL WIRE WORKS, 51 Craig street W. M. 1134.