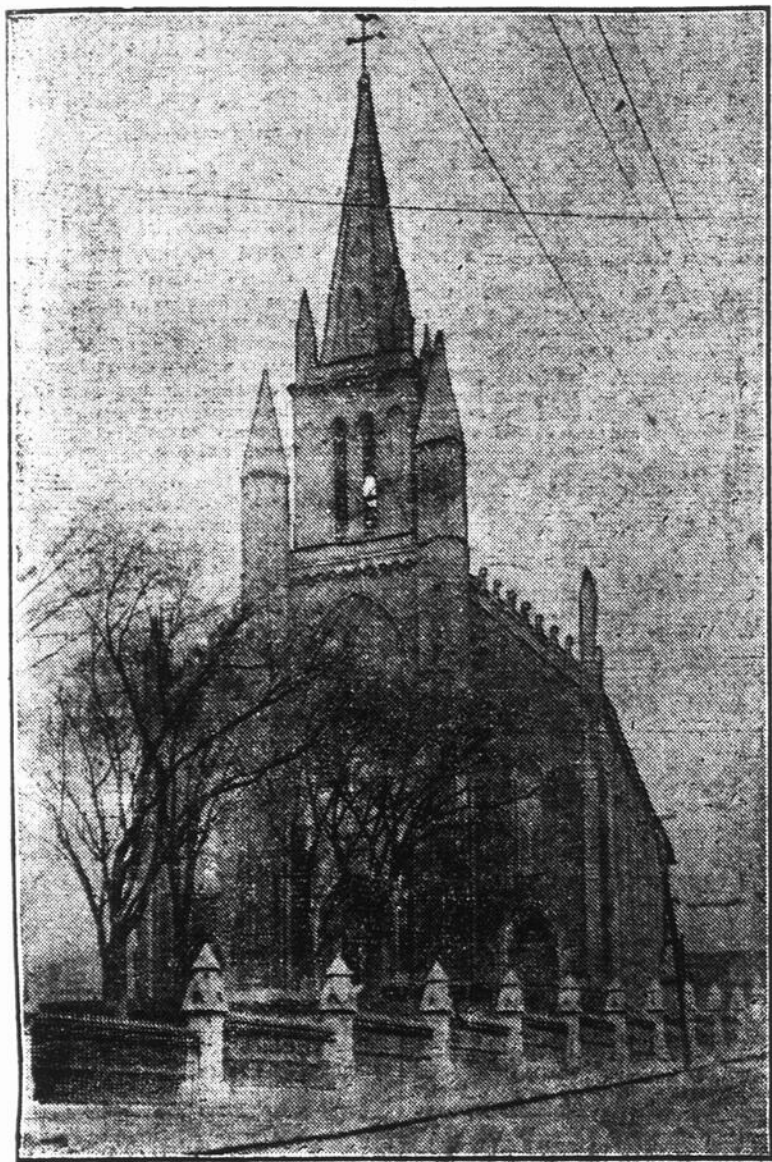


A GREAT IRISH-CANADIAN CHURCH, SOON TO BE CONSECRATED

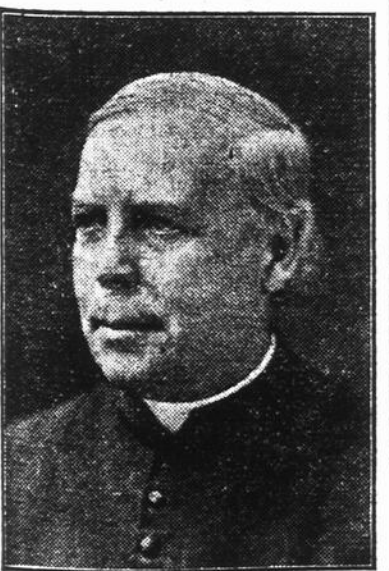


ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

THE consecration of St. Patrick's Church, which is to take place next month, will mark an epoch in the life of the English-speaking Roman Catholics of Montreal and its suburbs, and will bring prominently before the public notice one of the noblest churches in the city.

It is one of the rules of the Roman Catholic Church that none of its sacred buildings shall be consecrated until they are entirely free of debt. Thus it is that, although St. Patrick's Church has been the great rallying centre of the Irish Catholic race over the whole land since 1847, not until now, when, after much noble effort and self-sacrifice, the debt has been quite cleared away, will the solemn ceremony of consecration take place.

In order to trace the history of this great church one has to go far back into the history of old Montreal. Quite early in the history of the city the sons of Erin were to be found worshipping with their French brethren in the church of that day. It is on record that in 1817 a small colony of Irishmen and Irishwomen were to be met every Sunday pouring forth their supplication to God in



THE REV. MARTIN CALLAGHAN,
Parish Priest of St. Patrick's.

the old Church of Recollet and in Notre Dame de Bonsecours. Quite natural it was that they should flock there, their lively faith intensified by their isolation in a strange land.

This little band of Irish Catholic worshippers, numbering not more than from 30 to 50 adults, was discovered by the Rev. Father Richards, of the So-



THE REV. DR. LUKE CALLAGHAN.

ciety of Sulpicians, the priest who, starting out as a Presbyterian minister to convert the Fathers of the Seminary, was himself convinced and became a faithful minister of the Roman Catholic Church. They increased but slowly, and in 1820 their number was still so small that a gentleman who visited Bonsecours Church in that year stated that "he could have covered with a good-sized parlor carpet all the Irish Catholics worshipping there on Sundays."

Soon, however, the tide of emigration began to flow towards Canada, and ten years later the Irish Catholic population of Montreal numbered many hundreds. So numerous, indeed, had the new addition to the Roman Catholic population of Montreal become that the old 'Recollet' Church on Notre Dame street, refitted and considerably enlarged, was placed at the disposal of the Irish Catholics of the centre and western portions of the city, those of the eastern section still remaining attached to Notre Dame de Bonsecours. From that time till the opening of St. Patrick's, the 'Recollet' was the religious headquarters of the Irish Catholics of Montreal. There it was that the Rev. Father, afterwards Bishop Phelan, began his remarkable career of usefulness as pastor of the Irish. He it was who, as the first Irish Catholic

pastor of Montreal, welcomed the congregation to the new place of worship. The Rev. Father Richards assisted him in his ministrations, and continued until the day of his death to devote himself heart and soul to the children of St. Patrick.

The Irish contingent swelled to large proportions in 1831-32, and the 'Recollet' became altogether inadequate to the wants of the people. Not only was the sacred edifice crammed to saturation at high mass, but across Notre Dame street and in Dollard lane, opposite to the line of St. James street, the devout worshippers actually knelt in the roadway in rain or sunshine. This rapid increase necessarily gave rise to a demand for further accommodation, and room had to be found for the Irish who could not attend mass at the Recollet, and crowded the low masses in Notre Dame, Bonsecours and other churches. Meanwhile, the Rev. Father Patrick Phelan was raised to the episcopate, being, in 1843, consecrated as coadjutor Bishop of Kingston. His successor was the Rev. J. J. Connolly. To this gentleman fell the honor of being the first pastor of St. Patrick's Church.

It was to the Seminary and the Fabrique that the Irish were ultimately indebted for the present magnificent Church of St. Patrick's. The Rev. Abbé Quiblier, the then superior of St. Sulpice, pressed the claims of the Irish so strongly that the Fabrique determined on building a church for them. The site chosen belonged to the well-known family of De Rocheblave, and comprised the area bounded by Lagachetiere, St. Alexander and Dorchester streets. The property was bought for the sum of £5,000, or \$20,000, and the purchase was completed on May 20, 1843. The ground was broken and blessed by the Bishop of Montreal shortly afterwards, and a cross planted according to usage. The work of laying the foundations was immediately begun, and on Sept. 26 of the same year the seven corner stones were solemnly laid.

The Bishop, Monseigneur Ignatius Bourget, blessed them all and laid the first; the second was laid by the mayor, the third by the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the fourth by the Chief Justice, the fifth by the president of the Irish Temperance Association, the sixth by the president of St. Patrick's Society, and the seventh by the president of the Hibernian Benevolent Society.

The work was carried on with vigor under the superintendence of Compte & Marr, who were the architects, and on St. Patrick's Day, in 1847, the church was dedicated to the honor of Ireland's saint. The day was a great one in the history of the local Catholics, and it was marked by a demonstration which it is said had never been equaled before, and has not been exceeded since, in the city. Early in the morning all the Irish societies, comprising the St. Patrick's Society, and the Irish Catholic Temperance Society, with the children of the Christian Brothers attached to the Recollet Church, and the whole body of the Irish Catholics of the city, joined in grand procession at the Recollet Church. With flags flying and banners streaming and bands playing national airs, the procession went to the Place d'Armes, where they were joined by the Bishop of Montreal and a number of the clergy of Notre Dame and others, whom the societies conducted to the new church.

The Bishop took up a position in the line of march and was escorted by the Irishmen of Montreal to St. Patrick's, whose doors were then for the first time thrown open for public worship. The celebrant of the dedication mass was the Right Rev. J. C. Prince, coadjutor to His Lordship of Montreal. The pastor of the church, the Rev. J. J. Connolly, preached the sermon from the text: "Build the house and it shall be acceptable to me. It shall be glorified."

The building was packed to the doors, and the success of the demonstration may be gathered from the fact that the collection taken up at mass amounted to fifty-three pounds, or two hundred and twelve dollars, a large sum for those times when a dollar was worth three times as much as now.

The year 1847, which opened with so much joy and promise for the Irish race in their adopted country, closed in gloom and sadness, for in the autumn of that year the terrible ship fever became epidemic in Montreal among the newly-arrived immigrants from Ireland. Thousands of poor strangers fell victims to the disease. The Rev. Father Connolly, of St. Patrick's, led the gallant band of priests who devoted themselves to the succor of the sufferers and to burying the dead, and members of all creeds joined in the noble work. Several men met death as their reward, two of the most noted being the Rev. Father Richards and the Rev. Father Morgan. An asylum for the many orphans left by the victims of the fever, became a necessity, and this was soon supplied by the zeal of the clergy, aided by their people.

When the temple was first dedicated there was little more than walls and a roof, but the interior was finished before 1860, when Father Connolly retired. Meanwhile a number of priests had been recruited from Ireland, among them being Fathers Dowd and O'Brien, both noted for their administrative abilities. Father Dowd was chosen by the Seminary as the successor to Father Connolly, and for forty years he was the leader, the friend and the counsellor of the Irish Catholics of the city. It was he who established the substantial charitable

buildings which surround the church—St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, opened in November, 1851; St. Bridget's Home for the old and infirm, opened in 1865; the Home and Refuge on Lagachetiere street, opened in 1861; the St. Patrick's school for girls, on St. Alexander street, established in 1872.

It was also during his pastorate that the division of the city into separate parishes occurred. The plan of division at first proposed met with the strongest opposition from the priests and people of St. Patrick's. When the matter was decided at Rome, it was found that the division, as finally settled, secured more firmly to the Irish people the very thing that it was feared they would lose, namely, that the church should always remain the spiritual home of the Irish Catholics. Temporal matters had also to be arranged and these were settled by St. Patrick's assuming a debt equal to the actual sum expended on it by the Fabrique of Notre Dame, a large sum indeed, but insignificant when compared with the real value of the church and its magnificent site.

Among the memorable happenings during Father Dowd's pastorate was the pilgrimage to Rome in 1877, when he presented Pius IX. with six thousand dollars as a small offering from his children of St. Patrick's parish.

But the great event in the history of St. Patrick's Church under Father Dowd was the celebration in 1857 of his own jubilee as a priest and that of the Rev. Father Toupin, who was one of his clergy. The double event was celebrated with much rejoicing, and numerous testimonies of esteem and affection were showered upon the two priests. Poems even were written in honor of Father Dowd by some of his parishioners, among them being one by Miss B. Guerin, a verse which read:

"Now on the calm sea of age thou art sailing,
And the silver chord tightens which draws thee to shore.
But the chain of our love is about thee unfastening,
We would hold thee from Heaven—for we need thee, still more!
Yes, stay with us, Father, long years—till resembling
The Apostle who loved most and lay on His breast,
And taught His sweet precept—with aged lips trembling:
'Oh! love ye each other and so be ye blest!'"

The silver cord was indeed fast tightening, for in 1891 Father Dowd was called to his rest, leaving behind him the memory of a master mind, a persuasive eloquence, a generous Irish heart, and the charm of gay and innocent conversation.

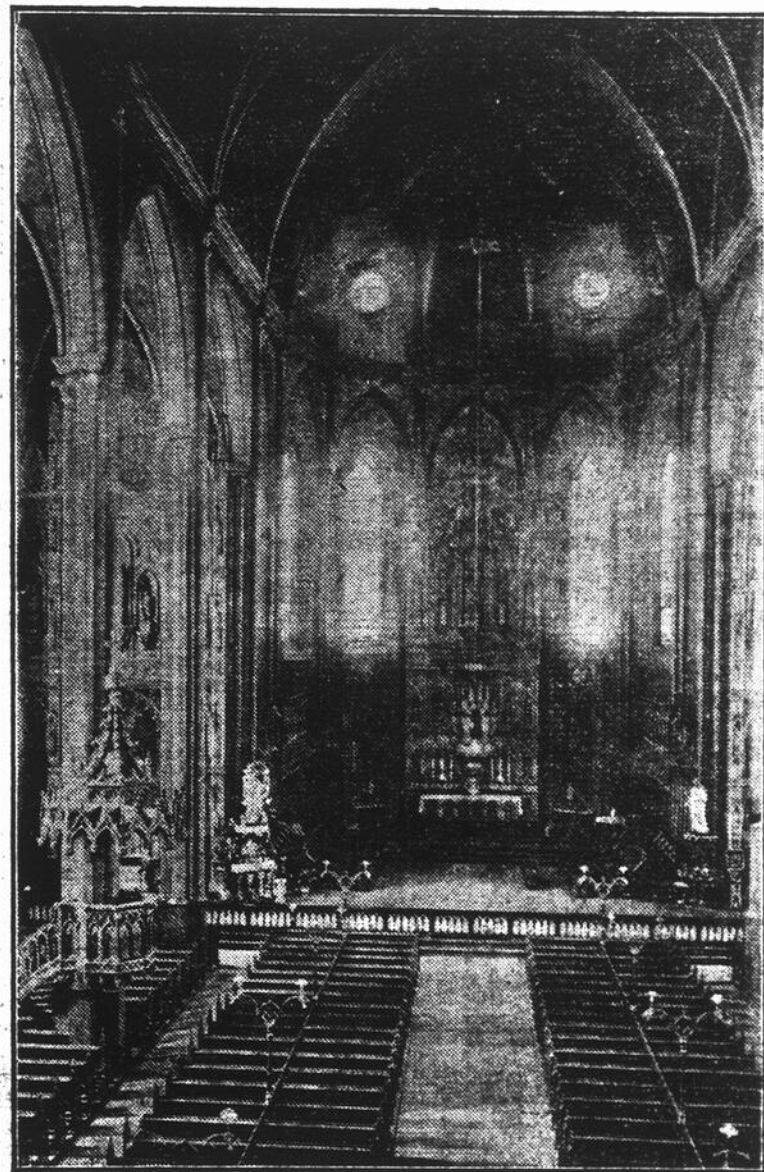
The entire sum of twenty thousand dollars given to Father Dowd on the occasion of his jubilee, was handed over by him to the reduction of the debt on St. Patrick's Church, and generous bequests by the late James McCready still further contributed to this end. The work of decorating the church in a manner worthy of its magnificent proportions now became possible, and this task was taken up by the Rev. Father Quinlivan, Father Dowd's successor. Father Quinlivan went on a tour of inspection of the leading Roman Catholic churches in the United States, with the object of studying such details of mosaic and decorative ornamentation as might effectively be embodied in the contemplated changes at St. Patrick's, and ultimately, after the church had been filled with scaffolding for over a year, the scheme of decoration was completed. When the church was reopened in November, 1895, all felt that St. Patrick's might fairly be considered one of the handsomest and most complete ecclesiastical structures of the city.

The following, taken from a description of the newly-finished work, will serve to give an idea of the sumptuousness of the decorations:

"The decorations of the sanctuary are superb, and it is here that the acme of perfection is reached. The vault of the apse is one mass of gold, yellow and green. Gold mosaic forms a resplendent background, upon which are traced in their natural colors large clusters of the foliage and blossom of the passion flower. The cornice and ribs of the groined ceiling in the apse are decorated in a pretty shade of green, while the capitals at the top of the dark Sienna marble columns are faithful imitations of Grecian bronze. Over the high altar and upon the wall are the Papal arms, while immediately underneath and filling the space between the arches and the cornice are magnificent frescoes representative of the adoring angels.

The wall is decorated with a profusion of gold mosaic, over which is outlined, at intervals, in green, the sheaf of wheat and the cluster of grapes, emblematic of the constituent parts of the Blessed Sacrament. The arms of the Archbishop of Montreal and of the Seminary of St. Sulpice are prominent in the decorations, respectively, of the sanctuary and the apse side of the sanctuary. The Celtic cross, the Shamrock and the Maple Leaf have not been forgotten, and figure among the other decorations of this portion of the church.

Two immense paintings, 30 feet x 15 feet in size, have been painted by Mr. Locke, of the firm of Arnold & Locke, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and are placed in position over the priests' stalls. These pictures represent the 'Sacred Heart'



INTERIOR OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

and the 'Assumption of the Blessed Virgin,' the latter being a copy of Titian's masterpiece.

In the right aisle, two magnificent stained glass windows, from the Tyroloese Art Glass Company, of Innsbruck, Austria, have been placed. One of



THE REV. PETER HEFFERNAN.
Photo by Gordon.]

them is a memorial of the late Father Dowd, and portrays, too, the stirring scenes in St. Patrick's life; the other has been erected in honor of St. Bridget, and represents this saint in the act of distributing alms to the poor. Both are noble specimens of the glazier's art, the coloring being warm, sympathetic and effective.

The main altar and sanctuary have been fitted up with hundreds of lights, which tremble and scintillate from every pinnacle, producing a brilliant and inspiring effect.

Father Quinlivan died in 1902, leaving as a memorial of his administrative skill and enthusiasm St. Patrick's Church renovated. He was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. Father Martin Callaghan, who is much beloved by his people.

One of the most noted branches of the services in connection with St. Patrick's Church is that of its choir. Until 1857 the choral services were in charge of the assistant fathers, who superintended the services and arranged the singing. When the choir was organized, under the first organist, Mr. Gustave Smith, the ladies of the congregation gave enthusiastic assistance, and since that time many not-

able singers of both sexes have lent their distinguished talents to the cause of religion in St. Patrick's choir. Mr. Lavallee was the successor to Mr. Gustave Smith, and it was under his direction that the lovely and inspiring music of Mozart and Haydn first floated through the great edifice. To the choir of the church belongs the honor of being the first to produce these grand choral masses in Montreal. Mr. J. Meilleur succeeded Mr. Lavallee, and he, in turn, gave way to Professor J. A. Fowler, who has not only made the choir one of the best on the continent, but awakens the spirit of national song in the hearts of the Irishmen of St. Patrick's, with the result that the poetry and the national hymns of Ireland are found today in the homes of the Irish Catholics of Montreal.

Much has been achieved by the present pastor, Father Martin Callaghan, during the past few years, and it is fitting that he, after more than thirty years of association with the parish, should hold the honored office at the magnificent celebration of the consecration of the church. Much could be written of the devotion and spirit of sacrifice of the Irish Catholic exile in the endeavor to erect and beautify the present Irish Church. With a parish, in its inception, extending to all points of the boundaries of the old city of Montreal, all classes were interested, and they generously gave of their means to raise such a memorial to their faith.



THE REV. JAMES P. KILLORAN.
Photo by Gordon.]

MORE CIVIC SCHEMING

The Roads Committee Seek Powers to Choose Stone for Sidewalks

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PATRONAGE WARD PLAN.

The Roads Committee showed its hand again yesterday afternoon in the Finance Committee, when Ald. Lariviere, Ald. J. B. A. Martin, Ald. Lavallée and Ald. Leclaire, all members of that committee, appeared before the Finance Committee to support a report from the Roads Committee, asking for powers to select the stone to be used for sidewalks in the different wards. They heard some plain home-truths, but the report was sent on to council, where doubtless the matter will be carefully ventilated.

The debate arose on a report which contained the following:— It is very urgent and necessary to construct sidewalks of durable and permanent material, other than wood, to be chosen by the aldermen of the wards concerned, according to tenders already accepted by the Roads Committee. The committee therefore recommend that the council order the construction of the said sidewalks on the said streets, and that the cost be defrayed out of the city funds to an extent not exceeding one-half of such cost, and the remainder thereof be apportioned upon the land situated where the said sidewalks will be constructed.

Ald. Payette, chairman of the Finance Committee, Ald. L. A. Lapointe, Ald. Robinson, and Ald. Sadler were the only members of the Finance Committee present, and the chairman gave it to be clearly understood that he was not in favor of granting any such favors to the Roads Committee. 'One alderman will choose one sort of stone,' he said, 'and another alderman another. I think it is a dangerous thing to put this power in the hands of the aldermen.'

Ald. Sadler—I am convinced of one thing—this grey canyon stone is unfit for use in our streets. Now, the city has to pay half of the cost of these sidewalks, and I do not see why the city should be made to pay for stone which our own city surveyor says is unfit for use here, just because certain aldermen want it to be used.

Ald. Lapointe—Why not amend the report to read: 'Provided always that the stone selected be accepted by the city surveyor as to quality?'

Ald. Payette—There is nothing to compare with the New York bluestone for quality and durability, and nothing to compare with the grey canyon for appearance only. But what opportunity has the City Council of voting on a question of this kind? Supposing we do put in an amendment, 'Provided the stone selected has been accepted by the city surveyor?' Every kind of stone has been accepted by the city surveyor. Then what are we voting on? We do not know what we are voting on.

Ald. Sadler—It would be very unfortunate if bluestone were put in one place and grey canyon in another place.

Ald. Payette—Some years ago we decided to adopt this bluestone because, after careful consideration, we came to the conclusion that it was the best we could adopt. We have gone ahead since then on that basis. But now we are asked to adopt another sort of stone. I think we should stick to one good sort when we find it, and not experiment with several.

Ald. Lapointe—We do not suppose that Mr. Barlow will allow anything that is not right.

Ald. Sadler—Not if he knows, but he does not always get to know of things in time.

Ald. Lavallée—Is he not master in his department?

Ald. Sadler—Not always, just the same as in any other committee. But when Mr. Barlow comes to the Roads Committee and says, 'I will not recommend this stone,' I think the members of the Roads Committee are disposed to take notice of what he says.

Ald. Sadler—I trust they will always be wise enough to do so.

Ald. Lapointe—Yes, but Mr. Barlow does not always speak like that.

Ald. Sadler—I move that the report be amended by the addition of the words: 'Provided that the material to be used, recommended to the Roads Department by the alderman of the ward concerned, be approved of and recommended by the city surveyor.'

Ald. Lapointe—Make it read: 'The Roads Committee and the city surveyor.'

Ald. Sadler—Very well; I will agree to that.

Ald. Martin—No, not by the city surveyor. The Roads Committee cannot be bossed by the city surveyor.

Ald. Sadler—Very well, it is not in my department, thank goodness, but it seems to me ridiculous to pay the city surveyor a large salary to give expert advice and then take no notice of his advice. You are trying to stop the mouth of the city surveyor. (Cries of No, no!) Oh, yes you are, and it is no good saying you are not. I want to put the responsibility on the paid officer, and you will not hear of it. You are just shutting his mouth. That is what it comes to.

Ald. Groux—The city surveyor has his opinion, but the Roads Committee is not bound to accept it, or to take it by it.

Ald. Sadler—I say that I want the city surveyor to give an opinion as to the quality of the stone, as to which is best. But that is the one thing which they will never ask of him. They will take good care not to ask him, for his opinion had been taken, very lit-

le grey canyon stone would have been used. I say it is a most unfortunate thing for this city that the city surveyor's opinion has not been asked more frequently, and I maintain that a great deal of money would have been saved the taxpayers if his opinion had been obtained more often and acted upon more often.

Alderman Payette—So far as I am concerned, I see a grave danger in the adoption of this report.

Alderman Lapointe—I move that the report be amended by the addition of the words: 'Provided that the material to be used be approved by the Roads Committee.'

Alderman Payette—That will be the case, any way.

Alderman Sadler—I would like you to bring in a written report from the city surveyor as to the suitability of the different stones.

The report was adopted, and sent to council.

A report was read from the Hygiene Committee asking for a sewer on Cowan street, in the interests of the public health.

The committee expressed the opinion that the city should not pay even a portion of the cost of a sewer on Cowan street, as that street does not belong to the city.

On the motion of Ald. Lavallée, it was decided to refer the question to the civic law department whether the city had the right to refuse a request for a sewer made by the Hygiene Committee on the ground of public health.

The city treasurer's cash statement, for the week ending May 24, showed cash in hand on May 17, \$165,684; cash received since that date, \$30,820; disbursements, ditto, \$17,723; balance in hand, \$187,781.

CHILDREN INVADE BANK

COMMENDABLE MOVEMENT IN-AUGURATED BY COTE DES NEIGES SCHOOLS.

An interesting sight was that of over 150 children, boys and girls, belonging to the Roman Catholics schools of Cote des Neiges, who went in a body to each make a deposit of their savings in the City and District Savings Bank. A special car had been placed at their disposal by the Street Railway Company, and accompanied by their pastor, the Rev. Abbé Perreault, their teachers, Mayor Brunet, and several other leading citizens of Cote des Neiges, the children invaded the bank offices. They were received by the bank officials, and after each depositor had handed in his or her cash box, the Rev. Abbé Perreault thanked the bank authorities for their kindness in taking the trouble to open those accounts, and thus render a most valuable service to the young ones in helping to train them in the way of thrift and economy.

The manager, Mr. Lesperance, in his reply, congratulated the parents and teachers for having inaugurated this movement, remarking that children brought up with habits of saving would not squander their money in saloons later on, but would become good and useful citizens. He added that with this new departure Cote des Neiges might soon be called 'Savings Cote,' and even 'Fortune Cote.'

The Hon. Robert Mackay and others present also made short speeches, after which the children returned home, promising to increase their deposit for their visit next year.

FELL INTO THE CANAL

MR. SAMUEL TAYLOR, A MUSIC TEACHER, DROWNED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Mr. Samuel Taylor, a music teacher, of 89 Levis street, was accidentally drowned about four o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Lachine canal. The deceased left his home with a couple of dogs, which he took down to the canal to give them a swim. Ferdinand Brisebois, who was working at Rutherford's mills, on the opposite side of the canal, saw him fall in, and after a few minutes' struggling, sink; but he was unable to give any assistance. He immediately telephoned Captain Masse, of St. Henri police, and about twenty minutes later the body was recovered and taken to the morgue. Mr. Taylor was an Englishman, hailing from Yorkshire, and was a widower, with a son about fifteen years of age.

WILL BE EXTRADITED

H. L. HOWES AND JOHN SIMAKES MUST GO BACK TO NEW YORK.

Harry L. Holmes, the colored man, who was arrested in Montreal a week ago by Detective McCall, charged with having obtained \$32 by false pretences, from a man in New York, was yesterday afternoon committed for extradition by Judge Choquet. Holmes was arrested two months ago in New York, for violating the exorcise law. Two men went bail for him for \$1,300, and then he came to Canada. He is alleged to have obtained money from his bondsmen, on the pretence that it was to pay his expenses back to New York but the prisoner denies that he has received the money. Mr. J. J. Halligan, attorney, of New York, represented Holmes' bondsmen, and Mr. J. A. St. Julien defended the accused.

A second extradition case was also concluded yesterday by Judge Choquet, John Pappasimakas being committed for return to New York to meet a charge of stealing candies worth \$800.

INSURANCE ENQUIRY

Investigation of Confederation Life Company Commenced

COL. W. C. MACDONALD, SECRETARY AND ACTUARY, THE FIRST WITNESS.

Toronto, May 26.—Mr. Shepley, K.C. Dominion Government counsel, started the investigation of the Confederation Life Insurance Company, at the insurance enquiry yesterday afternoon. Col. W. C. Macdonald, secretary and actuary of the company, was the first witness to be examined, and was questioned in regard to salaries and about the act under which the company was incorporated.

Mr. C. P. Smith appeared as counsel for the Confederation Life.

Mr. Harry Symons, president of the National Agency Company, was recalled by Mr. Tilley, to explain a loan which Mr. W. H. Carrie, bookkeeper of the Union Life, had declared the company had made to Mr. Symons. The explanation given by Mr. Symons was that Mr. Carrie had been in error on that point. The National Agency Company had bought \$1,670 worth of stock of the Electric Development and Securities Company of New York, and the witness had been the 'medium,' the cheque having been made out payable to him, and he paid the stock to the National Agency Company.

In answer to a series of questions, Mr. Symons said that the Electric Development and Securities Company was known in Canada as the International Electric Development and Securities Company. The company had an office in Toronto, and the witness was one of those in charge of it. He owned between seven and ten percent of the whole capital stock of the company, and was one of the directors. Some shareholders were Canadians, but they were principally Americans.

Col. W. C. Macdonald, actuary and secretary of the Confederation Life Company, was then called.

Witness said that he had held his present position for five or six years. He was partially connected with the company previous to that.

Mr. Shepley examined witness in regard to the company's act of incorporation. The original capital stock of the company was \$500,000, of which \$50,000, or 10 percent was fully paid up. In 1880 the act was amended so as to allow the capital to be increased, and in 1882 the company took advantage of this and increased the capital stock to \$1,000,000.

Much broader powers, said the witness, were given the company in regard to foreign investments in the general Insurance Act than in the special act under which it was incorporated, and for this reason the investing had been under the former act.

The clause of the original act, which forbids officers and directors of companies borrowing from the funds of companies was rejected by Mr. Shepley, who asked if the Confederation Life had observed this clause.

Witness said that it had, although sometimes officers had borrowed on their policies and sometimes advances had been given them on their salaries.

Mr. Shepley thought that to lend on salaries might by some be read as a breach of the act.

In addition to the general board, witness said that the company had three other committees as follows:— Finance committee, five members, responsible for investments; Agency committee, three members, to appoint agents and medical examiners; Insurance committee, three members, to look after payment of death claims. All these committees were responsible to the General Board. Sir Francis Hincks was the first president of the company, and Sir William Howland the second. Mr. W. H. Beatty is the present president.

The salary list of the officers of the company was gone over by Mr. Shepley. It showed that in 1881, Mr. J. K. Macdonald, managing director, received \$12,000. In 1901 it was raised to \$13,000 and a bonus of \$1,000 was added. In 1903 he got \$14,000. In 1905 a bonus of \$1,000 was also added.

Col. Macdonald's salary in 1891 was \$2,500; in 1892, \$3,000, which was made \$3,600 in 1898. In 1899 and 1900 it was \$4,000; in 1901, \$4,500; in 1903, \$5,000; in 1904 the same, and in 1905, \$6,000 with a bonus of \$1,000 added. No change has been made this year.

Questioned about directors' fees, witness said that a fixed sum, which this year amounts to \$7,000, is divided among the directors according to the number of meetings they attend.

Mr. Shepley examined the witness at some length about the 20 year 5 percent gold bonds issued by the company, but nothing new was brought out.

Mr. J. K. Macdonald, managing director, will be the first witness on Monday.

STABLES AND ABATTOIRS

HYGIENE COMMITTEE ASKED TO DECIDE KNOTTY POINTS.

At a meeting of the Hygiene Committee yesterday afternoon a petition was received, signed by three hundred and fifty residents of St. Ann's Ward, complaining about the obnoxious odors and smoke nuisance caused by the abattoirs owned by the Montreal Packing Company, the Laing Packing Company and the Davies Company, Limited.

Ald. O'Connell stated that he knew from experience that the residents had reason to complain about the odors from the abattoirs, which he considered were a menace to the health of the community.

It was decided that Dr. Laberge should report on the sanitary condition of the abattoirs and that the question of smoke nuisance should be referred to the Fire Committee.

A request was received from Mr. J. B. Baillargeon for permission to erect a stable at the corner of St. Urbain and St. Catherine streets.

It was pointed out that this would be in proximity to the Plateau school.

Ald. Gadois expressed the opinion that, as the question of erecting stables had come up so frequently lately it would be a good idea to have a by-law which would clearly define the districts in which stables could be erected.

It was decided that Dr. Laberge should make a report as to whether or not the stable would in any way affect the health of the community.

MANY FATALITIES

Bathurst, N.B., May 25.—At Maul Bay, Gloucester county, on Tuesday afternoon, four men belonging to Inkerman, named Casey, Arseneau and two Noels, employees in Mr. Joshua Windsor's lobster factory, went out in a small boat to attend the lobster traps. The boat either capsized or sank, but before assistance could reach them the men were drowned. Three of the bodies have been recovered.

Bridgeburg, Ont., May 25.—While a G. T. B. freight train was going west about 9:30 this morning, it struck a wagon and team of horses driven by a young man named Geo. Miner on a highway crossing, four miles west of Port Erie yard. Miner was thrown from the wagon and died from his injuries before medical aid could be obtained. One horse was instantly killed, but the other escaped unhurt.

The engineer of the train says he blew the whistle and rang the bell to warn Miner of his danger.

Midland, Ont., May 25.—Wm. Dyker, a carpenter working on the new Grand Trunk elevator, fell eighty-five feet in the main building this morning and was instantly killed. He leaves a wife and four children.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., May 26.—Ernest Gerrard, drive foreman for the Eddy Bros. Lumber Company, at Blind River, was killed by a falling tree. With a party of twelve he was working to release a jam on a drive in the river. The tree, which was leaning over the bank, fell, and struck him. His injuries were severe, and he was taken to Blind River, twenty-five miles distant, for a doctor's care, but died a few hours later. He was thirty-eight years of age, came from Hull, Que., and leaves a widow.

CAUSED BY CIGAR STUB

TWO DEATHS RESULT FROM PRAIRIE FIRES IN SASKATCHEWAN.

Winnipeg, May 26.—Information of two deaths caused by prairie fires in the vicinity of Neudorf, Sask., has just been received here. The victims were Maria Ulmer and the seven-year-old daughter of Mr. Niebergall. The former was assisting in fighting the fire on a farm where she was employed as a domestic, when her clothes were ignited, inflicting injuries to which she succumbed shortly afterwards. Niebergall's little girl was playing around the stack, which had been on fire, but the flames were believed to have been extinguished. The wind blew the embers on the child's clothing, and she was burned to death. The prairie fire which resulted in both fatalities, was caused by a man throwing a cigar stub in the grass.

SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATURE

VOTE OF \$50,000 FOR MOUNTED POLICE PROVOKES DISCUSSION.

Regina, Sask., May 26.—The vote of fifty thousand dollars for Mounted Police in the supplementaries provoked much discussion in the Legislature yesterday. Attorney-General Lamont explained the agreement which had been arrived at by the government with the Ottawa authorities. So far as the purely provincial work of the force is concerned it will be directly at the disposal of the Attorney-General's department. The Premier protested that \$75,000 per annum represented but a small part of the value of the force to the province, the efficiency of which was generally admitted, as well as its peculiar aptitude for the work required of it.

MR. NOSSE IN WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, May 25.—The Hon. W. T. G. Nosse, Consul-General for Japan in Canada, who is at present in this city, will be the guest of the Canadian Club at luncheon on Wednesday, May 30.

CARTRIDGE ON CAR TRACK

A BOYISH PRANK NEARLY COST A LIFE.

Mr. C. W. Hayward, of 155 Park avenue, was the victim of a boy's foolish trick yesterday afternoon. Some boys had placed a 38-calibre cartridge on the car rail. This exploded when struck by the wheel, the bullet grazing Mr. Hayward's neck, making a painful but not dangerous wound. Had the bullet struck him an inch from where it did it would probably have proved fatal. When found, the bullet was badly battered.

THE DATTO-ALI ALIVE

FILIPINO INSURGENT WAS RESCUED AND CARRIED OFF BY HIS FOLLOWERS.

Manila, May 25.—Datto Ali, the leading Mindanao insurgent, who was reported killed on Oct. 22, 1905, is declared on good authority to be still alive. It is said he is now with the Dattos Enok and Mopak, organizing an insurrection between Davao and Datusan. They are said to be buying rifles and ammunition. The Sultan of Ganassi confirms this report and declares that he has communicated with Datto Ali since he was reported killed. Ali was rolled in mosquito netting and bedding and taken away by some of his followers. A man resembling Ali was buried by Captain McCol, who headed the column sent against Ali.

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, May 26.—The 'Statist,' in referring to the Canadian budget, says Mr. Fielding is to be congratulated on the great success attending his administration.

The 'Economist,' commenting on the budget, says of late years it has become the practice to debit the capital account with the amount of bounties paid certain protected industries, which bounties have previously been charged against revenue. With this method of accounting it is difficult to justify the wrapping up of bounties in the capital account, as instead of showing them as really a charge upon revenue, it tends to keep the public in ignorance of the actual operation of the bounty system and encouraging the extravagance in the expenditure of it.

THE VICS' RIFLE CLUB.

The Victoria Rifle Club has elected the following officers: Lord Strathcona, patron; Lieut.-Colonel Geo. H. Starks, hon. permanent president; Capt. Morley Pope, hon. president; Captain Wm. Abbott, hon. vice-president; Trevor A. Evans, hon. secretary-treasurer. Committee: Major C. MacAdam, Lieut. Ed. Desbarats, Messrs. Norman Macfarlane, A. H. Waindall, E. H. Brown, Jas. Rowland and J. N. Warrington. It has been arranged to hold weekly competitions when possible during the season, and several prizes have been donated by members of the club.

NEW CHARGE FAUCS BLACK-BURN.

Frederick Blackburn, a colored man who is on remand charged with being concerned in stealing \$214 in Japanese money from a guest at the Windsor Hotel last week, was arraigned yesterday afternoon before Mr. Lafontaine and charged with stealing three bicycles, a bed and two cuspidors from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, while he was employed as a porter on that line a few weeks ago. The accused pleaded not guilty and was remanded for enquete.

PORT ARTHUR'S PROGRESS.

Port Arthur, Ont., May 25.—This town is growing at a remarkable rate, the population having doubled within four years. It is now 10,216, an increase of 3,400 over a year ago. The assessment totals \$6,500,000. A city charter will be applied for.

DR. CRAW WISHES TO LEAVE.

St. Catharines, Ont., May 26.—The Presbytery of Hamilton met in Knox Church yesterday, and the resignation of Rev. Dr. Craw, as pastor of Haynes Avenue Church here, was discussed. Dr. Craw seemed determined to seek other fields of labor, the presbytery decided to accept the resignation, and it takes effect after to-morrow. The real reason for Dr. Craw wishing to leave Haynes Avenue is that there is not sufficient support for three Presbyterian churches in St. Catharines. Haynes Avenue, though it has a loyal membership, is on the outskirts, and gets a meagre support. It is another case of church-overlapping. A small Methodist church in the city is in a similar state.

ST. LAMBERT METHODIST CHURCH.

About twenty-five of the men of the congregation met in the school-room on Tuesday evening, when a very enjoyable time was spent. The object of the meeting was to enable members to become better acquainted, and also to discuss matters of interest pertaining to the church. The financial position was explained, and \$140 was subscribed towards the increasing current expenses. A committee was also appointed to try to increase the regular contributions through the envelopes, and another committee undertook to beautify the grounds. The pastor announced that the Ladies' Aid would renovate the school-room and the exterior of the church. Various other questions were discussed in a friendly and informal manner, and in view of the success of the gathering it was decided that these meetings be held regularly, the next being fixed for July 31.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese statesman, seeing no prospect of reform in the judicial or monetary systems of China, has visited the tombs of his ancestors and retired in disgust to Shanghai.

The annual fight at the Mount of Olives, between the Greek monks and Franciscan friars as to which should celebrate services there, resulted in victory for the Franciscans.

The Czar will receive President Murntzeff in private audience on Monday.

The Princess Ena arrived yesterday in Madrid and received a royal welcome.

In addressing some French pilgrims yesterday the Pope wept and almost broke down over the condition of the Roman Catholics in France.

The question of disarmament was discussed in the House of Lords yesterday, Lord Avebury, in an impressive speech, thought that if revolution was to be avoided some steps must be taken to increase wages, reduce the hours of labor and lower the prices of the necessities of life. Europe was a great military camp. There was no peace, but only an armistice with unlimited expenditure. Lord Fitzmaurice thought that Britain as a non-aggressive power might very well appeal to Europe for a reduction of armaments. Lord Lansdowne expressed himself as chary of reducing an armament which was chiefly for the protection of shipping, and really was a matter of insurance, and the Marquis of Ripon said while Britain earnestly desired a reduction of armaments it did not intend, either at home or at The Hague, to do anything that would tend in the smallest degree to weaken the security necessary for the maintenance of the Empire.

The election of Mr. G. H. Williamson, Conservative and Tariff Reform member of the British House of Commons for Worcester, has been voided by bribery of his supporters.

Professor Bryce, of Winnipeg, addressing the General Assembly at Edinburgh, said the union of the Presbyterian churches in Canada thirty-one years ago had been a magnificent success, and a still larger union was being talked of.

The House Committee of the United States Congress has agreed on the bill for the preservation of Niagara Falls. It provides that nothing shall be done to interfere with or endanger the navigability of the river, and is to be in effect for three years.

'Her Excellency,' heretofore applied to the wife of the Governor-General of Canada as a title of courtesy, the King has ordered to be accorded to her of right, together with such marks of social respect as are usually accorded to the Governor-General.

A woman and a little child have been burned to death near Neudorf, Sask., in a prairie fire caused by a man throwing a cigar stub in the grass.

Principal Waite, of Bishop's College, is not expected to recover. He is suffering from pneumonia, caused by bathing after being heated over games of cricket and tennis with his pupils.

Mr. Samuel Taylor, a music teacher was accidentally drowned in the canal while giving his dogs a swim yesterday afternoon.

A bullet from a revolver cartridge placed on the Park avenue car track yesterday, and exploded by a car, grazed the neck of Mr. C. W. Hayward and inflicted a painful wound. Another inch and it would have severed his jugular vein or broken his spinal column.

Jacovas Demetriades, the Greek priest who was brought back to Montreal after having fled two months ago with some \$1,500 in money and an altar service, was released yesterday on suspended sentence, having made complete restitution.

WU TING FANG DISCOURAGED;

RETIRE TO PRIVATE LIFE, SEEING NO PROSPECT OF REFORM IN CHINA.

New York, May 26.—A despatch from Peking, May 25, to the New York 'Times,' to-day, says:— 'Wu Ting Fang left Peking to-day. He goes into retirement, and after visiting the tombs of his ancestors, will reside at Shanghai, that haven for wealthy Chinese seeking freedom from official interference. Wu retires discouraged by the outlook, seeing no reasonable prospect of reform in the judicial system as expressed by article XIII. of the Mackey treaty of 1902, any more than of reform in the monetary system promised in the same treaty.'

MR. MOOREHOUSE'S BODY FOUND

Toronto, May 26.—The body of Ashleigh Croft Moorehouse, son of Dr. H. H. Moorehouse, of this city, who, with William Hart, a fellow Trinity student, was drowned by the capsizing of a canoe off Mimico Point, on Saturday, April 7, was found floating in the lake near Port Nelson, one mile from Burlington, yesterday.

NORMAL SCHOOL JUBILEE.

A committee is to be organized to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the foundation of normal schools in the province of Quebec. The Jacques Cartier Normal School, of Montreal, was founded in 1857.



A GOOD PIANO

makes the home bright and cheery. It is not simply an ornament but a necessity. Intending purchasers should visit:

LAYTON BROS., WAREHOUSES, 144 PEEL STREET

where they will find a large number of instruments by the following makers to choose from:—KARN, BEHR, BROS., BRINSTEAD, EVANS BROS., etc., etc.

ELECTRICITY FOR THE TUNNEL.

Nowhere perhaps in the world has electricity been applied under conditions more difficult and exacting than those in the St. Clair tunnel; conditions which have been carefully studied for some years both by the railway authorities and by electric experts. The railway will lose no time in the new installations which it is reported will cost \$700,000. The installation will be a credit to the Grand Trunk as well as to the electricians who have solved the problem, just as the opening of the tunnel itself was, over fourteen years ago, to the Grand Trunk Railway and its experts who cut the tunnel. Since then the Hudson at New York city is being tunneled, and the Detroit River is about to be tunneled, following the Grand Trunk's pioneer example in this important submarine work. The length of the St. Clair tunnel proper is 6,025 feet, and of the open portals, or approaches 5,603 feet additional, or more than two miles in all. It is a continuous iron tube twenty feet less two inches in diameter, the total weight of the iron used being 53,000,000 pounds. The tunnel cost \$2,000,000, and passenger trains began running through it on Dec. 7, 1891. The electric locomotives, to be used will employ the alternating current, and will be capable of hauling a passenger train on the grade at a speed of 20 to 25 miles an hour, and a 10,000-ton freight train at 10 miles an hour.—'The Jones Magazine' (Toronto.)

FIGHTING TUBERCULOSIS

Report of League for April Shows Good Work Done.

EXECUTIVE UNABLE TO OBTAIN A SUITABLE SITE FOR SUMMER CAMP.

The report of the Anti-Tuberculosis League for the month of April, shows that a deal of work in the interest of persons affected with tuberculosis or in danger of becoming infected, has been done by the League. During the month the inspector has made 421 visits and 82 dissections. One thousand nine hundred and ninety sputum cups have been distributed, as well as 501 consultations were given at the dispensary, including 37 men patients. In the corresponding month last year, there were fifty-seven consultations and twelve men patients. Since it is impossible to obtain the Shakespeare road property for the use of a summer camp, the league has been looking around for a suitable site. So far, no suitable site near the mountain has been obtainable and it may be necessary to go farther from the city. The league had hoped that part of the mountain might be obtained for the work, the site being so suitable for their purposes.

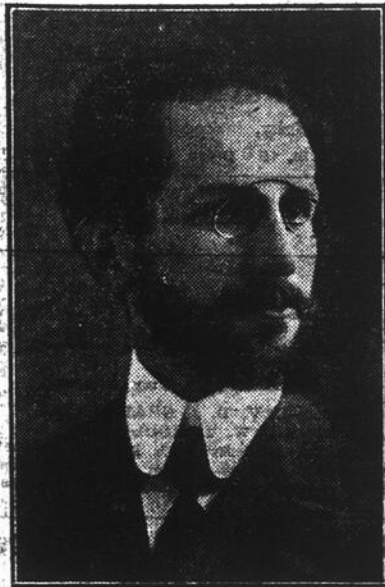
The treasurer of the Anti-Tuberculosis League acknowledges with thanks the following donations and subscriptions for the current year:—Sir George Drummond, \$100; Sir William Macdonald, \$100; Mr. Hugh Graham, \$50; the Hon. Louis Beaudin, Lady Hennessey, and Misses Dow, Sir Montagu Allan, Mr. R. B. Angus, Miss Orkney, Mr. R. G. Reid, the Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau; Mrs. Thomas J. Drummond, \$25 each; the Hon. Senator Beique, Mr. E. S. Clouston, Mr. Robert Archer, \$20 each; Mr. Hermann H. Wolff, Dr. T. G. Roddick, Mr. John Bailie, Mr. Duncan Gordon, Lieut.-Colonel J. Burland, Mr. A. Baumgarten, Mrs. J. Burland, Mr. G. B. Burland, Mr. J. C. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. K. W. Macdougall, Alderman Louis Payette, Mr. Robert Smith, Mr. F. N. Southam, Mrs. Robert Archer, Mr. C. M. Holt, Mrs. L. Masse, Mrs. J. A. Pellow, Mr. D. W. Ross, Mr. George Hyde, Messrs. Archer and Perron, Mr. B. Cooke, \$10 each; Mr. J. A. Mitchell (Pekin, Alta.); Mr. John O'Flaherty, Mr. George Gillespie, Dr. J. B. McConnell, Mr. C. Ault, Mr. Oliver Dowler, Mr. George A. Barrat, Mrs. James A. Cantlie, Lady Drummond, Dr. F. G. Finley, Dr. J. Hutchison, Mr. John Leslie, Mr. H. J. Horan, Mr. J. Th. Gnaedinger, Messrs. Laporte, Martin & Co., Mr. Chas. Cassis, Miss M. McArthur, Mr. B. C. B. Fetherstonhaugh, Mr. H. B. Ames, M.P., Mme. Thibaudeau, Mrs. M. H. Gault, Mr. Charles Smyth, Mrs. W. D. Sutherland, Mr. James Walker, the Hon. J. K. Ward, Dr. L. J. V. Cleroux, Mr. Chas. F. Smith, Mr. Chas. B. Beaudin, Mr. G. N. Moncel, Mr. James Law, Mr. W. R. Baker, Mr. S. Lyman, Mr. George Olds, Mrs. D. Stewart, the Hon. R. Dandurand, Dr. W. A. Hickson, Ph.D., Anonymous, Dr. A. DeMartigny, \$5 each; Mrs. Theo. Labast and Mrs. R. W. Shepherd, \$3 each; Mr. A. H. Pimmsoll, \$2.50; subscribers of \$2:—Miss Lillian Bengough, Mr. George Sumner, Mrs. Tylee, the Rev. L. T. Adam, Dr. Charles Gurd, Dr. J. D. Gauthier, Mr. McQuirk, Mr. H. E. Plant, Mrs. Huntley Drummond, Mme. L. Rodier, Mr. W. B. Blackader, the Rev. W. S. Barnes, Dr. H. S. Shaw, Mme. de Beaujeu, Mrs. Reford, Miss Susan E. Cameron, Dr. W. G. M. Byers, Mr. J. O. Gravel, Messrs. Henri Jones & Co., Mr. Jos. A. Nazel, Mr. Ludger Gravel, Mr. Emile Vanier, Mrs. J. B. Learmont, Mr. J. B. Learmont, Mr. E. Hurtubise, Mrs. Horace Joseph, Mr. Alex. d'Esmeron, Mr. G. F. C. Smith, Mrs. Henry Joseph, Mrs. Geo. Hyde, Mrs. P. S. Ross, Mrs. J. G. Norton, Subscribers of one dollar—Dr. H. Guy, Mr. John Raphael, Miss Ewan, Dr. Grant Stewart, Mr. F. E. Barbour, Mr. G. G. Foster, Mr. Robert Fraser, Miss Atkinson, Miss Joubert, Mr. Randolph Hersey, Mrs. Randolph Hersey, Miss Hersey, Dr. F. J. Hackett, Mr. B. P. Archibald, Mrs. A. C. Clark, Dr. E. C. Dagenais, Mr. R. Henderson, Dr. George Hall, Mrs. E. Power O'Brien, Dr. Carmichael, the Rev. E. McManus, Mrs. J. Riley, Dr. W. S. Morrow, Mr. T. Simpson, Mr. A. A. Sandeman, Mme. H. Baby, Mrs. E. M. Renouf, Mrs. Bannell Sawyer, Mrs. E. Judge, Mr. Napoleon Roy, Prof. H. T. Bovey, Mme. Roner Roy, Dr. J. C. Sharp, Mr. P. J. Cullin, Prof. C. H. McLeod, Dr. Robert Wilson, Mrs. Robert Wilson, Madame Dumon, Lavolette, Mr. Dumont Lavolette, Miss Harding (Halifax), Miss Thornton, Miss Golding, 'Nameless', Mr. E. Dowley, Mrs. G. Jack, Miss Binmore, Miss Clara Atkinson, Mr. C. B. Esdaile, Mr. Milton Hersey, Mrs. Milton Hersey, Miss Ethyl Hersey, Mrs. Archibald, Archibald Bond, Dr. S. Boucher, Mr. Ed. Laframboise, Mr. W. W. Walker, Mrs. Charles McEachran, Mr. W. H. Lavers, Mr. John Patterson, Mr. A. Galarneau, Mr. James Roy, Mr. John Murphy, Mrs. William Williams, Mr. W. S. Paterson, Mr. L. J. A. Survever, the Rev. Canon Empson, Dr. Leigh R. Gregor, Mrs. Judah, Messrs. Cuddy & Brodeur, Mr. Fred. C. Lariviere, Mr. James Tasker, Mr. A. E. Lalonde, Mrs. Frank Redpath, Dr. D. F. Gurd, Mrs. D. F. Gurd, Mr. von Rappard, Mrs. von Rappard, Miss Cooper, Miss Cooper, Mr. R. C. Holden and Mrs. R. C. Holden.

Items are:—Mozart Concerto, D major—First movement (after Cotta edition, No. 20), for piano and strings. Rode, Violin Concerto, A minor, will be played by Miss Dolly Lucas. This is one of the favorite concertos of Joachim, and was so much admired by the great violin master, Spohr, that he included it in his grand music school as an example of a masterpiece for the violin. The 'Golden Sonata' of Purcell, the greatest English composer, will also be performed. It is scored for two first violins, two second violins, cello and double bass. There will also be vocal selections from the best composers.

DR. GREGORY MAXIME COMING

LEADER IN BALTIC REBELLION TO LECTURE IN MONTREAL, ON JUNE 20 AND 21.

Dr. Gregory Maxime, the eminent Russian physician, who took a prominent part in the recent rebellion of the Baltic provinces, will visit Montreal shortly. Maxime was a member of the Central Federated Committee of the



DR. GREGORY MAXIME.

Baltic Provinces, and who was one of the leading spirits of the movement that led to the uprising of the Lettish peasants. He comes of a very wealthy Russian family, and since his early youth has been identified with the Social Democrats, the organization which favors educational methods for securing concessions and a constitutional government. He is about twenty years of age, and a very strenuous worker. The visit of Dr. Maxime to this city is primarily in the interest of the movement to which he belongs. He is expected to visit Montreal on June 20, when he will deliver, in the German language, a series of addresses upon conditions in Russia, and the progress of the Social Democratic movement in that country. The local socialists are making arrangements for tendering him a reception when he arrives here.

DOMINION PARK.

The opening of Dominion Park will take place next Saturday afternoon. Thereafter the Park will be open afternoon and evening until the cool weather puts an end to it. On Victoria Day five thousand people travelled to the neighborhood to get a peep at the won-



MR. J. S. DUSS.

derful city that has sprung up in a few weeks. Mr. J. S. Duss, who comes to Dominion Park with his band for two weeks, says that the whole artistic life of the continent centres in women, and that in music, art and literature they demand the best. 'I doubt,' said Mr. Duss, 'that the women are thus prominent in the support of music because they have more time than the men. The demands of home and social life are as great as those of business. When the American once learns that his inner nature must be fed as well as body and brain, he becomes better poised and broader. He is learning this, and the lesson is being taught by women. At our present state of musical development success rests practically on the attitude of women.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Ottawa House—Cushing's Island.—Mr. Charles E. Davidson, proprietor, Ottawa House, Cushing's Island, Portland Harbor, Me., will be at the Windsor Hotel, Tuesday, May 29th, for the purpose of meeting any interested in securing reservations at this popular resort for the coming summer.

Colonial House

PHILLIPS SQUARE

COLORED DRESS GOODS

A choice lot of Tweed Suiting at 50c, 65c and 75c per yard.

Navy and Cream Serges, special lines at 55c and 65c per yard.

MOHAIRS—A large range in all the desirable shades. Also special lines in Navy Blue for Bathing Suits at 50c per yard.

French Organdies, Dainty Printed Voiles, Dimities, Challies, etc., a beautiful selection.

Wool Crepe de Chene in cream and colors, price 55c per yard.

44 in. Silk Eoliennes, special 55c per yard.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Men's Tennis Boots and Shoes, to clear at 75c.

Men's Bathing Shoes, - sizes 6 to 10, price 45c.

Woman's Bathing Shoes, sizes 3 to 7, price 75c.

" " " " 3 to 7, price 35c.

Misses' Bathing Shoes, sizes 11 to 2, price 30c.

" " " " 6 to 10, price 25c.

5 Percent Discount for Cash.

Henry Morgan & Co

MONTREAL

CONCERT AT COTE ST. PAUL.

A splendid gathering in the Methodist Church, on Wednesday evening, for a concert and ice cream social, showed that the city was not allowed a monopoly of good things for Empire Day. Those who contributed to the programme were: Mr. Bray, violinist; Mr. Bray, jr.; Mr. Booth, Miss Loizelle and the Misses Primrose, pianists; Mr. Loizelle, Mrs. Booth and Miss Bradbury, vocalists; Miss Alexander, Miss Kendall and Miss Bray, elocutionists. The Christian Endeavor Society of the church carried out the undertaking successfully, with the efficient aid of the pastor, the Rev. Jas. Watson, who presided. Much regret is being expressed that the expiration of the conference term takes away the Rev. Jas. Watson from our church. Cote St. Paul has had a happy season of peaceful prosperity under his present administration. The congregation will bid farewell to their pastor and his wife with extreme sorrow, and wish for them all success in their new field of labor.

SPECIAL SERMON SERIES.

The Rev. W. D. Reid, of Taylor Church (corner of Papineau avenue and Logan street), is starting two courses of sermons, one in the morning, the other in the evening, which it is expected will be exceedingly helpful and interesting to those who may attend the church. The series dealt with in the morning, entitled 'Simple Christian ethics,' will embrace the following topics: 'The Christian's duty with regard to worry, talebearing, unwholesome words, temper, cheerfulness, peaceableness, money, the body, other men's imperfections, the church.'

In the evening the following character studies in 'The life of Joseph' will be taken up, and dealt with consecutively as far as is convenient: Joseph's boyhood; Joseph in danger; Joseph sold into slavery; Joseph's temptation; Joseph in jail; Joseph the premier; Joseph ruling; Joseph's brethren; Joseph's father; Joseph's sunset. The courses will start to-morrow and the public is cordially invited.

CONFIRMATION AT HOCHELAGA.

Bishop Carmichael will administer the rite of confirmation in St. Mary's Church, Hochelaga, to-morrow at 7 o'clock, in the evening. The church choir will appear in surplices at this service for the first time.

AT KARN HALL.

The Quime'scope exhibition at Karn Hall has spread its fame to Japan, the management having just received correspondence from the Island Empire of the East making enquiries about moving pictures. Complete change of programme next week. The comedy element will prevail and of the twenty-three scenes given more than half are fun-makers, among them being: 'The Washerwoman and the Sweep,' 'The Silver Wedding,' 'Spring Cleaning,' 'The Bad Coffee,' 'Trouble in a Basement,' 'Love Letter,' and 'The Lost Collar Button.' An attractive selection of now illustrated songs is also promised.

SERGIUS WITTE.

There is an impression that Count Witte is of poor and lowly origin. In point of fact, he comes of a family connected with several of the greatest houses in Russia. He was born at Tiflis, in the Caucasus, on June 17, 1849, the son of Yuli Fedorovitch Witte, who was at that time director of the Department of Agriculture of the Caucasus, and his mother was a daughter of the noble house of Fadeeff, a family which has long been distinguished for the military leaders it has produced, and for two generals in particular, whose writings on the trade of war have achieved some authority. She was also niece to the Princes Dolgorouki, those strangely ineffectual men who have lacked in their time no talent save that of thoroughness. Among other folk with whom Count Witte is connected there is Mme. Hahn, who has been acclaimed as the Russian Georges Sand; Mme. Zhelikhovskaya, a graceful and popular writer, who had a considerable vogue in her day, and Mme. Blavatsky, of theosophical notoriety. In short, he was of a family of which every branch has its man or woman of parts, though, besides himself, not one has captured a more than national renown; he is the only one of them who became great in the cosmopolitan sense.

When he had been appointed Minister of Finance, Alexander is reported to have talked characteristically on the subject with one of his brothers. 'Do you really think Witte resembles me?' he asked, for it was commonly said that this was the case. The Grand Duke nodded. 'H'm,' pondered the Emperor. 'Well, in that case he won't waste any time before his mirror.'—Perceval Gibbon, in 'Blackwood's Magazine.'

We Want You To Investigate

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

NORDHEIMER'S

and see how much better value you can get for your money by their "EVERY DAY METHODS" of selling the best American and Canadian Pianos obtainable. Whether you desire to rent a Piano for the summer, or purchase a second-hand instrument for your town or country home for \$75.00 to \$200.00, or a new one for \$250.00 to \$1,000.00 or more, you will find the most attractive assortment at

NORDHEIMER'S,

Established 1840. 555 St. Catherine Street West.

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

HOW much more satisfactory it is to prospective purchasers to thoroughly inspect the goods before buying. This is especially applicable to

Gas and Electric Fixtures

In order to show the effects of surroundings on the various styles of Fixtures, we have fitted up a "suite of rooms" in the most modern and artistic manner, to assist our customers in the selection of Chandeliers, Brackets, Standards, Table Lamps, etc. Your inspection cordially invited.

McDonald & Willson,

2458 St. Catherine Street.

(BETWEEN DRUMMOND AND MOUNTAIN STREETS.)



BELL'S Millinery Galleries SPECIAL HALF-PRICE SALE

MODEL HATS,

Commencing MONDAY, 28th inst.,

55 PATTERN HATS.

This is an opportunity for those who wish to see cure beautiful high class goods at less than cost.

Original prices clearly marked for sale at 50 percent discount.

Table with 2 columns: Number of models and price. 25 Models, regular price, \$15 reduced to \$ 7.50. 15 " " " 25 " 12.50. 10 " " " 30 " 15.00. 5 " " " 40 " 20.00.

436-438 ST. CATHERINE STREET, WEST.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

The Montreal Conservatory of Music is to hold its fifty-eighth concert in the Y. M. C. A. hall on Friday evening next. The programme, taken principally from the great masters, has been chosen with a view to demonstrating not only the different grades of proficiency of the pupil, and the method of instruction at the Conservatory, but also of entertaining and instructing the audience with the best literature of music. Among the

Weekly Calendar

EMMANUEL CHURCH

(Cor. Stanley and St. Catherine Sts.)
At the Evening Service,

REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A., Pastor, will preach the Annual Sermon to the "The Sons of England."
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

SUNDAY, MAY 27th, 1906.

REV. W. R. YOUNG, D.D., will preach at both services.
Morning Theme: "LESSONS OF LIFE'S MONOTONY."
Evening Theme: "MESSAGE OF THE ANCHOR."
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday Services 27th May.

11 a.m.—REV. THOS. H. BILLINGS, M.A.
7 p.m.—REV. THOS. H. BILLINGS, M.A.
STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Zion Congregational Church.

Sunday Evening, May 27th. Theme: "CHURCH UNION."
REV. HORACE G. RICE, B.A., B.D., Pastor.
WELCOME TO ALL.

St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church,

288 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST.

Service, 11 a.m.—Preacher, the Pastor, REV. ROBT. CAMPBELL, D.D.
Sabbath School at 3 p.m.; Bible Class at 3.15 p.m.
Service, 7 p.m.—Preacher (Assistant to the Pastor) MR. J. W. WOODSIDE

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

(St. Catherine and City (Councilors Sts.))

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

Morning theme—"The Ascension of our Lord."
Evening theme—"The Characteristics of John the Baptist."
Bible School at 3 p.m. EVERYBODY WELCOME.

SONS OF ENGLAND BENEFIT SOCIETY.

Montreal District.

ANNUAL CHURCH SERVICE

Will be held in EMMANUEL CHURCH, (Cor. Stanley & St. Catherine Sts.)
Sunday Evening, May 27th, at 7 o'clock.
Sermon by the Rev. HUGH PEDLEY.

Members are requested to assemble in the Lecture Hall not later than 6.45. Badges or Roses to be worn as Regalia. By order.
GEORGE HAYSEY, D. D. S. P.
THOS. HUTCHINSON, Sec. Treas.

HO FOR HIGHGATE!

FIRST PICNIC OF THE SEASON

The Annual Picnic of Chalmers and St. Andrew's (Westmount) Sunday Schools will be held on

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1906

Trains leave Bonaventure Station at 8.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

Tickets: Adults 80c } can be obtained from any of the
Children 40c } Teachers or Scholars.

Weekly Calendar

ANNUAL EXCURSION
First Baptist Church Sunday School
TO HIGHGATE SPRINGS,
SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1906.

Train will leave Bonaventure Station at 8.30 a.m. sharp.
TICKETS—ADULTS, 80c; CHILDREN, 40c.
The Committee is sparing no effort to make this picnic the most attractive in the long list of successful excursions for which this school is noted.

SATURDAY, MAY 26.

KARN HALL, 468 St. Catherine st. West
Tel. Up. 775.
Maine Daily at 2.15.
Summer Season. Notice change of programme weekly
Greater Success than Ever of
"THE QUIMETOSCOPE."
Presenting Moving Pictures and Illustrated Songs.
Popular Prices—Matinee, 10c, 15c, 30c seats for
Ladies and Children, 10c. Evenings, 10c, 15c; re-
served, 25c.

Art Association
PHILLIPS SQUARE

Galleries of Paintings,
Water Colors and
Statuary.

Open daily, (except Sunday).
9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission 25c.

SUNDAY, MAY 27.

MEN'S OWN,
CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET.

SUNDAY, 27th May, 3 p.m.

Speaker—REV. D. J. GRAHAM, B.D.
Soloist—MR. W. J. MOULE.
Captains and Secretaries, look to it that
your color has its proper number. Get
after your old members as well as recruits.

EASTERN MEN'S OWN

MEETS EVERY

SUNDAY, at 3 p.m.,

TAYLOR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
(Corner Logan and Papineau Avenue).
Speaker—REV. W. H. STEVENS, of the
new East End Methodist Church.
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Dominion Square.

SATURDAY, 6 P.M.

Week Night Meeting for Men. MR. E.
R. JOHNSON will speak. Topic—De-
test, because of Disobedience.

SUNDAY, 3 P.M.

YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS.
Leader—MR. O. K. CALHOUN, Secre-
tary. Subject:—Childhood and Youth of
Jesus Christ.

TUESDAY EVENING, 7 o'clock, Week
Night Bible Class for Men. Studies in
the Acts of the Apostles.

A hearty invitation to men at all these
meetings.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Mackay In-
stitute for Protestant Deaf Mutes and the
Blind, will be held at the Mackay Institu-
tion, Notre Dame de Grace, on FRIDAY,
June 1st, 1906, at 3 p.m.
By order,
G. DURNFORD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

Union Congregational S. S. Excursion.

Amherst Park, Bethlehem, Emmanuel,
Calvary, Point St. Charles and Zion Sunday
Schools.

Highgate Springs

Saturday, June 16, 1906.

ADULTS, 75c. CHILDREN, 40c.

RAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, AND EUROPE,
CLOSE AT MONTREAL.

20 9.30 a.m. " Teutonic, White Star.
" 22 6.00 p.m. " " Supplementary.
30 9.30 a.m. " Deutschland, H. Amer.
" 30 6.00 p.m. " " Supplementary.
31 6.00 p.m. " Ionian, Allan.

*Letters may be posted up to 6.00 p.m.
Other matter should be posted before 5
p.m. Registered before 6.30 p.m.
(a) Parcels (per Parcel Post) are for-
warded by the Allan steamer, the last time
of mailing being 5.30 p.m. on Thursdays.

IS RENTING ROOMS A BUSINESS?

A petition for a writ of certiorari
against a decision of Judge Desnoyers
was filed in the Practice Court yester-
day, by Mr. L. H. Boisseau, Collector of
Provincial Revenue. The petitioner had
lodged a complaint against one Jules
de Croisette, for keeping spirituous
liquors in his place of business without
a license, and the proceedings were set
aside on the ground that the letting of
rooms as practiced by Croisette did not
constitute a place of business. The Col-
lector of Revenue does not admit this
interpretation of the law, hence his
demand for certiorari.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

The Hon. R. Lemieux, Solicitor-Gen-
eral, has accepted a nomination to at-
tend the closing exercises of the Colum-
bia University, on June 13.

ONTARIO APPOINTMENTS.

Toronto, May 25.—Dr. John Seath,
inspector of high schools, has been ap-
pointed superintendent of education.
Mr. James E. Wetterell, principal of
Strathroy Collegiate Institute, succeeds
him. These appointments were made
by the Ontario Cabinet to-day.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

BASEBALL

MONTREAL LOSE THE LAST OF THE
SERIES WITH NEWARK.

By six runs to one the Royals dropped
their game with Newark yesterday, and
incidentally lost the second game of the
series of three played with the visiting
team, who now return to their original
position at the top of the Eastern League
list, while the Royals drop to the seventh
place again.

Watters, in the box for Montreal, ap-
peared to be easy to the Newark batmen
who got thirteen hits of him, while the
Royals could only raise five off McCoy.
Newark opened the score in the first in-
ning. Engle hit to left field, after Malay
had gone out at first, and later stole
second. The same runner travel-
led from second to home on Cock-
man's hit to the left. This batsman went
to second on Joyce's throw to the plate,
and was tempted to try for third on Fos-
ter's hit, but was tagged by Wagner.
Foster was also stopped by Massey and
the side retired.

Cockman was given the first base in the
third inning. A single to right field by
Foster advanced Cockman to second, and
a good one from Gattins brought the run-
ner in. A clean drive by Brown sufficed
to bring Foster in over the plate. Gattins
was put out at second and the same fate
befel Brown.

The sixth saw Newark's score increased
by two more runs. Cockman and Foster,
first two up, took second and first respec-
tively, the first named moving from first,
which he had gained by a single, on a
pass given to the latter. Gattins sacrificed
and advanced the runners each a base. An
opportune single from Brown brought
Cockman in and a hit from Jones to Geo.
Bannon did the same for Foster. Jones
went out at second when trying to sur-
reptitiously make third.

The seventh added another for Newark.
McCaughey started the movement with a
two-bagger, but expired between second
and third on McCoy's hit, the latter get-
ting to second, while the tagging pro-
cess was going on. Next man up, Malay, struck
out. Angle got a safe one to first. While
trying to pick McCoy off third Connors's
throw beat Wagner and McCoy got home.
Wagner recovered the ball and threw in
to Mattera, who tagged Engle when the
latter was making for third. The umpire's
decision in this matter did not please
Shea, who was a witness of the action
and spoke his mind in unmeasured terms,
thereby bringing on himself immediate
banishment from the ground.
Montreal's solitary run happened in the
eighth. Joyce was passed up. Bannon put
up a catch to Malay and Wagner went out
on a foul to Brown. A hit to centre by
Huelman went to Jones who failed to be-
catch the ball, Joyce meanwhile scampering
home. Massey went out to a hit behind
second base, which might have been a safe
single if the batsman had hurried, as it
was he was caught at first on Engle's
throw.

Score:—
MONTREAL
A. B. I. B. P. O. A. E.
Joyce, 1.f. 2 1 0 0 0 0 0
J. Bannon, c.f. 4 0 2 1 0 0 0
Wagner, 3.b. 4 0 1 3 0 0 0
Huelman, r.f. 3 0 1 3 0 0 0
Massey, 1.b. 3 0 0 9 1 0 0
Connors, 2.b. 4 0 1 2 3 0 0
Dillon, c. 4 0 1 5 2 0 0
G. Bannon, s.a. 3 0 0 4 4 0 0
Mattera, p. 3 0 0 1 6 1 0
Totals 30 1 5 27 20 1

NEWARK
A. B. I. B. P. O. A. E.
Malay, c.f. 5 0 1 4 0 0 0
Engle, 2.b. 3 1 1 4 0 0 0
Cockman, 3.b. 3 2 1 4 0 0 0
Foster, r.f. 3 2 1 1 0 0 0
Gattins, s.a. 3 0 1 0 3 0 0
Brown, 1.b. 4 0 2 11 0 0 0
Jones, 1.f. 4 0 1 3 0 1 0
McCaughey, c. 3 0 2 3 0 0 0
McCoy, p. 4 1 1 0 1 0 0
Totals 32 6 13 27 13 1

Score by Innings—
Montreal 000000010-1
Newark 102002100-6
Summary—Two-base hit, McCaughey; sac-
rifice bases, Joyce, J. Bannon, Engle; sac-
rifice hit, Gattins; double play, Gattins to
Engle to Brown, Cockman to Engle to
Brown; struck out, by Mattera 4, by Mc-
Coy 2; first base on balls, off Mattera 4,
off McCoy 5; left on bases, Montreal 7;
Newark, 4. Umpire, Kelly.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.
R. H. E.
At Buffalo—
Buffalo 000010000-1 0 2
Providence 110000021-5 11 1
At Rochester—
Rochester 000000111x-2 5 0
Baltimore 000000001-1 7 2
At Toronto—
Jersey City 000100001-2 4 1
Toronto 000000000-0 2 5

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.
Won. Lost. P.C.
Newark 15 9 .625
Buffalo 15 9 .625
Jersey City 12 11 .522
Baltimore 12 12 .500
Rochester 11 11 .500
Providence 11 14 .444
Montreal 11 16 .407
Toronto 9 15 .375

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
R. H. E.
At Boston—
Boston 010200003-3 4 1
Chicago 000000000-0 2 2
At Philadelphia—
St. Louis 000010100-2 6 2

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Won. Lost. P.C.
Philadelphia 22 10 .688
Cleveland 19 10 .655
New York 18 12 .600
Detroit 18 12 .600
St. Louis 15 15 .500
Chicago 14 16 .467
Washington 13 19 .406
Boston 7 27 .206

NATIONAL LEAGUE

R.H.E.
At St. Louis—
St. Louis 20000200x-4 11 1
New York 001000011-3 6 1
At Cincinnati—
Chicago 00000200x-2 8 1
Boston 000000010-0 4 0
Cincinnati 100000010-0-1 4 0
Philadelphia 100000000-0-3 7 0
At Pittsburgh—
Pittsburg 10000010x-2 10 0
Brooklyn 000000000-0 6 3

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Won. Lost. P.C.
Chicago 26 13 .677
New York 23 12 .657
Pittsburg 21 13 .615
Philadelphia 21 17 .553
St. Louis 19 19 .497
Cincinnati 16 22 .421
Boston 12 24 .333
Brooklyn 10 26 .279

FOOTBALL

TO-DAY'S 'SOCKER' GAMES.

The most interesting 'soccer' game of
the programme for to-day is undoubtedly
that between C.P.R. and Rosemount at
the Shamrock grounds. Rosemount were
last season's intermediate champions, and
were admitted to senior ranks at the com-
mencement of the present season.
C.P.R. are last season's senior cham-
pions, and the closest rivalry exists be-
tween the two teams, the players of which
are drawn from much the same source,
viz., the Angus shops at Malsonneuve.

Last season Rosemount applied for ad-
mission to the senior series, but this was
denied them, consequently the two teams
have never yet met, though the Rosemount
team claim that they are more than a
match for the C.P.R. eleven. Mr. A.
Baker will referee the game. Kick off
by Aid. O'Connell at 3.30.

M.A.A.A. VS. VALLEYFIELD.

The M.A.A.A. senior team will leave on
the 1.25 train from the Windsor street de-
pot for Valleyfield where they will play
the Valleyfield eleven. The latter have
played two games so far this season, one
with Westmount, which they won, and one
with C.P.R., which they lost by a narrow
verdict. The cotton workers have always
plenty of first class football material to
draw from, and will place a strong team
in the field to-day against the M.A.A.A.

POINTS VS? Y.M.C.A.

The Points will play Y.M.C.A. this af-
ternoon on the baseball ground at the
corner of Avenue Avenue and St. Cath-
arine street. Both sides have good teams
in the field, and an interesting game should
result.

WESTMOUNT VS. OUTREMENT.

Outrement will be at home to Westmount
this afternoon on their pitch on Fletcher's
Field. Westmount have a good team in
the field, and have many of their strongest
players out. The forward line will com-
prise such well known experts as Jimmie
MacFarlane, Deane and Nairn, while Nev-
ille, a host in himself, is down to pay at
centre half. Outrement will have a good
team in the field, and will give the boys
in maroon and white a hard game to win.
Mr. Harry Capp will referee.

ATHLETICS

MONTREAL HARRIERS' LEAGUE

TRACK MEET THIS AFTER-
NOON.

The Montreal Harriers, if present indica-
tions stand for anything, will have a most
successful meet this afternoon at the M.
A.A.A. grounds. The entry list, the largest
on record, contains over 120 entries, in-
clude those of the best known harrier
runners in the Montreal district, and some in-
teresting races are sure to result.
Promptly at 2.30 the first pistol will be
fired, and this will be necessary consider-
ing the length of the programme. The open-
ing race will be 100 yards, senior.
Following is a list of officials:
Referee—J. N. McCaughey, president M.D.
H.L.L. Starter, Dr. Fred J. Tew.
Judges—H. Diplock, W. Edwards, C. C.
Holand, H. Fitzgerald, J. Klieffner.
Clerks of the course—Laz. Rubenstein, H.
Irwin, R. H. Lawson, A. McMahon, J.
Long, W. Gamble. Timekeepers—Louis
Rubenstein, J. MacDonald, John Davidson,
J. McGregor. Announcer—Roland Gom-
ery. Scores—S. Ostell, Victor Buchanan,
J. Shearer.

To-night the Harriers will give a banquet
at the Bath Hotel at 8.30, when competitors
and their friends will have an opportunity
of talking over the results of the afternoon.
Those desiring to attend are asked to no-
tify the secretary of their respective clubs
before 8 o'clock.

OPENS SATURDAY JUNE 2
CANADA'S First Great Amusement Resort
IN WHICH ARE THE ATTRACTIONS OF TWO CONTINENTS.
OPENS SATURDAY JUNE 2
DOMINION PARK
Scenic Railway, Shoot the Chutes, Old Mill, Johnstown Flood, Air Ship Swing, Infant Incubator, Miniature Railway, Aladdin's Palace, Dancing Pavilion, Electric Theatre, Laughing Gallery, Tours of the World, Myth City, Crystal Maze, House of Nonsense, Caroussel
DON'T FAIL TO HEAR DUSS AND HIS FAMOUS BAND
ALL CARS RUNNING EAST LEAD TO THE PARK FARE 5 CENTS
ADMISSION { ADULTS—10 Cents. CHILDREN—5 Cents.

GET YOUR Window Boxes and Flower Beds planted. WE HAVE THE PLANTS. MCKENNA & SON Phone Up 1197. Cor. St. Catherine and Guy Sts. BUSINESS MEN. Get your invoices printed at the 'Witness' Printing House.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO Live in Doubt
As a Free Sample packet will be mailed to any address for the asking.

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea. "PURE AND DELICIOUS."
Black, Mixed } Sealed Packets Only—
or Green. } 60c, 50c, 40c, 30c, 25c, Per Pound.
JAPAN TEA DRINKERS, Try Salada Green Tea
It's Delicious & Pure.

B. C. MINING REPORT

The annual report of the Minister of Mines of British Columbia has just been published, and shows that the mineral production of the past year, ending December 31, was in many respects the best in the province's history. So far as the aggregate gross value of production is concerned, the year has been a record one, although in one or two individual cases of perhaps minor importance, there has been a slight falling off in the gross value of the ores recovered. The aggregate total of mineral production, however, for the year 1905 represented a cash value of \$22,461,325, compared with the previous record of \$20,086,780 in 1901. The figures for 1904 were only \$18,977,350, the small amount being due, for the most part, to extensive development work in many of the better known properties, which retarded shipping operations to a considerable extent. In looking over the yearly record of mineral production for the past decade, the Province of British Columbia is seen to have made tremendous strides. In 1895 the total production was only \$5,643,042, or less than a quarter of the 1905 returns. In 1900 the output had increased to \$16,344,751, and a year later to over twenty million dollars; since that year there has been a heavy falling off until the record figures of 1905 checked the decline. The Kootenay East and the Yale districts appear

to have been the main factors in the increase, the figures of both of those well-known mining localities expanding by over two million dollars each. The output of the Kootenay West district shows a decline of about a million and a quarter dollars; the Cassiar and Cariboo districts also fell off considerably when compared with the previous year of 1904. A table showing the individual value of the more important minerals recovered is arranged in the comprehensive report of the provincial department of mines. The amount of gold recovered during 1905 was \$5,902,000, including both placer and lode figures; the previous year showed only a matter of \$200,000 less than that amount. Silver values showed an increase of about \$250,000, while coal also showed an improvement of over \$400,000. The main increases, however, are to be seen in the copper and lead returns for the year, and this increase is highly satisfactory, as the metals are used largely in the arts. The former developed by \$1,300,000, the number of pounds secured being 37,602,000, against 35,710,000 in 1904. The lead returns were 56,380,000 pounds, compared with 36,648,000 pounds in the previous year, having a cash value of \$2,309,000 and \$1,421,847 respectively, showing an increase of very nearly a million dollars. The increase in lead returns is attributed in the government compilation to the effect of the lead bounty upon the output of two large

mines in East Kootenay, which are very low grade in both lead and silver. The bounty has apparently had no stimulating effect, however, on the lead produced in the Slooan district, the amount of lead produced in 1905 there being only about half of that produced in the previous year, and one-quarter of that produced in 1900. The coal output was, on the whole, very satisfactory, although nothing like record figures were secured in that respect. The years of 1900, 1901, and 1902 gave better returns, but the two years previous to 1905 were disappointing in the amount of coal produced. The value of the output during last year was \$4,152,838, contrasted with \$3,760,884 the previous year, while the best year on record was easily 1901, with a total value of \$4,380,993. The number of shipping mines in 1905 of every description was 146, with a total of 3,596 men employed, and the number of non-shipping mines was twenty-four, with 114 men working on the surface and underground. The report will be accepted as a very good one, not only in the increased output and the increased value of the same, but also in the fact that mining generally throughout the province has received a stimulus from the prevailing good times existing in Canada, and that mineral development is now being taken more seriously, and modern and efficient methods introduced that must eventually influence capital towards the undeveloped properties that are known to exist throughout the vast area of British Columbia.

COUNCIL OF ARTS

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO TAKE PLACE ON JUNE 13.

The distribution of awards to the most successful pupils who have attended the free evening classes controlled by this institution during the past winter will take place on Wednesday evening, June 13, in the large hall of the Monument National. The Montreal members of the board are now preparing the programme of that public meeting, which promises to be very interesting. The annual exhibition of the work accomplished by the pupils in the various schools throughout the province under the control of the council, situated in Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Levis and Valleyfield, will open immediately after the distribution of prizes and will continue till Wednesday of the following week.

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New Insurance issued by this Company last year amounted to \$2,443,281.00, an increase of \$205,124.00.
STEWART & MUSSEN, Managers, Province of Quebec.
Alliance Building, Montreal.
Phone Main 3888.
" " 5188.

This exhibition will be open to the public and the admission will be free. It will remain open from one o'clock in the afternoon till 9.30 in the evening. The exhibits will consist of studies in freehand, architectural and mechanical drawing, lithography, modelling, plumbing, boot and shoe pattern making, sign painting, lettering, carpentry, stair building, ladies' dress cutting, sewing and hat making. The exhibition will be held in one of the large rooms of the council situated on the third floor of the Monument National building. The pupils who have not yet claimed their deposit made when entering the classes are requested to present themselves at the office.

VICTORIA RESERVE RIFLE CLUB.
At the annual meeting of the Victoria Reserve Rifle Club, recently held at the armory, Cathcart street, the following officers were elected:
The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., patron; Lieutenant-Colonel George R. Starke, hon. permanent president; Captain Morley Pope, hon. president; Captain William Abbott, hon. vice-president; Trevor A. Evans, hon. secretary-treasurer. Committee—Major G. MacAdam, Lieut. Ed. Desbarats, Messrs. Norman Macfarlane, A. H. Windshall, E. H. Brown, James Rowland, and J. K. Warrington.
It was arranged to hold weekly competitions when possible during the coming season, and several valuable prizes were kindly donated by different members of the club, to be competed for. It is hoped that members will show their appreciation by turning out and taking part in these competitions, notice of which they will receive.

COMMERCIAL MONTREAL TRADE

Dun's Bulletin, of Saturday, May 26, says of Montreal trade: Owing to the Victoria Day holiday the week has been of a somewhat broken character, and there is comparatively little change in the general trade situation as indicated a week ago. The continued backward cool weather has not been favorable to retail trade in dry goods and kindred lines, and wholesalers handling goods of this character report sorting business as only fairly active. Boot and shoe travellers are out with full samples, but the factories has not as yet begun any active cutting of stock, and leather dealers report the local demand as moderate at the moment, but there is an excellent export enquiry, particularly for sole at advanced figures, and this is now quoted for manufacturers. No. 2 black leather are also very firmly held. Paints, glass, hardware, metals, etc., are all moving out well. In ingot tin there has been a notable break in the very high prices of late prevailing, but at the moment quotations are fairly steady; large tinned etc. are advanced. There has been some cut in wire nails. A further advance has taken place in flour.

RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS.
For May 24 and 25—

Wheat, bush	51,855	43,286
Corn, bush	9,911	6,000
Barley, bush	2,434	—
Flaxseed, bush	3,679	—
Flour, bbls	2,362	—
Eggs, cases	1,788	539
Butter, pkgs	7,068	2,705
Cheese, boxes	7,402	2,874
Lard, pkgs	906	—
Meat, pkgs	728	—
Hams and Bacon	7	—
Leather, rolls	174	—
Raw Hides	54	—

HUNTINGDON PRODUCE MARKET.
Huntingdon, Que., May 25.—The Huntingdon Dairyman's Exchange met here this afternoon. Eight factories boarded 194 boxes colored cheese. All sold at 11 1/2c. Six factories boarded 174 boxes white cheese; sold 12 1/2c. Twelve factories boarded 327 packages salted butter; all sold at 21c to 21 1/2c. Three factories boarded 120 packages fresh butter; all sold at 21c. Eleven buyers were present. There was keen competition.

CATTLE MARKETS.
East Buffalo, N.Y., May 25.—Cattle slow; prime steers, \$5.35 to \$5.75; shipping, \$4.75 to \$5.10; butchers, \$4.50 to \$5.25. Veals, receipts, 1,800 head; active and steady; \$4.50 to \$6.75. Hogs, receipts, 5,800 head; active and

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Agents Wanted.
ERNEST PITT, Superintendent, Room 10, 222 St. James St.
Phone M 1886.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.
Dividend No. 100.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Five percent for the current half-year, being at the rate of Ten percent per annum upon the paid-up Capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after FRIDAY, the First Day of June next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the Seventeenth to the Thirty-first Day of May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board.
D. COULSON, General Manager.
The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, 25th April, 1906.

HOW TO SPECULATE
SENT FREE BY
BROWN, DELARONDE & Co
STOCKS & BONDS
97 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL.

already to 10c higher; heavy, mixed and Yorkers, \$6.70 to \$6.75; pigs, \$6.65 to \$6.70; roughs, \$6.50 to \$6.55; stags, \$4.60 to \$4.75; calves, \$6.25 to \$6.70.
Sheep and lambs, 3,600 head; sheep, active and steady; lambs slow and 5c to 10c higher; lambs, \$5.30 to \$5.85; a few at \$6.90; yearlings, \$6 to \$6.40; wethers, \$6 to \$6.25; ewes, \$5.25 to \$5.50; sheep, mixed, \$3 to \$5.75.
Chicago, May 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500; steady. Beves, \$4 to \$5.90; cows and heifers, \$1.75 to \$5.35; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.90; Texans, \$4 to \$4.60; calves, \$4.50 to \$6.75.
Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; 10c to 15c higher; mixed and butchers, \$6.30 to \$6.55; good heavy, \$6.45 to \$6.57 1/2; rough heavy, \$6.25 to \$6.40; light, \$6.25 to \$6.52 1/2; pigs, \$5.50 to \$6.25; bulk of sales, \$5.47 1/2 to \$6.25. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; steady; sheep, \$4.60 to \$6.40; lambs, \$5.40 to \$6.75.

LONDON WOOL SALES.
London, May 23.—The third series of the wool auction sales closed to-day. There was a large attendance and competition was fair. Fine grades were firm, but medium cross-breds and heavy grades sold below the best prices. A strong tone and active competition ruled throughout the series, merinos advanced from unchanged prices to 5 percent, superior cross-breds were unchanged, and the cross-breds showed a partial 5 percent gain. Coarse were in great demand for the home trade and advanced 5 percent; medium cross-breds were unchanged to 5 percent lower. Fine scoured and slips advanced 5 percent, and coarse 5 to 7 1/2 percent.

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on household furniture, pianos, organs, horses and carriages, without publicity or removing the goods. We loan in sums from \$10 to \$1,000 from 1 to 12 months. We give liberal discount, if paid before due. Your dealing with us strictly private, as we know you would wish. Our courteous treatment and Fair, Honest Dealings, we are gaining new customers every day. You should be among them. Call and investigate. We will be pleased to talk the matter over with you, or telephone us Bell 3341 Main, and we will send one of our agents to see you.

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The only place in Montreal where the Metrostyle Pianola and Pianola Piano are on daily demonstration.

There are Many Piano-players, But Only One PIANOLA

None but the PIANOLA has a world-wide reputation.
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KUBELIK, the great Violinist, says:

"I have seen all the different Piano attachments, but the PIANOLA is the only one which could be considered seriously, for it is the only one which is musical or artistic."

The Pianola is the greatest of all Piano-players in its repertory, having over 20,000 compositions available to Pianola owners. No other Piano-player offers half so vast a range of choice.

The Pianola is the simplest of all Piano-players to operate. Only three levers are used to control the expression. These are so plain and simple to operate that even a child can in five minutes learn how to use them.

We take Pianos of all makes in exchange, allowing for them a fair valuation. The balance of the purchase price may be paid in cash or allowed to extend over a series of easy monthly payments to suit the purchaser.

Metrostyle Pianolas cost \$275.00; Pianola Pianos, \$600.00 to \$1,000.00; Pianos, from \$250.00 upwards, and the NORDHEIMER METHODS apply to the purchase of every instrument.

Pianos rented, and all rents applied if purchased within a reasonable time.

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The Daily Witness

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The last edition of the 'Daily Witness' is delivered in the city every evening of publication at 4¢ per annum, and 'World Wide' at 15¢ per annum.

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

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

Calendar for May 1906. Shows days of the week (S, M, T, W, T, F, S) and dates from 1 to 31.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1906.

Mr. Rose seeks to enlighten our darkness as to views of the socialists who hoisted the red flag on May day. What most of us think is that the socialists themselves do not know what they want. If they did realize the sort of universal despotism they propose to set up they would hanker little for it.

A tariff bill, framed on purely protective lines and emulating that of the United States, is now before the Japanese Diet. High duties, if it passes, will be imposed on imported manufactures and raw materials will be free, or but slightly taxed.

reciprocity. The results of the experiment are more than doubtful. Japan has neither the almost unlimited home market nor the enormous surplus productiveness which are the two conditions which enable the United States to sustain a suicidal fiscal system.

If more of those who have grievances against the management of our civic affairs would express themselves as 'Agenda' does, it is possible that real grievances would be fewer. The problem how to avoid dust on macadamized roads is no easy one to solve.

The Quebec 'Chronicle' is very angry at the 'Witness' because it 'approves of the proposition of Mr. Whyte to levy a tax of one mill on the dollar on all Protestant real estate in the province for the benefit of education in the rural districts.'

The Quebec 'Chronicle' is very angry at the 'Witness' because it 'approves of the proposition of Mr. Whyte to levy a tax of one mill on the dollar on all Protestant real estate in the province for the benefit of education in the rural districts.'

'Help those whose conditions are less favorable! Then the rural communities should help the cities. Here in Quebec real estate is taxed 17 1/2 percent on its value, 12 1/2 percent for water, and six percent for school tax; in all thirty-six percent; is there a farm in the province that pays this? or one-half? or one-quarter? But if a minister's salary is to be paid it is the city churches that must provide a great part of it, and out of the rest much is taken out 'in kind' if a rustic loses his reason, it is to the city insane hospital he

is sent; if he is sick, it is to the city hospital; if he is incapable of work, it is to the city streets; and all the time the prices of agricultural products are steadily rising, and it is the city resident that has to pay them.

The last mentioned 'certainty' namely, that the revenue from the tax would not go to improving the schools, but to making the country people pay less than they do is quite a mistake, as the money would, of course, be used to encourage local effort to reach a higher standard.

A curious development is coming over the English language through the reaction of American speech upon England. We do not concede the title 'American' to a people which occupies only half of one of the American continents, but we may perhaps accord it to their speech, which covers pretty much the whole of one continent.

With some show of reason, indeed, the 'Americans' might claim the right to rule the English speech as they are two to one, as compared with the people in England, and they all speak pretty much alike, which the people of the British Isles are far from doing.

the general sentiment in England least to extreme, and sometimes unreasonable, conservatism, the sentiment in the United States was as distinctly towards change for change's sake. The English, when they have a good word, are tenacious of it; the people of the United States seem eager to replace words accepted in the language by new ones.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S 'WE.'

In speaking on the education question in parliament, Mr. Chamberlain got strangely mixed, to the great discomfort of his Unionist followers. He himself evidently did not know where he was, and nobody else could place him.

Mr. Chamberlain went on to make the admission that the Act of 1902 left the Nonconformists with a sense of grievance, and it was, he said, the duty of statesmen to remove grievances.

This is a curious statement in view of the admission just made as to the strong and pronounced sentiment of the people against that very grievance. If there had been no objection in this regard, there would have been little or no need of the present bill.

'means those who agree with me.' This reply, we are told, and can easily believe, was followed by Liberal laughter and cheering and many signs of uneasiness and distress among the Unionists.

Again the Prime Minister asked for the meaning of the word 'we' in this connection, and Mr. Chamberlain boldly claimed that this was the view of the Unionist party. Amid shouts of cheering and laughter he turned to Sir Wm. Anson, apparently asking confirmation of this startling doctrine—and so far as could be seen poor Sir William was too agitated to answer, while the laughter of members again made the House ring.

Not to leave a shadow of doubt upon this point, Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to say 'emphatically' that a teacher was a civil servant, and you had no more right to exact from him any expression of religious opinion than to make such a demand of any other civil servant.

AN ASTONISHING PROPOSAL.

It is announced that British holders of policies in the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, to the extent of forty-five million dollars, may go over in a body to the North British & Mercantile Insurance company.

It looks, however, like a daring piece of business, as far as the North British and Mercantile Company is concerned. The arrangement appears to be to take over all such British policyholders of the Mutual Life as may desire to transfer their assurances, on the basis of an assignment to the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of the surrender values of their policies.

ers, this means that they will sacrifice all profits accrued on their assurances to date, while from the standpoint of the North British Company it means that the company is to cover the greatly increased liability caused by the lapse of years by the surrender values given by the Mutual instead of by the full reserves.

As the reserves will average from two and a half to three times the annual premium, this means that the rebate allowed will almost, if not quite, equal one entire premium, in addition to the expenses proper. Every dollar of the rebate thus given must come out of the company's existing surplus, as the full reserve must be included in the company's liabilities.

SUBURBAN SERVICE.

The Street Railway Company announces its intention of greatly extending its suburban lines, and, among others, of making a line from Montreal, let us hope from the upper level, to St. Anne's.

The creeping pace that that would entail would put the electric out of the running with the rail ways. It should follow the Canadian Pacific or some other line across country. The development of the suburbs westward is going on at such a rate that if a right of way is ever to be secured it should be done at once.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'SATURDAY', 'The Daily Witness', and various fragments of text from other pages.

The John Murphy Company Limited
We Close Daily at 5.30 p.m. Saturday, May 26, 1906.



American Organdie Muslins.

In many cases equal in design and effect to French Organdies, at .35, .50 and .60.

MONDAY, .12½ a yard

The price of .12½ has been set in order that a purchase of 6000 yards

that we had advantageously made would be quickly turned over. There are no patterns in the lot that somebody would not be glad to pay a great deal more money for than .12½

.65 TO \$1.00 } At
SUMMER DRESS FABRICS } **.39**
ON SALE MONDAY.

Creams, whites, light blues, pinks and greys in Canvas Cloths, Panamas, Mohair Lustres, Armures, Voiles, Estamine Serges and Silk Finished Henriettas. All this season's goods, all perfect. Guaranteed standard qualities and worth .65 to \$1.00.

As you can see, these are amongst the most fashionable dress fabrics that are going to be worn this summer, and in some cases Monday's sale permits you to get them at about 1-3 of their value.

The purchase was made long before the extraordinary advance in the price of wool. Monday, .39

A SALE OF OUR COSTUMES.

The following Costumes will be placed on sale Monday morning at \$15.75 each. All are this season's very latest styles, some having been in our possession only a few weeks.

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|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 5 at \$16.50 | } MONDAY | } \$15.75 |
| 2 at \$18.50 | | |
| 3 at \$20.00 | | |
| 14 at \$25.00 | | |
| 17 at \$27.50 | | |
| 4 at \$35.00 | Each. | |

Included in the above are tweeds, panama cloths, serges and Venetian cloths, all positively correct in color and style, and each one made to fit.

It is the "Countess" Shoe that is worth \$5.00 for \$3.50, all styles for ladies and misses.

OUR BEST OFFER IN SHIRTTWAISTS TAKES PLACE ON MONDAY.

On that day we shall place on sale a recent purchase of new white lawn and muslin shirtwaists, which have three beautifully embroidered panels in front and tucks on either side, tucked back, elbow sleeves.

Along with them we shall offer a number of **NEW AMERICAN SHIRTTWAISTS AT HALF PRICE.**

Made with a circular yoke in front, composed of four rows of German Val. insertion and inlaid medallions of embroidery, open back of fine tucks, long sleeves and deep tucked cuffs, sold regularly at \$4.50. All at one price, Monday **\$2.25**

We strongly recommend our Boys' and Girls' Stockings at .25 per pair. They'll wear very much longer than ordinary stockings at that price.

The John Murphy Company Limited

HOUSE OF LORDS

Question of Disarmament Under Discussion.

THE UNREST IN EUROPE A WARNING TO THE GOVERNMENT.

London, May 25.—The House of Lords to-day discussed the question of disarmament, but no definite action was proposed. Lord Avebury raised the question in an impressive speech, in the course of which he said: "The unrest in Europe, the spread of Socialism, and the ominous rise of anarchism, are warnings to the government that the conditions of the working classes in Europe are becoming intolerable, and that if a revolution is to be avoided some steps must be taken to increase wages, reduce the hours of labor, and lower the price of the necessities of life. Europe is a great military camp. We have no peace, only an armistice with unlimited expenditure. The result is that instead of accumulating capital for our children, we are piling up for them debt and overwhelming responsibilities."

Lord Fitzmaurice, parliamentary secretary of the Foreign Office, replying for the government, said he did not see why disarmament should not be realized. Great Britain, as a non-aggressive power, might appeal to Europe for a reduction of armaments. She had already shown the way by reducing her own expenditure, but he admitted that disarmament was much easier for the nations on the periphery of Europe than for those in the centre.

Lord Lansdowne advised second thought before reducing the British policy to an entirely defensive one. The chief expenditure, he said, was for the protection of shipping, which was a matter of insurance. The Marquis of Ripon, lord privy seal, said that while the government was willing to discuss the question at The Hague, if the other powers would do the same, Great Britain could not begin disarming while the other nations kept up the great armaments they are now maintaining. The government earnestly desired a reduction of armaments, and regarded it a duty to do everything possible to attain this end if the opportunity occurred, but it did not intend, either at home or at The Hague, to do anything tending in the smallest degree to weaken the security necessary for the maintenance of the Empire.

'HER EXCELLENCY'

ROYAL CONFIRMATION OF THE TITLE OF WIFE OF CANADA'S GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Ottawa, May 25.—Although by courtesy the wife of the Governor-General of Canada has been invariably styled Her Excellency, there had never been any official warrant for the use of the title, and frequently the question has been raised whether it was properly used in addressing the lady of Rideau Hall. Recently, however, the matter was referred to the Imperial authorities, and the government has received a despatch from Downing street announcing the royal confirmation of the title. The despatch is as follows:—

"From Lord Elgin to Lord Grey:—Downing street, April 19, 1906. My Lord.—The question has been raised whether the wife of the Governor-General of Canada is entitled to be addressed as 'Her Excellency.' No official pronouncement has hitherto been made on this subject, but on the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia Her late Majesty Queen Victoria was pleased to approve of the wife of the Governor-General being styled 'Her Excellency,' and I am commanded to inform you that His Majesty the King has now been pleased to approve of the same style being accorded to the wife of the Governor-General of Canada, together with such marks of social respect as are usually accorded to the Governor-General. (Signed) 'ELGIN.'"

PRINCESS ENA

GIVEN AN OVATION AT THE SPANISH CAPITAL.

Madrid, May 25.—The arrival of the future Queen of Spain at the Pardo Palace to-night was the occasion of a magnificent ovation. At 8.30 o'clock the royal train reached the outskirts of the palace park. Here a special station had been prepared, consisting of a majestic floral arch, beneath which was suspended a huge crown of red roses and yellow jonquils. On either side of the arch was a mast bearing British and Spanish banners. It was dusk as King Alfonso and Princess Ena entered the Royal station. Awaiting them there was the Queen Mother, the Infanta Isabella, Eulalia and Maria Theresa, Prince Ferdinand, the members of the government and the officials of Madrid. The Queen Mother embraced her son and his prospective bride.

Enormous crowds of people had assembled outside the palace gates, the government giving the freest rein to popular curiosity. The passage of the royal party was greeted by tumultuous cheering and cries of 'Long live the Queen,' and 'Long live the King,' and 'Long live Spain.'

DESERTED THE 'EMPRESS.'

James Mullins, fireman, who on Saturday deserted from the C. P. R. steamer, the 'Empress of Britain,' at Quebec, and was afterwards arrested at Montreal, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Desnoyers to five weeks in prison, with the option of completing his agreement with the company by going back to England on their first ship that sails. He said he would go back.

RUSSIAN CONDITIONS

Cossacks Charge a Crowd of Demonstrating Workmen Killing Two

MANY WOMEN AND CHILDREN RIDDEN DOWN AND LASHED WITH WHIPS.

St. Petersburg, May 25.—On account of the festival of the Ascension, a great multitude gathered to-day at the Monastery of St. Nicholas, on 'Holy Lake,' in the outskirts of Moscow. Workmen in the crowd attempted to organize a demonstration, whereupon Cossacks charged the crowd fiercely. Many innocent persons, including women and children, were ridden down and lashed by the Cossacks' whips. Two persons were killed.

At another demonstration, near the Spassky gate, a policeman's skull was fractured.

St. Petersburg, May 25.—It is announced that the Czar will receive President Murumtzeff, of the Douma, in private audience next Monday.

Tula, Central Russia, May 25.—Prof. Redetzki, principal of the High School here, was killed in the streets to-day by a youth of 19. The crime was the outgrowth of attempts to suppress a revolutionary propaganda in the school. The murderer escaped.

Moscow, May 25.—During a meeting to-day of revolutionary workmen, in a wood in the outskirts of Moscow, two members of the secret police were discovered among the attendants. A court was immediately organized, before which the men were tried and condemned to death. As soon as sentence had been passed on the men, they were tied to four suspected members of the summary court were arrested, and upon them were found proclamations inciting to an armed revolt on May 27. A spirit of the gravest unrest prevails among the industrial population here, thousands of whom are without work and starving. There are frequent collisions between the troops and people.

St. Petersburg, May 25.—The Douma to-day unanimously resolved to question the President of the Council of Ministers with regard to new death sentences in the Baltic provinces which have been confirmed.

Tiflis, May 25.—The Social Democrats have been completely victorious in this city and in many districts of the Caucasus in the first degree elections for the Lower House of Parliament. In this city the Social Democrats elected 72 out of 81 electors.

Tiflis, May 25.—M. Lefevre, the principal engineer of the Caucasus railway shops here, was killed to-day. The crime is attributed to political motives.

Grodno, May 25.—Sergeant of Police Kozl was shot and killed in the open street to-day, and Assistant Captain of Police Shaklo was wounded. There is great feeling against the terrorists.

Odessa, May 25.—Weiland, a student of the electro technical school here, was to-day condemned by a court-martial to death by hanging. He was convicted of being a member of a band of terrorists and pillagers.

Perm, European Russia, May 25.—The Governor of this province has requested the abrogation of the state of reinforced security in the province of Perm. Tranquility generally has been destroyed.

Windap, Courland, May 25.—A large peasant proprietor named Kronberg was killed to-day by a band of Lettish revolutionists.

Odessa, May 25.—The strike of sailors, stokers and stevedores recently inaugurated here has become general. All the shipping companies are affected, and not a single ship was able to leave port to-day.

NIAGARA FALLS BILL

UNITED STATES HOUSE COMMITTEE AGREE ON A MEASURE.

Washington, May 25.—The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors to-day agreed on the bill for the preservation of Niagara Falls. As to the taking of water from the Niagara river for proper purposes, the provision is made that sufficient power is maintained for 60,000 horse power on both sides. This practically is the quantity now being taken on the American side.

The Secretary of War is authorized to grant revocable permits for the taking of additional quantities on the American side, unless they shall aggregate 350,000 horse power. It is also provided that the quantity of power may be imported from the Canadian side. The bill is to be in effect for three years. Meantime, the President is asked to open negotiations looking to the preservation of the scenic beauty of the Falls. A fine of from \$500 to \$2,500 is provided for violations of this measure and imprisonment for a term of years.

In granting permits for the diversion of the water it is stipulated that nothing shall be done to interfere with or endanger the navigability of the river.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL

AGREEMENT BINDING EMPLOYEE NOT TO JOIN A UNION.

Albany, N.Y., May 25.—The Court of Appeals to-day upheld the contention of Henry Marcus, a New York skirt manufacturer, that the section of the Penal Code which forbids an employer to enter into an agreement with an employee binding the latter not to join a labor union, is unconstitutional.



See Assortment of Celebrated

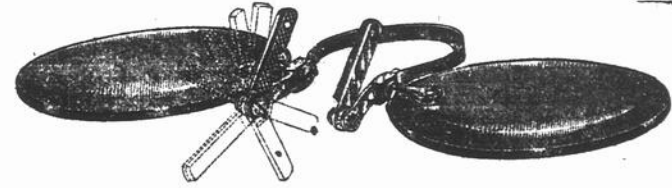
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Why should you pay extravagant prices for cleaning your Lace Curtains when with absolute safety you can send them to the...

TOILET LAUNDRY?

"The Laundry That Knows How,"

and have them laundered for 20 cents each for Nottingham and similar makes, and 25 cents to 50 cents each for the more expensive kinds. Satisfaction guaranteed.

290 GUY ST. Phones—Up 3480, 3481, 3482.

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

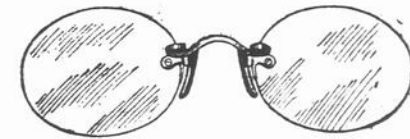
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Hair Coloring in 24 Shades.

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

Manicuring, Massage, Electric Vibrassage.

The FOX EYE GLASS MOUNTINGS



The Neatest, Most Comfortable and Durable.

"WILL NOT MARK THE NOSE."

For Sale only by **FRANK C. FOX,** REFRACTING OPTICIAN, 32 MCGILL COLLEGE AVENUE.

FLOUR

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

THE FALLEN TOWER

ARCHITECT IN CHARGE AND CONTRACTOR BLAMED.

Ottawa, May 25.—The commission investigating the cause of the collapse of the Laurier tower of the Western block, have reported. It is said they have equally apportioned the blame between the architect in charge and the contractor, the former being held liable for faulty plans, and the latter for defective materials. Mr. Goodwin will, it is alleged, be called upon to make good half the damage, at a cost of about \$12,000. He will probably have the case heard in the courts, as he alleges that the specifications of the department were followed to the letter.

Mr. Lawrence Taylor, architect and superintendent of construction, who was suspended upon receipt of the report, has refused to accept suspension, and has accordingly resigned.

HAMPERS

For Outing Parties.

Large Assortment Just Received.

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

A perfect type of the highest order of excellence in manufacture.

Cook's Friend Baking Powder
CANADA'S STANDARD Sold Everywhere.

ACTION IN WARRANT.

The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, through its attorneys, Messrs. Archer, Perron & Taschereau, has entered an action in warranty against Geo. E. Prowse, for \$10,000. This is the result of another action for the same amount taken against the company by one of its waiters named W. J. Doran, who was injured by the explosion of a tea and coffee urn. As the urn

was purchased from Prowse, the company wants to hold him responsible for the explosion.

MEDAL CONTEST.

The Rev. Principal Rexford is to be chairman at the Young Men's silver medal elocutionary contest, under the auspices of the Willard Y. in Zion Church lecture hall, on Thursday evening, May 31, at 8 o'clock.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

Proceedings of the Thirty-first Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, held at the Banking House of the Institution, in Toronto, on Wednesday, 23rd May, 1906.

The Thirty-first Annual General Meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held, in pursuance of the terms of the Charter, at the Banking House of the Institution, Toronto, on the 23rd May, 1906.

THE REPORT.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders their Thirty-first Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the affairs of the Bank as on 30th April, 1906, giving the result of the business of the Bank for the financial year (eleven months) which ended that day.

The net profits of the year, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts for interest on unmatured bills under discount, for the usual contributions to the Pension and Guarantee Fund, and providing for provincial and other taxation, amount to \$335,786.20, which has been applied as follows:

- (a) Dividends at the rate of 10 percent per annum have been paid amounting to \$335,406.23
(b) Bank premises and Furniture Account has been credited with 100,000.00
(c) Profit and Loss Account has been increased by 100,379.97

The premium amounting to \$927,741.50 received on new capital stock, the issue of which was authorized on the 18th June, 1902, and which was allotted to shareholders on 30th June, 1905, has been transferred in bulk to Reserve Account, which now amounts to \$3,927,741.50, and will be further increased to \$4,000,000 when the balance due upon the subscribed shares has been paid in.

Branches of the Bank have been opened during the year at Cobalt, Fonthill, London and Ridgeway, in the Province of Ontario, and also in the City of Quebec; in North Battleford, in the Province of Saskatchewan, and in Banff, Calgary East, and Red Deer, in the Province of Alberta. Suitable premises are now under construction in Winnipeg and in Edmonton to replace existing structures, which have been found insufficient for our requirements.

Since our last meeting the Bank has suffered a great loss in the death of its President, Mr. T. R. Merritt, who was one of the founders of the Bank, and a Director since its start in business. Mr. Merritt became Vice-President at the first meeting of the Shareholders in 1875, and continued in that office until he succeeded the late Mr. H. S. Howland as President, in the year 1902. Throughout this long term he was devoted to the welfare of the Bank, whose success is largely due to his watchfulness and care.

The policy of the Board in appropriating a considerable portion of the profits of the year in reduction of Bank Premises Account is one which they hope will be appreciated and approved of by the Shareholders. The capital of the Bank was increased in 1902 by \$1,500,000, making it as at present, \$4,000,000. The development of the Dominion since then has been phenomenal, calling for increased banking facilities. Your Directors hold the same opinion to-day as they held in 1902, and believe that any additional capital required can be most readily and most economically furnished by the Institutions which are already firmly established.

Your Directors have therefore decided that a further addition to the capital of the Bank is advisable, and a by-law will be submitted to you for your approval, authorizing an increase in the capital by the sum of \$1,000,000, to be used in such amounts and at such periods as the Directors may determine.

The change from semi-annual to quarterly dividends, which has been adopted during the past year, will, we trust, also meet with the approval of the Shareholders. A by-law will be submitted for your approval providing for the remuneration of the President and Directors, and increasing their number from eight to eleven.

The Head Office and Branches of the Bank have all been carefully inspected during the year, and your Directors have pleasure in bearing testimony to the faithful and efficient manner in which the staff have performed their duties.

D. R. WILKIE, President.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Table with columns for Dividend No. 61, 62, 63, and various account entries like 'Balance at credit of Account, May 31, 1906' and 'Premium received on New Capital Stock'.

REST ACCOUNT.

Table with columns for Balance at credit of Account, May 31, 1906, and Premium received on New Capital Stock, showing a total of \$3,927,741.50.

LIABILITIES.

Table listing liabilities such as 'Notes of the Bank in circulation', 'Deposits bearing interest', and 'Deposits by other Banks in Canada'.

ASSETS.

Table listing assets such as 'Gold and Silver Coin', 'Dominion Government Notes', and 'Deposits with the Dominion Government for security of note circulation'.

General Manager

The several Motions submitted were carried unanimously. The Scrutineers appointed at the meeting reported the following gentlemen duly elected Directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. D. R. Wilkie, Honorable Robert Jaffray, William Ramsay (Bowland), Elias Rogers, Wil-

liam Hendrie (Hamilton), J. Kerr Osborne, Charles Cockshutt, Peleg Howland, William Whyte (Winnipeg), Caithra Mulock, Honorable Richard Turner (Quebec).

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. D. R. Wilkie was elected President, and the Honorable Robert Jaffray Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

Toronto, 23rd May, 1906.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. Z. Hebert, daughter of Mr. Justice Robidoux, sails in June for Europe. Mrs. J. P. B. Casgrain and family will spend the summer at their residence at Carlton, Baie des Chaleurs.

Miss Bessie Black is in Winnipeg, the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Black.

Mrs. G. F. Benson and family, Ontario avenue, are leaving for their summer residence at the Thousand Islands.

Mrs. R. Gordon entertained at a very pleasant informal tea on Thursday afternoon in honor of Miss Alice Wilkinson.

Mrs. Robert Greenshields was in Toronto this week, the guest of her mother, Mrs. Gooderham, Sherbrooke street.

The marriage of Mrs. Woodhouse, cousin of President Roosevelt, to Mr. S. S. Cummins will take place on June 2. Mr. Cummins left Winnipeg to-day for New York.

Mr. Rodolph Forget, M.P., was a passenger last evening by the 'Montreal,' accompanied by Mrs. Forget and family, who will spend the summer at St. Irenée.

Mrs. E. E. Hilton will receive for the first time since her marriage, on Monday and Tuesday afternoons, May 28 and 29, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. W. B. Mathews, 56 Tupper street.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Bertie Gilbert, youngest daughter of the late Mr. William H. Gilbert, to Mr. Robert W. Bartram, which will take place on June 4 at five o'clock.

The marriage of Miss Alice Wilkinson, second daughter of the late Mr. William Wilkinson, 8 Windsor avenue, Westmount, to Mr. J. J. Cooper, of Castle-town, Isle of Man, will take place in St. Paul's Church on Saturday, June 2.

The marriage of Miss Maude Webster, daughter of Mr. W. R. Webster, to Mr. John A. Cook took place in the Congregational Church, Sherbrooke, on Wednesday evening, 13th. Trevor Bogdel was matron of honor, and Mrs. M. J. Kenney, of Montreal, was best man.

The marriage of Miss Bertha A. R. Smart, eldest daughter of Mr. Eli Smart, of Oxford, England, to Mr. William H. J. Slingsby, of Oxford, England, took place on Thursday evening, May 24, at Dorchester Street Methodist Church. The pastor, the Rev. G. S. Schagel, performed the ceremony. The wedding march was rendered by Miss Maud Bopp. The bride, who was given away by Mr. F. Eldred, wore a beautiful gown of cream silk, trimmed with white lace and ribbon, a tulle veil and orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of white flowers. Her bridesmaid was Miss M. B. Perry, who was gowned in navy blue voile, with white hat. The little flower girl, Miss Annie Eldred, was prettily dressed in pale blue silk and lace, with white hat. Mr. W. T. Smart, brother of the bride, acted as best man. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Mr. F. Eldred, St. Urbain street. Mr. and Mrs. Slingsby left on the evening train for Ottawa and points west, and after their return will live in Montreal. The bride and groom received choice presents from their many friends.

Several Montrealeers were among the throng of spectators at the Woodbine races, Toronto, on Victoria Day. The vice-regal party were also present, Lady Sybil Grey wearing a simple gown of white crepe de Chine, with scarf of Dresden silk, and white chip hat swathed with pale blue and orchid tulle, plumes of the same tints being under the brim on one side. Mrs. Hanbury Williams wore a white satin dress with lace collar and garniture of lavender satin, a white hat trimmed with tulle and bunches of American Beauty roses. Lady Allan was in white, with touches of pale yellow in the trimming, and her hat was trimmed with bleached peacock feathers tinted yellow. Mrs. F. Orr Lewis wore light blue cloth, with embroidered zouave jacket, and mohair hat trimmed with feathers in the same shade. Mrs. Clarence McCuaig was in a white embroidered gown, and white and black hat. Mrs. R. A. E. Greenshields wore a princess dress of pale gray, and Leghorn hat. Miss Estelle Holland was in cream organdie, with pink hat and parasol. Mrs. G. W. Cook was in a white dress and white and black hat.

VICAR OF BALSOVER TO PREACH. The Rev. Mr. A. Vaughan Colston, of Balsover, England, will preach in St. Stephen's Church, on Sunday morning. The name Balsover, which has a curious and interesting derivation, came from the words 'Baal over'. In early times 'Baal over' was the centre of Mithraism, or Sun worship, but as early as 597 A.D., a Christian church was planted there. Mr. Colston is vicar of the church which stands upon that historic spot.

CINDERELLA ONCE MORE. The performance of 'Cinderella' in aid of the Hervey Institute was repeated last night in the Stanley Hall before a large audience. One more performance will be given this afternoon at half-past two o'clock.

CANADIANS FEEL HAPPY. The Hon. Mr. Tarte concludes an article on Empire Day, in the 'Patrie,' as follows: 'We may say, without fear, that, on the whole, the British Empire is the best governed and the freest in the world. In Canada, Empire Day was celebrated with enthusiasm. We feel so happy that we have every reason to rejoice over our present situation.'

THE NEW SAN FRANCISCO

WITHIN SIX MONTHS IT WILL BE WELL ADVANCED, SAYS MR. D. H. BURNHAM.

Chicago, May 26.—Within six months the new San Francisco, with its wide driveways and handsome buildings, will be well advanced, said Mr. Daniel H. Burnham, the architect, last night. 'In a year's time it will not be easy to find a trace of the devastation left by the earthquake.'

Mr. Burnham has just returned from San Francisco. He had been called there by the committee of citizens that had been instrumental in inducing him two years ago to prepare plans for a model system of driveways, parks and public places. Former Mayor Phelan was chairman of the committee.

'The plans,' said Mr. Burnham, 'were adopted in their entirety at a meeting on Monday. The principal talk in San Francisco at the present time is rebuilding. The pride of the citizens appears to have been touched by the disaster, and even the poorer people who lost their homes are preparing to build again on a more substantial and artistic scale.'

'The new city will radiate from the City Hall, and that locality. One of the beneficial effects of the earthquake was the destruction of the old City Hall, an incongruous structure, that could not be made to conform to any possible system of plans for the beautification of the city. San Francisco of the future will be the most beautiful city on the continent, with the possible exception of Washington.'

San Francisco, Cal., May 26.—According to the records in the coroner's office, the death list up to May 25 from fire and earthquake, is 402.

TEACHERS IN CONVENTION.

The Roman Catholic Teachers' Convention opened at the Jacques Cartier Normal School yesterday, the president, Mr. J. N. Perrault, being in the chair. After the chairman had delivered the opening address, the election of officers for the ensuing year took place, with the following result: President, Mr. J. O. Casgrain; vice-president, Mr. J. A. Malone; secretary, Mr. A. B. Charbonneau; treasurer, Mr. C. A. Miller. The rest of the day was devoted to the reading of different papers on matters of pedagogy.

AFTER MCGILL STUDENTS.

Mr. Nicholson, the Registrar of McGill University, has received a communication from the school commissioners of Knowlton, asking that he suggest some suitable students as candidates for the position of principal of Knowlton Academy for the coming year.

BANK SIXTY YEARS OLD.

To-day is the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, and from the main building and all the branches flags are flying to commemorate the event.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

By an order-in-council of the Quebec Cabinet, Mr. Isidore Prefontaine, of Montreal, has been appointed chairman of the Arbitration Board, and Miss Alice De-guise has been appointed Inspector of Manufacturers in the place of Mrs. Provencher, resigned.

THE MINISTERS ARRIVE.

Premier Gouin and the Hon. J. Prevost, Minister of Colonization, arrived in the city from Quebec last evening.

THE BRODEUR BANQUET.

The Drill Hall has been selected as the place in which to hold the banquet to be tendered the Hon. Mr. Brodeur on June 18, and the price of tickets will be \$1.50.

SPORTING NOTES.

(See also Page 6.)

LACROSSE. Mayor Ekers will face the ball in the game between National and Capitals this afternoon at the National grounds. Dr. George Cameron, of the Montreal Club, will referee, and Mr. Tom Potter will act as assistant.

CRICKET

MONTREAL TEAM FOR THIS AFTERNOON. The following will play for Montreal: O. Ferrabee, captain; J. D. Andras, H. J. Heygate, O. Brough, O. Jones, W. H. Wright, E. C. Smith, G. Crowley, T. B. Motherwell, H. B. Stubbs, E. Wallace.

Montreal will meet McGill on the McGill campus this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BASEBALL

Outrigger will play a double header with Westmount, seniors and intermediates, this afternoon on Fletcher's Field. The first game will commence at 2.30 o'clock, and the following players are requested to be on hand for Outrigger: Senior—Simpson, Pickering, W. Douglas, W. Douglas, Scott, Bodley, Webster, Chambers, T. Douglas, J. Douglas, Barrett, Barron, Morrison.

Intermediate—J. Chandler, Harris, F. Chandler, Delane, Warren, Orr, W. L. Douglas, Fryer, Prince, Drakin, Owens, Williams, Popham, McElreath, Jackson.

FAIR.

Toronto, May 26.—Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence—Some local showers or thunderstorms, but for the most part fair; stationary or higher temperature.

Advertisement for Miss Ellen H. North's products, including Fresh Fruits in Glass, Fruit Jellies in Glass, Grape Fruit Marmalade, and various biscuits and preserves. Includes contact information for Fraser, Viger & Co.

Advertisement for The Imperial Bank, highlighting profits of \$535,786 and a premium of \$927,741 on new stock.

Table titled 'THE CLEARINGS' showing financial data for various cities including New York, Toronto, Montreal, and others.

TORONTO MARKETS. Toronto, Ont., May 26.—Flour, 0047H export, adding \$1.15 for 90 percent patent, in buyers' bags, outside, 94c.

FRUIT IN WINNIPEG. Immense Quantities Consumed in Western City. Winnipeg, Man., May 26.—Strangers from the South often express surprise at the quantity and quality of fruit offered on the Winnipeg market.

CHEESE BOARDS. Iroquois, Ont., May 25.—Boarded, 753 boxes of colored and 80 boxes of white cheese; all sold at 11 1/2c.

MARRIED. FORSTER-BULLEN.—In Windsor, Ontario, on May 17, 1906, at the home of the bride's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Bullen, formerly of By Town, now the city of Ottawa, by the Rev. Robert Hicks, Elizabeth Patricia Forster, daughter of J. Forster, of Deception, Mich., U.S.A.

Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, including 'Fruit case of Bilious', 'Kidney the wor', 'Fruit-Head', 'Magnific in Sco', 'MONTREAL LORDS TEST', 'Any person after hearing who is visit their minis', 'Temporarily organization of the Court', 'In Insp the member temperance hardy vet.', 'Scotland, Mr. Scotland, two th', 'ish Women and in Eng', 'Scotland a p', 'ing on at the', 'bership of the', 'ing aimed a', 'recently the', 'cleared \$31', 'ed for the', 'At the Ag', 'not long as', 'tuent booth', 'two hundre', 'both was', 'men, and o', 'overharm', 'come here', 'money, a', 'remarked.', 'The Fair ro', 'dae that y', 'gow, not l', 'held of rec', 'perance ac', 'For three', 'hearing and', 'onists and', 'question and', 'proceeding', 'and inform', 'convention a', 'London to', 'and school', 'rested soon', 'temperance', 'For the three', 'had a large', 'but already', 'but of late', 'mand that y', 'ply. Large', 'by promoter', 'result of the', 'steered for m', 'They gave to', 'quitting class', 'colleges, and', 'teachers and', 'pledged tem', 'and factories', 'the thousand', 'children let', 'were formed', 'held for them', 'kitchen meet', 'twenty mo', 'vited into th', 'where the g', 'and beds a', 'floor, and h', 'the well-to-d', 'tea was serv', 'vation throu', 'waging stren', 'public houses', 'ready well e', 'gitating for', 'some opened', 'were working', 'so that work', 'work in the', 'ible temptat', 'they opposed', 'other public', 'to the heat', 'alcoholic liqu

Fruit-a-tives

Fruit-a-tives will cure the worst case of Chronic Constipation and Biliousness.

Because Fruit-a-tives are the true liver tonic. They strengthen and invigorate the liver—make the liver give up enough bile to move the bowels regularly. The bile is nature's laxative.

Fruit-a-tives are the finest Kidney and Bladder Remedy in the world.

Fruit-a-tives reduce inflammation and congestion—relieve the over-supply of blood—enable the kidneys to rid the system of waste—and thus prevent the formation of uric acid. Fruit-a-tives take away that pain in the back—and quickly cure irritated bladder.

Fruit-a-tives completely cure Headaches and Rheumatism.

Headaches and Rheumatism both mean poisoned blood. Either the skin, kidneys or bowels are not ridding the system of waste matter. Fruit-a-tives invigorate and strengthen these organs—start up healthy, normal action—rid the system of poisons—and purify and enrich the blood. That means away with Headaches and Rheumatism.

Fruit-a-tives are the ideal tonic for everyone.

Fruit-a-tives build up, strengthen, invigorate. They sharpen the appetite—steady the nerves—enable one to sleep well—and keep the whole system in perfect health. They are fruit juices, concentrated and combined with tonics and internal antiseptics. 50c. a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your druggist does not handle them.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED - OTTAWA.

W.C.T.U.

Magnificent Work Being Done in Scotland and England

MONTREAL WOMEN APPROVE THE LORD'S DAY BILL AND PROTEST AGAINST PICTURE SLOT MACHINES.

Any person who is inclined to call Old Country methods 'slow' will be very apt after hearing Mrs. Gemmill, of Glasgow, who is visiting here just now, to change their mind. Mrs. Gemmill is the honorary organizer of the British Woman's Temperance Association for Scotland, and after her address at the annual meeting of the County W. C. T. U. last evening, in Inspector Street Chapel, some of the members were heard to whisper that temperance work in this country had hardly yet got beyond its A. B. C. In Scotland, Mrs. Gemmill said, there were forty-two thousand members of the British Women's Temperance Association, and in England a hundred thousand. In Scotland a pledge signing crusade was going on at the present time and a membership of a hundred thousand was being aimed at there. At a great bazaar recently the temperance women had cleared \$31,000, which had been invested for the advancement of their work. At the Agricultural Show in Glasgow not long ago, they had had a refreshment booth at which they had cleared two hundred and thirty pounds. The booth was most popular among young men, and old, too, one old farmer being overheard to remark that he liked to come where he got the most for his money. Another, from the Highlands, remarked, 'Ah used to gang hame frae the fair roarin' fu', but the noo, if ye dae that yere no' respectit' in Glasgow, not since a convention was held of representatives of thirteen temperance societies to discuss the question of temperance education of the children. For three days the conference lasted, hearing and discussing papers from specialists on all subjects bearing on the question and the volume published of the proceedings was a very mine of temperance information. As a result of that convention a delegation had gone up to London to interview political leaders and school boards, and a law was expected soon in Scotland making scientific temperance instruction compulsory in the schools of Scotland. The association had a large staff of lecturers on this subject already working among the schools, but of late so great had been the demand that it had quite outrun the supply. Large receptions had been given to teachers where addresses were given by prominent scientific men, and as a result of these many teachers had volunteered for membership in the association. They gave teas and receptions to the graduating classes of the Normal Training Colleges, and by this means many young teachers were sent out to their schools pledged temperance workers. In mills and factories girls were being pledged by the thousands. Among the upper class children Leagues of Young Abstinents were formed and drawing room meetings held for them. Among the poorer classes 'kitchen meetings' were being held, fifteen or twenty mothers of one neighborhood invited into the kitchen of one of them, where the grown-ups perched on tables and beds and babies sprawled on the floor, and hardly a meeting either among the well-to-do or among the poor, but tea was served. They believed in education through the teapot. They were waging strong war against saloons of public houses, they had early closing already enforced, but they were now agitating for later opening. Now saloons opened at eight o'clock, but they were working to extend the hours to ten so that working men might get to their work in the morning without this terrible temptation. Another way in which they opposed saloons was to open up other public houses, in every way equal to the best of the former, but with no alcoholic liquors. They aimed to make

each new member a recruiting sergeant for others, and hoped before long to be able to tackle the British Government itself, and as some one had remarked, what would seven hundred men be in the hands of a hundred thousand women, if their minds were once made up.

Mrs. Waycott, Dominion Y secretary, in a rapid review of the work of the young women, said there were in Glasgow alone as many Y's as in all Canada. There was a Y union in China, which published a paper in Chinese, and one in Australia, which published one in English, one in Bulgaria, twelve in South Africa, 167 in Britain, 70 in Canada and in the United States the Y's had in the last three years increased five hundred percent.

The address of welcome given by Mrs. McManus, of the Lawrence Union, was replied to by Mrs. Finley, of Lacbine, and Mr. John Currie, by special request, gave a short talk showing how impossible it was that the wine created by the Saviour at the marriage in Cana of Galilee could have been anything but the pure juice of the grape.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the afternoon meeting a large number of reports were heard, showing much faithful effort along some twenty-seven different branches of the work. The picture slot machines in different parts of the city came in for strong condemnation and a resolution of thanks was passed to the Dominion Government for their investigation into the serious amounts of alcohol in the various widely advertised patent medicines, and the hope expressed that effective legislation against them would soon be introduced. A vote of thanks was also passed to the Premier for his action in making the Lord's Day Bill a government measure, and the hope expressed that it would soon become law. The Rev. G. Huxtable reported that the Provincial Government had promised to cut out twenty-five licenses in the province this year and as many more next, and that the municipal council of Durham had agreed to grant no licenses this year.

An interesting Y hour was led by Miss Crossley, the county Y secretary. Resolutions were also passed asking the City Council to put up placards throughout the city as is done in other cities, asking people to spit on the sidewalks. This had been promised two years ago, and Mayor Laporte had even told a deputation of ladies that the placards were then all ready to go up.

A strong protest was also entered against the picture slot machines now so prominent in our city, as being seriously prejudicial to the moral well-being of the young.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President—Mrs. McLachlan. Vice-president—Mrs. W. Paul. Recording secretary—Mrs. Radford. Corresponding secretary—Miss C. Richardson. Treasurer—Mrs. Jaques. Y secretary—Miss E. Crossley. Over sixty of the delegates and their guests sat down at 6.30 to a delightful supper provided by the members of the Lawrence Union.

JAPANESE FAMINE FUND.

The 'Witness' has received the following sums to be applied to the Japanese famine fund: West Lorne Presbyterian C. E. Society, \$9.50. St. Andrew's Church, Gananoque, 11.50. St. Andrew's Sunday school, Gananoque, 8.00. E. R. D. W., 50. Gesner A. Taylor, Salisbury, 3.75.

Previously acknowledged, \$32.25. Total, \$66.07.

ARMENIAN RELIEF FUND.

The 'Witness' acknowledges receipt of the following amount for the Armenian Relief Fund: C. C. Almonte, \$25. Previously acknowledged, \$122.10. Total, \$122.35.

JUDGMENT REVERSED.

Judgment has been rendered by the Court of Appeal in the case of Peter O'Gain and Jules Audette. This was an action by which O'Gain, a resident of St. Johns, claimed \$112 from his neighbor, Audette, on account of damage done to a wall on his property, by water leaking from an ice house, on Audette's lot. The first court dismissed the action; but that judgment was reversed by the Court of Appeal.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

An extract from the Boston 'Herald' reads: Miss Edith M. Small, a talented young Montreal girl, was heard with great pleasure in her artistic interpretations of Drummond's 'Habitant' poems. All her life Miss Small has passed her summers in or near the French-Canadian villages and she knows the 'habitant' and their ways perfectly. Her descriptions of the life and people are simply charming. She brings out the true human touch and knows what she is talking about. There are so many who do not that it is refreshing. Dr. Drummond said: 'Your rendering of my 'Habitant' stories is so good that I know few who can equal and none who can surpass yours.' The well known author, Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor): 'There is nothing out of or exaggerated in Miss Small's readings. Her style is natural and unaffected and altogether her work is of a high order. Miss Small has been especially successful in Scotch and French-Canadian programmes, but this fact must not overshadow her ability and success in miscellaneous entertainment. Her repertoire is well chosen and ably handled. Miss Small will spend a vacation with her parents and will fill several engagements during the summer.'

Property. Best Sites in City BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

Strathcona and Mount Stephen Avenues, WESTMOUNT PARK.

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

S. H. McDowell, 20 St. Alexis Street. Tel. Main 1430.

The Cradock Simpson Co.

205 St. James St., Montreal. Phone Main 714. Offers the following very choice properties:

- BONSEGOURS STREET. Well built stone and brick building, 85 ft. wide, suitable for store and factory; elevators, steam heat and electric light.
PAPINEAU AVENUE. Brick Dwellings and Store, area 17,700 feet. Choice investment, large barn in rear.
SHUTER STREET. Stone and brick building of tenement and flat; 9 rooms each; good investment; easy terms.
PEEL STREET. Stone dwelling above Sherbrooke street, good order, side light, 11 rooms, moderate price.
COTE ST. PAUL ROAD. 310,000 feet near Lachine Canal, railway connections, fine factory site. 31 cents per foot.
ST. CATHERINE STREET. Corner Mackay street, 13,745 feet, choicest business property, 123 x 110 feet, great future.
TOWN OF ST. PAUL. Factory site, area about 22 arpents, 1,200 feet, on Lachine canal, railway facilities.

- WESTMOUNT Building Lots for Sale. ABERDEEN AVE., near Montrose avenue, a choice lot about 45 feet by 138 feet.
ARLINGTON AVE., and Cote St. Antonio Road, several very desirable lots; beautiful situation; moderate price.
COTE ST. ANTOINE ROAD. corner lots, beautiful sites; dimensions 125 feet by 250 feet.
ROSEMOUNT AVE., several choice villa lots, well situated on the best part of this avenue; reasonable price.
ROSSLYN AVE., two lots containing 5,500 feet each; well situated for building purposes.
SHERBROOKE STREET, several lots and blocks of land, also corner lots; beautiful sites for residential buildings; moderate price.
DORCHESTER STREET, corner lots, excellent sites for private residences or apartment houses.
Notre Dame de Grace. between Sherbrooke street and Western ave., adjoining the town of Westmount, beautifully situated building lots, low taxes; water supply arranged for; very moderate price.

FOR SALE. Dorchester St., West, Near Fort Street, STONE FRONT 3 STORY HOUSE, \$8,000.

SHUTER STREET, With side Two Brick Houses Lights \$10,500. Suitable for altering into flats. H. J. ROSS, 180 St. James St.

FOR SALE, CHEAP That centrally situated property, 775 and 778 Craig street, at present occupied by the Timmis, Noble Co. Size of lot, 60 x 90 ft., with lane in rear, and entrance on St. James street. Apply to THE TIMMIS, NOBLE CO.

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

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

Farms to Let. TO LET, FARM, TEN MILES FROM city, about 180 acres, extra good barns, for 40 to 50 head cattle and 6 horses. Large poultry house, drive shed, farmer's cottage. Water in house and stable. Thirty acres in pasture, 150 in good state of cultivation; yield 112 tons hay last year, the same prospects for next. Moderate rent for this year to responsible man. Immediate possession. Good local demand for cream, poultry, etc. Apply P.O. Box 2410, Montreal.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, POSITION OF TRUST BY A highly educated Young Man, where the investment of a few hundred dollars would be to his advantage. Address C. 240, 'Witness' Office.
WANTED, GARDENING BY STEADY industrious man; day or steady work; city references. E. JONES, 8 Mayor street, city.
ORGANIST AND CHOIRMASTER, experienced in Church of England and Non-Confessional services, is open to book dates during the vacation season. Address M.R.D., 'Witness' Office.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED - A MALE TEACHER FOR Principal of Aylmer Model School; also Female Teacher as assistant. Address, stating salary, qualifications, references, and experience, to JOHN McLEAN, Sec.-Treasurer, Protestant Board School Trustees.
TEACHER WANTED FOR THE MODEL School at Maple Grove, in the Township of Ireland; Head Teacher, to commence the beginning of September next. Apply, giving qualifications and stating salary required to THOS. R. FOSTER, Sec.-Treasurer, New Ireland, County Megantia, Que.
WANTED, FOR TERM BEGINNING Sept. 1st, a Protestant Teacher, holding a Model Diploma, to take charge of Greenville Village School, No. 2. Salary, \$30.00 good month. Address N. LOUGHEREN, Secretary-Treasurer, Greenville, Que.

WANTED - PRINCIPAL AND TEACHERS for the Longueuil Protestant Model School; duties to commence 1st Sept. next. Address, stating salary qualifications, references, and experience, to W. SIMPSON WALKER, B.C.L., Sec.-Treasurer Protestant Board of School Commissioners, Town and Parish, Longueuil.
WANTED, FEMALE PROTESTANT Teacher, holding 2nd class E. Diploma; term, ten months, at \$25.00 per month; No. 1 Kazubazua Village School; duties to commence at once. Apply to J. R. SLOAN, Sec.-Treasurer, Kazubazua P.O., Que.
WANTED, TEACHER FOR LEEBES Model School. An additional fee to one who will teach Grade II. Academy. Apply to C. W. JIGGENS, Sec.-Treas., Leeds Village, Que. Leeds Village, May 19, 1906.

WANTED, FEMALE TEACHER (MODEL Diploma) for Prince Albert School, St. Henry; duties to commence September 1st. Applicants state experience, references and salary required to THOS. C. FLEMING, 91 Council street, Montreal.
TWO SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED IN the Township of Franklin, Co. Huntingdon, to teach 9 months, at \$18 per month, beginning the 4th September next. Board can be had for \$6 per month near the schools. No deduction made for pension fund. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th of May instant. S. E. AMES Sec'y-Treasurer, Franklin Centre, Que., May 18th, 1906.

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

Furnished Houses to Let

TO LET - FURNISHED HOUSE FOR summer, new, detached, in small garden, 10 rooms, near main car line. Apply afternoons, 456 Mountain avenue, Westmount. Tel. West 1331.

Miscellaneous.

LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED, 312 St. James street.
LOCKS AND KEYS FITTED, 312 St. James street.
ANY ONE NOT BEING ABLE TO GET A 'Witness' at his newspaper's will inform the publishers by notifying the Subscription Department by telephone Main 4090, or by postcard, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Building.
WATCHMAKING. GEC. STEVENS, Watchmaker and Jeweller, has removed to 232 CRAIG STREET WEST, 3 doors west of 'Witness' Office. Repairing Grandfather and French Clocks a Specialty.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST - A KING'S SOUTH AFRICAN Medal on Fletcher's Field during Review. A reward will be paid at this office.
FOR Sale. D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter St

Rooms to Let.

FOR SALE, ALMOST NEW CABINET Grand Piano, beautiful tone, handsome walnut case. Will be sold at a sacrifice. Owner compelled to leave city. See at 445 St. Catherine street west.
ROOMS - TWO NICE, BRIGHT FRONT Rooms To Let furnished. Apply, 249 St. Catherine street, west of Bleury, Gentlemen preferred.
TO LET, WELL FURNISHED ROOM FOR two gentlemen, at St. Lambert, with electric light, and all modern conveniences; breakfast and tea if required. Address F.T., 12, 'Witness' Office.

Furnished Rooms to Let

TO LET, FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, on bath flat, No. 119 Coursol street.
LARGE, NEWLY FURNISHED BRIGHT room; also smaller one on bathroom flat; large unfurnished parlor; gentlemen preferred. 732 West St. Catherine street.
BED AND SITTING ROOM, NEWLY furnished, suitable for commercial traveller. 4171 St. Catherine street, Westmount.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, AT ONCE, A GOOD GENERAL Servant, 233 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount.
WANTED, A SMART YOUTH FOR THE Office; must be quick and correct at figures. THE AMES HOLDEN CO. OF MONTREAL, LTD., Victoria square, Montreal.
WANTED, HOUSEMAID WHO CAN walk on table; best city references required; two in family. Apply before 11 a.m., or in evenings, at 79 Shuter street.
BOX MAKERS-WANTED, FIRST-CLASS nailing machine hands. APPLY ONTARIO BOX CO., Hamilton, Ont.
WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT, WITH city references. Apply 474 Mount Pleasant avenue, Westmount, head of Greene avenue. Phone Mount 571.
WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Help given. 122 Stanley street.
WANTED, A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER; elderly man preferred. Applicants please give references. Address C.B., 45, 'Witness' Office.
WANTED, GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 87 Shuter street.
WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT FOR a small family; able to do plain cooking. Apply after 7 p.m., at 23 Crescent street.
FIREMAN WANTED, CONSTANT employment. One with third-class engineer's certificate preferred. Must be experienced. Apply, personally, HAMILTON POWDER CO., Beloeil.
WANTED, AT ONCE, GOOD GENERAL or Mother's Help. Apply, with references, to 47 Souvenir avenue, off Atwater avenue.
WANTED, EXPERIENCED SALES Clerks, for the hosiery, glove and whitewear departments; also smart girls about 27 years of age for positions with bright prospects of promotion. Apply the JOHN MURPHY CO., LTD.

WANTED, A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of our Winding Department; wages \$1.25 per day; also young man as Clerk in Spinning Department. Apply, with references and full particulars, PATON MANUFACTURING CO., Sherbrooke, Que.

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

NIGHTWATCHMAN WANTED; MUST BE sober and reliable. Address, giving references, to MANAGER, Box 224, City.

WANTED, A SMART YOUTH FOR Junior position in mercantile office. Apply, stating age, to MANAGER, Box 224, City.

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, 484 street, above St. Antoine, Sunday, 5 p.m. sharp.

To Let.

OFFICE TO LET, FIRST FLOOR, Light, airy and attractive, in 'Witness' Block. Apply to MR. McGLAUGHLIN, 'Witness' Office.
WOOD AVE., near St. Catherine st. Self-contained Tenement, 1 room, every convenience; immediate possession.
Manfield st., near Sherbrooke st. Heated flats and free of water, 6 and 7 rooms; every convenience; immediate possession. All above newly listed and painted for three years lease. Apply 225 St. James street.

HOUSE TO LET.

WESTMOUNT-Fine Residence, ten good rooms, very handsome and well-appointed, \$90.
FLATS TO LET, Westmount, \$35, \$50, \$25.00, \$25. St. Mark street, city, \$30. Park ave., city, \$35.
LONGUEUIL, on the river side, good residence in fine order for summer or year; very comfortable for one or two families.
FURNISHED HOUSE, centre of the city, 10 rooms, first-class, \$75.00 month for summer.

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

Wanted.

SCRIP WANTED - VOLUNTEER AND half-breed land scrip. Write F. A. BLAIN, Box 4, Saskatoon, Sask.
WANTED TO PURCHASE YOURS AND everybody else's cast-off household furniture, clothing, fur coats, caps, old diamonds, gold and silver; best cash prices for good goods promptly called for by MAX FRANK, 483 Craig street. Tel. East 3067.

WANT ADS.

FOR THE 'WITNESS,' may be left with A. T. CHAPMAN, Bookbinder, 267 St. Catherine or WM. DEBYSDALE & CO., Bookbinders and Stationers, 347 St. Catherine Street. Or with E. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 624 Wellington street, West of Bleury.
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS. CASH TARIFF. Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, People Wanted, Rooms To Let, Articles Found, Secondhand Articles Wanted or For sale. 20 Words for 10c. 1c for each additional word. See instructions for the price of four. Property For Sale or To Let. Other Articles For Sale. 25 Words for 25c. 5c for each additional word. See instructions for the price of four. Personal, 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. We charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than 25 words.

Montreal Annex. HOUSES AND LOTS For Sale.

Easy Terms of Payments. The Boss Realty Co., Ltd. 30 ST. JOHN ST. Phone Main 5261. Night East 3743.

Cottage to Let.

TO LET. FURNISHED COTTAGE, at Front's Neck, Maine. Apply to D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter St

Bargains.

FOR SALE, TWO VERY PRETTY UP-right Pianos. These instruments have been thoroughly overhauled, and are accompanied with our 5 years' guarantee. Prices \$125 and \$145 respectively. Terms \$10 cash and \$35 per month. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street, N.B.-Open evenings until the end of the month.
FOR SALE, BUNDLING WOOD - GOOD dry box cuttings, mass the cheapest kindling wood, delivered within city limits for \$1.10 per load. Call up Phone Yahn 8947. G. & J. ESPLIN, 126 Duke street.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION. Kindling, \$1.00; Cut Maple, \$3.00; Mill Blocks, \$1.25; cut length; also Anthracite Coal; delivered anywhere in the city. J. G. MACDONALD, No. 3 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William streets. Bell Telephone Main 622.

Summer Board

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

DEMETRIADES DISCHARGED

Mr. Lafontaine Tempers Justice With Mercy.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED ON SO-CALLED GREEK PRIEST.

Jacovas Demetriades was yesterday afternoon discharged by Mr. Lafontaine...

Demetriades, after his theft, went to England, where he was arrested.

He has now made restitution of all the money and religious ornaments he had taken, and has also paid \$404, the costs of his extradition.

MAKING FOR MOUNTAINS

C. P. R. WILL PROBABLY BUILD ANOTHER LINE THROUGH THE ROCKIES.

Many things point to the C. P. R. extending another line through the Rockies, quite probably by the Yellow Head Pass...

As far as the three Canadian railways are concerned, he believes there is room for them all.

THE TUSOCK MOTHS AUTHORITIES HOPE THAT THEY WILL GIVE NO TROUBLE THIS YEAR.

After the campaign against the tussock moths last year there seems to be little danger for this season.

HARBOR BOARD ASKS THE GOVERNMENT FOR A FURTHER ADVANCE ON LOAN.

The Hon. Robert Mackay presided at yesterday's meeting of the Harbor Board...

From the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries had been received a communication stating that two orders-in-council had been passed...

Authorization was given the president and secretary to sign a contract with the Canadian Bridge Company, Limited...

MR. DEVLIN TO LIVE IN CANADA.

The 'Canada' announces that Mr. C. R. Devlin, member for Galway in the Imperial Parliament...

A VIENNA RIOT

SHOPKEEPERS MAKE DEMONSTRATION AGAINST CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

Vienna, May 25.—There was a great demonstration here to-day of small shopkeepers from all over Austria against the large co-operative stores.

GABRIEL DUMONT

BURIED NEAR SCENE OF HIS DEFEAT.

Batoche, May 25.—Gabriel Dumont was laid to rest here to-day near the scene of his defeat in the battle that crushed the Metis uprising.

VETERINARY SURGEONS

DR. C. M. BAKER ELECTED PRESIDENT OF QUEBEC BODY.

Quebec, May 25.—The annual meeting of the Association of Veterinary Surgeons of the Province was held here to-day...

THE POPE AND FRANCE

THE PONTIFF WEEPS WHEN HE RECEIVES FRENCH PILGRIMS.

Rome, May 25.—The Pope this morning received the French pilgrims, headed by Cardinal Mathieu, archbishop of Toulouse...

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

PROFESSOR BRYCE SPEAKS AT GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN EDINBURGH.

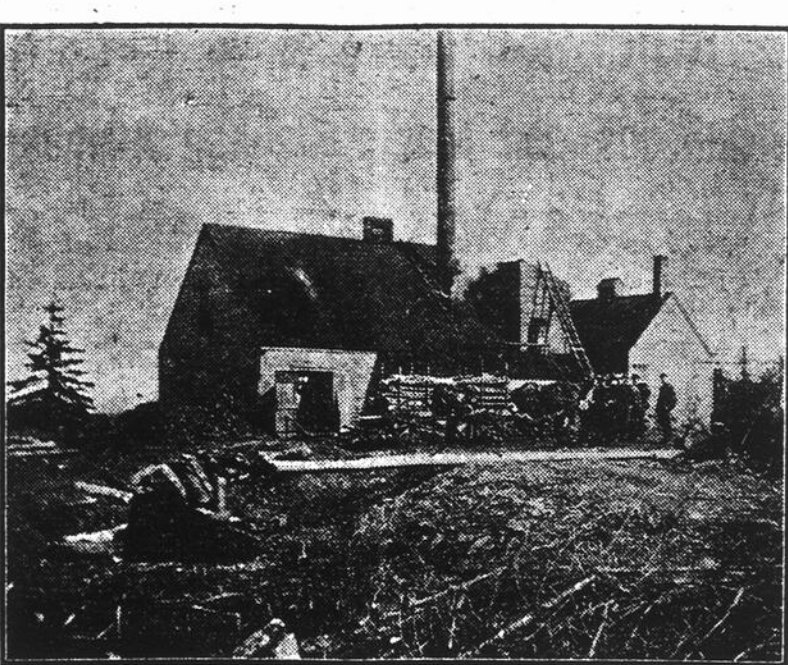
London, May 25.—As the representative of the Canadian Presbyterian Church, Prof. Bryce, of Winnipeg, addressed the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland at Edinburgh...

A SOLDIER KILLED

A CORPORAL OF THE 91ST HIGHLANDERS JUMPS FROM THE TRAIN.

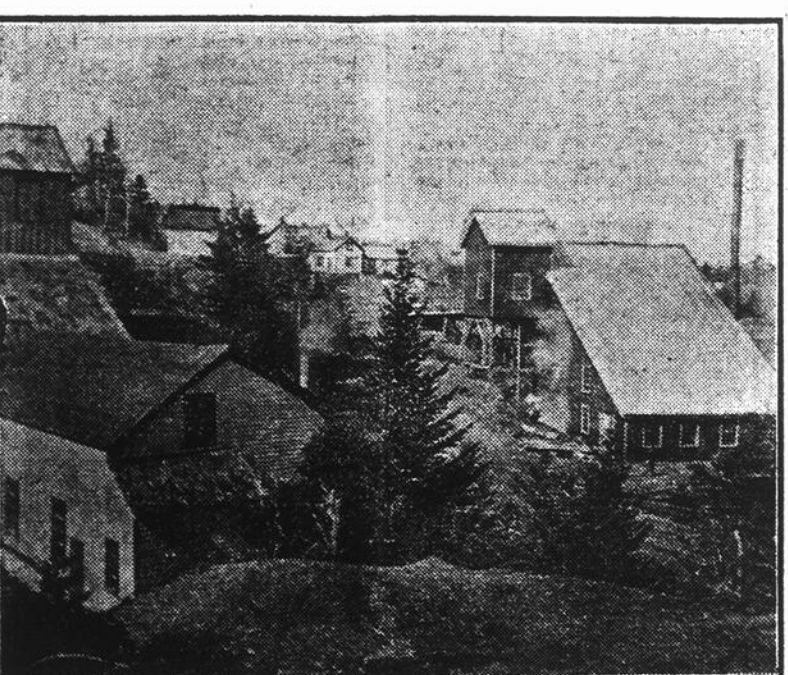
Hamilton, Ont., May 25.—The pleasant outing of the 91st Highlanders at Windsor yesterday had a sad ending this morning as the regiment was returning to the city.

MCGILL STUDENTS DOWN EAST.



SHAFT HOUSE—OLDHAM STERLING GOLD CO., OLDHAM, N. S.

The photographs from which the accompanying cuts were made were sent to the 'Witness' by one of the members of the McGill mining party which left on April 23 for a trip in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.



STAMP MILLS—OLDHAM STERLING GOLD CO., OLDHAM, N. S.

SEED GROWERS' CONVENTION.

Ottawa, May 25.—The annual convention of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association has been fixed to be held in Ottawa on June 27 and 28.

ENEMIES BLEW UP SALOON.

New Martinsville, W. Va., May 25.—The saloon and restaurant of Edward Roome, and the barber shop of Charles Cathers, at Littleton, were blown up with dynamite early to-day.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH ILL.

Vienna, May 25.—Considerable excitement was caused here regarding rumors of the cause of the Emperor abandoning his customary review of the garrison of Drueck, which he has not missed in thirty years.

HALIFAX LIBERAL CONVENTION.

Halifax, N.S., May 25.—The Liberal convention for Halifax to-night nominated the Hon. D. McPherson, Mr. G. E. Faulkner and Mr. R. E. Finn as candidates for the House of Assembly in the provincial elections.

FROM THE CAPITAL

Invitation to the King and Queen not Yet Forwarded

G. T. P. TENDERERS FOR QUEBEC TO MONCTON LINE TO BE CALLED FOR IN JULY.

Ottawa, May 25.—The invitation to the King and Queen has not yet gone forward from Canada.

Some time in July the National Transcontinental Commission will be able to call for tenders for the line from Quebec to Moncton.

PATROLS FOR HUDSON'S BAY.

The Mounted Police are arranging for the establishment of two patrols to Fort Churchill, on Hudson's Bay.

NORTH BRITISH ATTACKED

'SATURDAY REVIEW' CRITICIZES COMPANY OFFER REGARDING MUTUAL LIFE POLICY-HOLDERS.

London, May 25.—The 'Saturday Review,' in its issue of to-morrow, will attack the action of the North British & Mercantile Insurance Company in seeking to induce the policy-holders of the Mutual Life Insurance Company to transfer their policies to the North British Company...

RAIN IN ALBERTA

WORTH A MILLION DOLLARS A DAY TO THE PROVINCE.

Calgary, Alta., May 25.—For five days rain has been pouring down all over this province. It has unquestionably saved the situation, which had been causing serious alarm.

G. W. PERKINS DISCHARGED.

New York, May 25.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision discharging from custody George W. Perkins, whom the Supreme Court had held to await action of the Grand Jury on a technical charge of grand larceny in connection with the campaign contribution of the New York Life Insurance Company to the National Republican Committee.

KLONDIKE WATER SUPPLY CO.

Ottawa, May 25.—The Klondike Water Supply Company has been incorporated with a capital of six million dollars to establish a system where the water from the Klondike river may be brought to Bonanza, Hunker, Eldorado, Gold Run, Sulphur and other creeks for hydraulic mining purposes.

FIRE RECORD.

Quebec, May 26.—About midnight fire broke out in the building occupied by the Imperial Laundry on St. Valier street, Palais, and in a short time had reached large proportions.

THE 65TH AT TORONTO.

The 65th Regiment of this city is spending to-day in Toronto. They left Montreal on Thursday night and spent yesterday at Niagara Falls.

Winona, Minn., May 25.—The main buildings of the Union Fibre were burned early to-day.

Cleveland, O., May 25.—Fire to-day practically destroyed the amusement resort known as the 'White City,' a few miles east of here.

LOCOMOTIVE HOODOOED

SO DECLARED MME. SARAH BERNHARDT, AND DEMANDED A NEW ENGINE.

Topeka, Kas., May 25.—It is announced from the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific offices in this city that the special train carrying Sarah Bernhardt and her company met with an accident to the trucks of one of the cars near Iuka, Iato, this afternoon, delaying the train two hours and twenty minutes.

Mme. Bernhardt seemed much excited and ran back and forth between the train and the locomotive. She demanded a new locomotive, even after the damaged one was placed on the track.

SERVICES ON MOUNT OF OLIVES

FIGHT BETWEEN FRANCISCAN FRIARS AND GREEK MONKS AS TO RIGHTS.

Rome, May 25.—The Vatican has learned from Jerusalem that the ancient quarrel between the Franciscan friars and the Greek monks concerning the right to celebrate services on the Mount of Olives has led to a fight, in which the Greeks were worsted.

DR. WAITE ILL.

PRINCIPAL OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE IN PRECARIOUS CONDITION.

Sherbrooke, Que., May 25.—Principal Waite, of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, is in a precarious condition and his physicians have little hope of his recovery. He is suffering from congestion of the lungs, which was brought on by bathing after extreme exertion.

ELECTION VOID

MR. G. H. WILLIAMSON, CONSERVATIVE, UNSEATED FOR BRIBERY OF SUPPORTERS.

London, May 25.—After a prolonged investigation, the election of Mr. G. H. Williamson, Conservative and Tariff Reform member of the House of Commons for Worcester, was to-day declared void by the election court on the ground of bribery by the candidate's supporters.

CHURCH UNION SENTENCE.

Des Moines, Ia., May 25.—Church union sentiment reached its highest point in the Presbyterian General Assembly here to-day, when a delegation of 11 commissioners from the Cumberland Assembly were received in the Assembly of the Northern Church, now assembled here.

FIRST COURT OF SEASON.

London, May 25.—The King and Queen held the first court of the season at Buckingham Palace to-night.

PLANNING A FIELD DAY.

Rural Dean Dart was in the city last night, at an adjourned meeting of the Rural Deanery of Hochelaga, presided over by Rev. J. A. G. Macdonald.

DEATH OF A NOTED ABBE.

The Rev. Abbe A. V. Bellemare, the oldest priest of the Nicolet College, died at that institution, on Thursday, at the age of 79 years.

KODAK 'HAPPY SITUATIONS.' A prize of one Sovereign (\$4.86) will be awarded to the one sending us at any time during the month of June the best and most interesting photograph of 'A Happy Situation'...

JUNE'S SOVEREIGN PHOTO-CONTEST

KODAK 'HAPPY SITUATIONS.' A prize of one Sovereign (\$4.86) will be awarded to the one sending us at any time during the month of June the best and most interesting photograph of 'A Happy Situation'...

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1906.

CARL SCHURZ

His Own Account of His Intensely Practical Rescue of an Old Friend From a German Penitentiary

(New York Tribune.)

The life of Carl Schurz, who died recently, was full of dramatic incidents, for he was a man willing to dare anything for the sake of principle or a friend. These qualities are aptly illustrated in his efforts, when only twenty years old, to rescue Professor Gottfried Kinkel, first his teacher and afterward his fellow revolutionist, from the penitentiary at Spandau, near Berlin, where he had been imprisoned for his participation in the Revolution of 1848.

Young Schurz, who had escaped to Switzerland, returned disguised and undertook to get his friend out of the prison. The account, from his own hand, which was published in McClure's Magazine in April as a part of his autobiography, exhibits his qualities as a writer. This narrative, which is printed here in part by permission of the magazine's publishers, has all the fascination of a detective story of the first order.

Immediately after my arrival in Berlin, wrote Mr. Schurz, I put myself in communication with several persons, who had been designated to me as trustworthy by Mme. Kinkel and by my democratic friends. I spent some time in studying them carefully, as I could not confide the purpose of my presence in Berlin to any one of whom I could not convince myself that he would be useful in its accomplishment.

After this review I took up my secret to one of them only, Dr. Falkenthal, a physician, who practiced in the suburb of Moabit. Falkenthal had already been in correspondence with Mme. Kinkel. He had an extended acquaintance in Spandau and took me there to an innkeeper by the name of Kruger, for whom he vouched as a thoroughly reliable and energetic man. Mr. Kruger occupied in Spandau a highly respected position. He had for several years served his town as a member of the Common Council; he conducted the best hotel and he was a man of some property, generally liked on account of his honorable character and his amiable disposition. He offered to me his hotel as headquarters for my enterprise.

Mr. Schurz then described how he took up his abode in Berlin under the assumed name of Herbert Jussen, going back and forth to Spandau, and going to the Spandau penitentiary which enabled him to gain information about the interior of the prison; of Kruger's introduction to him of two young men named Portitz and Leddihn, who were in friendly intercourse with some of the prison officials; of his tests of some of the turnkeys to discover if they could be depended upon to assist in the escape of Kinkel, and the failure of the men for various reasons to respond favorably; of his success finally in securing one named Brune to release Kinkel from his cell, and the making of arrangements for relays of carriages to transport the prisoner to the seacoast at Mecklenburg on the night of Nov. 5, 1850, when Brune said the prison guard would be so arranged as to meet the plans of Mr. Schurz.

This is Mr. Schurz's story of the effort to get Kinkel out of the prison safely:— "After a journey of several days my relays were arranged, and I could hope that a drive of less than thirty hours would take us from Spandau to Rostock. There we might confide ourselves to our good friends until a vessel should be ready to take us across the sea. To carry us from Spandau to the first relay Kruger applied to a well-to-do farmer in the neighborhood by the name of Hensel, who had a pair of fast horses, and would be glad to put them and his carriage and himself as driver at our disposal.

could be seen, but nothing of the surroundings below. The window was also guarded by strong iron bars, wire lattice, and a wooden shutter which was closed at night—in short, by all the contrivances that are usually employed to shut off a prisoner from all communication with the outside world. Moreover, the cell was divided into two compartments by a strong wooden railing which reached from the floor to the ceiling. One of the compartments contained Kinkel's bed; in the other, during the day, he did his work. The two compartments were united by a door in the wooden railing which every evening was securely fastened.

The entrance to the cell from the corridor was guarded by two heavy doors with several locks. On the street under Kinkel's cell stood day and night a sentinel. Another sentinel watched during the daytime the gate of the building on the main street but he was transferred to the inner court during the night—a regulation which proved very important to us. Had it not been for this stupid arrangement, we would never have attempted what we did. The cell, the doors, the lock on the railings, were all examined several times every twenty-four hours by the jailers on duty. The keys to Kinkel's cell, as well as those to the door in the inside wooden railing, were, during the night, after Kinkel had been locked up in his compartment, kept in a locker of the room of the inspector, the so-called Revier room. As Brune had no access to the Revier room during the night and the key had been confided to another superior officer, he had availed himself of some opportunity to procure a wax impression of that key, from which a duplicate key was made, enabling him to enter the Revier room during the night. The key to the locker containing the keys to Kinkel's cell was, as Brune knew, in the evening put on top of that locker, so that without difficulty he could possess himself of the keys to the cell. Thus Brune believed himself fully able to enter the cell during the night and take the prisoner out. Now it was agreed that Brune, who had the watch in the night of the 5th to the 6th of November on Kinkel's corridor, should bring Kinkel down the stairs into the gateway. He was sure he could take him without danger past the turnkey watching the lower floor. Whether he intended to interest that man in our affair or to divert his attention in some manner Brune did not tell me. He only assured me I might depend upon this being no difficulty about this. As soon as Kinkel had been conducted into the gateway below the stairs to be there to receive him. In one of the wings of the great door that opened upon the main street there was a little postern gate to facilitate the daily passage in and out. Of the key of this postern gate we had also procured a wax impression, and from it a duplicate key. Now it was to be my task, shortly after midnight, after the town nightwatchman—for in Spandau there were at that time still night watchmen with spear and rattle—had passed by the building on the street, to open the postern gate, to step into the interior of the gateway, there to await Brune and Kinkel; to wrap Kinkel up in a cloak, to take him through the postern gate into the street, and to hurry with him to Kruger's hotel, where he was to put on a suit of ordinary clothes, and then step with me into Hensel's carriage and away. It had asked Brune to provide Kinkel with a plentiful supply of food so that he might be in good physical condition. But to avoid long excitement Kinkel was to be informed only on the evening of Nov. 5, the night of the attempt, that something was being done for him, and that he should go to bed at the accustomed hour, rise immediately before midnight, dress himself and be ready for the venture.

"On the same day Leddihn and Portitz had intrusted the two good able bodied friends with the charge of guarding the street corners nearest to the penitentiary building during the night and of coming to our aid if necessary. About midnight all my people were at their posts, and after the night watchman had passed down the street I approached the door of the penitentiary. I had covered my feet with my rubber shoes, so as to make my step inaudible. A second pair of rubber shoes I had with me for Kinkel. In my belt I carried the pistols given to me by Dr. Falkenthal; in one pocket a well sharpened dirk, and in another a slungshot with which to arm Kinkel in case of stress. I had thrown across my shoulders a large cloak with sleeves, which should serve Kinkel as a first wrap. So equipped, I softly opened the postern gate to step into the gateway of the prison. I left that little gate ajar and the key sticking in the lock. The gateway was dimly lighted by a lantern hanging from the ceiling. My first task was to prevent the opening from the inside of the directors' doors on the right and of the guardroom door on the left, and I did so by tying the door handles to the iron fastenings of the bell ropes with stout strings. This was the most delicate piece of work I had to do. Nothing moved. My gaze was riveted on the passage opposite where Brune was to appear with Kinkel.

"So I waited. One minute elapsed after another, but all remained still. I waited a full quarter of an hour, but nothing stirred. What did this mean? According to all the calculations they ought to have joined me some time ago. My calculation began to appear very precarious. Was Brune, after all, faithless? I took one of my pistols out of my belt and held it in my left hand ready to fire, and my dirk in the right. But

I resolved to remain at my post until I could say to myself that the last chance of success was gone. Half an hour had passed, and still everything was quiet as the grave. I suddenly heard a faint rustle, and at the other end of the gateway I saw a dark figure appear like a spectre, as if it had stepped out of the wall. My hands closed more tightly on my weapons. The next moment I recognized in the dim light the form of Brune. There he was at last, but alone. He put his finger upon his lips and approached me. I awaited him, ready for the worst.

"I am unfortunate," he whispered, with his mouth close to my ear. "I have tried everything. I have failed. The keys were not in the locker. Come to me to-morrow and get your money back." "I said nothing in reply, but quickly untied the strings right and left, and then stepped out through the postern gate, looked it and put the key into my pocket. I was hardly on the street when Leddihn and Portitz hastened to join me. With a few words I told them what had happened. "We were afraid you had been trapped," said Leddihn. "You stayed so long inside that we were on the point of coming after you to fetch you out."

"Soon we reached Kruger's hotel, where Hensel stood ready with his carriage to take Kinkel and me away. The disappointment that followed my report was terrible."

Mr. Schurz immediately set out in Hensel's carriage to inform the next relay that the plan for the rescue had failed. He did not return to Spandau until toward evening the next day, Nov. 6. Learning from Kruger that everything was quiet, he forthwith went to Brune's rooms.

"That was cursed ill luck last night," he said, "but it was not my fault, but as I thing was in the best of order, but as I could not find the keys to the cell, I searched and searched for them, but they were not there. This morning I learned that Inspector Semmler had accidentally, instead of placing them in the locker, put them into his pocket, and carried them with him to his home."

"For a moment he continued, pointing to the money box. "Take it; count it. No thaler is missing."

"What comes from you," I answered, repeating his words of yesterday, "will not be counted. But what now? I do not give up. Must we wait until you have the night watch again?" "We might wait," he replied, "and in the meantime duplicate all the keys to the cell, so that, if this difficulty may not arise again, but," he added, "I have thought of a disagree that man should sit in the convict's cell a day longer than will try to help him this very night, if he has courage enough for a breakneck feat."

"What, this night?" "Yes, this night. Now, listen."

Then Brune told me that the officer, who, during the coming night, should have the watch on the upper stories had fallen ill, and he, Brune, had offered to take his place. Thereupon he had thought he might, without much difficulty, take Kinkel into the loft under the roof, and let him down with a rope from out of one of the dormer windows on the street. To this end he would, of course, again require the keys of the cell, but after the accident of last night, when the inspector took them home with him through mere thoughtlessness, they would certainly be again in their accustomed place. I should only see to it that the street below was kept free while Kinkel was let down from the roof, and that he then be promptly received and carried off.

"It is a somewhat perilous undertaking," Brune added. "From the dormer window down to the street it may be sixty feet, but if the herr professor has the courage, I think we may succeed."

"I vouch for Kinkel's courage," I said; "what does not a prisoner dare for liberty?" "The details were rapidly considered and determined upon. I undertook to procure the necessary rope for Brune. He was to wind it about his body under the overcoat and take it into the penitentiary building thus hidden. About midnight I was to be in the dark recess of the door of the house opposite the gate of the penitentiary, from which I could observe the dormer windows of the building. When in one of them I should see the light of a lantern move up and down perpendicularly three times that would be a sign that everything was in order for the descent. It, standing in my sheltered place, I then struck sparks with my steel and flint, Brune would understand from this signal that everything was in order on the street."

"Happy coincidence," chuckled Kruger (when he heard of the plan). "This evening some of the officers of the penitentiary are to celebrate a birthday in my hotel. There will be a bowl of punch, and I will make that punch especially irresistible."

"And you will detain those officers long enough?" "You may be sure of that. Not one of them shall cross your way." This prospect put us into the gayest of humor, and we had a cozy little supper together. Our thoughts were, however, constantly directed to the accident that might again play mischief with us, and unfortunately an important possibility occurred to us. "At the time of Kinkel's descent from the window, hanging on his rope, the rubbing of the rope against the edge of the brick wall might easily loosen tiles and brick, which then would fall down and produce a loud clatter. We therefore asked Hensel to take his carriage immediately after midnight slowly along the street so that the rattle of the vehicle on the rough cobblestone pavement might drown all other noises. "Shortly before midnight I stood

equipped as I had been the night before, well hidden in the dark recess of the house door opposite the penitentiary. The street corners right and left were, according to agreement, properly watched, but our friends kept themselves as much as possible concealed. A few minutes later the night watchman shuffled down the street, and immediately in front of me swung his rattle and called the hour of twelve. Then he slouched quietly on and disappeared. "What would I have given for a roaring storm and a splashing rain—but the night was perfectly still. My eye was riveted to the roof of the penitentiary building, the dormer windows of which I could scarcely distinguish. The street lights flared dimly. Suddenly there appeared a light above which moved three times up and down; that was the signal hoped for. With an eager glance I examined the street right and left. Nothing stirred. Then on my part, I gave the signal agreed upon, striking sparks. A second later the light above disappeared and I perceived a dark object which slowly moved across the edge of the wall. My heart beat violently, and drops of perspiration stood upon my forehead. Then the thing I had apprehended actually happened—tiles and brick, loosened by the rubbing rope, rained down upon the pavement with a loud clatter. Now, good heaven help us! At the same moment Hensel's carriage came rumbling down over the cobblestones. The noise of the falling tiles and brick was no longer audible; but would they not strike Kinkel's head and numb him?"

"Now the dark object had almost reached the ground. I leaped forward and touched it; it was indeed my friend and there he stood alive and on his feet. "That is a bold deed," were the first words he said to me. "Thank God, I answered, "Now, off with the rope and away." I labored in vain to untie the rope that was wound around his body. "I cannot help you," Kinkel whispered, for the rope has fearfully lacerated both my hands. I pulled out my dirk and with great effort succeeded in cutting the rope the long end of which as soon as it was free was quickly pulled up. While I threw a cloak around Kinkel's shoulders and helped him to get into the rubber shoes, he looked anxiously around. Hensel's carriage had turned and was coming slowly back.

"What carriage is that?" Kinkel asked. "Our carriage." "Dark figures showed themselves at the street corners and approached us. "For Heaven's sake, what people are those?" "Our friends."

"At a little distance we heard male voices sing. "Here we sit gayly together," "What is that?" asked Kinkel while we hurried through a side street toward Kruger's Hotel. "Your jailers around a bowl of punch."

"Capital!" said Kinkel. We entered the hotel through a back door, and soon found ourselves in a room in which Kinkel was to put on the clothes that we had procured for him—a black cloth suit, a big bearskin overcoat and a cap like those worn by Prussian forest officers. From a room near by sounded the voices of the revellers. Kruger, who had stood a few minutes looking on while Kinkel was exchanging his convict's garb for an honest man's dress, suddenly went out with a peculiarly sly smile. When he returned he carried a few filled glasses.

"Herr Professor," he said, "in a room near by some of your jailers are sitting around a bowl of punch. I have just asked them whether they would not permit me to take some for a few friends of mine who had just arrived. They had no objection. Now, Herr Professor, let us drink your health first out of the bowl of your jailers." We found it difficult not to break out in loud laughter. Kinkel was now in his citizen's clothes and his lacerated hands were washed and bandaged with handkerchiefs. He thanked his faithful friends with a few words which brought tears to their eyes. Then we jumped into Hensel's vehicle. The penitentiary officers were still singing and laughing around their punchbowl.

The two refugees succeeded in reaching the seacoast, and eventually, in a vessel provided by friends, gained the Scottish coast.

It is remarkable how the memory of that adventure has remained alive in various parts of Germany," wrote Mr. Schurz, in 'McClure's Magazine' for May. "Hardly a year has passed since 1850 without bringing me in newspaper articles or letters new versions of the old story, some of them extremely fantastic. . . . In January, 1903, nearly fifty-three years after I received from Spandau to Rostock, I received a pictorial postal card signed by a member of the German Reichstag and several other gentlemen, who sent me their cordial greetings and a picture of the 'Kinkel's Corner,' near Rostock marked in our flight, and where the room in which we took an early breakfast, it seems, is still pointed out to guests."

TRAINING BIRD ACTORS

To train birds to understand tricks is comparatively easy, but to induce them to act just when you want them to is another question. Then, again, a bird will act alone, but it is difficult to get him to act in unison with half a dozen others. In the first place, birds cannot be driven. If a trainer attempts punishment as a means of training, the confidence which is so important between trainer and bird is shattered, and there is an immediate end to that particular bird's usefulness. By invariable kindness, feeding, caressing, and a mental sympathy which is recognized by birds as by every living thing, cockatoos will respond and will try their best to please, and often they will evidence a reciprocal affection for the trainer. "Leslie's Weekly."

ISANDHLWANA.

So far as can be judged, the Zulus against whom Col. McKenzie is about to operate, are as alert and cunning as their predecessors, who, under Cetewayo, wrought such terrible havoc. Every European on the spot knows the history of those bloody days, and of Isandhlwana in particular. If anything could teach the necessity for vigilant scouting, that would. While the late Lord Chelmsford was splitting up his forces, the enemy, 15,000 strong, lay low to charge down upon Isandhlwana in his absence. He returned to the camp to find every man butchered. The whole force left, over 800, had been slain, while the victors had made a haul of 102 wag-gons, 1,400 oxen, two seven-pounder guns, 400 rounds of shot and shell, 800 rifles, 250,000 rounds of ball cartridge, £60,000 worth of commissariat supplies, and certain regimental colors.

The bravest were heartsick when they went to bury the victims of Isandhlwana. For five months the bodies lay unburied, though gallant men volunteered again and again in the meantime to undertake the work. Carion birds had accomplished their foul work, and merciful nature with a green carpet of verdure had done her best to obliterate the awful relics of the tragic day. But the burial party were able to discover 500 bodies and identify many. Money and cheques, portraits and letters, jewellery and souvenirs littered the hillside. Everywhere were evidences of the ferocity of the struggle. The Zulus are said to have lost 2,000 men; but these had for the most part been carried off. Here and there, however, were found black men and white locked in the savage embrace in which they had died. One Zulu was found with his head driven by a British bayonet a foot into the ground; a Briton with his dead antagonist beneath him, and an assegai in his back to tell how he had died after mastering the foe in front.—"St. James's Gazette."

A GHOST STORY.

Appropos of the interesting 'Ghost Hunter's Log' which I have been publishing, the following letter has been sent to me: "The Rev. Richard C.—, in Leicestershire, is Leicester, and master of the grammar school in that village, was a very kind man, and often assisted some of his poorer parishioners with money for various objects. A young man in the village was anxious to go to America, where he had relations, and Mr. C.— let him have the money for his passage, saying: "When you have made your fortune you may repay me." About four years after, as Mr. C.— was dressing, with his window open, he saw this young man walk over the Rectory lawn and across a flower bed that had been newly dug, and go to the sunk fence at the end of the garden, when he suddenly disappeared. Mr. C.— was naturally surprised. He was afraid that the young man might have fallen and injured himself, so he ran out without staying to finish dressing. When he got to the flower bed there were no footmarks to be seen, and when he came to the sunk fence he could see nothing of the young man. He thought it a very strange affair, and made a note of the day and time. Some months after (news did not travel so quickly in those days) the young man's relations in the village had a letter from America to say that on that very day and at that time he had been killed by an accident. I know the above to be an absolute fact, and have heard Mr. C.— relate all the circumstances of it."—Bristol 'Times and Mirror.'

ANCIENT COAL NEWS.

The earliest mention of coal amongst the ancient authors is by Theophrastus in his 'History of Stone,' wherein he says: "There is a fossil substance called coal, which is broken for use; it kindles and burns like wood. It is found in Liguria and in Eiliss, on the way to Olympia, over the mountains. These coals are used by the smiths." It is highly probable that the coal as we know it was used by the primeval Britons for metallurgical operations. The Romans were undoubtedly acquainted with coal, for cinders, or coke, was discovered amid the ruins of their iron forges. It was certainly used by them in their pottery furnaces at Condatum Warrington, where quantities of Wigan canal coal and cinders, or coke, have been found, in connection with an extensive collection of pottery, now preserved in the museum of that town.—'Mining World,' Chicago.

HYGIENIC LIMIT TO INVENTION.

Until motor vehicles have wings we have heard it said, they will always be eye-sore, an annoyance and a nuisance. While not prepared to accept that view, at any rate, as a condition of things likely to last, we must admit that the accessories of modern life in general are placing greater and greater strain on the faculties of the individual. His eyes are strained by the intense artificial lights, his ears are worried by the unnecessary din of the streets, and his nose is offended by the vaporization of offensive fumes of oil or by the fetid air of the 'tube.' That simpler life appeals to him more than ever which removes him from the maddening sphere of the inventors' activities. Still, after all, the human machine is wonderful in its power of adapting itself to a new environment, and just as few now look upon the railway, as was formerly the case, as a really offensive invention, so in time to come the present distresses inflicted upon us by modern ingenuity will gradually disappear, partly by the process of adaptation and partly by improvements resulting in mitigation of the kind of evils referred to. "One thing at least may be said, and that is on no account should a modern invention be tolerated, however convenient it may be in one direction, unless it satisfies hygienic requirements."

GRAY HAIR.

(Boston Transcript.)

Now Professor Metchnikoff turns his attention to gray hair and vanity. For if one were not vain it would not matter whether the hair were black or white. And it is very considerate of the great biologist to take a few minutes to talk about a subject that to him must seem of little consequence, though he may study it seriously from the viewpoint of its relations to the health and the emotions. He has found that fear or sorrow has strange power to stimulate the pigment devouring hair cell, and this presents for an outward sign a whitened hair. In so many words, this mischievous hair cell literally fattens on human misery. Obviously there is one preventive that may be used, and that is to keep happy, no matter what happens. Fretting and worrying must be avoided. But if an unconquerable grief overtakes one and whitens the hair in a night Metchnikoff suggests as a remedy the passing of an iron heated to 140 degrees Fahrenheit through the locks. The miserable little pigment devouring hair cell will curl up and die then. Perhaps some of our friends know for the beauty and artificiality of the 'waves' in their locks can add something to this recommendation.

IN A POISON FACTORY.

"Slip on this glass mask," said the foreman. "You will need it." The visitor donned the uncanny mask of glass, and the foreman led the way to the cyanide of potassium department. "We make 1,000 tons of cyanide a year," he said. "A dose of five grains is a fatal one. Thus our annual product is enough to kill 2,500,000 people." He opened a door, and a room filled with writhing flames, dense shadows, sparks, smoke, and weird figures in glass masks was revealed. In the centre of the room, in a great cauldron, 100 pounds of molten cyanide of potassium bubbled and seethed. The flames glinted strangely on the glass masks.

The foreman coughed. "These fumes," he said "are wholesome. The men, you see are all robust. I have known weakly chaps, working here among these strange fumes, to pick up health and strength."

In another clean, cool room the finished cyanide was stored. It looked like crystallized white sugar, good enough to eat. "Good enough to eat," said the foreman, gravely. "Well, we have had men eat it. Four men committed suicide that way. The fumes seem to create in our men a desire to taste the drug. They fight this desire, most of them, successfully, but they feel it, the same as workers in coffee plants want to chew the coffee beans, and some feel it so strongly as to succumb."—New Orleans 'Times-Democrat.'

ENGLAND FOR \$125.

There is only one unforgettable vacation—a trip to England, through England, and home again. Nine weeks of travel can be had for \$125, and this easy price includes the full expenses of both ocean voyages. Bicycle clothes and flannel shirts make up one proper costume. The ordinary sack suit with long trousers is equally serviceable. The luggage for walking will be carried in a cloth-covered India rubber knapsack. This is light, portable, and ramproof. If the traveller makes his way by bicycle, he should nearly limit his luggage to the dimensions of a standard frame case. The slight overflow will be made into a thin bundle strapped to the handle bars, or to the frame behind the saddle. A 'stripped' wheel is essential, guard and bell and brake being of the lightest. The ocean trip is made in the second cabin of one of the lines plying between New York and Glasgow—the cost is thirty dollars single and sixty dollars for the round trip. The food is not poor, and there is abundance of deck room. The time from dock to dock is ten and one-half days, so the total time on water is twenty-one days, and on land six weeks.—Country Life in America."

MURDERER DEFENDS HIS JAILERS

(From the Vienna Tageblatt.) It is not often that a condemned murderer takes up the pen in defence of his jailers. This has been recently done by Lucheni, the murderer of the Empress of Austria. The regicide's conduct in jail has been so good that he is allowed to possess a few books in his cell, and to read certain journals, French by preference, because, though an Italian, he has taken a fancy for learning French and takes constant lessons in it from a prison official. Reading in one of these journals that he is harshly treated in prison, and that his features have become almost unrecognizable as a result, he became very angry, and although warned that letters from him could not be despatched, wrote a memorial to the Swiss Government declaring that his treatment is humane and even kind. This memorial is written not only in French, but in good French, of which, at the time of his condemnation in 1898, the regicide knew not a word.

The May 'Janitor's Advocate,' published by the Janitors' Society, contains a report of the work done by the society's physician last year. Seventy-two janitors received treatment. Of course, rheumatism, asthma, diphtheria, and such commonplace ills are on the list, but one is rather surprised to find two of the craft reported to have suffered from hysteria so severely as to occasion eighteen visits by the doctor. Some tenants will find difficulty in grasping the idea conveyed, that the janitor is sensitive and nervous.—New York 'Evening Post.'

The fish landed and sold in the British markets last year were valued at \$30,000,000.

SUMMER RESORTS.

KNOWLTON

Among the Montreal visitors registered at the Lake View House recently, were: Sir Melbourne Tait, the Rev. Dr. Symonds, and Mr. G. C. Foster.

Mrs. Buchanan and Miss Mary Bancroft are guests at 'Darley Place'.

Mr. H. S. Williams, of Montreal, spent the twenty-fourth and succeeding days in Knowlton, at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Williams.

'Rockwood,' the quaint and pretty cottage on the Lake road, the property of the Rev. Charles Bancroft, will be occupied again this season by the Rev. Dr. Symonds and family, of Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Martin, of Boston, visited Mr. and Mrs. H. McDowell.

Among recent arrivals in Knowlton, is Sergeant-Major Hodges, of England, late of the 52nd Battalion of the South African Field Force. Mr. Hodges will spend the summer camping in the vicinity of Knowlton.

Miss Daisy Hall, accompanied by her friend, Miss Tappin, have arrived from Montreal to spend the week-end in Knowlton.

Mr. Henry Williams, manager of the Eastern Townships Bank at Cowansville, was in Knowlton for Victoria Day, the guest of Mrs. N. Pettis.

Dr. White, of the Knowlton Sanitarium, has had his brother visiting him recently.

Mr. Ralston, sr., is convalescent. Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Fay were in Cowansville during the latter end of last week.

Mr. Lambkin, late of Salt Lake City, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. N. England recently.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Truell, of Montreal, spent Victoria Day with Mrs. N. Pettis.

Mrs. Whitehead, of New York, is staying with her sister, Mrs. Farrier.

The Rev. Mr. Davignon, of Manchester, who has lately been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Davignon, has returned.

Mr. Murray Brooks, of Montreal, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Williams over the twenty-fourth.

Messrs. L. V. Phelps, of Eastman, and D. Greene, of Sutton, were in Knowlton last week.

Mr. Charles McLachlan, who lately came from Winnipeg, is leaving for the west again.

Miss C. D. Bancroft spent a portion of last week with friends in Montreal.

Dr. Cleveland, of Montreal, who has been spending a number of days in Knowlton, has returned.

Lady Tait arrived in Knowlton early last week.

Mr. C. McLaughlin, of Winnipeg, is visiting friends in this vicinity recently.

Miss Mildred Greene has returned from a visit to her cousin in South Bolton.

A tennis club is being formed, with Dr. N. M. Harris as president, and Mr. F. N. Williams as secretary-treasurer.

left last Saturday for Newport, Vt., on a visit.

Mrs. C. P. Hunter and daughters are spending a few days on the west shore of the lake, at Lakefield Farm.

Miss Grace MacFarlane, of Cowansville, was a guest of Mrs. W. M. Hillhouse, at 'Maplewood' lately.

Miss Mollie Robb entertained the Young Ladies' Circle on Saturday afternoon last.

Miss Madge Kennedy, of Montreal, was among the Wednesday night arrivals, and is spending a few days with old friends in Knowlton.

A baseball team has been organized, with Mr. Carl Stone as captain, and Mr. Walter MacFarlane as secretary.

At the recent annual meeting of the Knowlton W. C. T. U., Mrs. Moses, Mrs. Robt and Miss Ethel Taylor were elected delegates to the coming county convention at Mansonville.

Miss Myrtle Johnson, of Bolton, has recently been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Savage.

The Ladies' Parochial Guild of St. Paul's Church, met at 'Darley Place,' on Tuesday last.

Mrs. and Miss Hunter, of Brome Corner, visited friends in Knowlton on Saturday.

Mrs. T. B. Curtis has returned from Montreal, where she has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Belknap.

Mr. and Mrs. Bently, of Montreal, arrived in Knowlton on Saturday last.

The Rev. E. M. Taylor occupied the pulpit in the Methodist Church last Sunday evening, during the absence of the pastor, the Rev. Wm. Smith.

Mr. Charles Soules, of Cowansville, was in Knowlton last week.

Miss Agnes Ralston has returned from Concord, N.H., after a few weeks' sojourn.

Mr. C. M. Harvey, of Dunham, was the guest of Mr. George Bullard for the week-end.

Mrs. T. Palmer has taken a cottage here for the summer.

Mrs. Robertson and family will occupy a cottage here this season.

Mrs. Ryan, who spent a few days in Montreal, has returned.

The Messrs. Dalbec are guests of Mrs. Richard.

Mrs. M. Drolet has returned from a visit to the city.

Miss Jodoin is a guest at Mrs. Bellisle's.

Miss Crow is occupying the Lake Shore cottage for the summer.

The Messes Massey were the guests of Mrs. Dick last week.

Mr. John McGillis spent a few days here.

Mr. J. Nelson and Mr. C. Souze were guests at the hotel, 'Ste. Agathe,' last week.

Mrs. F. Robertson and Miss McIntosh are here for a few days.

Mrs. Cusack and Mr. L. H. Ewing have returned to Montreal.

Mr. Hodge has left for Newfoundland.

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Mr. H

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900.

Neave's Food

For Infants, Invalids, And The Aged.

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

DR. BARNARDO

"We have already used Neave's Food in two of our Homes (Babies' Castle and the Village Home), and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory."—July 27th, 1901.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents:—THE LYMAN BROS. & Co. Ltd. Toronto and LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal.



The Gospel of Health

I want you to take this box of ORANGE MEAT home, and have some for supper. You'll make your WHOLE supper on it if you take my advice. Let it always be the big part of breakfast and supper.

After you have been eating ORANGE MEAT for a while, you will find the wrinkles coming out, and the roses coming in, your cheeks—your figure will round—and folk will begin to tell you how well you look.

Orange Meat

is health and strength and deliciousness combined.

75c. and 25c. a package. Every 75c. package contains a coupon, good for valuable premiums. 25c. or "Jumbo" package contains 2 1/2 times the quantity of 75c. size. Write "Orange Meat Kingston" for new premium catalogue.


WM. RUTHERFORD & SONS CO'Y., LUMBER

Planed and Rough.

HARDWOOD FLOORING, SHAPES, DOORS, BLINDS, BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ATWATER AVENUE, Near Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL

USE EDDY MATCHES.




Since 1851, There hasn't been a minute, EDDY'S Matches weren't in it!

Ask your Grocer for a box of **Our "SILENT" Parlors.**

PERFECTLY NOISELESS. LIGHTS ON ANY SURFACE.

For Sale by all First-class Dealers.

"Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing a local habitation and a name."—Shakespeare.



If you want to give to those sweet airy nothings of the holiday time a name and habitation,

PUT ONE OF THESE IN YOUR POCKET.

A KODAK will give you the opportunity. Don't wait to get it until you forget it in the rush of the last few minutes. NOW is the time.

GEO. BARRAT & SON,
Photographic Supplies,
146 PEEL STREET, Montreal.

PHONE—UP 984.

CAN DESERTION FROM THE ARMY BE ABOLISHED?

Ever since the reign of Charles II., when for the first time a regular standing army was established in Britain, the question of desertion has loomed large, remarks a 'T. A. T.' (Times and Telegraph) contributor.

But at last, if the authorities have their way, the evil will be stamped out and for all. The scheme now under consideration at the War Office, and which will almost certainly be adopted, is founded partly on the Bertillon system of identification by measurements, and partly on the well-known fingerprint system in use at Scotland Yard.

Every recruit, upon enlistment, will be measured, an imprint taken of his thumbs and fingers, and he will also be photographed. This record, with his regimental number attached, will be kept, not at the depot of the corps, but at Pall Mall, so that it can be at once referred to in case of doubt.

By this means, it is claimed, desertion, or rather re-enlistment after desertion, will become practically impossible, for all the recruiting-sergeant has to do when a recruit of whom he is suspicious presents himself for enrolment, is to send his measurements and finger-prints to the War Office. If these are not recorded there, then it can be taken for granted that he has never been a soldier before.

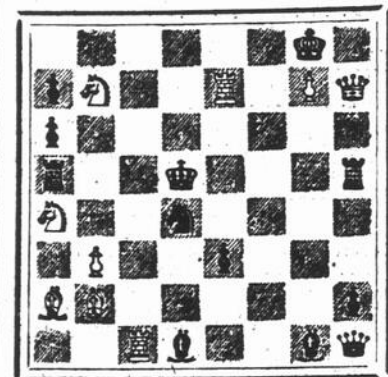
CHESS

Saturday, May 26, 1906.

PROBLEM NO. 1053.
1st Prize Hamstead Highgate Express, Eight Problem Tourney.

(By G. Heathcote, Arnside.)

Black—11 Pieces.

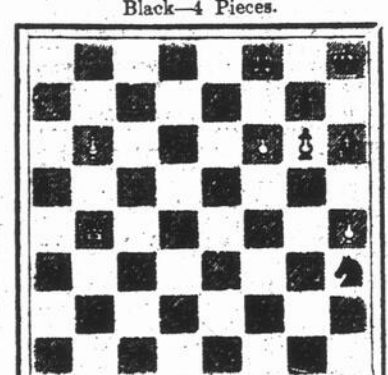


White—10 Pieces.
White mates in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1054.

(By O. V. Krobshofer, Munich.)
2nd Prize in the 'Narodni Listy' Tournament.

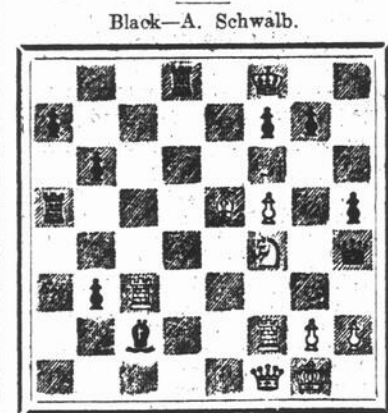
Black—4 Pieces.



White—6 Pieces.
White mates in three moves.

EXTRAORDINARY END GAME.
The end game appearing below has been going the round of chess publications. Herr Teit, the manipulator of the White pieces, is well-known as a strong end game player.

Black—A. Schwalb.



White—V. Teitz.

The play proceeded as follows:—
1 Kt-Kt 6 ch P x Kt
2 P x P dis ch K-Kt
3 R-Q B 8

The following extraordinary variation loses for White:—3. R-K B 7, R x B; 4. R x P ch, K x R; 5. Q-B 7 ch, K-R 3; 6. Q-R 7 ch, K-Kt 4; 7. R-Kt 3 ch, Q x R; 8. P x Q, P-Kt 7, and wins.

3 R x R R x R
4 R x B R-B
5 R-B 8

The object of White's last three moves is to be able to play Q-B 7 ch, etc.

5 Q-B 4 ch
If 6. B-Q 6, R-R 8 wins for Black.
6 K-R
7 Q-K R 4 R-R 8 ch
If R x B instead, Q x Q wins easily.
8 B x R Q-K 6 ch
9 K-R R x R
10 Q x P ch

And mates in five moves as follows:—
10. K-Kt; 11. Q-R 7 ch, K-B; 12. Q x P ch, K-Kt; 13. Q-B 7 ch, K-Q; 14. B-B 6 ch, Q-K 2; 15. Q x Q, mate.

A curious game, won from Herr Geza Maroczy in a recent simultaneous display by the Master at the Franklin Chess Club, Philadelphia.

Ruy Lopez.

White.	Black.
G. Maroczy.	W. T. Miller.
1 P-K 4	1 P-K 4
2 Kt-K B 3	2 Kt-Q B 3
3 B-Kt 5	3 Kt-B 3
4 Castles	4 P-Q 3
5 P-Q 4	5 B-Q 2
6 R-K sq (a)	6 Kt-K 2 (b)
7 B x B ch	7 Kt x B
8 B-K 3	8 K-Kt 3
9 B-K 3 (c)	9 B-K 2
10 Q-2	10 Castles
11 Kt-K 2	11 P-K B 4
12 P x B P	12 R x P (d)
13 Kt-Kt 3	13 R x Kt!
14 P x R	14 Kt-R 5
15 Q-Q sq	15 Q-K B sq
16 K-R sq	16 Kt x P
17 P x P	17 K Kt x P
18 Q-Q 5 ch	18 K-R sq
19 K-R-K B sq	19 Q-Q B sq
20 R-K-Kt sk (e)	20 Q-Q 6 (f)
21 R-Kt 2	21 P-B 3
22 Q-K 4	22 R-K B sq
23 P-Q B 4	23 Kt-R 5
24 Q-R-K Kt sq	24 Kt (R 5)-B 6
25 B-Q 4	25 Kt-Q 7
26 Q-K 2	26 Kt (Q 7)-B 6
27 Q-K 4	27 Kt-Kt 3
28 R-Q sq	28 R-B 5
29 B x P ch (g)	29 K-Kt sq

30 Q-K 2 Resigns 30 Kt-R 5

(b) Taking prompt advantage of the opponent's error, the move would, obviously, be wrong in reply to 6. Kt B 3, (a) Better is 6. Kt B 3.

as White then continues 'P x P.

(c) Instead of this and the next move, 9. Kt K 2, followed by Kt Kt 3, in order to prevent Black playing P K B 4, was much more essential.

(d) Black has now the better game, and the timely sacrifice of the exchange which follows is perfectly sound.

(e) Black, of course, threatened Q R 6, so that, in any case, White could not save his Rook.

(f) Certainly, at least as good as winning the exchange.

(g) Hardly necessary, but White's position was now hopeless in any case.

Mr. H. R. Barker, of Bury St. Edmund's, has just scored a win in an important correspondence match, playing Black for the Southern Counties Chess Union against Mr. G. M. Palmer, of Manchester, for the Northern. The following is the game:—

White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	1 P-K 4
2 Kt-K B 3	2 Kt-Q B 3
3 P-Q 4	3 P x P
4 P-Q B 3	4 P x P
5 B-Q B 4	5 Kt-K B 3
6 Castles	6 Q-Q 3
7 Q-K 3	7 Q-Q 2
8 Q x P	8 B-K 2
9 R-K sq	9 Castles
10 B-K Kt 5	10 P-K R 3
11 B-R 4	11 Kt-K Kt 5
12 Q-Kt Q 2	12 K Kt-K 4
13 B-K Kt 3	13 B-B 3
14 Q-B 2	14 Kt-Q R 4
15 B-K 2	15 P-Q Kt 3
16 Q-R-Q B sq	16 P-Q B 4
17 R-Q sq	17 Q-Kt Q B 3
18 B-Q Kt 3	18 P-Q R 3
19 B x Kt	19 R P x K B
20 B x B	20 P x B
21 P-K 5	21 P-Q 4
22 Kt-K 4	22 Q-K B 4
23 K Kt-R 4	23 Q x K P
24 Q R x P	24 Kt-Q Kt 5
25 R x Q	25 Kt x Q
26 Kt x P ch	26 K-R sq
27 R-K 2	27 R x R P
28 P-K Kt 4	28 B-Kt 2
29 P-K B 4	29 Kt-Q 5
30 K R-K 3	30 B-B 3
31 R-K 7	31 K-Kt 2
32 Kt-R 5 oh	32 K-R sq
33 P-K Kt 5	33 P x P
34 P x Q R 7	34 R x P
35 Kt-Kt 6 ch	35 P-Q Kt 5
36 Kt-B 6	36 P-Kt 7
37 Kt-B 6	37 R-Kt 7 ch
38 K-B sq	38 R x R P
39 K R-K 7	39 B-Kt 4 ch
40 K-K sq	40 Kt-B 6 ch
41 K-Q sq	41 R-Q sq ch
42 Kt-Q 7	42 R x Kt ch
43 R x R	43 B x R
44 R x B	44 Kt x P

Resigns

A more beautiful and interesting game than this it would be hard to find in any rank of players. By his movements of the Q R at moves 16 and 17, White shows that he has considerable hold on the position, which develops into an all but irresistible attack, and the exchange of Queens seems at first rather to strengthen than weaken it. Black defends with great patience and judgment, and that when he seems at the end of his resources, a counter attack dawns (move 27), develops (37), and finally triumphs. On move 42, White has nothing better; he would be mated in three of four moves if he moved his King.

MUCKRAKE INSANITY—HOW IT WORKS.

Dr. William B. Pritchard, consulting neurologist at Smith Institute, Staten Island, in speaking on the recent increase of insanity in this country, has attributed it in part to political agitation. He has declared also:

"I believe that the sensationalism which has been injected into much of the social and political reform movements of recent years has had a similar result. There is no doubt that a regrettable element of sensationalism has been added to the movement, both by public men in their speeches and by newspapers and magazines in their editorials and published articles."

No doubt there is some force in what Dr. Pritchard says. Six months ago, when the muckrake agitation was at its height, sixteen different high class, low-priced muckrake magazines were exploiting the literature of exposure at the same time, and the pale-faced, wild-eyed victim of the epidemic brought eight of them down to business with him in the morning, and returned home with eight of them in the evening. There was then at least one victim of the disease, in its malignant form, to every block. On entering the street car or railway coach he would sit across the aisle from a pale-faced, wild-eyed man who was reading a muckrake daily, and, at the first opportunity, says:

"Have you read McGinn's for this month? If you have not, my friend, by all means get it. Sam Slawson has an article that tears the heart out of the rebel fiends."

Excuse me, sir, you are a stranger to me, but I see that you are interested in exposures. Have you read Miss Mira Tarwater's article in this month's McGinn's? If you haven't, don't start for home this evening until you get it. Sinky Uplair just everlastingly rakes the life out of the goose grease trust."

Or:

"I hope you'll excuse me, sir, but seeing you reading the Daily Shriek encourages me to suggest that you buy this month's Cosmopolitan. I envy the treat Buncombe Sniffen's story on 'Kokono, the Undeemed.' I take 'em all, and believe me, I have never read an article that has so completely uplifted me as this. Sniffen shows how Tobin, the contractor, was able to keep a camera after he built the Market street sewer. Nor does he stop here. He says that if Tobin succeeds in obtaining the contract for laying the cement sidewalks on Main street, nothing can keep him out of the Senate."

EXPRESS RATES COMPARED.
(New York 'Globe' and 'Commercial Advertiser'.)

Although confessing there is no fair basis of comparison between the railway rates of America and Great Britain in his volume on 'Railways and their rates' in Great Britain (E. P. Dutton and Company), Edwin A. Pratt gives the results of some statistics recently compiled by the officials of the Caledonian Railway Company.

Speaking generally, they show that for short distances the American rates are higher than those of the Caledonian Railway, while for long distances they are lower. The rates for groceries, draperies, and tea from Jersey City to Philadelphia for distances of from 10 to 160 miles, and from New York for distances of from 10 to 50 miles, are higher than the rates charged by the Caledonian Railway Co. for the same distances, while for more than 50 or 160 miles the Caledonian rates are higher than the

NO BREAKFAST

is complete without the subtle charm that is found in Pure High Grade Coffee such as CHASE & SANBORN'S

SEAL BRAND

Sold by all good Grocers.

(IN 1 AND 2 LB. TINS ONLY.)

CHASE & SANBORN MONTREAL.

TRISCUIT

is the name of the popular shredded whole wheat wafer, which takes the place of white flour bread as a Toast with butter, cheese or preserves. Tasty, nourishing and easily digested.

Send for the "Vital Question Cook Book" postpaid.

CANADIAN SHREDDED WHEAT CO., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.
Toronto Office, 32 Church St.

The real thing

There are fireproof windows and also imitations. Which do you want? Ours are the real thing.

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

THE PURE FOOD SHOW

on your own table is of vital importance to you. The purity of your bread is absolutely imperative if you wish for good health. The flour upon which you can depend every time for absolute purity—purity obtained without sacrificing the nourishing properties of the wheat—is "Five Roses." Call at our stand at the Pure Food Show in the Victoria Rink and ask for a free sample of "Five Roses" Flour or our "Breakfast Food."

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO. LIMITED.

KEEP THE LITTLE ONES SAFE AND HEALTHY

LACTATED FOOD

A Preventive of Summer Complaints.

Infant mortality is always high in summer time. This is largely due to the character of nourishment that infants receive. The little ones who are deprived of mother's milk, are mostly fed on cow's milk, too often diluted, sour, and fatal to weak stomachs.

To mothers who are anxious for the safety of their babes in summer time, we would confidently recommend Lactated Food, now so generally prescribed by physicians and so universally used by mothers all over Canada.

Lactated Food prevents cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhoea and fever; it promotes perfect digestion and healthy growth, and during the teething period it is the ideal food. Give Lactated Food a trial, dear mother, if you would keep baby well and strong.

American. For cotton goods, wines and spirits, hardware, sugar, jellies in cases, etc., the dividing line between the rates of the two countries is at 50 miles, and for grain, timber, iron and steel, and cement the dividing line occurs at forty miles. Under those distances the Caledonian rates are lower than the American; above them they are higher.

Commenting on the fact that in this country what in Great Britain is called the 'small parcels business' is done by the express companies, Mr. Pratt says: "These (the express companies) in the absence of a parcels post, work the business for all it is worth, and charge just as much for carrying small parcels as they think the American public will stand. Hence it is that the American trader will have to pay 1s. 4d. to his express company for the same service as the English trader gets for 4d."

AN OVERWORKED CHANCELLOR.

There is said to be little likelihood of Prince von Buelow remaining Chancellor of the German empire much longer.

Another influence which will make for the Imperial Chancellor's retirement is said to be that of Princess von Buelow.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN'S PREDICTION.

A new adaptation of the old story about the English woman in Paris who refused to speak French because she 'didn't want to encourage 'em' is found in 'The Secret Life'.

'Excuse me, madam,' he said, 'but you seem to be having some difficulty with your luggage. As I speak Italian, perhaps I may be of service to you.'

DANDIES OF PAPUA.

Even the natives of Papua have their fine gentlemen, their dandies. To rank in this class the young man is compelled to lace his waist and to have a nose ornament of polished shell.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page.

L'EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Episcopal), 12 Chatham street. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 a.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Henry E. Benoit, rector.

ST. ALBAN'S MISSION, St. Zothique st., St. Denis Boulevard—The Rev. E. H. Horsey, incumbent, 11 a.m., morning prayer, 3 p.m., Sunday school, 7 p.m., evening prayer. Sax's free. Strangers welcomed.

TRINITY CHURCH, cor. St. Denis street and Viger square. Rev. John Macpherson Almond, M.A., rector. C. E. Purdy, student reader. Matins, 11 a.m., Evening, 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Preacher, the rector.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, cor. St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Seats free. The Rev. M. Day, M.A., rector. Morning prayer, 11 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Preacher, the rector.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Church of England—Corner of Frontenac and Rouville streets, Hochelaga. 11 a.m., morning prayer, 3 p.m., children's service, 7 p.m., evening. Preacher at all services, the rector. Strangers made welcome and shown to seats. Rev. H. Jekill, B.A., rector.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, Notre Dame st., East. Sunday after Ascension Day. 11 a.m., morning prayer; preacher, the rector, 3 p.m., Sunday school; 4 p.m., Sacrament of Holy Baptism; 7 p.m., Evening prayer; preacher, the Rev. A. Vaughan Colston, Vicar of Boisver, Derbyshire.

ST. THOMAS MISSION, No. 436 Delorimier avenue. 3 p.m., Sunday-school and Bible-class. Mr. W. W. L. Chipman, superintendent.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Park avenue, Montreal Annex. Patronal services, 8.30. Holy Communion, 11.00. Matins and Holy Communion; preacher, the Rev. G. O. Troop, 3.00. Young People's service, 7.00. Choral evensong; preacher, the rector.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Course and Vinet streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector; the Rev. J. S. Ereaux, assistant. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Mr. Ereaux. Evening service, 7 p.m., preacher, the rector. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH—Rev. G. O'Brien, rector, 8 a.m., Holy Communion, 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon; preacher, the Rev. D. J. Neugebauer, 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon; preacher, the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner of St. Paul and Ince streets. Rev. Rural Dean Sanders, Incumbent. Morning prayer, at 11 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Preacher at both services the incumbent. Divine service with sermon in the chapel on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal, Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. F. J. Sowers, M.A., Curate, 8 a.m., Holy Communion, 11 a.m., Cathedral service; preacher, the Vicar, 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes in Synod Hall, 7 p.m., Cathedral service; preacher, the Rev. Almon Abbott, M.A. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Right Rev. Jas. Carmichael, D.D., Co-adjutor Bishop of Montreal, rector. Rev. H. P. Plumpre, M.A., first assistant minister. Rev. J. A. Elliott, B.A., second assistant minister. Sunday after Ascension Day. Holy Communion after evening service, 11.05 a.m.—Morning prayer. Preacher, the Rev. E. J. Bidwell, M.A., principal of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. 7.05 p.m.—Sunday school and Bible-classes. Preacher, the Rev. E. J. Bidwell.

Point St. Charles Churches. (Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page.

GRACE CHURCH, Wellington street, Point St. Charles. Morning preacher, the Ven. Archdeacon Ker. Evening preacher, the Rev. Fred. Lewis Whitely.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conroy and Menal streets. The Rev. J. Myles Cromble, pastor. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid Society on Wednesday at 3.30 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, No. 185 Congregation street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible-classes and Sunday school at 3 p.m. C.E. meeting on Monday night at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 8 p.m. The Rev. A. W. Main, pastor.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Wellington and Liverpool streets. The Rev. J. H. Webb, pastor. Residence, 7 Rusbrook street. Sunday, May 27, 1906. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Sabbath services, morning at 11 o'clock. Evening, at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. H. J. Macdonald, B.A., B.D., pastor. Sunday school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Week-day services—Senior Christian Endeavor Society on Monday at 8 p.m. Midweek devotions' service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior Christian Endeavor Society on Friday at 4.30 p.m. All seats free and everybody welcome.

BETHLEHEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmont. Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Munroe, will preach at the usual services at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7. Strangers always cordially welcome.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Massey and Milton streets, one block north of Sherbrooke and east of Park avenue. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. Horace G. Rice, B.A., B.D., will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Prayer meetings on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Welcome to all.

CALVARY CHURCH, Congregational—Guy street, above St. Antoine. Pastor, the Rev. E. H. Tippitt, will preach at both services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome.

HOPE CHAPEL, Ryde street—Sunday school at 4 p.m. Adult Bible class at the same hour. Ladies' Aid every Monday evening at 7.30.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau street and Logan street. The Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Chinese Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. Morning service at 11 o'clock. The first service in series entitled 'Simple Christian Ethics,' 'The Christian's duty with regard to Worry.' At 3 p.m., the Sunday school, Bible classes and the Eastern Men's Own. The Rev. W. H. Stevens will speak. Evening service at 7 o'clock. The second sermon in the series on Joseph, 'Joseph in Danger.' C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior C.E. on Friday at 4 p.m. You will be cordially welcomed to any or all of these services.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE—Service at 7 p.m. (Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page.

OUTREMENT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services at 7 p.m., in the Town Hall. All are cordially invited.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmont Park. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. James G. Clark, M.A., the pastor. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Week-night service on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, Presbyterian, Atwater avenue, near St. Antoine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. Pastor, the Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., 369 Clarke avenue.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmont, cor. Stanton street, Cote St. Antoine Road—Rev. G. F. Johnson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m.

ERISKINE CHURCH, corner of Sherbrooke street and Ontario ave. Rev. A. J. Mowat, D.D., the pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Chinese classes at 3 p.m. C.E. on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

MACVICAR MEMORIAL CHURCH, cor. of St. Viateur ave. and Hutchison street, Montreal Annex. Rev. D. J. Graham, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Young People's meetings, Monday, p.m. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. The minister's class for men at 3 p.m. C.E. meeting on Monday at 8 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street—Rev. James Barclay, D.D., LL.D., pastor. Will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Bible-class at 3.10 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening service.

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

INSPECTOR STREET CHAPEL Presbyterian—Services on Sunday will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Y. P. Society of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Gospel and prayer meeting on Tuesday and Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers in the city will be cordially welcomed, and shown to seats. Evangelist: John Currie, pastor.

ST. MARK'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Haymarket square, Corner of William and Dalhousie streets. The Rev. G. F. Kinnear, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Chinese school after evening service. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH, Presbyterian, St. Catherine street—Rev. Robt. Cameron, D.D., pastor; Mr. J. W. Woodside, B.A., assistant. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Young Women's Class, 3 p.m. Mr. Woodside's Bible class at 3.15 p.m. Midweek meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near the Windsor Hall services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school and pastor's Bible-class at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 8.15 p.m. The C.E.S. meets on Monday at 8 p.m. Wednesday evening meeting with new members. Friday evening, service preparatory to Communion.

CHALMERS CHURCH, cor. of Boulevard St. Lawrence and Prince Arthur street—Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor; Mr. A. R. Ross, B.D., pastor's assistant. Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The Sabbath-school, 3 p.m. Young Men's Bible-class, 3.10 p.m. Devotional hour, 4.15 p.m. Junior Girls' Mission Band, Friday, 4.15 p.m. Strangers cordially invited. Ushers in attendance.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Notre Dame and Stegemaere streets. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. C.E. meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock. Strangers will receive a cordial welcome, and be shown to seats at any or all of the services.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Presbyter of New York), corner of Decher and Drummond streets. Rev. Robert Johnson, D.D., pastor. Sabbath services: Public worship, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible Study section of Young Men's League, 19 a.m. Mid-week prayer meeting and conference on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to all services. To-morrow the pastor will preach at both services.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Crescent streets. Rev. John Mackay, B.A., pastor; the Rev. Pate Henderson, M.A., associate pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. The Rev. John Mackay, B.A., will preach at both services. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Midweek service in the lecture hall on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All are cordially invited to any of these services.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Course streets—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday-school and Bible-classes, 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Senior C. Endeavor, Monday, 8 p.m. Junior Endeavor, Sunday, 10 a.m. Pastor, the Rev. George S. Reynolds.

NORTH BAPTIST CHAPEL of the First Baptist Church, 819 St. Urban street, a few doors below Rath street. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Preaching service, 7 p.m., every Sunday. A. E. Tuddenham, superintendent. Prayer service every Thursday at 8 p.m.

BIRRI STREET BAPTIST MISSION, 738 Birri street, two doors below Duluth ave.—Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service of song at 6.45 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. John W. Ede, superintendent.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Olivier and Western avenues, Westmont. Pastor, the Rev. G. O. Gates, D.D.—Divine services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Bible school at 3 p.m. Y.P.A. on Monday at 8 p.m. Midweek prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome. Seats free.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine and City Councilors streets. Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. Regular services are held as follows: Sunday, public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible school at 3 p.m. Monday, B.Y.P.U. at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer and praise service at 8 p.m. Seats are free and a very cordial welcome is extended to all.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 309 Delorimier avenue, below Ontario street—Rev. J. W. Salmon, pastor, 555a Dorion street. Services, Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. William King, superintendent. Prayer and praise meeting on Thursday evening at 8 p.m. All are invited to the above services. Seats free.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page.

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

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Rev. E. E. Scott, pastor.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. The Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. J. Wood, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marchborough street, near Notre Dame. Rev. J. Armstrong, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. G. S. Schagag, pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. E. L. of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Sabbath morning class meeting, 10 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all services.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. H. S. Osborne, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Free for all.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Fairmount avenue and Mance streets, Montreal Annex. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. E. L. of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer meeting, at 8 p.m. The Rev. Thos. Brown, pastor.

ST. HENRI METHODIST CHURCH, corner St. Antoine street and Metcalfe ave.—Rev. E. B. Brown, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. To-morrow, the pastor will preach at both services. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. E. L. of C. E. Monday at 8 o'clock. Wednesday evening service at 8. Strangers cordially welcomed.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Classes at 10.15 a.m. and 3 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Monday, E. L. of C. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 11. Thursday, pastor's class at 3 p.m. Friday, Junior League at 4 p.m. Rev. C. E. Bland, pastor.

ST. JAMES' METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street. The Rev. W. R. Young, D.A., D.D., pastor. The Rev. T. A. Halpin, B.A., assistant pastor. The Rev. W. R. Young, D.D., will preach at both services. Morning, theme: 'Lessons of Life's Monotony.' Evening theme: 'Message of the Anchor.' Everybody welcome.

NEW EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Bertrand and De Montigny streets—Minister, Rev. W. H. Stevens. May 27. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at both services. The Rev. W. H. Stevens, Sunday school and Bible-classes at 2.45 p.m. E. L. of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. in church parlour. Strangers welcome to all services.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal avenue and Berri street. The Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor. Divine services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. E. L. of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Young Men's Association on Tuesday. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Course streets—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday-school and Bible-classes, 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Senior C. Endeavor, Monday, 8 p.m. Junior Endeavor, Sunday, 10 a.m. Pastor, the Rev. George S. Reynolds.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. L. Gilmour, B.D. Strangers welcome.

WEST END MISSION, in connection with Olivet Baptist Church. Services will be held in the new hall upstairs entrance, 85 Fullard street, Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.30. Preaching service at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

NORTH BAPTIST CHAPEL of the First Baptist Church, 819 St. Urban street, a few doors below Rath street. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Preaching service, 7 p.m., every Sunday. A. E. Tuddenham, superintendent. Prayer service every Thursday at 8 p.m.

BIRRI STREET BAPTIST MISSION, 738 Birri street, two doors below Duluth ave.—Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service of song at 6.45 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. John W. Ede, superintendent.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Olivier and Western avenues, Westmont. Pastor, the Rev. G. O. Gates, D.D.—Divine services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Bible school at 3 p.m. Y.P.A. on Monday at 8 p.m. Midweek prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome. Seats free.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine and City Councilors streets. Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. Regular services are held as follows: Sunday, public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible school at 3 p.m. Monday, B.Y.P.U. at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer and praise service at 8 p.m. Seats are free and a very cordial welcome is extended to all.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 309 Delorimier avenue, below Ontario street—Rev. J. W. Salmon, pastor, 555a Dorion street. Services, Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. William King, superintendent. Prayer and praise meeting on Thursday evening at 8 p.m. All are invited to the above services. Seats free.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Undenominational.

A PRAYER CONFERENCE AND BIBLE READING MEETING IN DESERVIERS st. school-house at 11 a.m. All are invited.

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

CHRISTIANS MEETING PLACE, 111 Stanley street. Sunday, 11 a.m., Breaking of bread, and 7 p.m., Bible study.

WELCOME HALL MISSION, 37 St. Antoine street. Services: Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday of each week at 8 o'clock p.m., in the Mission Hall.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Point, Sunday, May 27, at 3 p.m. divine service will be conducted by Ven. Archdeacon Ker.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, corner Dorchester and Hanover streets, opposite Fraser Institute—Rev. E. Gould, M.A., pastor. Divine service, Sunday, 11 a.m. The public cordially invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion square—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Bible class, Sunday, at 3 p.m. Meeting, Sunday, 4 p.m.

MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, friends of Zion—Meeting at 3 p.m. on Sundays. Strangers welcome. 469 Cote St. Antoine road, Westmont.

RAILROAD MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R.R.Y.M.C.A. Building, corner of Sebastopol and Leber streets, every Sunday at 4.15 p.m. All railway men and others are cordially invited to attend.

MONTREAL WELSH MISSION meets every Sunday at Mission Hall, 207 St. Antoine street, corner of Mountain street, at 8 p.m. All Welsh residents cordially invited.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN MISSION, No. 624 Papineau avenue (just above Parc LaFontaine)—Services, 11 a.m., 3 and 7 p.m. Evensong (except Saturdays), 8 p.m. The Rev. Mr. Grant Nelson and the Rev. F. W. Fairbanks in charge.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 395 Dorchester street. Prayer meeting every Thursday (morning from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members the first Thursday of every month at 11 o'clock. Bible class every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters on Tuesday and Tuesday of every month at 8.15 o'clock. Service conducted by city ministers every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. 'I Will Trust' Club every Friday evening at 8.15 o'clock. Bible Classes on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. All young women are invited to each and all of these services.

SALVATION ARMY—Corps No. 1, the ' Citadel,' corner University and Cathcart streets. Ensign Gilmour and wife in charge. Services every week night at 8 o'clock, and on Sundays at 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7.30 p.m. Corps No. 2, Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles. Adjt. Orchard and Capt. Duggan. Public services on Sundays at same hours as above, and every week night except Tuesday.

Corps No. 3 (French), at No. 47 St. Lawrence street; Adjt. Cabrit and Captain Hebling in charge. Services on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings and on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 and 8 o'clock p.m. Corps No. 4, at No. 110 Delorimier ave.; Ensign Coy and wife in command. Public services every week night and Sundays at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 8 p.m. Corps No. 5, St. Alexander street, near Craig; Capt. E. Owen and Lieut. Sparks in charge; services as above.

Avis de Culte Public.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche matin à 11 heures. Assemblée de prières le jeudi à 8 heures p.m. C. A. Doudie, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursal street.

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

L'ORATOIRE (eglise baptiste), 14 rue Manca—Le dimanche, à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le jeudi, à 7.30. Adjt. Therrien, pasteur, No. 170 City Hall avenue.

EGLISE DE LA CROIX, Presbyterienne, rue Suzanne—Ecole du dimanche à 10 h. Services à 11 h. et à 7 h. R. P. Duclos, pasteur, 166 rue Manca.

EGLISE METHODISTE FRANCOISE, rue Delisle (pres du coin de l'avenue Atwater)—Service le dimanche, à 11 heures et à 8 heures. Ecole du dimanche à 3 heures p.m. Reunion de prières le mercredi à 8 p.m. Rev. W. Halpin, pasteur.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, coin des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. culte le dimanche, 7 p.m., evening service. Rector, 2, 11 a.m. et 7 p.m. Reunion de prières le Mercredi à 8 p.m. Ecole du dimanche et classe biblique à 10 a.m. Calvin E. Amaron, D.D., pasteur, 31 rue Milton.

Lutheran Churches.

GERMAN EVANG. LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, 129 St. Dominique st.—Emil Jastineky, pastor. W. Pabst, organist. Morning service at 11. Evening service at 7.30. Everybody is welcome.

THE ENGLISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTOR, No. 305 Mountain street, between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke streets—Chas. G. Beck, pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday-school at 12 noon. Evening service or vespers at 7 p.m. Luther League at 8.15 p.m. Seats are free. All are welcome.

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Depot as follows: For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Nicolet, Levis (Quebec), Montagny Riviere du Loup, and intermediate stations, at 7.40 a.m. daily except Sunday.

Trains arrive Bonaventure Depot as follows: From Levis (Quebec), Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations, at 12.30 p.m. From St. Jerome, Newburyton, and other stations, at 1.40 p.m., 5.30 p.m., and 8.15 p.m. daily except Sunday.

OLD NEWSPAPERS available for wrapping purposes, or sale at the 'Witness' Office, 122 1/2 St. James street, at 15¢ per 100 lbs.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York 4.15 a.m. For Malton, etc., and 7.00 p.m. daily. For Valleyfield and intermediate points, 6.25 a.m. daily, except Saturday, 4.30 p.m. except Saturdays, 5.10 p.m. daily, except Sunday, and 9.45 a.m. Sunday only.

Arrive as follows: From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 3.15 p.m. daily, except Sunday, 1.30 p.m. daily, except Sunday, 11.30 p.m. daily, except Saturday, 11.20 p.m. daily, except Sunday, 1.20 p.m. daily, except Saturday, and 1.10 p.m. daily, except Sunday.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows: Corrected to May 24th, 1906. For Toronto, Hamilton, 19.30 a.m. daily. For St. John's, Parnham, etc., 18.30 a.m. daily. For Sherbrooke, 18.20 a.m. daily. For Montreal, 18.00 a.m. daily. For New York, 17.40 a.m. daily.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows: From St. John's, Parnham, etc., 8.15 a.m. daily, except Monday, 11.35 a.m. and 6.40 p.m. From Montreal, 8.05 a.m. except Monday, 11.35 a.m. and 6.40 p.m. From Halifax, N.S., 8.15 a.m. daily, except Monday.

Leave Place Voyer Station: For Quebec, 18.55 a.m., 2.00 p.m. daily, 11.30 p.m. daily. For Joliette, 18.00 a.m., 8.55 a.m. daily (11.20 a.m. and 6.15 p.m. daily).

Arrive at Place Voyer Station: From Quebec, 18.55 a.m., 2.00 p.m. daily, 11.30 p.m. daily. From St. Jerome, 18.30 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 11.30 p.m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday (8.15 a.m. and 9.30 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 7.05 p.m. (10.30 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel 12.50 a.m. and 11.30 p.m. daily).

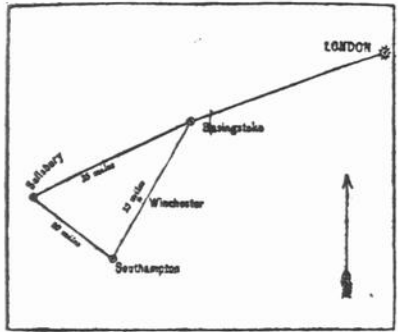
HER LADYSHIP'S ELEPHANT.

BY DAVID DWIGHT WELLS.

(Published by Special Arrangement.)

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Harold Stanley Malcolm St. Hubert Scarsdale, of The Towers, Sussex, starts off with his American bride on their honeymoon on the same day that his friend, Robert Allingford, United States consul at Christchurch, England, and his bride, Marion, daughter of Sir Peter Steele, start on theirs. Allingford's duties at the consulate have left him saddled with an order for an elephant advanced as security by a distressed countryman, and is further embarrassed by the unexpected arrival of his younger brother Dick, on the eve of his wedding in a state of intoxication. Allingford tries to keep him prisoner in his room, but the young man escapes. At Hastings, the first stopping place out



of London, Allingford and Scarsdale meet and each goes to the other's side. Allingford gets carried off with Mrs. Scarsdale to Salisbury, and Scarsdale with Mrs. Allingford to Southampton. Allingford and Mrs. Scarsdale leave the train at Salisbury and spend the night at Melton Court, the residence of Scarsdale's aunt, Lady Diana Melton, who had opposed her nephew's marriage, but haughtily receives them. By telegraphing Allingford traces Scarsdale and Mrs. Allingford to Southampton. Hoping for further news, he telegraphs his consulate to forward anything that may arrive there for him, and receives word that the elephant is on its way. Fearing its arrival Allingford and Mrs. Scarsdale leave Melton Court. Scarsdale and Mrs. Allingford returning from Southampton had only reached Winchester when they put up at a hotel for the night. Scarsdale registers as Allingford's brother, and is claimed as a pal by a disreputable American who had known Dick in the mining camps. He is arrested and tried for an assault committed by Dick Allingford some days previously. To establish his identity Scarsdale telegraphs for Jack Carrington, who had been Allingford's best man. Lady Scarsdale also calls on Carrington for assistance.

CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued.)

"Not a word. But I am quite at your service." "Thanks. You may not know that, actuated by a spirit which I cannot admire, my son's wife and your friend each insisted on arranging the details of their wedding trips, and keeping the matter a profound secret, so that neither Mrs. Allingford nor my son knew their destination." "Yes, I have heard something of it; but I infer that you have not honored me by this visit without the hope that I may be able to aid you. Pray tell me how I can be of service." "My chief desire in calling on you, Mr. Carrington, was to learn if you had had any news of my son or his wife; but, of course, on my journey to town I have been thinking of various expedients, and though I hesitate to ask so great a favor from one I hardly know, you could, I think, be of great assistance to me." "With pleasure. Do you wish me to telegraph to Allingford, or go in search of your son?" "Neither. But I should be very grateful to you if you would go for me to Melton Court; I have not myself sufficient strength for the journey to-night; it is already late and I have no one to send. But I feel that my daughter-in-law is in an anomalous and probably unpleasant position; so, as I knew you to be a friend of both parties, I thought that perhaps you would be good enough to represent me, and see what could be done towards the solution of this unfortunate problem. My son's best man left for the Continent immediately after the ceremony, or I would have gone to him instead." "There is nothing I should like better than to serve you," replied Jack, "but, to speak frankly, I have not the honor of knowing Lady Melton."

"If you will permit me to use your desk, I will give you a line of introduction." Carrington bowed his consent. "Now," she said, giving him the note, "when can you leave?" "At once," he replied, "by the first train." "You will, of course, act as you think best," she continued. "I am staying at the Berkeley for to-night, and if Mabel's husband has not rejoined her before you arrive, you had better bring her to me there to-morrow. As you are going on my behalf you must, of course, let me bear all expenses of the trip." "On this ground her ladyship was firm in spite of Carrington's protestations,

and they finally parted, with many expressions of gratitude, on a mutual and highly satisfactory understanding. As Jack employed a valet only on state occasions, he was, after a hurried dinner, deep in his preparations for immediate departure, when, about half-past eight, Mrs. Allingford's telegram from Winchester arrived, which it is hardly necessary to say startled him considerably. The news that Scarsdale was under arrest for the crime of another person, and the fact that it lay in his power to free him, seemed to prove without doubt that his first duty was to go to Winchester; but he had promised Lady Scarsdale to go to Melton Court, and it was impossible to do both that night. He was uncertain how to act, and what his ultimate decision would have been it is difficult to say, had not an outside influence decided matters for him. Another caller was announced.

"I'm not at home. Can't see anybody," said Carrington. "That's not true, young man, and you've got to see me," replied a voice, and, as the door opened, to his astonishment Aunt Eliza advanced into the middle of the room, which was littered with his toilet articles. "Why, Miss Cogbill!" he exclaimed, rising to greet her, "I thought you were in Paris."

"So I should be if I hadn't been stopped at Calais by a telegram from that good-for-nothing Consul of yours." "Allingford. Then you know where they are?" "Yes, and of all the foolish—!" "I've also heard from Scarsdale and Mrs. Allingford." "You have! Where are they?" "Winchester." "Winchester! What are they doing there?" "He's been arrested." "Arrested!" "Yes. Sit down and I'll tell you about it." Which he proceeded to do, and also about Lady Scarsdale's visit. "Just so," commented Aunt Eliza when he had finished. "Now what do you propose doing next?" "I suppose the proper thing would be to put the two couples in communication with each other," suggested Jack. "Well, I'm not so sure," she said. "You and I are the only ones who know all the facts, and we must not act in a hurry. Now there's the Allingford and Mabel down at Melton Court. They'll keep till to-morrow, I guess. It would just spoil her night's rest to know that her husband was in jail at Winchester, and send her over to him, by the first train to-morrow morning, like as not, to weep on his neck and complicate the course of justice. Anyway, I don't think the two couples had better meet till we are present to soothe their ruffled feelings; for, after the mess that the Consul's brother has got them into, I dare say that, left to themselves, the Scarsdales and Allingfords wouldn't be real cordial to each other. But I see you are packing up. Now where are you going?" "I was going down to Salisbury, at Lady Scarsdale's request."

"You're needed elsewhere. You go right down to Winchester this evening, so as you can be there when the court opens first thing to-morrow morning, to identify my good-for-nothing nephew, liberate him, and send him and Mrs. Allingford over to Melton Court as soon as you can. I'll be there before you to break the news to Mabel." "Well, you see," he said, "I've promised her ladyship."

"Never mind that; your business is to fish these young people out of their troubles. I'll drive at once to Lady Scarsdale's hotel, and tell her of your change of plans, and go down myself by the next train to-morrow morning to Salisbury." "Then," he said, closing his valise with a snap, "I shall leave at once for Winchester."

"Good boy!" said Aunt Eliza. "It's too bad they spoiled you by making you a gentleman; you have a first-class head for business." "It is just what I've been thinking myself," he said ruefully. "Have you?" cried the old lady, her face lighting up with genuine interest. "I'm glad to hear it. You just put this matter through successfully, and maybe it will be worth more to you than your expenses. Now I must be off, and so must you."

"Very well. I'll put up at the George," he said, as he helped her into a hansom. "Right you are!" she cried, and signalled her driver to go on. As Carrington found that he would not reach Winchester till late, he telegraphed Mrs. Allingford that he would see her the next morning, and that he had received news of the whereabouts of her husband and Scarsdale's wife, who were all right and would join them on the morrow. On his arrival he went straight to the hotel that Mrs. Allingford had designated in her telegram, to find that that lady had retired for the night, leaving, however, a note for him which contained full instructions, and stated in addition that she had received his telegram, and that he must not hesitate to wake her, if, by so doing, he could cause her to rejoin her husband one instant sooner. As it was by this time close upon midnight, Carrington decided to let matters rest as they were till morning; especially as he had, before he slept, to hunt up his brother at the barracks, and so insure his attendance at court next day. This was easily arranged; but the two men had much to talk over, and it was nearly daybreak when Jack set out to return to the hotel. The shortest way back was by a cross-cut through the mysterious darkness of the cathedral close, within which he heard the voices of two men in heated dispute, the tones of the one shrill with rage, while those of the other proclaimed that he had been drinking. Carrington would have passed without noticing, so intent was he on his own affairs, had not a name which one of them pronounced arrested his attention and caused him to stop. "You call Robert Allingford a thief?" came the thick tones of the intoxicated man. "I say he stole it!" cried the shrill voice of the other.

"Call my brother a thief!" reiterated the first speaker. "He's Consul, gentleman. Gentleman don't steal elephants. I say he stole it! Right away that day! Didn't wait for me to redeem it."

"You dare to call my brother thief?" The voice grew menacing. "Twenty pounds he gave me—only one hundred dollars—for an elephant. I say he's a thief!" Here the shrill voice died away in a gulp, and there was a sound of blows and scuffling.

Carrington forced his way through the hedge, crying: "Hold on! What is this about?" The sound of his voice, the owner of elephants exclaimed: "The bobbies!" and, disengaging himself from the other, fled down the road; while his companion, who had started to follow him, was detained by Jack, who recognized his captive as none other than Richard Allingford.

"What are you doing here?" he demanded. "Oh," said Allingford, "it's Mr. Carrington. Delighted to see you, I'm sure. Correcting that fellow. Says brother Robert stole elephants." His arrest had somewhat sobered him.

"Of course," said Carrington, "he didn't steal the elephant." "Where is he?" "Your brother?" "Yes." "At Melton Court, near Salisbury; but you must not go there."

"Yes, I will," replied Slippery Dick, waxing pugnacious. "Take the elephant fellow along, too—make him eat his words. Call my brother a thief, will he?" "You'll do nothing of the kind," said his captor. "You're wanted here by the police."

"What?" "Yes. For assault and battery, and disturbing the peace. They have arrested another man, a Mr. Scarsdale, by mistake in your place."

"I don't know anything about it. Never been here before to-night," protested the unregenerate one. "Well, you must come along with me and give yourself up, or—" But Carrington never finished the sentence; for at that moment he struck the ground very hard, and by the time he realized that Slippery Dick had tripped him, that personage had disappeared into the darkness, thus justifying his sobriquet. Jack picked himself up and struggled through the hedge; but no one was in sight, and the dull, distant sound of flying feet seemed to indicate that the Consul's brother was seeking fresh fields and pastures new with uncommon celerity. (To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE STORY OF THE ROBIN.

(Frederick Hall in 'Youth's Companion.') In the very beginning, and this part is every word true, Robin lived with his brothers and sisters in the warm little house his father and mother had made for them away in the tip-top of the corner maple. There his mother used to feed him with worms from the garden, and his father would sit on a branch and sing to him, and at night the wind would blow softly and rock him to sleep. That was when he was very little, before his feathers were grown. When he was bigger, he would sometimes peep over the side of his little warm home down at the close-cut grass and bright flowers, and the green roof of the house where Edward and his grandpa lived; and that was how the trouble came, for one day, when he was peering over a little farther than he ever had before, he suddenly he lost his balance, and went falling, falling, falling, with nothing under him to hold him up. His wings were too little to fly with, but he wiggled them so bravely that he reached the ground unhurt, only greatly frightened, and of course the first thing that he did was to begin calling loudly for his mother. She came flying from the lettuce-bed, where she had been to look for grubs; and when she saw him out of the nest, and there upon the ground, she was more frightened than he, for she thought of cats and dogs and other dreadful things that he had never heard of. So she cried and she cried; but he could not fly back, and she could not carry him, and all their crying would have come to nothing but that Edward heard it, and came running from the lilac bushes to see what was the matter. Then Robin's mother cried her very loudest, for she was greatly afraid of little boys, and Robin cried his loudest. Edward looked from one of them to the other, and then, without waiting one minute, he ran for his grandpa, because his grandpa could do almost anything, and Edward himself did not see how the birds were to be helped. When grandpa came, he looked first at the wee bunch of fluttering feathers on the ground, then at the mother bird, calling pitifully, then at the nest in the tip-top of the corner maple, and he knew at once that neither he nor Edward could climb as high as that. "We must make another nest," he said, and Edward nodded; and that was what they did. Edward brought a strawberry box, and grandpa lined it with soft rags from the house; then they put the little robin into it, and set it up on the very top of one of the clothes-line posts, where it would not blow off, and where no cat would climb to it. There Robin lived all through his little childhood, for he was almost past being a baby when he fell out of the tree. Every morning and every afternoon Edward and his grandpa would feed him with worms from the garden, and his mother did not by any means forget him, but used to come and feed him, too, just as she did his brothers and sisters in the maple. By and by he began learning to fly, just a little way at first, and one morning, when they took down the box to feed him, he was gone. That is the end, except that one Sunday Edward was very sure he saw him flying past the barn, and he seemed to be just as happy as if he had lived all his life in the maple.

Pale? Thin? How is it with the children these days? Have they plenty of grit, courage, strength? Or are they thin, pale, delicate? This reminds you of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It does great things for children. It gives them a good appetite, improves their digestion, builds up their general health. Ask your doctor if he endorses this. We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines! J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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SMILES AND FROWNS.
Winnie's lost a pretty thing,
Lost it only yesterday,
But it nowhere can be found,
And it's really gone away!
It was always sweet to see,
Where, I wonder, can it be?
Winnie's found an ugly thing,
Very ugly and unkind,
No one cares for it a bit,
Such a horrid thing to find!
Only found it yesterday,
And it will not go away!
Winnie's found her pretty thing,
It's come back again to-day;
And that ugly thing she found,
I'm so glad it's gone away!
Frowns are ugly things to see,
Smiles are pretty as can be!
C. M. L., in 'Our Little Dots.'

DAILY TEXT.
May 26.
Be ye merciful, as your Father also is merciful.—Luke vi., 36.
The Aroh-Flend of the Age.
Not war, more deadly than ever this modern butchery—but Catarrh which leads to consumption and annually kills more than famine and war combined. The doctors now successfully fight catarrh with a remedy that never fails—Catarrh-ozone; it's death to every type of catarrh. It destroys every root and branch of the disease so thoroughly that a relapse need never be feared. If troubled with colds, nasal or throat catarrh, or subject to bronchitis or asthma use Catarrh-ozone and you'll be cured forever.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

HOW TOMMY WAS PUNISHED.
Corporal punishment is said to be the resource of a lazy and uninventive mind. A Washington woman does not believe in it. She makes the punishment fit the crime, according to 'Harper's Weekly.' On one occasion one of her boys had surreptitiously appropriated an orange belonging to his younger brother. The misdeed was discovered before the culprit had disposed of his spoil; so the two youngsters were summoned to the judgment seat. 'James,' was the stern command of the mother, 'take this seat, and you, Thomas, that one. Now Thomas, give James the orange you have stolen from him.' When the lads had done as they were ordered, the mother added: 'James, I want you to take as long as possible to eat that orange. You, Thomas, are to sit there and watch him eat it. Under no circumstances are you to leave the room.'

Clocks of all descriptions carefully repaired. Clocks called for and taken home by experienced men. R. Hemsley, 235 St. James street.

CHARLIE'S LOGIC.
He is a very small boy just beyond the limits of babyhood. The other day, some one took him up and asked him if he was not papa's boy. He answered, 'Yes.' And are you not mamma's boy, also? 'Yes,' replied Charlie. 'Well, how can you be papa's boy and mamma's boy at the same time?' was asked him. 'Oh,' replied Charlie, indifferently, 'can't a waggon have two horses?'

MAKING A FOOL OF HIMSELF.
Some pretty strong opinions about the German policy in Morocco were being put forth. But Tete de Veau shook his head cautiously. 'Don't be too positive,' he said, 'You know the adage, "Wise men hesitate; only fools are certain." "Do you think that adage is true?" asked L'Oignon. "I'm certain of it," said Tete de Veau. And he wondered why they laughed.


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The Glad Homeland.

Life changes all our thoughts of heaven; At first we think of streets of gold, Of gates of pearl and dazzling light, Of shining wings and robes of white, And things all strange to mortal sight. But in the afterward of years It is a more familiar place. A home unhurt by sigh or tears. Where waiteth many a well-known face. With passing months it comes more near,

It grows more real day by day. Not strange or cold, but very dear— The glad home land not far away. Where none are sick, or poor, or lost, Where peace and joy shall find our own. And as we think of all we knew Who there have met to part no more. Our longing hearts desire home, too. With all the strife and trouble o'er. —Browning.

The Doctor's Tramp Story.

(By Sydney Dayre.)

(Concluded.)

"Well, I declare," said Rob, interrupting her in as vexed a tone as he could possibly use to her. "I do hope, Aunt Rachel, that your propensity for taking in any stray who happens along may not be the means of getting all our throats cut." The last words took on a jeering tone, but the sweet-faced old lady looked troubled as she said:

"Why, Robert, these wouldn't have me turn a fellow-being from the door such a day or such a night as this, would they?"

"No, I suppose not," he said, apologetically. "But see now—I have to leave you to-night with all this money in the house, and who knows but this fellow may belong to a gang of burglars? And I saw him look at those bills as James was fooling with them."

"He looks like an innocent creature enough," said Aunt Rachel. "He is wanting a place to do chores, and I do think, Robert, these had better talk with him, for since James's school duties take up so much time he ought to have things a little easier, and it leaves too much for Hulda to do."

"That is an excellent idea of yours, Aunt Rachel," I said.

"Hulda says the man is useful and teachable," she added.

"I think she must know by this time," said Elsie, laughing, "for she has been driving him round ever since he came. When it got too dark for him to see wood she set him at work cleaning and scouring knives, and now she has him whittling kindling enough to last a month. She is bound to make him earn all he gets."

"We'll talk more to-morrow," said Rob, as he prepared to go. He looked anxious and annoyed as he went out into the stormy night, but Aunt Rachel's gentle face had regained its placidity as she wished him good-night with:

"Don't thee fret, Robert. The Lord will take care of us all, and the money, too."

"Wake up, James—wake up! Don't thee hear?—James!"

"Something like this awakened me from a sound sleep about midnight. I started up to see Aunt Rachel's scared face bending over me.

"Hush thee"—laying her hand on my mouth. "Listen."

"You have never seen the dear old house, children, so I must tell you something of its arrangement. The large, cozy sitting-room which we always occupied was in the middle of the house, which was all built on the ground. From one side of this ran a narrow passage, upon which opened the sleeping-rooms of the family. As the passage was rather dark the door between it and the sitting-room was partly glazed. On the other side of the house were the dining-room, kitchen and Hulda's room. Overhead was an attic, the stairs to which went up from the dining room. The strange man slept up there.

"I huddled on a few clothes and followed Aunt Rachel into the passage. A glimpse of light came through the glass door from a dark-lantern, the full light of which was directed upon the combined desk and bookcase in which lay the money belonging to Bob's client. Two men were working at its lock, while, crouched in a far corner, was the precious tramp, apparently watching lest his accomplices should be disturbed."

"Of course!" remarked Hugh.

"Thee must run for help, my boy," said Aunt Rachel, in a tremulous whisper, while poor Elsie shivered as in an ague fit.

"How can I leave you, Aunt Rachel?" I asked, but I knew help must be had, so I hurriedly went on dressing myself. Then I crept towards the glass door again to see what was going on though Aunt Rachel tried to hold me back.

The burglars had by this time lowered the writing desk and were searching the inner compartments, Mike, the Irishman, still gazing intently at them. Oh, how I longed for the strength of a dozen men. The door against which I was pressing in my eagerness to see proved not fully latched, for a movement I made in my excitement as I saw one of the rascals lay his hand on the precious package, caused it to fly half-way open with a startling crack.

As Mike started up with the most appalling Irish yell I ever heard the light suddenly went out and total darkness added to the horrors of the frightful confusion which followed. I made a quick backward jump in fear of Mike's attack on me and knocked over poor Aunt Rachel and Elsie. I was thankful to perceive that Mike had failed to find us, as in the confusion he missed the package from the burglars' grasp and it fell to the floor.

mingled with invocations to every Irish saint in the calendar. And presently, above all, arose shrill cracked tones and the sound of quickly repeated blows laid on at random—for the furniture flew about and the glass in the bookcase crashed—but with such vigor and persistence as seemed to set aside all thought of resistance. Out of the house the men scrambled and tumbled, leaving Hulda, our brave Yankee help, with flushed face and sparkling eyes, mistress of the field.

"Drove off three men, eh?" was Hugh's admiring question.

"Yes, well—it's no use for me to try to tell how we felt. We all realized what a dreadful thing it was for poor Rob. Hulda was the only one who could tell him. Aunt Rachel looked twenty years older the next morning as he bent tenderly over her and kissed her white face."

"It was my doing," she said, "I've ruined thee, my boy." I know that in her dear, old faithful heart she was able to say: "The Lord's will be done," but she could not say it to Bob just then. He lost no time bewailing his loss, but went out to set active measures on foot for the pursuit of the robbers. Elsie, nervous and timid, begged me to remain at home with them that day, and I did so. About the middle of the morning she cried out to me in great alarm from her seat near the window.

"Look! look! They're coming back, James—they're coming back! What shall we do? Call Hulda—quick!"

"Sure enough that rascally Mike was at the gate. He was alone, however, and I soon reassured Aunt Rachel and Elsie by representing to them that as Hulda had vanquished three men last night she was surely equal to one to-day. I was amazed at the coolness with which that fellow walked around to the back yard, actually presuming to make one of his queer little bows at us as he passed our window. Back he soon came with an axe and a shovel, with which last he began clearing the deep snow which surrounded one of the gate posts.

"Hulda now appeared, grasping her broom with a defiant energy which indicated every muscle set on a fighting tension. I will not give this as my reason for courageously opening the door and shouting:

"What are you doing there, I'd like to know? Be off, or I'll send the sheriff after you."

"Aye, my laddie," he answered. "I remained within the door, but Hulda strode out. 'Aye, thin, misthress,' he said, much more respectfully, 'let gi' me wan moment, I'll do no harrum to any of ye, if ye'll do none to me.'"

"He was now trying with the axe the seams in the wood-work of the post. Not finding an easy opening he raised the axe and with one sturdy blow sent the splinters flying. Then, unheeding the angry voice of Hulda, he snatched something from the ground and bounded past me into the house, dropped on one knee before Aunt Rachel.

"'Tis here, me lady," he said, reverently, handing her a little package. "If I'd waked sooner the thavin', bloody robbers would never got in at all, but I grabbed it out of the very hands of 'em."

"A few excited questions from us brought out the whole story. He had been awakened by the entrance of the burglars, had watched them, his simple heart intent on saving the property of those who had sheltered him, had sprung upon them when I thought he was after me, and had wrested the money from them in the moment of their success.

"Why didn't you stay in the house, then?" asked Aunt Rachel in great astonishment. "Why did you go out with the other men?"

"'Arrab, thin, an' didn't she drive me out?' he asked, looking ruefully at Hulda. "Will ye look there, now." He showed us some big bruises under his red hair, and we no longer wondered that he only thought of making good his escape. He had slipped the money into a slit he had noticed in the gate-post which had opened into an old mail-box, now unused.

"What a light there was on Aunt Rachel's dear face as she realized that her kindly act had been the means of saving Rob from such a loss. Fifteen minutes after Mike was sitting down to a bountiful breakfast of fried potatoes, ham and hot coffee. He remained with us for a long time, Hulda always showing her appreciation of his faithful services by getting as much work out of him as possible."

The doctor paused. Hugh drew a long breath, and said:

"Then father, would you have people take

into their houses, or give aid to all the tramps that come along?"

"No," he answered, thoughtfully, "I dare say I have not been discriminating enough in my givings, for I have always felt, and here he smiled with the smile his children loved so well, 'as though I rather would be cheated by two rascals than run the risk of refusing aid to one deserving person—and even rascals sometimes need help. We cannot always, you know,' he pinched Hugh's cheek, 'foresee that we are entertaining such tramps as Mike—or Hugh.'—The 'Standard.'

Home Thoughts.

HEART KEEPING.

Heart-keeping is very much like house-keeping. There must be a continual sweeping out of dirt and clearing out of rubbish—a daily washing of dishes and a perpetual battle with all sorts of vermin. If heart-keeping could be done up once for all, then the Christian might discharge all his graces, and have an easy time of it. And just because the assaults of subtle temptations are so constant, and the uprisings of sinful passion are so frequent, and the task of keeping the inward man what it ought to be is so difficult, many a one who begins a religious life gets so discouraged and makes a wretched failure.

The question with every Christian is: Shall these accused Amalekites of temptation burn up all my spiritual possessions and overrun my soul? Shall outward assaults as inward weaknesses drive me to discouragement and disgrace me before my Master and before the world? Or shall they drive me to Jesus Christ, who will give me the victory?—T. L. Ouyler, D.D.

THE SUMMER WILL SOON PASS.

A strong reason for an appreciative entering into the true thought of the season as it comes and goes, is that it goes—we had almost said too soon; too soon, certainly, for those who do not improve it. The summer has half its strength from the spring which went before, and it is a good summer or poor in part because it was a good or poor spring. But equally does it look ahead. There will be present harvest and autumn fruits which may be forecasted from the nature of the summer which is ripening them. The summer may seem a lazy season, but it has its work, and its work looks forward to the time when the summer will be over. Nor is there a rich, warm experience of the soul, however joyful and full of God's love, that has not its respect toward the future, and its result is a spiritual autumn. The autumn is sometimes melancholy. It can hardly be other if it tells us that 'the harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saved.' But the autumn has more of rich coloring, and ripened gathering than any other season. If it is the season of the falling leaf, it is a season of deep, strong results, and gathered sweetness and strength. When there has been a good summer there is always a rich, full autumn. This, then, is what the summer glory and fullness looks toward. And our joy in God's gifts in our lives need not pass away. We can use it right and make it the strong joy of rich results gathered safe into his garner.—The Treasury.

With the Children.

THE BABY.

(By Emma A. Lente, in 'Independent.')

"She is a little hindering thing,"

The mother said;

"I do not have an hour of peace, Till she's in bed.

"She clings unto my hand or gown,

And follows me

About the house, from room to room,

Talks constantly.

"She is a bundle full of nerves,

And wistful ways;

She does not sleep full sound at night,

Scarce any days.

"She does not like to hear the wind,

The dark she fears;

And pitifully she calls for me

To wipe her tears.

"She is a little hindering thing,"

The mother said;

"But still she is my wine of life,

My daily bread."

The children—what a load of care

Their coming brings;

But, oh! the grief when God doth stoop

To give them wings.

A 'CRY BABY.'

Ellen's mamma was worried. The child came crying, the third time in one day, to interrupt between sobs that a playmate (a different one each time), had "hit her." Ellen never struck any one, but it seemed one of her ways to get hit. Mamma began to feel that somehow the trouble must be with the little girl—who, gentle as she was, had a knack of provoking others to anger. She began to watch, unobtrusively, and this is what she saw next day:—Ellen, quite dignified, went to little Bob's shelf of toys and took down the engine she had just heard him arrange to lend Fred if Fred would lend him his tin soldiers. When Bob saw her with the engine, he looked as if it were a thing he expected, and he asked her for it in short order; she gently and peremptorily declined to give it up; whereupon Bob slapped her and took it away. Another time when the children were play-

ing 'a train of care,' each child representing a coach, and the whole band running around whistling, screaming, puffing, and blowing at a great rate, Ellen, who delighted to be a coach, continued to get in their way at every turn, and to be run over. Rosie put a bunch of flowers in a cup that Ellen used; Ellen quickly took them out and laid them on the window sill in the air where Rosie found them dead, and declared Ellen 'a mean girl.' Mamma sorrowfully understood; the child wanted an occasion to cry, wanted sympathy and notice; and was growing selfish and false. Every time she came crying to mamma that day, mamma took her in her arms lovingly and kindly, but saving firmly: 'We must not provoke others to anger. I am so sorry you have made the children naughty.'

She pursued this until light dawned on Ellen and she lost her title of 'Cry Baby.' That it is quite as hard to make others angry as to be cross oneself, others besides Ellen need to learn.—'Christian Herald.'

SIMPLICITY IN CHILDREN'S CLOTHES.

Actual comfort and simplicity are items of growing importance in the making or selection of children's garments. A child should never be conscious of his or her clothing, either because it hampers activity, chafes somewhere to irritate the nerves, or because it is in any way odd or strikingly different from that of other children.—Junior Toilettes.

For the Would-be Milliner.

The art of making successful millinery bows is not to be learned in a moment, and the amateur 'chow' or 'bow of ribbon' is likely to lack the deft touch which practice, in addition to natural aptitude, alone can give it. In accordance with present fashions, the bows which are used to trim the crowns of the hats are upstanding, but must be soft and carelessly posed. Where the ribbon is sufficiently stiff, wiring should be dispensed with, but in case of the soft satin and washing ribbons, some support is necessary and wire—fine and pliable—has to be pressed into service.

One of the newest bows of the moment is that fashioned of ten loops, regardless of any ends. This bow, to be explicit, is, in reality, formed of four large and six short loops, divided in the centre by a single twist of ribbon, the loops being made to stand out somewhat stiffly, the taller ones grouped in the centre.

Another favorite ribbon arrangement is the butterfly bow, composed of two loops and one end of broad sash ribbon caught in the centre with a flat buckle. Some of the newest of these buckles are frequently made of wire, covered with celluloid and an interlocking of rosebuds or other flowers, a strikingly pretty milliner's accessory which can easily be manufactured at home.

The new French sailors, with their exaggerated forward 'titt,' require a high upward bow at the side, the loops being well wired, so that the bow may assume the correct shape. This bow is usually made solely of loops emerging from a tight twist of ribbon, somewhat after the style of a growing lettuce, each loop being given a turn—inside out—after the bow is made.

In sewing the bow to the hat, double cotton and a long thick darning needle should be used, the latter in preference to the ordinary needle. The cotton always be used double, and when fastening off, the best plan is to cut it about two inches from the material, and with the two ends tie a double knot before cutting them off close to the stitching.

Ostrich feathers must be sewn on very securely, in the first place round the quill at the point where the feathers terminate, and a dozen turns of cotton, at least, being necessary. When it is wished to keep the plumes in the required position round the crown or allow them to droop over the side, four strands of cotton should be passed and knotted over the quill about the middle of the plume where the feathers are closest. Instead of pulling the cotton taut it should be left loose, so that the plume is not dragged or bent in any way, but, all the same, is prevented from becoming untidy on a windy day or when driving. After trimming a hat—whether with feathers or flowers—it is often recommended to try the effect of the wind by holding it out of the window. Amateur milliner's triumphs should not be fine weather trophies, but should be sewn sufficiently secure to stand any strength of wind or weather.—'Minneapolis Tribune.'

Our Correspondents.

In loving memory of a father who, 'though dead yet speaketh.'

A SCENE FROM THE PAST.

With reverent hands the father takes the Book, And, as the sacred page he turneth o'er, A quiet stealth o'er the cheerful room, Hushed are the merry voices, stilled the restless feet, While round the family altar all together meet;

Then, in the solemn hush, the earnest voice Of one, since passed to his reward, is heard Reading some well-loved portion of the Word;

Then kneeling there each he commits unto Our Father's care, Assured that He who marks the sparrow's fall

Will, of His trusting children, hear the call.

Oh! parents! though your children wander far, And, seemingly forgotten, lies the past In cares and worries of this early life, Perhaps, in hour with sore temptation rife, This scene will flash upon them with a power

Undreamt of; as the beams of some bright star Flashes from cloud-rift on the traveller in the dark, Disclosing snare and pit-falls on the way; Showing the road which leads to endless day.

Then, faint nor falter not; but do your part; For God is faithful to the faithful heart.

S. McP.

Orangeville, Ont.

For the Housekeeper.

THE PROBLEM OF CATERING FOR TWO.

(New York Tribune.)

To keep house for two people is, to use the words of a woman who provides for six, 'nothing but play.' 'Doll house-keeping' is what another heavily-burdened housewife calls it. Certainly the woman who has only one person besides herself to cater for cannot call it drudgery. The main difficulty she experiences is in dividing cook book recipes and in cutting down provisions so that there shall be no surplus to go to waste. It is not only difficult to buy food in quantities small enough for a meal for two people, but it is very expensive.

How to use up leftovers is a problem that must confront the caterer for two persons. When purchasing meat it is a good plan to get enough for two meals. Then the table will not look bare and there will be a sufficient quantity for a second meal. Cooking experts disagree as to the amount of meat needed in such a case, one writer declaring that one pound is enough, and another two pounds. Of course this depends entirely on the number of dishes served with the meat.

For two women a pound and a quarter or a pound and a half of porterhouse steak has been found sufficient for two meals. The meat was served as a steak for dinner, the first day, and the tough end, which is always a part of this cut, was made into croquettes, or German beef cakes, the next day. This supply might be more than enough if several vegetables were served with it, but it was barely enough when only two vegetables and a simple dessert made up the bill of fare.

A two-pound porterhouse will usually be needed if one of the two people is a man. The 'tough end' should be removed before serving, and laid aside for beef cake. A certain dietitian allows an average of three-fourths of a pound of steak to a person. It is always more economical to buy a roast than steak or chops, if the family is not averse to made-over dishes. A four-pound top sirloin roast will last two persons three meals, and sometimes longer.

A turkey for two is out of the question unless they are willing to live on turkey hash for about a week. But a chicken is desirable, not only on account of its small size but because so many delicate dishes, such as salad, croquettes and scalloped chicken, can be made from the left-overs. A three-pound chicken is about as small as can be had for roasting. The leftovers from the first meal can be turned into delicious scalloped chicken, and the bones into a small tureenful of soup.

In ordering a chicken it is better to ask for a smaller bird than you really desire, for the butcher will be sure to send a larger one. You will meet the same difficulty in ordering other meat, especially a roast, which is cut before being weighed.

A housewife of an economical turn of mind may purchase round instead of porterhouse steak, and stuff it. A woman who believes that the attractive appearance of dishes goes a long way in making a meal enjoyable, stuffs a veal cutlet. For stuffing steaks and cutlets prepare a highly seasoned bread crumb stuffing and heap it on the steak or cutlet; then pull up the edges over the stuffing, so that it does not show (or roll up the meat), and tie it with a stout string or skewer it well. When it comes on the table it will look like an expensive dish, but will really cost little more than when merely breaded or broiled. When a round steak is stuffed it should be cooked slowly, as it is a rather tough cut. It is delicious when braised slowly.

There is no special economy in Hamburg steak as it is sold already chopped in butcher shops. The cheapest is made of stale meat, and the best generally costs more than the round, an extra price being charged for chopping.

One of the principal things that the young housekeeper should remember is to practice her economy on the sly—that is, in such a way that her family will not be rudely reminded of tight purse strings. She should try to prepare dishes that look expensive and attractive, yet in reality cost little. For example, scalloped dishes and dainty croquettes cost no more than hash, nevertheless they are infinitely more pleasing to the average palate. If the accumulated bread crumbs are used in stuffing instead of in bread pudding, which always calls for plenty of eggs and milk—a pudding by the way which few people like—there will be an actual saving of expense without any outward appearance of economy.

Bones from roasts and small pieces of meat can be used in the stockpot, and will

MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN.

A medicine which keeps babies and children well, or restores them to health, when they are ill, is a priceless boon to humanity. Such a medicine is Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets cure a stomach and bowel troubles, allay the pain of teething, and give sound, healthy, refreshing sleep. And the mother has the guarantee of a government analysis that this medicine does not contain one particle of the poisonous opiates found in so-called soothing mixtures and most liquid medicines. The Tablets are equally good for the newborn baby or the well-grown child. Mrs. Robert Loring, Loring, Ont., says: 'I have found Baby's Own Tablets a splendid medicine for curing constipation and other ill-effects of the bowels.' You can get these Tablets from any medicine dealer or by mail at 25c a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

make nice gravy if there is not enough for soup. To every pound add a quart of cold water, and let it boil until it looks rich.

Another rule in regard to buying meat which one housewife says she follows strictly, is to alternate the use of white meat with beef, so that there should not be too much of the same kind of protein consumed.

Household Hints.

A narrow strip of muslin pinned around a cake will prevent the icing from slipping down the sides, as it too often does. After the icing hardens the muslin may be removed without injury to the appearance of the cake.

To prevent cake from sticking to the tin when baked, first grease the tin, then flour them, lightly beating out all loose flour, leaving only what clings to the grease, thus doing away with the old form of lining with paper.

Do not spoil the effect of daffodils, tulips, narcissi, and other spring blossoms by arranging them in glass vases. These flowers show to better advantage than in the florists' windows, where they stand in straight earthenware jars. Take the hint and provide the simplest of flower jars, cylindrical in shape and quiet in color. A great many American potteries are to be had in lovely greens, yellows and browns. They are dull in finish and very good in design. The best of these depend on color for their attractiveness and are bare of ornament or decoration.

The 'House Beautiful' once published a list of things nobody ought to buy for the house. It is good enough to reprint. What we do not want: Parlor furniture, carpets, lace curtains, ready-made curtains, hat rack, umbrella holder, made draperies, gilt picture frames, small gilt chairs, grille-work, ornaments, colored lamps, ready-made china cupboard, sideboards, book-cases, gas-lugs, sofas, upholstered chairs, jardiniere of glazed china, built-in china closets and book shelves were preferred to ready-made pieces, and a piano was wanted only if the family was musically inclined.

Selected Recipes.

A 'jellied sponge cake' makes an attractive looking dessert and is nice for a change. Bake a shallow sponge cake of pretty shape and prepare two or three pounds of orange jelly. Into a flat-bottomed mould put about a quarter of the jelly, and when it is almost firm place the cake, freed from any hard crusts or ragged edges upon it. Cover with the remaining jelly, which should be rapidly growing thick. When all is firm, turn out on a dessert platter and garnish with whipped cream.

Another pretty dish in which sponge cake plays an important role is made as follows:—Prepare either a lemon or an orange jelly, and while it is cooling hollow out the centre of a square sponge cake, leaving the bottom and sides thick enough to hold the jelly. When the jelly is beginning to grow thick pour it in, and set the plate as near the fire as possible. When it is ready to be sent to the table pile some whipped cream in a small pyramid over the top. Chopped nuts or bits of candied fruit are an attractive addition to the jelly, and a few bright bits of candied fruit as a decoration for the top, surrounding the whipped cream, give a finishing touch to the dessert.

PINEAPPLE DAINTIES (From 'Good Housekeeping')

Pineapple Sandwiches.—Cut the pineapple in thin slices, and these again in smaller dice. Dust with powdered sugar, and arrange between thin slices of sponge cake or buttered bread. Cut into small diamond shapes. These are very nice for afternoon tea, and must be eaten fresh.

Pineapple Lemonade.—Boil one cup each of sugar and water until it is thickened, then add one cup of grated pineapple and the juice of two lemons. Add sugar and cold water to suit the taste before serving.

Pineapple Frappe.—Boil together for 10 minutes one pint of sugar and one pint of water. Add the grated pulp and the juice of a fine ripe pineapple, and let the mixture boil two minutes longer. Add the juice of two lemons and freeze. When partially frozen add the whipped whites of two eggs, then freeze until it is as hard as mush. Serve in glasses.

Headache

A symptom or pain, principally liver and bowels, is Dyspepsia, or Female Constipation. It is caused by indigestion of food, and is relieved by the use of B.B.B. Blood Purifier.

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removes the entire system and restores the system to its normal condition. It is a powerful blood purifier, and is used by thousands of people who are suffering from various forms of blood poisoning. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and is sold in all drug stores.

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CURIOUS NAVAL PUNISHMENTS

BALING A TUB OF WATER WITH A SPOON.

Naval officers do not always mete out to the men the punishments laid down in the King's Regulations. They frequently adopt punishments of their own invention which prove more effective in preventing the recurrence of offences. These punishments are often of a very curious and even ludicrous nature. It is an everyday occurrence to see the sailors lined up on deck, with their pants tucked up on their shoulders, and their faces presenting a most woful picture. For the punishment is not so trivial as it appears. The hammock is not very large, it is far from pleasant to stare at, and at a square foot of grey-painted woodwork for sixty minutes at a stretch. Jack would much prefer to be a few days "ten A," or to have his leave "jambed."

Spitting upon the deck of a man-of-war is strictly prohibited. As soon as the bugler has sounded the "stand easy," sailors are placed at intervals along the deck for the use of the sailors, and who betide the tar who ignores the presence of these tubs and expectorates about the spotless deck. On many vessels a wide belt is kept, and this the man who departs from the regulations is compelled to wear upon his person, and is thus subjected to the ridicule of his shipmates. He is given an opportunity of retrieving his character, however. He is permitted to walk the deck with the other men, and should he "spot" a sailor committing a like offence he at once presents him with the hated belt, and the new victim has to undergo a similar ordeal.

Some officers adopt more drastic measures. If Jack is detected expectorating anywhere but in the receptacles provided, a "spit-kit" is strapped to his chest, and any man who cares to do so may make use of this curious walking receptacle. As may be supposed, this humiliating punishment effectively prevents the men from violating the regulations.

Were a civilian given two large wooden buckets, one empty and the other full of water, and told to bale the liquid from the full tub into the empty vessel with a small spoon, he would consider the order to be that of a madman, or a revival of ancient fairy lore. Yet this punishment has on several occasions been meted out to refractory "sea-dogs." Nothing is more amusing than to see a weather-beaten sailor carefully baling out spoonful after spoonful of water, and as carefully depositing the fluid in a large bucket at his side.

A punishment frequently employed is that of setting the defaulter to walk slowly backwards and forwards along the deck, nursing in his arms a six-inch projectile (weighing a little over a hundred pounds). After a quarter of an hour or so of this beneficial "exercise" the unhappy victim is glad to drop the load and rub his aching limbs. At the same time he probably makes a solemn mental resolve never to repeat the offence for which he has been "awarded" this dire penance.

An old naval captain—one of the old, old school—was at one time sadly addicted to stammering. He could not utter a simple sentence without a great amount of spluttering and hesitation. This was one day too much for an intrepid sailor, who was receiving an order from the captain in that official's usual halting manner, and he unfortunately burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter. This rash laugh he bitterly repented. Captain—was a disciple of the homeopathic system. Making Jack stand upon the fore bridge, in full view of the entire ship's crew, the officer commanded his victim to laugh continuously for an hour and a half. This he was compelled to do, though the piteous expression of his

weather-beaten, sun-burnt visage denoted anything but a happy and contented frame of mind. Whistling in forbidden parts of the ship has often been punished in a similar manner. The offender has been obliged to whistle his loudest, under the eagle eye of the commander, until poor Jack's lips have become so parched and cracked that he could not produce another note.

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."

O bare boughs, patient boughs, Bravely ye bore and well, While April sobbed with dreary wail And May's reluctant smile was pale, And spring rehearsed her spell In vain, and found his power to fail, And bird and bee and flower were vain To turn to winter's sleep again.

So dear boughs, helpful boughs, Clasp tight your peals fair, Hold them on high that all shall see And sad hearts passing heavily Read, traced in scented air, The lesson bravely learned by thee— That all good things, or soon or late Shall come to him who dares to wait.

The wonderful garlands of the apple blossom are with us once more, making the earth the fairest of the fair for a brief, but fragrant time. The bees are busy in the sunshine hovering above the black currant bushes, with their pungent flowers, and humming in an ecstasy of delight over the sweets in the yellow blossoms of the flowering currant.

Watching them while guarding against their stings there comes to mind the words in Deuteronomy: "The Lord thy God will send the hornet."

We tolerate the honey bee for its industry and sweetness; indeed it seldom stings except when molested, but the hornet is a needless torturer, cruel alike to man or animal.

How well it represents the little vexations we all experience in our lives that needlessly sting and torture. Hornets are like some humans we all meet, who sting by saying disagreeable things, and escape punishment by their very insignificance.

Yet naturalists tell us this insect has its use in the world, feeding its young on the soft parts of other insects, including mosquitoes, which it helps to destroy. Is there a lesson in this when the hornet is promised?

THE TREND OF THE TIMES.

It is not the children who are kept free from responsibility, and allowed to live in idleness who turn out to be the best men and women, but rather those whose young lives have been the happy medium, with work and play interwoven. "I do not intend to have my little girls work," said a fond and foolish mother, who had earned her bread in her youth, but the germ she plants in their little minds, in teaching them to despise labor is calculated to breed the fever of discontent, and end in disaster. Much better for their future that they have some responsibility, and learn to enjoy the gift of helping, rather than to despise the labor that their parents have to give, in order to gain their daily bread.

But it is a sad fact that the trend of the times is toward idleness for young people of a certain class, and that it is fostered by unwise parents.

Happily there is a reaction, and the establishment of Domestic Science schools will give a dignity to woman's work at home, and prove how valuable is a knowledge of this very essential department of work. And while giving all due respect to the work that does not soil the hands, it is well to remember that it is said that we should go with our might whatever our hands find to do, and this doctrine must be taught early in life. Only in this way is the habit of helping others inculcated till it becomes second nature.

A SHADE TREE

Anxious inquirer.—It is not at all likely that your tree will put forth leaves, if they are not showing now, though you do not mention the variety, and some are later than others. No amount of "topping" or trimming will restore it, I am afraid, and all you can do is to dig it out and plant another, being careful to see that the under drainage is good. The winter before last caused the death of thousands of trees in the Province of Quebec, both fruit and ornamental, and a loss to orchardists that cannot easily be estimated. The same conditions evidently prevailed in your street, and weakened the trees. Then the open winter that followed, with constant freezing and thawing, caused them to succumb. You can easily discover if there is life in the tree, and if not it is better to remove them. If the variety was not hardy, let the next planting be one of our native forest trees. Even they did not escape last season, as over an acre of ash trees in our woods stand stark and dead, victims to the severity of these very unfavorable winters.

PLANT FOR THE BACK YARD.

E.M.P.—What would I grow in a back yard? Anything but tomato cans and rags and other rubbish. If one has neither time nor space to care for choice flowers, one can hardly afford to miss the pleasure of some of the more common and hardier sorts grown in the back yard. Out in the corners and along unsightly fences flowers can be grown to make bright spots to rest weary eyes.

In closely built tenements the back yard is often the most secluded nook of the home; and if kept tidy and given a few hardy flowers it will make a pleasant resort for the family during long summer evenings.

Plan Morning Glories for the fences, and Evening Glories for perfume and beauty with them. Some gay geraniums and Zinnias, a little fragrant Mignonette, a few pansies, or pinks, will give flowers for the table, and beauty for the eyes.

Sweet peas grow well in such corners, and cover up unsightly objects, while the foliage and flowers are always pleasing, and full of perfume.

There can be individuality in each planting; the children can help; the out of door air will be good for tired housekeepers, and there is a strange fascination in the work.

What would I grow? I would try many things to make the back yard "wilderness bloom."

SEED EATING GRUBS. L.D.R.—A letter has been sent on the subject of "grubs," and they are certainly varied and troublesome. It is difficult to use a poisoned mash where poultry are

kept, and the only way is to search for the enemy late at night, or early in the morning, turning over the soil, till they are discovered.

Probably the land is now, and infested with these grubs, without being disturbed, and the best thing in autumn will be to have the land ploughed or spaded, and leave it to the winter frost, while if they are any birds, the grubs will be a choice dinner for them. Meanwhile there is no cure but vigilance.

VINE FOR QUICK GROWTH.

W.D.L.—A letter has been sent you in which it was suggested that scarlet runner beans would be better for quick growth and covering than cucumber vine. The latter is apt to spring its seeds over the ground and become troublesome, but the beans are interesting in every stage of growth, and if they are picked off for use, when only partly grown, the plant will keep on sending out fresh flowers. Morning glories are pretty, but they do not give as dense a foliage for the purpose required. Have good strings, and twine the vine as soon as it has any tendrils, an early start being important.

NON-SUCCESS WITH LILIES. Lily D.—It is too bad your lilies did not survive this hard winter of fine weather, but if "misery like company" there are many garden lovers who can sympathize with you. We look in vain for many treasured plants that were sound and healthy last autumn, and many things have to be renewed with a gardener's inherent hopeful spirit of better luck next year.

But the Anratur and other lilies from Japan are very often destroyed by shallow planting, alternate freezing and thawing, standing water, or the dry heat of summer. Select a partially shaded spot, with perfect drainage, set the bulbs deep, at least eight inches, over in summer with grass clippings or other mulch, and in winter with heavy mulching extending well over them. Treated in this manner they should gain size and strength and become a wonderful glory to the garden. In this connection it may be interesting to state that a letter from one of the islands in Japan, where there is a rainy season during our winter, tells of Easter lilies blossoming in April in the open fields. This proves that after the wet months the bulbs respond to the return of warm weather, and we may profit by these conditions in growing our own.

Perhaps some of the suggestions here given may be useful, and you will have the good fortune to grow, in the near future, a garden of lilies.

GLADIOLUS PLANTING.

H.H.—The bulbs should be set about four inches apart if the largest size, or three if they are the smaller. Cover with four inches of soil, and do not plant all at once, reserving some for two weeks later so as to have a succession of bloom.

Soil should be a light loam, but if not wet the bulb will grow in any good garden earth unless exceptionally heavy.

They like an open situation, but need to be supported by sticks or wire before they grow too tall, for there is danger of being broken off by wind or bent with the weight of the flower.

THE CULTURE OF PEANUTS.

Miss N.R.—No wonder your peanuts were tardy if you planted them with the hulls on. You can do better this year and have them ripe, if planted as soon as danger of frost is over.

They are as easily grown as a crop of beans or potatoes, and if hoed and kept clear of weeds, will bloom and raise the cluster of nuts at the roots that are as good as any that are purchased.

Set each little kernel three inches apart in the row and they will run down into the loose mellow soil, and grow you some fine nuts underground.

ASPARAGUS.

Mrs. M. inquires about asparagus, saying that in her garden it is never used, but allowed to feather out and be cut for ornament.

It should certainly be better known to the general housekeeper for its valuable medicinal properties, in the spring, and is one of the most palatable as well as most profitable vegetable. It is relished by invalids, and can be cooked in various ways that make it desirable, and no garden is complete where it is kept as an ornament.

It is not advisable to take up these old roots for an ounce of seed will raise 300 plants or more, and can be sown in druse two inches deep and a foot apart. One year's time is gained by purchasing two-year old roots, and the Palmetto is about as good a sort as any.

Asparagus needs plenty of manure, good drainage, but grows best with heat and moisture. It must be carefully cultivated to keep down the weeds, and the seed balls taken off if they form after it "feathers out."

If two-year old plants are procured, shoots can be cut for the table the second year, and it is the best plan unless one has plenty of patience to wait for the result of the seed sowing.

Directions as to planting have been given so often that it is not necessary to repeat here, but clean culture and rich land will give you the choicest vegetable that the garden can grow, and it will remain permanently without replanting.

TO RIPLE BULBS.

Nora.—The bulbs, such as Tulips and Hyacinths that have bloomed in the open ground are better lifted if other plants are to be set in, because the frequent cultivation necessary for the bedded plants will disturb and often destroy the bulbs. But as the tops must be allowed to dry off and some time is required to make the bulbs firm and solid, it is a good plan when they are to be lifted to dig a little trench and place them in as lifted from the bed, being careful not to break off the growing tops. Let them remain there till October when they will be found in good condition to replant.

market for this vegetable here, though, as you say, it is popular in England and Scotland. The seed should be sown early in a hotbed, and when the third set of leaves appear the plants must be transplanted two inches apart in a cold frame. If planted out the first of June the sprouts will be ready for use early in September. Late plants can be stored in the cellar for winter use, and in some situations the plants can be left out late as frost improves the flavor, and does no injury until very severe.

While growing, if the sprouts become crowded, it is best to remove the leaves, giving more room to develop, and leaving only a tuft on the top of the stalk. When the full height of the plant is reached the top will begin to head, and some growers cut off the top so that the whole strength of the plant may be thrown into "the" sprouts. Others never remove the top till the best sprouts have been used, claiming that a bushy top is a protection to the tender sprouts. Either way is a matter of choice, but there is no reason why this vegetable cannot be grown successfully, and when cooked properly it resembles cauliflower, while the general treatment when growing is the same as given to that vegetable.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. A Farmer.—There does not seem much

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Headache is not in itself a disease, but a symptom or accompaniment of other diseases, principally those of the stomach, liver and bowels, such as Constipation, Dyspepsia, Liver Trouble, Bad Blood, Female Complaints, General Debility and Weakness. Headache is common to both sexes, but more frequently affects females.

The varieties of headache most common are sick or bilious headache, nervous headache, headache from constipation, debility or indigestion, periodical and spasmodic headache. Undoubtedly the cause must be removed before permanent relief can be had.

Burdock Blood Bitters

removes the cause of the headache, and not only does this but it also restores the entire system to healthy action and buoyant vigor.

"I was troubled with headache for a number of years, but could get nothing to help me. I procured a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and finding it was doing me so much good, I got two more. I am now fully cured and think there is nothing in the world like Burdock Blood Bitters for headache."

MRS. EDW. KEDDY, New Germany, Ont.

B.B.B. is for sale at all Druggists and Dealers.

The Boys' Page.

Making a Home Run.

(Charles Townsend, in the New York Tribune.)

If the votes of the small boys of Fairview could have elected a President of the United States, there is no doubt that Philip Norton would have been their unanimous choice. He was big, strong, handsome, good-natured, and as a football and baseball player he was simply a class by himself. The young hero-worshippers of Fairview would readily admit that Washington, Jefferson and Jackson were great men; but could any of those Presidents have carried the ball across the field for a touchdown as Philip Norton did when he won that desperate game against Lehigh? I doubt it. Anyhow there was nothing about football in their school histories.

And when the baseball season opened—ah, then the small boys settled down for a summer of solid enjoyment! For where could there be a pitcher like Philip Norton?

His assortment of 'benders,' 'shoots,' 'drops' and 'floaters' was something wonderful. And speed? Was there any sassy ball flashed into big Bronson's mitt hard enough to jar that solid man down to the ground. And as Norton lead the team in batting—an unusual thing for a pitcher—it is easy to understand why he was a popular hero.

The Fairview college, which Philip Norton attended, was small but exclusive. Most of the students were sons of wealthy parents, and that is the reason why some of them felt a little above the Oakdale Academy boys. A quiet but intense rivalry existed between the towns. Fairview was rich and conservative; Oakdale, aside from a few wealthy 'Captains of Industry,' was poor but ambitious. Naturally, when Oakdale organized a baseball team which was able to win an even number of games from Fairview, the rivalry became fast and furious.

The deciding game of the series was to be played the following afternoon on the Fairview grounds, and in the language of the local paper, it would be 'the gladiatorial event of the season.'

'Your work will be cut out for you to-morrow, Phil,' said Bronson, as they were dressing for their last afternoon's practice.

'Why?' asked Philip, easily. 'Because Oakdale has a new pitcher who is said to be an untamed cyclone.' 'What has he got?' asked Kelly, the tall first baseman. 'Everything, so I hear: speed to burn, all the curves, change of pace and a head that is rattle-proof.' 'That will make Phil's glory all the greater,' and he began humming the club's battle-song.

Norton's a wonder— All stand from under— This is the Fairview day!

But the melody was lost as Bronson roared out the noted Fairview college yell: 'Hi, hi, hi! Breakabot, breakabot, zing-zing, Fairview, Fairview, rah, rah, rah!'

An alert, keen-eyed young man entered the dressing-room and asked for Mr. Norton. 'I'm a scout for 'Old Eli,' he said by way of introduction. 'We have heard some pleasant things at Yale about the game you are putting up, so I came to see for myself.' He eyed Philip closely. 'You look as though you could deliver the goods,' he said. 'And if that I have heard is true I think there is little doubt that I can offer you a place on the Yale team for next season.'

Philip gasped for breath. A place on the Yale team? A successor to the world-famous Carter? He could hardly believe his ears. 'But I shall expect you to win to-morrow's game,' said the visitor. 'It hardly would do to admit that I had placed a defeated man.'

Win? He would pitch the game of his life. 'Win?' echoed Bronson. 'Watch us, that's all; just watch us!' There was a large crowd of interested spectators on hand the following day to watch the team at practice; for Philip Norton knew how to get the best work out of his players. Each player, except the pitcher, took his regular position. Then, standing at the home plate, with ball and bat ready, Philip would call out: 'There's a runner on first!' With that he would drive the ball to Kelly; and if the tall first baseman made the mistake of touching the bag instead of throwing to second to catch the runner from first, Philip would ask him to please wake up, and would then repeat the play. Or he would exclaim: 'Bases full, none out!' and hit to the short-stop. Then if that active young man failed to get the ball home in a hurry, he would get a reminder. Again, he might bunt the ball toward third, and start a fleet runner for first. After that he would have him try to steal second, or make a base from an out to the field. That is the kind of practice to keep a team on edge all the time, so that every player may be ready for anything that happens in a regular game.

Over in finishing this work, the freshman team was put in the field, aided by Hanley, one of the regular college pitchers, who was told to 'unlimber' so that the boys might have some practice in hitting fast ones; for Hanley depended on speed and control.

Philip Norton was standing near first base when a sharp foul came bounding toward a crowd of spectators, among whom were many women and children. Like a flash Philip sprang forward to intercept the ball. He fielded it handily; but before he could check his speed he ran against a little girl who was in advance of the others. The

child fell with a cry of pain and then laid perfectly still. Tossing the ball to Hanley, Philip Norton caught the lessee up in his strong arms. 'Are you hurt, little one?' he asked, anxiously. 'No, sir,' she answered bravely; 'and besides, I should not have been in the way.'

'Poor little kid!' he said contritely. 'I'll put you where you will be safe.' And striding over to his cosy automobile, he placed the child on the soft cushion. 'You can see everything now; and when the game is over you shall ride up town with me.'

'Oh, thank you, sir,' she answered. 'I should like to ride with you; for you are so kind. But Dickie will be back in a little while, and if he misses me he would be worried.'

'Indeed? And who is Dickie?' 'Don't you know?' she asked in surprise. 'Why Dickie is my brother, sir, Mr. Richard Holmes. He pitches for Oakdale to-morrow. And I do so hope he will win!'

Philip laughed good-naturedly. 'He deserves to win, surely, for having such a plucky, little sister.'

'I am not very plucky, sir,' answered the child, gravely. 'I wanted to cry when I fell; but it was my fault. If I had stayed where my brother left me it would not have happened.'

'But you wanted to see,' she stopped suddenly with a gasp of horror as he noticed the child's eyes. 'I could not see,' she answered quietly; 'for I am blind.'

'Blind?' The tender-hearted giant took her little hand in his with a cry of grief and pity. 'Poor little one! Poor little one!' he said huskily, while his best eyes grew dim. 'Don't feel bad,' she said bravely. 'I am not hurt, sir; truly, I am not. And if Dickie wins to-morrow I shall see again.'

'How is that?' asked Philip. 'Why, sir, Mr. Carr who runs the great mill in Oakdale is fond of baseball, and he has promised Dickie one hundred dollars if he wins to-morrow. So, if he gets that money, he can take me to the city, where a great doctor will cure me, and then I shall see. Won't that be splendid?'

'Yes, oh, yes!' answered Philip; then he went on rather lamely: 'But—don't you suppose Dickie loses—still, don't you know—he might get the money in some other way—?' 'You don't mean beg or borrow, do you, sir?' Mamma would never allow that.'

Philip Norton passed a wretched night. Waking or sleeping, he seemed to hear a pitiful little cry: 'Then I shall see again!' It knew that he could win the game on the morrow. He was in splendid condition. He had a great team behind him. There was no doubt about it. Victory was sure, and victory meant honor. And yet?

It was the last half of the ninth inning. Philip Norton's angel had triumphed thus far, and Philip, with an eye on Yale, was playing as he never had done before. He had pitched a whirlwind game, and the Oakdale team had gone down before his mighty arm like wheat before the reaper. Not a run had been scored by the visitors, not even a single hit had been made.

For Oakdale, Richard Holmes, too, had pitched a wonderful game. During their nine innings the Fairview boys had scored only three lonely runs on as many hits. It was truly a battle of the giants. The Oakdale pitcher was a 'south-paw'—a left-handed pitcher and batter. He could hit, too, as the ball players soon discovered; for if the ball came over a bit high, anywhere near his shoulder, he invariably drove it far afield. But unluckily, every ball went foul or was taken on the fly by some active fielder. Moreover, Philip, growing cautious as the game progressed, kept them well down—when the sturdy Oakdale pitcher came to the plate.

'It's all over but the shouting!' cried Kelly, as Oakdale came to bat for the last time. 'I did look, indeed, as if the visitors had no chance; but it is well to remember that no game of baseball is ever lost or won until the last man is out. And that is one reason why it is such an interesting game.'

The first Oakdale player, 'bunted,' to the surprise of all, giving the ball a light tap and springing for first like a deer. The ball fell to the ground scarcely a yard in front of the plate. Bronson jumped at it like a tiger, and the next instant it struck with a loud 'plunk' into Kelly's big mitt. 'But the runner was safe, for the tall first baseman, who had not made an error in many weeks, had muffed the throw. The next player hit the first ball pitched, driving it down to third. The aggressive man who guarded that corner attempted a double-play, made a bad throw, and both runners were safe. Then, for the first time that season, the left fielder dropped a short, easy fly, and the bases were filled.

'Nobody down, and three runs to tie!' 'Steady, now,' warned Bronson; and steady it was. Philip pulled himself together, and the next two men were struck out before they realized what had happened. The last man up was Holmes. All knew that he could hit; that a bat meant two runs at least. The great crowd held its breath in strained expectation. Over in the grand stand a big, red-faced man waved his straw hat. 'A home run wins the game! I'll double my offer!' he shouted. Bronson, crouching behind the plate, signalled for a low, fast ball. Just as

Philip Norton nodded in response, a childish voice broke the spell: 'Make a home run, Dickie, for my sake—for me!'

Into Philip Norton's mind there came the words of Him who did good deeds: 'Whatever we would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them.'

The words seemed to burn into his soul, and Philip Norton bowed his head in sudden shame. He forgot the great crowd watching his every movement. He no longer thought of the applause, the congratulations, the honors awaiting him at Yale. He felt, in a dumb, uncertain way, that a Presence was there, even there on that hushed and silent field; and he realized with a sudden flash of joy that the tempter was gone forever.

He glanced back over his shoulder. The fielders had all drawn in for a ground hit and a quick throw to first. The ball came to the plate straight and met it squarely, and away on over into the right field, on a wide on, went the fence—the greatest hit of the season. Richard Holmes made his run. The bases were cleared. Oakdale had won the game—4 to 3.

'It was a great game,' said the Yale scout. 'Only one hit off Norton, not a single base on balls against him, and yet he lost. Those two errors were expensive, of course; but I cannot understand how he lost control at the last moment.'

Philip Norton strode along just then with a glad-faced child on his shoulder. 'Here is your brave little sister, Mr. Holmes!' he cried joyously, 'and I congratulate you in every way for your splendid work.'

Richard looked at him curiously. 'Then it was you to whom Ethel confided her troubles yesterday,' he said. And then, as a light dawned upon him, he continued earnestly: 'Now I understand. You are one man in ten thousand, Mr. Norton. You allowed me to make that hit for this little one's sake, and I—'

'Oh, hush, my dear fellow,' began Philip. 'But the man from Yale had heard, and he, too, understood. 'We do not pat men on the back at 'Old Eli' for being men,' he said; 'but you did a noble deed, Mr. Norton. I shall be proud to welcome you at Yale, sir, and you may be sure of a place on the team.'

THE WAY TO BE BLEST.
A Hermit there was, and he lived in a Grot.

The way to be happy they said he had got. As I wanted to learn it I went to his cell. And when I came there the old Hermit said: 'Well, Young man, by your looks, you want something, I see. So tell me the business that brings you to me.'

'The way to be happy, they say you have got. As I wanted to learn it, I've come to your Grot. Now, I beg and beseech, if you have such a plan, That you'll write it all down, as plain as you can.'

At this the old Hermit went to his pen, And brought me this note when he came back again:

'Tis Being, and Doing, and Having, that make All the pleasures and pains of which mortals partake. To Be, what God pleases, to Do a man's best, And to Have a good heart, is the way to be blest.'

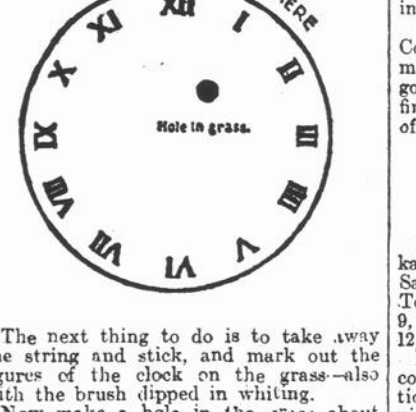
Clock Golf

A GARDEN GAME.

Choose a nice, smooth piece of grass—a corner of the lawn, it can be spared—and have ready a bit of stick, some string, a little liquid whiting, and a small cocoa or other round tin.

To work out the circle, the best way to do it is to plant the bit of stick very firmly in the middle of the allotted portion of the ground, and to the base of it attach a string six feet long, with a brush tied to the other end of it.

Dip the brush in the whiting, hold it tightly in the right hand so that the string is stretched its full length; then walk slowly round the stick in a circle, letting the brush (with plenty of whiting on it) mark the grass as you go, thus making a complete circle twelve feet across.



The next thing to do is to take away the string and stick, and mark out the figures of the clock on the grass—also with the brush dipped in whiting. Now make a hole in the grass about three feet away from the numbers 1, and 12, as in the diagram, big enough to sink the tin into, the top rim of

which should be exactly level with the ground.

The game may be played by any number of persons in turn, and all that is needed is a folf club and ball. Quite old ones will do.

Commencing at No. 1, each player goes the round of all the numbers, knocking the ball from each in turn, and seeing in how few strokes he can get the ball into the hole.

When the ball has been hit into the hole it is, of course, picked up, and placed on the next number, and so on until XII is reached, when the total number of strokes is called out, accurate count having been kept by one of the other players.

The person who gets round the clock in the fewest number of strokes is the winner. With some practice the ball can be hit into the hole the first go off nearly every time; but at first it will take at least twenty or thirty strokes to get round.

This is a splendid game for an outdoor party, and if prizes are given for the best players it makes it all the more exciting.—Australasian.

JUMP IN.

The fact is, that in order to do anything in this world worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the bank and thinking of the cold and the danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances. It did all very well before the flood, when a man could consult his friends upon an intended speculation for one hundred and fifty years, and then live to see its success for six or seven centuries afterwards, but at the present a man waits, and doubts and hesitates, and consults his brother, and his uncle, and his cousin, and his particular friends, till, one day, he finds that he is sixty-five years of age—that he has lost so much time in consulting his cousins and particular friends that he has no more time left to follow their advice.—Sidney Smith.

A THREE-INCH GRIN.

Sister measured my grin one day, Took the ruler and me; Counted the inches all the way— One and two and three.

'Oh, you're a Cheshire cat,' said she, Father said, 'That's not so. Then he nodded and smiled at me— Smiled at my three-inch grin.

Brother suggested I ought to begin Trying to trim it down, Mother said, 'Better a three-inch grin Than a little half-inch frown.' —'Ram's Horn.'

A CANADIAN BOY'S SUCCESS. Doubtless some of our readers will remember an account of a trip in Japan contributed to the Boys' Page by a Canadian boy from Japan, Bertram Elliott, the writer, who was born in Hiro Shimo, while his father, the Rev. W. Elliott, was missionary there, has lately received the highest award from the Royal Drawing Society of London. His work was one among two thousand seven hundred other exhibits, and if he had been in London he would have received his prize from the hands of H. R. H. Princess Louise herself, after whom it has been named. The judges of the exhibition included such well-known names as Lionel Cust, Sir James Linton, and Sir John Tenniel.

KEEPERS OF THE KOMATIK. You will all be glad to know that we have handed over to Dr. Grenfell \$246.41, to enable him to procure and run another komatik in connection with his hospital work, because the readers of the Boys' Page have let their interest express itself in a practical form. You have simply invested your money in a good venture, and now, if we like to make a pun on the word, you still have the interest, and we are sure that this will be lasting. As long as the komatik runs, and as long as any one lives to whom it has carried help and relief, you will have some share in the good work Dr. Grenfell is carrying on among the poor folk of Labrador.

This amount includes the \$1.00 recently received from Goldwin Russell, Charing Cross, Ont.

PUZZLES.

SYNCOPIATIONS.
1. An instrument used by farmers and leave a word meaning not high;
2. An instrument for keeping time and leave a door or window fastening;
3. A place for skating and leave a writing fluid;
4. A spice and leave affection.

SINGLE ACROSTICS.
1. Crosswords (five letters each)—A watery; a striped animal; a month; a noble birth. The initials spell the title of a European ruler.
2. Crosswords (five letters each)—An article containing fire; prefix, meaning between; a number; a path through the woods or plains; to go in; mad. The initials spell a near female relative.
3. Crosswords (four letters each)—Coarse hair on a horse's neck; the first man; to unite; containing oil; a band of gold or some other metal to wear on the finger. The initial letters spell a class of army officers.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.
ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.
No. 1.—A Canadian Acrostic—Saskatchewan; 1. Sable; 2. Athabasca; 3. Saguenay; 4. Keewatin; 5. Avon; 6. Toronto; 7. Chidley; 8. Hudson's Bay; 9. Edmonton; 10. Winnipeg; 11. Albert; 12. Nelson.
No. 2.—A Numerical Enigma.—Intercolonial Railway. Yes, tor, awe, action, inn, Ellen, callow, lyre, oat, water, nine, ire.

Miss Edith Munroe, Maxville, Ont., sent in correct answers to these puzzles.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

The Thevangu.

Of the many curious things that first drew me to the Madras museum, popularly known as the Dead College, the first object that attracted my attention was a glass case in which was imbedded what appeared to me to be a round mass of something, about the size of a shorn cocoon, having a grey coat of bristling fur all over it. At first I was at a loss for all over it. At first I was at a loss to make out what this ball-like object was, whether to take it for a vegetable, or to class it with a stone, having a fungus-like growth encrusting it. But being enlightened by the keeper there that it was a living being, I was the more astonished, for I saw in it neither a head nor a tail, nor eyes or ears, but only a homogeneous mass of some woolly stuff. What with shouting and shaking, we made it at last assume a living form, and lo! it was not like any creature I had seen before.

The head was like that of a fox, but with larger and more prominent eyes, the arms and legs were so slender that even a baby could break them, and the stomach was protruding in bold relief like that of an over-fed child, and last of all there was not the least sign of a tail. After moving about in its perch for a few minutes, it deliberately sat in the fork of its perch and caught hold of two of the branches with its hands and feet, rolled itself again into a ball and concealing its head between its legs, went to sleep again without the slightest notice of us whatever.

This happened some years back, since when I have been noting many of its peculiar pranks. It is known among the natives as the Thevangu (slender limbs), or among the Europeans as the slender Loris. It is an inhabitant of many of the South Indian forests, an arboreal creature, and is such a lazy loon that nothing can make it come down from the tree on which it resides. It moves on the tree from branch to branch so slowly as to make it almost difficult to be perceived and the only part that is prominent in it is its bloated stomach. It is very rarely seen during the day time, for it spends the major portion of the day in sleep either in its roost on

TRAINING THE FARM DOG.

Anyone who does not like a dog well enough to train a pup does not want a trained dog, for he would not treat him kindly and the dog would not like his master and would not work for him, says 'Farm, Stock and Home.'

There is no animal on earth that likes to be petted like a Scotch collie. They like stock and they will do anything to please a master they like. But they must be made to mind immediately they are spoken to. First, teach the pup to lie down when told to, and to lie until you tell him to get up. Then teach him to sit down and make him sit. After he is three months old take him when you go to the barn to do chores and if you are regular about the chores you will find he will put his paw on your knee as much as to say, 'Come, it's chore-time.' Go with him after the cows, and make him drive as you want, patting him when he does well, and pull his ears or box them when he doesn't mind, but be patient and good-humored with him. After you get him to drive a little, go part way with him and send him along a little, keeping him in sight until he has learned to drive well, and you can trust him.

If he gets a kick from a cow, don't pity him, but pick up a cornstalk and make him believe that the two of you are going to give the kicker punishment. Let him know that you admire grit. Don't let him run with other dogs, nor play with children. He is better off alone until he becomes a well-trained dog. Keep him tied up a part of the time if necessary to keep him quiet away from the calves, pigs and children. Don't forget he is a pup until he is fifteen or eighteen months old. If used with good judgment he will become a helper worth more in banding sheep and milking stock than many a \$25-a-month hired man. If the collie is wanted to tend sheep it will be necessary to stay by them for two or three months. Give commands in always the same words, 'Bunch them up,' 'bring them back,' 'get ahead and watch them.' The dog should have but one master, and be fed regularly after the work is done. Of course only the best bred collies can be trained to make the best dogs.

PECULIARITIES OF THE HEDGEHOG.

(Brooklyn Eagle.)
An interesting fact about hedgehogs that perhaps not many of us know is that the bites of even the most poisonous serpents have no effect on them whatever. M. Lenz, a naturalist, once watched a fight between a hedgehog and a viper and gives a most interesting description of it. He says that when the hedgehog came near the snake she began to smell it, for the sight of these animals is so poor that they depend almost entirely on the sense of smell, and then she seized its head with her teeth. In a moment the snake had freed itself and, darting at the hedgehog bit it several times, but the little animal did not seem to mind the bites at all, and when the snake was tired out with its efforts she again seized its head, which she ground between her teeth, poisonous fangs and all. Then she devoured almost the whole of its body. M. Lenz also tells of a pet hedgehog that he kept in his house in a large box. Several times he put some adders into the box, which the hedgehog did not seem to fear at all, but attacked them fiercely and, as in the case of the other, was never in the least affected by their poisonous bites.

Another gentleman who has had a pet-hedgehog in his possession for a long

time says that he has often seen it throw itself off the top of a wall fourteen feet in height. Without pausing a moment it would contract itself into a soft, fluffy ball and fall to the ground so lightly that almost immediately it would unfold itself and run off.—Brooklyn Eagle.

LONG FASTS OF SPIDERS.
Moses and Dr. Tanner seem to be man's models in the ability to dispense with food. The limits reached by them, however, are greatly surpassed by certain animals. Some facts as to spiders' powers of fasting are given in 'L'illustration' (Paris) on Sept. 23. An eminent naturalist, M. J. H. Fabre, recently studying the habits of the Lycosa narbonneus, noticed that that spider carries its little ones upon its back during seven months, and during this time the young spiders consume absolutely no food. He concluded from this observation that it is the solar heat and light that for them directly take the place of nourishment. In other words, 'the motor heat in these young animals, instead of being released from the food, might be utilized directly as the sun, source of all life, radiates it.'

Putting off an easy thing makes it hard; putting off a difficult thing makes it impossible.

A SURPRISED BIRD.

Another day, toward twilight, while the schooner reached along in no hurry whatever to reach an anchorage, I was standing at the bow watching the shoals of fish and the circling gulls, when a whale broke water and lay resting on the sea. Close about him were some black rocks, breaking the surface as the tide fell; and as the Leviathan scratched himself leisurely, like a huge sea pig against the rough surfaces to rid his skin of the clinging barnacles, or lay wet, with his black lump above the water light, he might easily have been mistaken for one of the rocks, about which the birds were swirling and chattering. A big herring gull, heavy and sleepy with too much feeding, came flapping along. As he saw the inviting rock, he set his broad wings and dropped his heavy feet to alight. The toes had barely touched the huge back when—plung! kuk-kuk! There was a lightning swirl and a scouter of sopsy water. The whale was gone, and a frightened and wide-awake gull was jumping upward humping his back and thrashing the air and kuk-kuking his astonishment at the disappearance of his late landing-place.—From William J. Long's new book, 'Northern Trails.'

CHINESE BREAD FRUIT.

The pomelo, sometimes called the Chinese breadfruit, a citrus fruit which may be described as a cross between the orange and the grapefruit, combining the good points of both, is the subject of an interesting report by Mr. Anderson, of the United States consular office, Singapore, in the 'Youth's Companion.' Mr. Anderson regards it as the finest fruit growing in the Far East. Already, it is understood, a few persons in this country are cultivating the pomelo, but not on a commercial scale. In China, it is believed, this fruit has been cultivated for at least 2,000 years. The best pomelos in the world are said to come from a little valley near a large town of the same name, called Chang Ching, in a city named Amoy, and not very far from Amoy. The same variety is also raised in other parts of the island, and is without severe frosts.

Under (The Ma \$1.25) collected him as carried on York 'Su in the of at inter years, LI series hol jets occasion respondin The lett philosophi writer hel cal importa no theoret cussions er with his a pression w not mere the theolo reader of Chief of underlying validity of—immortal) discards as dation for finds in the ability and wise explain existence of He discards on this and thorsnip an especially thly criticized to retain the character his moral to Fatherhood of Man. H and history ment in fa Christ and the world pro the highest known. But ther, how w the marvellous Bible itself tribes as the stance? One a large place lution there ed on it full and capacities, Haekel, Dr other receive outcome of a repeated enq Can the germ Dr. Osler hu Tyndale or scientific imal and spiri One of the teresting serie on account of that have be The author's due, not to c were entirely the char the political it often fell. Association of churches has and enlarge t of the crime of Christianity with too much But the guilt, Christianity is fluence under When the Emp exanguish CH made it in the political da There followed Ecclesiastics de resting to the however, huma by with regard

A GROWING phantasy by George G(London) is Miss Nitecris, Egyptology, politics, love, my, the autom stroyer, these, ly fantastic mi of phantasy, tion of ideas, agers. Two their charming ce, a young Russian prince a queen of and deal five thou hypnotist and terives in a and Russian p phantasy neith lity is required for his in sal that after powers on his daught in their develp the fairy to the boundl tuation, the

LITERARY REVIEW.

BY GOLDWIN SMITH.

The title 'In Quest of Light'... The Macmillan Company, price, cloth, \$2.50. Professor Goldwin Smith has collected a series of letters written by his contemporaries to a discussion carried on in the columns of the New York 'Sun'.

These letters deal with many questions, philosophical and theological, which the author holds to be of the greatest practical importance and interest. He advances his views, in fact, many of the discussions end in a question, but he deals with his subjects earnestly, frankly and with an illuminating simplicity of expression which makes his attitude clear.

Not merely to the philosopher or to the theologian, but also to the average reader of newspapers. The subjects discussed, and underlying all is the question of the validity of the evidence of a future life.

immortality in the ordinary sense he regards as unthinkable. The chief foundation for the belief in a future life he finds in the existence of moral responsibility and the impossibility of otherwise explaining the problem of the existence of pain and evil in the world.

He discards the authority of the Bible on this and other questions, and the authorship and contents of much of it, especially the Old Testament are severely criticized. Yet he finds enough left to retain his faith in 'Christianity'—the character of the man of Galilee and his moral teaching, summed up as the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

Here again the facts of life and history form to him the great argument in favor of his belief. What Christ and Christianity have done for the world proves that in them are found the highest truth the world has ever known. But carrying this principle further, how would the professor explain the marvellous influence exerted by the Bible itself, without comment, on such tribes as those in Madagascar, for instance? One of the questions to which a large place is given is, 'Does the evolution theory and the materialism founded on it fully explain all the qualities and capacities of man?'

Masterlinck, Haekel, Dr. McConnell, Dr. Osler and others receive a share of attention. The outcome of his discussion is the oft repeated enquiry with which it opens. Can the germ-plasm account fully for Dr. Osler himself or evolution explain Tyndale or Darwin with their brilliant scientific imagination and high intellectual and spiritual life?

One of the correspondents in this interesting series has attacked Christianity on account of the terrible persecutions that have been carried on in its name. The author points out that these were due, not to Christianity itself, as they were entirely contrary to its principles and the character it inculcates, but to the political entanglements into which it often fell in mediæval times. The association of temporal power with the churches has helped largely to purify and enlarge their views.

Of the crimes committed in the name of Christianity, it is impossible to speak with too much sorrow and abhorrence. But the guilt, I submit, attaches not to Christianity itself, but to malignant influences under which it has fallen. When the Empire, after struggling long to distinguish Christianity, bowed to it and made it the imperial religion, it extended its political despotism over the Church. There followed the inevitable results. Ecclesiastics denied their founder by appealing to the secular arm. Christianity, however, humanized the Roman law, notably with regard to slavery.

A GROWING-UP FAIRY TALE. A phantasy of the fourth dimension, by George Griffith (T. Werner Laurie, London) is called 'The Mummy and Miss Nitocris.' Mathematics, magic, Egyptology, re-incarnation, hypnotism, politics, love, crime, revenge, the mummy, the automobile and the torpedo destroyer, these, indeed, make a sufficient fantastic mixture to deserve the name of phantasy. As motley as the collection of ideas is the assemblage of characters. Two mathematical professors, their charming daughters, a naval officer, a young English aristocrat, and a Russian prince are deeply involved with a queen of ancient Egypt and her lovers, dead five thousand years, an Egyptian hypnotist and expert and a chief of detectives in a tangle of intrigue, crime and Russian politics. Fortunately in a phantasy neither possibility nor probability is required, so Mr. Griffith has full play for his imagination. It is a little sad that after conferring the most exalted powers on the great mathematician and his daughter, these turn out to be their development much in the line of the fairy tales of our youth. With all the boundless possibilities of the phantasy, the writer leaves us at the

close with the feeling that Cinderella, Aladdin and Sinbad stand unrivalled still.

BOOKS ON LITERATURE.

Two interesting additions have been made to works on literature in 'Literature: Its Principles and Problems,' by Theodore W. Hunt, Ph.D., Litt. D., (Funk and Wagnalls Co., New York), and 'American Literary Masters,' by Leon H. Vincent, (Houghton, Mifflin and Company, Boston.) The former is a very excellent text book for students, and at the same time opens up a great deal of useful information which the average reader will desire to know. The opening chapters deal with guiding principles, definitions, and methods of study. Literature is then associated in succeeding chapters with science, philosophy, politics, literary criticism, language, life, ethics and arts. A lengthy discussion follows on literature in general. It is a book that will call forth careful and earnest reading. 'American Literary Masters' deals most interestingly with nineteen authors, including Irving, Bryant, Bancroft, Emerson, Poe, Longfellow, Whittier, Thoreau, Holmes, Parkman, Lowell and Whitman. The author shows pathetic touch with the masters whom he discusses.

LITERARY NOTES.

A masterly study of present day commercial conditions in the three leading countries for export trade is given by Arthur Shadwell, M.A., M.D., in 'Industrial Efficiency' (New York: Longmans, Green and Co.) The awful foundations on which modern trade is frequently built, the disregard of human life in this peaceful but relentless warfare, are considered as they exist in England, Germany, and America, and careful comparisons are drawn. There are faults in the methods of each country. England suffers from the natural limitations of her resources, and in the author's opinion, from her tariff. Germany apparently is held in by her stolid and rather slow action. The United States is apt to be too reckless and adventurous. The energy that is so apparent on the surface speaks to the thoughtful mind of much needless waste of material and force below. The commercial activity that results in the rise of the few and the degradation of the many is seriously considered, in this connection, by the New York 'Times':

There is unfair competition just as there is unfair warfare, and if The Hague is able to forbid the poisoning of wells or the use of explosives from balloons it may be able to provide a means whereby the few shall not fatten upon the many, and better distribution shall establish a fair price for all labor and for every product. Then the multitude shall be well to do, even though always some will be, and should be, richer than others. God's gifts are generous enough and human effort is laborious enough to make the distribution of blessings far more general. Speed the day.

Mrs. Mary Stewart Cutting has been so successful with her short stories of suburban life and the troubles of young married couples that her readers will be glad to know that a number of her later stories, published separately in magazines, have been collected under the title 'More Stories of Married Life.' (New York: McClure, Phillips and Co.) They are eleven in all in this volume, not all of equal value from a literary standpoint, but all are worthy their place and show, in general, an improvement on her former work. As the New York 'Post' says:—

In all the stories there are little mixings of comedy and tragedy, which must be reminiscent to married men and women of moderate means, little understandings of traits in husband and wife which are made known with a kindly humor that is delightful. It is when this element of humor is lacking, as, for instance, in 'The Name of the Firm,' that Mrs. Cutting is least satisfactory. So long as it remains, even occasional digressions and slight looseness in construction are made entertaining to the reader. But these lapses are less frequent in the present collection than in either of those which preceded it. Especially is the maturity of the work shown in the handling of situations which involve moments of spiritual significance. The ending of the story entitled 'The Terminal' is such a situation; it is presented in a manner worthy all commendation for its delicacy and reserve.

'The Lady of the Decoration' (London: Hodder and Stoughton) is written by 'the Lady' herself, but although there is a good deal of the expression of personal feeling, mixed in with a number of very good descriptions of Japan and things Japanese, the author has only this name given her by the little Japanese children among whom she labored. The book consists of a number of letters written by 'the Lady' to her friend in America. Although there is a thin thread of romance intended to carry interest throughout the book, the real interest lies in the capital descriptions given of the land and people among whom she has lived for four

years. The following is an interesting illustration of the attitude of the Japanese towards foreigners:—

I may tell you an experience I had the other day. Miss Lesling and I were coming, sitting on the train from Miyajima, and being opposite to us was an old couple who very soon told us that they had never seen foreigners before. They were as gullible as children, and presently the old man came over and asked if he might look at my jacket. I had no objections, so he put his hands lightly on my shoulders, and turned me around for inspection. 'But,' he said to Miss Lesling, in Japanese, 'how does she get into it?' I took it off to show him, and in doing so revealed fresh wonders. He returned to his wife, and after a long consultation and many inquiring looks he came back. He said he knew he was a great trouble, but I was most honorably kind, and would I tell him why I wore a piece of leather about my waist, and would I please remove my dress and show them how I put it on. He was distinctly disappointed when I declined, but he managed to get in one more question, and that was if we slept in our hats. When he got off he assured us that he had never seen anything so interesting in his life, and he would have great things to tell the people of his village.

Clarence S. Fisher has undertaken the preparation and publishing of an account of the 'Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania.' The first part of this, dealing with 'The excavations at Nippur,' gives promise of a very careful treatment of the whole. There is unflinching interest in these discoveries of ancient civilizations, and the world is deeply indebted to the exertions of men who have undertaken the difficult and discouraging work—discouraging, in that so much work is required to obtain the results. The excavations at Babylon during 1889, '90, '93-'96, and '99-1900 have been rich in discoveries, and such an account as Mr. Fisher has planned is of great interest.

Similar excavations now being conducted among the Punic tombs at Carthage are treated of by Mabel Moore, in 'Carthage of the Phoenicians, in the Light of Modern Excavations.' (London: W. Heinemann.) One of the curious masks here turned up, is described by the London 'Spectator':—

Among the finds are various masks and of these the author considers the most important to be a large grotesque in terra-cotta which came to light in 1893. There is nothing Roman, Greek or Egyptian in the mask, which is peculiarly hideous, having a low, narrow forehead, large flat nose, and protruding cheek-bones and wry mouth. It bears the hall-mark of its Punic origin at the base of the forehead and commencement of the nose, in the clearly-defined crescent surmounting the disc which it encloses in its abased points, and changes expression curiously according as it is viewed at full face, three quarters, or profile.

A book whose local setting will not preclude its general interest is 'The Three Dorset Captains at Trafalgar,' by A. M. Bradley and R. G. Bartlett. (London: John Murray.) Thomas Masterman Hardy, Charles Bullen, and Henry Digby are names that Dorsetshire is proud to own as native, but as naval captains under Nelson they belong to the empire at large. There is much concerning the friendship of Nelson and Hardy here, as well as many an account in connection with the great battle that is of first interest as told by actual participants. Among Hardy's letters to his brother-in-law is one containing the announcement of the victory. The personal interest he always maintained in his men is evident here:—

Oct. 27th, 1806. Dear Manfield,—We have on the 21st obtained a most glorious victory over the combined fleets, but it has cost the country a life that no money can replace, and one for whose death I shall ever mourn. Our Dear and ever to be lamented Lord fell in the Action, and as it fell to our lot to lead the Fleet into Action, our loss has been rather great (54 killed and 80 wounded). However, I have come off unhurt. The weather ever since the Action has been so bad that we have had some difficulty to save our shattered ship, and have had no communication with any of the Fleet. . . . Thos. Bartlett is well, and has written by this conveyance. It will also be satisfactory for Sam Clark (of Possum) to know that his son is well. The 'Victory' is in so rude a state that she must be ordered to England, at any rate you will soon see me, and I am determined to remain on shore some months.

The New York 'Tribune,' in discussing the literature suitable to a sick room, has a little fling at the magazine as generally bound, that is apt to make one chuckle, it so accurately expresses the general feeling. The benefactor that shall produce a cheap but convenient method of binding for the magazine will not lack for glory. The article concludes:—

As for sickroom magazine literature, it is practically non-existent. Indeed, we have no hesitation in saying that the man who would hand an invalid one of our modern wire bound magazines, a thing which opens and shuts like a rat-trap, must be a person very like the one who

has no music in his soul—and we all know the potentialities of that type. It is hard enough, in fact, for the most robust of us to deal with the magazine with any comfort. By the time one has read a couple of pages the effort of holding the magazine open for the purpose has strained the muscles and exhausted the temper.

In two books it is now possible to study the whole history of man, or at least what might have been, and what someone thinks it is possible may yet be. J. L. Dealey, Ph.D., and L. F. Ward, LL.D., together supply the 'Text-Book of Sociology' (Macmillan & Co.), tracing the ascent of man to his present condition. They hold a greatly disputed but very ingenious theory, that of the gradual evolving of the male from the original female, and the subsequent ages of female government, or 'gynaecocracy,' until eventually man was released from female tyranny.

Just as ingenious, but rather more interesting, is the descent of man as pictured by Gabriel Tarde in 'Underground Man.' (Duckworth & Co.) Not a physical or moral deterioration, but a literal descent into the bowels of the earth. For the sun has gone out, and the few poor, surviving, shivering mortals are creeping nearer and nearer to the dwindling heat of the earth's centre. M. Tarde, however, does not treat his subject as a nightmare. The development of the troglodyte is to him a source of interest and amusement, shared by his readers. For, luckily, unlike the authors of the 'Text-Book of Sociology,' he does not intend to be serious. This is a subject that might have had better treatment at the hands of H. G. Wells, but will be thoroughly enjoyed as it is.

'Moral Over-strain,' by George W. Alger (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), is a collection of several essays already published in magazines. They are eminently practical and timely, dealing with some reprehensible aspects of present day life. The title is a fair indication of the general trend of the book, an earnest protest against the present financial systems, the hysterics of some journalism, and the inadequacy of the laws as framed for former conditions to deal with the altered state of to-day. As the New York 'Globe' remarks:—

To-day Mr. Alger says: 'We suffer from no general temptation to commit murder, but far too many of us, and not merely the poor and needy ones either, do suffer from temptations to make too much money in quick and devious ways.' The recent, insurance investigation, of course, furnishes timely illustration. And which, for example, is the greater enemy of American society, Mr. Alger asks—'the Mulberry Bend Italian, who in a fit of jealous frenzy, murders his wife, or the promoter of a heavily watered corporation, who, by a fraudulent prospectus, induces the foolish innocent to lose thousands upon thousands of honestly earned dollars?' Also, the moral difference between forging a man's name to a spurious note and forging his trademark to a spurious box or bottle, is hard to see, yet the punishment for the forgery of the paper may be ten times more severe than that given the more modern offence.

Mr. Alger has an excellent editorial style of writing, clear and concise, and to the point. It is said he follows the legal profession. It is to be hoped he is a good lawyer to compensate for the loss to journalism.

The young American abroad is a favorite hero for the popular novel. Everybody knows him. He is blessed of the gods, for he is of fine physique, endowed with energy and brains, and even possessed of so much of the 'filthy lucre' wherewith to carry out his plans, that he is blessedly able to despise it. What more can be asked? He is given adventure, success, and the proud love of a pearl among women. That is the story that plays itself, to its logical conclusion in the little kingdom of Crevenia. 'The

Bleeding Piles.

It is now universally conceded that Dr. Chase's Ointment is the most effective treatment obtainable for every form of piles. Here is an illustration of how it cures the bleeding variety of this dreaded disease.

Mr. Arthur Lepine, school teacher, Granite Hill, Muskoka, Ont., writes: 'I am taking the liberty of informing you that for two years I suffered from bleeding piles, and lost each day about half a cup of blood. Last summer I went to the Ottawa General Hospital to be operated on, and was under the influence of chloroform for one hour. For about two months I was better, but my old trouble returned, and again I lost much blood. One of my doctors told me I would have to undergo another operation, but I would not consent.

My father, proprietor of the Richelieu Hotel, Ottawa, advised me to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and two boxes cured me. I did not lose any blood after beginning this treatment, and I have every reason to believe that the cure is a permanent one. I gratefully recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment as the best treatment in the world for bleeding piles.' Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Cures Rheumatism. "I had an attack of Rheumatism—pains near my heart—which increased to such a degree that I became very anxious. I lost my appetite, and an intense itching or heating of the head made life miserable. I asked a druggist, was there nothing he could suggest that would help me, and he replied 'Why not try ABBEY'S SALT?' I did so, and can now state positively, and without solicitation that the Rheumatism has disappeared—my appetite is grand—and the itching of my scalp has ceased. I suggested to my aged Father and Mother that they should try ABBEY'S SALT for their Rheumatism—and they tell me they have received immense benefit." Home given on application. 25c. and 60c. a bottle. At all Druggists. Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt.

Princess Olga,' by Erwin Wardman (New York: Harper & Bros.) will find a ready welcome and is worth reading, although it is only a new combination of old materials.

The Italians have carried artistic and exact gardening to an extent not reached by any other land, and the remarkable photographs contained in 'The Art of Garden Design in Italy,' by H. Inigo Triggs, A.R.I.B.A., convey the idea of this beautiful art at a glance. The desire to give a garden or park the appearance of nature is incomprehensible to the Italians, and for many years they have been working to render their villa gardens mathematically correct in all measurements. To some minds they lack in charm, but there is no denying their beauty, and Mr. Triggs has not been slow to appreciate this and to convey to his readers the expression of this in a suitable way. In speaking about the evolution of the garden to its present state the New York 'Tribune' says:

There is something pathetic about the frequency with which we are reminded that this or that famous villa is occupied by a foreign owner. But nothing can change the romantic beauty of the gardens. The original projectors of these gardens built them to endure, and time has only cast a richer glamor over the mossy terraces, the gleaming fountains, the picturesque grottoe and the majestic cypresses standing like sentinels above the multifold orderliness of flower and hedge. Mr. Triggs's book is full of the charm of the immemorial past, but it also constitutes an invitation to the traveller to go and see some of the most beautiful things that adorn the Italy of the present.

A pretty kettle of fish is Herbert M. Hopkins's new novel, 'The Mayor of Warwick.' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) The story is supposed to be told by a young professor newly settled at a small denominational college. The professor starts out in a rather unpromising manner but when the story gets under way it manages its own affairs and does not suffer from its medium. The college has a bishop and the bishop has a daughter, and the daughter, with whom the professor falls in love, has a secret, and the story hinges around the election of the Mayor of Warwick. The mayor is a curious combination of characteristics, arising by the force of his personality, his taste for politics, and the help of the bishop's daughter, from conducting a car to conducting the affairs of the town. Altogether, however, the story is not convincing. As the New York 'Times' says:

The whole development of the narrative is so illogical that one is tempted to think Mr. Hopkins took his plot whole from life. He has, of course, a deal of philosophizing on New England characteristics, on municipal reform, on the clash of class and mass—none of which is very illuminating—and he has some intensely dramatic scenes. There are even touches of satire and moments of insight, but it is best to call it as a whole a pedestrian reflective novel teeming with melodramatic material.

'As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he,' is an old saying from the wisest of men, and Mr. Aaron Martin Crane gives only a scientific elaboration of the old proverb in his 'Right and Wrong Thinking and Their Results.' (Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company.) This is not a dream of Christian Science but a careful statement of facts by a scientist who requires absolute evidence to satisfy him. As 'Public Opinion' remarks:—

Mr. Crane produces an astonishing array of facts; he shows us how the slightest emotion, our slightest thought, result in conditions when these emotions and thoughts are 'discordant' or not controlled, and how the reverse is true when the thoughts and emotions are controlled and directed into wise and 'harmonious' channels. There are many who find the as-

sertions and assumptions of the so-called 'new thought' philosophy too extravagant for belief, but even this class of readers will find that Mr. Crane's argument is both skillful and convincing.

That the thought of the individual, even on his own life and health is as powerful as Mr. Crane asserts, is doubted by the Springfield 'Republican':

This may be true of man in the aggregate, but the individual man is not the absolute master so often assumed. The book is written from an academic standpoint, and the following conclusions may be legitimately drawn from the facts therein stated:

All men, in whatever condition in life, may be helped by true thinking.

In normal conditions of freedom, health and good environment, some men may be perfected by it.

To contend otherwise is to take from man all sense of responsibility for his fellows.

Let us grant that thought is omnipotent. The question arises, whose thought? The answer is, God's thought. Man by thinking never so persistently cannot counteract God's thought. Nor can one man alone counteract the thought of the millions about him except in rare instances. The individual has little chance against the combined thought of the many. The subject is too extensive for discussion here, but there is certainly a weakness in the argument of most of these books.

'The History of Richard Raynal, Solitary' (Putnam) is given to the world by Robert Hugh Benson many years after it was written. What is here is only taken from a fragment of a manuscript discovered in a library at Rome, the original author being a Sir John Chadfield. Mr. Benson has been able so to edit and round out the quaint old story that its lost pages are not missed. Chadfield, who wrote the history, was the parish priest and devoted admirer of this man with the beautiful character, the open heart, and the fearless obedience to the Divine command, who lived so far as the date can be judged, in the reign of Henry VI. As the 'Westminster Gazette' says:

The story is of the simplest, told in the simplest way, but it is permeated with a spirituality which lifts it high above the ordinary. Mr. Benson has edited it with the greatest wisdom and tact; the abstruse theological and psychological arguments of the mediæval priest are for the most part omitted or are condensed, curtailed, and elucidated. There is little that will prove difficult to the mind unpracticed in such disquisitions, while there is imagination of a very high order. There is a beauty of conception in this simple life, a poetic as well as a highly spiritual feeling, which, together with its literary merit, makes it a book to read again and again, to influence as well as to charm.

REVIEWED BOOKS FOR SALE.

For the convenience of our readers any book reviewed in these columns may be ordered through us at Montreal book-sellers' prices, plus postage, which for an ordinary cloth-bound novel comes to ten cents. Price of book and approximate postage to be remitted when ordering.

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DELHI AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The supposed awful fate of a newspaper correspondent in San Francisco caused the London 'Chronicle' to recall that of the English telegraph clerk at Delhi who, amid scenes of massacre when the mutiny broke out, kept clicking away at his instrument, and flashing his warning messages up to the authorities at the various military stations in the Punjab. 'The Sepoys have come in from Meerut and are burning everything. Mr. Todd is dead, and we hear, several Europeans. We must—' and he died at his post—a worthy peer of Kavanagh, the only civilian on whom the Victoria Cross was ever conferred in connection with the siege of Lucknow.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Torrey-Alexander meetings in Philadelphia have come to a close. Five thousand converts in all are reported, and it is said that nothing like the present religious awakening has been seen since the Moody and Sankey meetings in the seventies. The crowds attending were so large that they could not all be accommodated, even in monster over-flow meetings.

The many friends of Dr. and Mrs. Torrey will hear with deep regret that the young daughter, who was nine years of age, died of a very winsome and attractive disposition. The cause of her death was diphtheria. Dr. Torrey sustained a severe bereavement by the death some years ago of another daughter, and in his second bereavement he will have the deep sympathy of hundreds in this as well as in his own country.

The 'Western Christian Advocate' (Montreal) gives an estimate of the results of special evangelistic effort during the winter in the eleven conferences that make up its constituency, the figures being 49,088 conversions, and 33,654 accessions to the church membership. This would be an average of over 4,500 conversions to each Conference, though not a large, yet certainly an encouraging figure. The estimate is given as a very conservative one.

The tidings received from Paris, that Mrs. R. W. McAll has recently passed away, will bring a keen sense of loss to all friends of Evangelical work on the Continent. As the wife of the founder of the McAll Mission, her life has been closely bound up with gospel effort in the French capital during the past generation, in the course of which she has seen much of the goodness of the Lord in blessing among Roman Catholics as well as those who were utterly careless about spiritual things. Mrs. McAll was ill but a few days, suffering from acute pneumonia.

Viewing conditions in China, Dr. Arthur Smith sees a very much bettered outlook for Americans, whether merchants or missionaries. His own observation before he left China and his correspondence while he has been in the United States, lead him to confirm the recent testimony of George Morrison, of the London 'Times', that conditions now are much more favorable than they were six months or a year ago; that the government now is hostile to anti-foreign movements whereas at the time of the Boxer outbreak, it secretly if not openly, sided with the anti-foreign movement.

A TRIUMPHANT LIFE.

(‘Ram’s Horn.’)

In the death of Mrs. Mary Hannah Hunt, who passed away at Dorchester, Mass., on April 24, the world has suffered a great loss. Yet we must acknowledge the rift in this cloud—that death came not until victory had been won by this woman who struggled so nobly in the cause of temperance, for a better mankind and unlighted homes. The last star had been set in the field of her standard; the last state in the Union had been won for scientific temperance instruction in the schools.

Mrs. Hunt was born in South Canaan, Connecticut, on July 4, 1830. Her parents, Ephraim and Nancy Hannah, were deeply interested in temperance reform, her father being an officer in a pioneer temperance society organized by Lyman Beecher, and the daughter naturally absorbed their teachings. She was also given educational opportunities beyond those enjoyed by the average girl of those days, and after graduating from Parsons Institute, she became a teacher of physiology and chemistry in that school. It is probable that during her service as a teacher of science she came to see the necessity of abstinence from the scientific standpoint, as she had already realized this need from the moral standpoint. It was not, however, until long after her marriage to Leander B. Hunt, that she entered into a systematic study, in order that she might be able to impart correct knowledge to the world, of the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics on the human system. In 1874 her interest in the subject was reawakened by certain experiments made by her son, and as a result of her special study of the physiological effects of alcohol, Mrs. Hunt became convinced that her message was not only for the adults, but was one that would have its greatest effect in checking intemperance if delivered to the children, for in them lay the hope of generations to come. The way to reach this audience was through the schools. This was not to be easily accomplished, but Mrs. Hunt found a powerful ally in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the organization adopted this effort as one of its departments.

With the ability of a statesman, Mrs. Hunt drafted a law covering her ideas for the compulsory instruction of the

children in the schools on the nature and effect of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics on the system, this instruction to be given in connection with physiology and hygiene. And then, with the ability of a general she carried on her campaign, until to-day this law is on the statute books of Congress, all the states of our own republic, some of the provinces of Canada, Chili, and several other foreign nations.

These battles were not lightly won, for the alcohol-spelled with a big 'S', was a powerful adversary that would have put into the hands of babes, if it could, primers and fairy stories setting forth the virtues they claimed for alcohol. It took a quarter of a century to secure the capitulation of the last state, but now there are over 22,000,000 children of school age in our country under temperance education laws.

During this long period of struggle, Mrs. Hunt amassed an immense amount of scientific facts, all in favor of abstinence from drink, and these she systematically classified, and then selected from them the material for temperance textbooks for the schools. England's leading physicians recommended the adoption of these books in the schools of that country, and the suggestion has been made into a law.

Mrs. Hunt's last work has not yet come from the press, but it is the book which the Emperor of Germany has decreed shall be used in Germany's schools.

Mrs. Hunt, in response to a personal summons from the Emperor of Germany, explained to her the American system of temperance education, and it was this which drew the attention of the German ruler to the subject. Mrs. Hunt's labors in behalf of the cause led her around the world, and she filled many important offices, and as first of delegate from United States and first Vice-president International Anti-Alcoholic Congress, Brussels, under auspices of the King of Belgium, 1897, and at Bremen, April, 1903; superintendent for the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction for the World's and National W. C. T. U. since the organization of the department in 1880; director National Educational Association.

A MISSIONARY STATESMAN IN CHINA.

(Rev. James Johnston, in the Boston 'Congregationalist'.)

After a second period of fifteen years' service in various parts of China, Dr. Timothy Richard has first come to America to further China's peace relations with America and the great western powers of Europe. His proposal that ten of the leading nations should federate and appoint a supreme court to decide all needful questions and to arrange tariffs on a basis of reciprocity, is heartily endorsed by leading statesmen of China and Japan. Dr. Richard comes with a proposal, which if adopted, will scatter the nightmare of the yellow races' domination and contribute immeasurably to China's prosperity, both economically and spiritually.

He is a missionary sui generis. He has exercised a great influence among the educated and higher classes of China, maintaining that by the press rather than the pulpit, by the book in preference to speech, the empire may be established in righteousness. He has doubtless done more than any Chinaman or foreigner in later years to create a 'forward' Chinese party, chiefly with a view to remove the contemptuous quality of the Chinese mind, a standing hindrance to China's emancipation and enlightenment.

A native of Wales, where he was born in 1845, the Doctor left the land of his birth early in the seventies for service in China under the auspices of the Baptist Missionary Society. Following extensive travels, as far as Manchuria, the young missionary settled in 1874 at Tsing-Chu-Fu, the one foreign resident, where he made himself easily master of the Chinese tongue and studied with indomitable ardor the classical lore of China, carrying out the advice of home officials, 'Strive to get hold of the teachers, for if they are converted, there is hope that the nation will turn to God.'

Dr. Richard at the outset and subsequently has made this his fixed ideal. At Tsing-Chu-Fu he sought repeated interviews with native leaders for the discussion of ethical and religious themes. The terrible famines which swept China from 1876 to 1879 found him a busy man, his unwearied services winning him the laudation of native and foreign officials and securing him likewise entrance into high-class native houses, where he delivered some hundreds of lectures upon science and kindred topics. His removal to Tai-Yuen-Fu, the capital of Shansi Province, brought him further into contact with officials and scholars, among whom he disseminated the fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith, in addition to which he had an active share in distributing Christian literature for the benefit of the thousands of students gathered to compete for degrees at the principal examinations. The Chinese Government warmly appreciated Dr. Richard's scientific and literary addresses and voted generous donations for the erection of buildings and equipment of staff. Like another Cyrus Hamlin, known all over Turkey by his pupils as 'the teacher', the position of Dr. Richard was one of similar coveted distinction for an ambassador of Christ.

Another departure in Dr. Richard's career occurred in 1891 upon his appointment as secretary to the Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese, a position which his numerous literary gifts eminently fitted him to occupy. Through this agency Dr. Richard has exercised a far-reaching influence on behalf of the most varied needs of the Chinese people, and to what extent this has been accomplished may be judged by the list of publications in the society's catalogue, most of these issues bearing in some form his imprimatur. In this sphere he has enjoyed especially the valuable co-operation of Dr. Young J. Allen, of the Southern American Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Richard has had numerous interviews with viceroys, the members of the Tsung-li Yamen (foreign office) and

the Hanlin, picked men of the educated class, upon imperial questions; and has been on friendly terms with officials in Peking, a privilege not accorded even to foreign ministers. Dr. Richard, together with a group of distinguished missionaries, has been an adviser on several occasions of the influential officers of state in preference to foreign diplomats and merchants, regarding China's outlook, readjustment, and expansion according to western ideas.

Dr. Richard believes that in spite of the recent storm-cast sky of China there are many cheering signs of daybreak in that wonderful land and amidst a population more in number than the whole of Europe. Convince China that she can benefit materially by adopting Christianity, the Doctor remarks, and she will adopt it as she formerly did the system of Buddhism for the same reason. Needless to add, Dr. Richard, who has an unrivalled knowledge of the Chinese mind, appreciates the high qualities of the Chinese and shares their aspirations, anticipates wide triumphs for the gospel now that their self-complacent land, at last discovering that the west has something which she does not possess, is turning her face in a dumb, half-dazed fashion to the Occident.

For his personal qualities Doctor Richard is genuinely esteemed. His modesty, transparency of character, indefatigable devotion, prayerfulness and optimism command a multitude of friends who delight to honor one who presents the highest ideal of manhood in the service of his master.

A MID-WEEK CHURCH SCHOOL.

A conference of clergymen of many denominations was held in New York recently to discuss a plan of religious instruction for children in the public schools. It was presented to the Church Federation Conference held in that city last November. The proposal is for the schools to suspend their sessions on Wednesday afternoons, the pupils to be gathered in the church which their parents attend and taught systematic religious truth under the direction of pastors. The scheme has this in its favor, that it is cordially approved as an experiment by men of all faiths. It would be easy to enumerate difficulties in the way of carrying it out. These, perhaps, hardly belong to the present stage of the discussion. It is a significant fact, at any rate, that this matter of the religious instruction of children outside of the Sunday-school is always pressing for consideration. France, with a considerable social convulsion, has disposed of it for a time by separating public schools wholly from the Church. England is in the throes of effort to create a school system which shall include religious instruction and satisfy the advocates of all its various forms. In this country the question emerges sporadically here and there, but is never satisfactorily answered except that it is the settled policy not to intrust primary and secondary public education to any church or combination of churches.

DISTURBED CONDITIONS IN TURKEY.

(Missionary Herald.)

Dr. House, of Salonica, reports a seven-day tour in the Strumitza and Radovich districts, in European Turkey. The tour was undertaken largely from a sense of duty, for he had been oppressed with the feeling that it was almost useless to attempt evangelistic work when men's minds were so occupied with political discussions and revolutions. He writes: 'The Strumitza and Radovich districts are, for the moment, perhaps, our most disturbed districts. Only a few days before my arrival in Strumitza a Bulgarian revolutionary leader (called a vojvoda) shot himself to escape capture in the yard of one of our friends in Monastovo, and when I arrived in Strumitza I found that whole family in prison. Even while I was there, seven young men and boys on their way back from gathering wood on the mountains, were brutally murdered, presumably by a Turkish band of outlaws. This may have been done in revenge for the murder some time ago of twenty-nine Turkish villagers, wood choppers on the mountains. It is a time when the evil passions of men of various nationalities are stirred up to do their worst. Notwithstanding all these fears my recent tour was one of remarkable interest. I visited two cities and five villages and held twenty-two preaching services in the seventeen days of my absence. Perhaps I have never had given me greater freedom in preaching or more respect attention from the hearers to the message given. Seldom have I had more apparent results. In Strumitza, where I held seven meetings, thirteen young people and children rose for prayers and to express their desire to lead a new life. A large number of professing Christians expressed in a similar way their desire to live a more fruitful life in the new year. Three children from one family and as many or more from one other home, were among those of whose conversion we have hope. On the Lord's Day the communion was administered, and three new members were received into the church and two children were baptized. In Radovich, which has of late seemed almost hopeless, there was at least a ray of hope. While a portion of the congregation seemed cold and irresponsive, others seemed refreshed and cheered, as though a breath of the Spirit had revived their depressed and drooping souls. While we cannot expect a prosperous church there until there is an outpouring of the Spirit which shall bend the proud hearts of some to true repentance, yet it is worth one's while to have been a comfort

to some of Christ's little ones in this much-suffering congregation. The Sabbath was a full one — at sunrise a preaching service at Rakshis, a twenty minutes' walk from the city; preaching at the usual hour in Radovich, with perhaps eighty present. In the afternoon I administered the communion to a few people who had not had the privilege of that ordinance for a year and a half.

In the villages of Murтино and Monospitovo I spent three or four days, holding five services in the former place and three in the latter, with congregations of from forty to eighty. Here, too, there was rapt attention to the Word, and in Murтино several rose for prayer; in the two villages I should say that the majority of the church members arose as signifying their determination to live more fruitful lives. Great thankfulness was expressed for the visit on all sides.

Dr. House reports services at other villages in which he was most cordially received. Among the marked signs of interest were the many gifts pressed upon him, even by the poor, for the orphans at the 'Farm' and also some gifts for mission work in China. Dr. House expressed great thankfulness that his prayer for favor in the eyes of the governors was granted to such an extent that they did not compel him to take a convoy of soldiers wherever he went. Instead of the eight soldiers and one gendarme he was compelled to take with him as he set out, he was permitted to return with only one mounted guard. This made the work much easier for himself and much more pleasant for those whom he was visiting. He also reports that the sales of books and Bibles during 1905 were much larger than usual.

ECHOES FROM 'MAY MEETINGS' IN LONDON, ENGLAND.

(London 'Christian World'.)

I think we've got a Band of Hope in parliament,' said Dr. V. H. Rutherford, M.P., in a rousing speech at the annual meeting of the Congregational Total Abstinence Association at the City Temple on Monday night. At least 120 of the members are total abstinents,' he added. The audience interrupted with exclamations of '200!' but Dr. Rutherford thought they had 'strong imaginations.' The Prime Minister was a grand asset to the cause. Medical opinion was becoming more and more in favor of total abstinence. He recalled the time when moderate drinking was supposed by doctors to be anything under ten ounces of alcohol a day. It came down to five, and then to two, and now the doctors were saying that any amount taken regularly was deleterious, conducing to disease, and that no amount was necessary to a healthy man. Under the new government, militarism was declining, ceremonialism was just going, and the turn of alcoholism was coming next. The brewers would meet their nemesis at the bottom of the slippery slope of compensation. 'The time for men who love God and drink whiskey has gone,' said Dr. Aked, amid loud cheering. He compared them to Hip van Winkles, Early Victrolas, and quite out of date. To the drinking habits of Church members he attributed the small results of missionary work. It was not due to bad preaching, as the man in the pew—the aristocratic relation of the man in the street—might say; it was 'due to the bad hearing, to the sort of stuff we have to preach to.' The large number of churchgoers who were moderate drinkers came in for further castigation; they were not drinkers, but their regular drinking had hardened them and made them non-sensitive. 'Would you have us preach to an audience rendered self-conscious by chloroform?' asked Dr. Aked. The Gospel was meant for normal human hearts, not for drugged people. Turning to a brighter phase of the temperance question, he showed that the death-rate among insured teetotallers was twenty-five per cent, less than among moderate drinkers insured in certain friendly societies. Roughly, 6,000 teetotallers had died where 8,000 moderate drinkers had.

COLONIAL MISSIONS.

Dr. Horton's sermon, before the Colonial Missionary Society in the City Temple, on Tuesday, was based on the words, 'Shall a nation be born in a day?' and dealt largely with Britain's responsibility as the mother of potential nations. It was conceivable that Canada might become as great a nation as the United States, that Australia would become the dominating power of the Southern Seas. To teach this grand and solemn responsibility to the children, Dr. Horton suggested a memorial to the Board of Education, asking that a text-book on the Colonies should be provided in the schools. He suggested a similar book for the Sunday-schools, that while the scholars were learning about the politics of Israel and Judah they might learn something about the equally important politics of the great country they belonged to. The religion of this country, imperfect as it was, and full of conflicting opinions, was, with all its faults, the best thing that any nation had ever reached in the way of religion. It was the greatest thing we could give to the colonies. There was nothing more vital to a new country than the form of religion once known as Puritanism—for the name he did not struggle, but for the principle he did—a religion that stood four-square on the New Testament and acknowledged no visible authority, acknowledging only the Holy Spirit. One had only to travel to find the value of the heritage that had fallen to his lot as an English Free Churchman. England's freedom from Sunday desecration and from universal rationalistic thought was due to the Free Churches, chiefly to the British Independents, whose sons and daughters Congregationalists were. He appealed for the transmission to the daughter countries of the faith that had made England what she was. Was there ever a better opportunity of bringing in 'the Christ that is to be' than this?

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The embarrassment and restricted power of missionary societies, said Mr. H. J. Cook, of Woodford, who presided at the business meeting in the Mission House on Monday, seemed to indicate that for the evangelization of the world we must look, not to European missionaries, but to native agencies. He recommended the extension and improvement of the schools and colleges abroad; the training of the native worker to take responsibility; the federation of Free Church missions for educational and medical work. He further recommended that no new work should be undertaken until existing stations are properly staffed. Under-staffing led to two evils—the breaking down of the missionaries, and the temptation of other societies to encroach on the field of work whose limits had been mutually agreed upon. China is the field that will get the first benefit of the Arthington bequest. Three new stations will be established in connection with districts in which the Society is already at work—Hwang-pi, Ting Chiu and Pokio. A single new mission, in an entirely new region, it was explained by the Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson, would in a very few years absorb all the funds the Arthington Trust could provide, and at the end of twenty-five years would be a very heavy charge on the Society's resources. The fund will ultimately benefit the missions in India, South and Central Africa, and New Guinea. Mr. Arthington had some times been looked upon unkindly; he had been content to be known as a miser, but if his sense of stewardship animated all Christians, the difficulties

in the path of the workers would speedily be surmounted. The survey of the year's work on the foreign field was full of encouragement. From India, China, Madagascar, and even Central Africa came welcome news of spiritual awakening. Eighteen new missionaries had been enrolled. The dominant note of Mr. Thompson's address—as of all the others—was gratitude for a fruitful year and hopefulness that very pressing needs would be met.

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.

Never did the most brilliant efforts of the Queen's Hall orchestra call forth more enthusiastic applause than that with which a huge audience rewarded the simple songs of the Cripple Choir, who, on Monday, temporarily ousted Mr. Henry Wood's performers from their accustomed seats. The occasion was the sixty-second annual festival of the Ragged School Union, and the happy, smiling faces which formed a bank of brightness around the platform, were an ample tribute to the splendid work of the society. The Marquis of Northampton presided, and Princess Henry of Battenberg, who was accompanied by Princess Ana, distributed the 'Faithful Service' prizes and received purses from members of the 'Hearts and Hands League,' which has for its object to foster among well-to-do children an interest in their less fortunate brothers and sisters. The 'Faithful Service' prizes are awarded to boys and girls, who have been in the hands of the Union, for good conduct in a situation for one, three, or five years, and on Monday night Princess Henry handed Silver watches to lads and lasses who had gained the five years' diploma. Altogether, 673 prizes were awarded this year. The Marquis of Northampton said they had to thank God for twelve months of steady progress. They were now in personal touch with 6,814 orphans, and had over 42,000 children attending their Sunday-schools. The buildings erected in connection with the Diamond Jubilee of the Union at a cost of £12,000, were now in use, and experience showed that the money had been wisely spent. Cripples were being instructed in bootmaking, dressmaking, saddlery, printing and bookbinding with a view to enabling them to earn their own living. Mr. J. Williams Benn, M.P., who kept the audience in a state of perpetual laughter with his witty sallies, said that if he wanted to find beauty among children he would not at once rush off to Rotten row. He would say, 'Come to the slums,' for he believed that God scattered the fairest flowers in the darkest places. Mr. Benn quickly gained the sympathies of the children by reciting 'Ring a Ring o' Roses' with them, and told how when he was a teacher in a Wapping ragged school twenty years ago, the boys in his class presented him on his birthday with a sugar-pig, enclosed in many wrappings of greasy newspaper. He shared the pig with the boys, taking a leg for himself. A short time ago he was addressing a political meeting and the chairman asked whether anyone would like to put any question to Mr. Benn. A burly workman rose at the back of the hall and shouted, 'Does Mr. Benn remember sharing the sugar-pig?'

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met in establishing the hospital at Harrington for the building of which a well-known Montreal lady had donated five thousand dollars.

When written to for information as to what the most immediate necessities were, Dr. Grenfell explained that they were in dire need of another launch, to be used at once on that coast, and as soon as the Harrington Hospital was completed to be used in connection with that part of the work and as a tender for that hospital.

Here was something which could be done at once and something which would carry immediate help and blessing to Canadian Labrador. We are glad to be able to report that our readers have given not only the \$750, which was the sum Dr. Grenfell specified as necessary for a suitable boat, but an additional \$250 which will enable him to get the very best equipments for the work of carrying help to the suffering, and when the hospital is ready, carrying to it those who need its shelter, and the skilled attendance which cannot be given in their poor homes.

Included also in the total is \$236.25 specially given for the fitting up and maintenance of cots in the Harrington Hospital, and \$476.14 subscribed for the general work.

We will also watch for news of Dr. Grenfell's work with redoubled interest and the pleasant knowledge that we are sharing in it.

While we must now close the 'Witness' general fund for this year, we sincerely hope that our readers will next year join in providing for the maintenance of the launch and cots which are their gifts. The readers of the Boys' Page have also contributed \$248.41 for the building and maintenance of a kometak for the work of the hospital.

It must not be forgotten that the Montreal Committee have bravely guaranteed to raise the \$2,000 a year which is needed to enable Dr. Grenfell to at once begin the building of the hospital. The English Society has agreed to give the additional \$3,000 a year necessary for the maintenance, but we believe that Canadians will soon undertake the whole \$5,000.

All subscriptions should now be sent direct to Miss S. Macfarlane, 753 Sherbrooke street, Montreal, treasurer of the Montreal Association for aiding in the work of the Labrador Mission.

'WITNESS' FUND FOR LABRADOR.

Table listing donors and amounts: E. R. D. W., Susan Morrison, East Mines Station, N.S., Cloverknowe, Aveuing, Proceeds of show given at 106 Arlington ave., Westmount, Mr. McDonald, Embro, Ont., A. M. Bosey, Embro, Ont., Previously acknowledged.

Total received for this mission up to May 29 \$1,772.39

The German Reichstag has adopted a bill imposing a stamp duty on passengers' railway tickets. Tickets costing less than 15 cents will be duty free. Theatre tickets are already taxed in Prussia.

What is regarded as a portentous omen in Hungary is the fact that the other day the large stone arm of one of the figures supporting the Austrian escutcheon over the hall of the Diet of Lower Austria, fell into the street and killed a horse.

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PAPER DEALERS.

Currie, W. & F. P., 345 St. James street. M. 2058
 DOMINION PAPER CO., 345 St. James. M. 295.
 McArthur, Alex. & Co., Ltd., 82 McGill. M. 2084-1396
 Smith, Howard, Paper Co., Ltd., 463 Cote. M. 226.

PORTLAND CEMENT AND BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

HYDE & WEBSTER, 1803 Notre Dame. M. 1212.

Retail.

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

VAILLANCOURT, J. A., 580 St. Paul st. M. 907-8.

BLACKSMITHS AND MACHINISTS.

CROWE, J. & SONS, 11 St. George st. M. 804.
 MACDONALD, J. K., 753 Craig st. M. 2591.

BLANK BOOK MAKERS.

BORRIE, H. J., 157 Craig st. West. M. 1812.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

CHAPMAN, A. T., 2407 St. Catherine st. Up 927.
 GRAFTON, F. E. & SONS, 240 St. James. M. 2466.
 GRANGER FRERES, 1699 Notre Dame st. M. 4678-9
 PHELAN, F. E., 2331 St. Catherine st. Up 1490.
 RENOUF, E. M., Renouf Bldg. M. 433.
 WILSON & LAFLEUR, 17 and 19 St. James. M. 2321

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Retail).

CENTRAL SHOE STORE, near Guy st., 785 St. Catherine st. West. Up 2604.
 HODINA, A., 4 Beaver Hall Hill. M. 5061.
 LAVALLÉE, A. S., 58 St. Lawrence st. E. 1846.
 RONAYNE BROS., 435 Notre Dame West. M. 472.
 ROSTON, J., 2111 St. Catherine st. Up 3087.
 SLOAN BROS., 633 St. Catherine street West.
 SLATER, BEN., 256 Notre Dame. M. 3127.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Jackson & Co., 329-335 Hibernia st. M. 4152.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

MORRISON, T. A. & CO., Mechanics' Inst. M. 4533

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

O'Leary, Daniel J., Room 60 Sovgn. Bk Bldg. M. 245

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

Jackson & Co., 329-335 Hibernia st. M. 4152.

CARPET BEATERS.

Hammond's Carpet Beating Works, 245a Bleury st. Up 1445.

COAL.

COHEN, L. & SON, 96 Prince street. M. 581.
 EVANS BROTHERS, 250 St. James street.
 McDIARMID, J. C., cor. Guy and William. M. 452.
 ROBERTSON, F., 208 St. James street. M. 4811.
 Spearman's Pharmacy, 4119 St. Cathm. Mount 427.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

CHAPMAN, W. H., 2001 St. Catherine st. Up 1067.
 GRAY, HENRY R., 122 St. Lawrence Main. M. 96.
 McGALE, B. E., 2123 Notre Dame street. M. 187.
 MOISAN, cor. Sherbrooke and Main. E. 3974.
 SCARFF, C. E., 2262 St. Catherine street. Up 1331.
 Spearman's Pharmacy, 4190 St. Catherine street. Mount 427.

TREMBLE, J. E., St. Catherine, Mountain. Up 901-3

ROBINSON, T. H., 373 West Sherbrooke. Up 942.

CONFECTIONERS.

ALEXANDER, CHAS., 219 St. James st. M. 6339.

DEPARTMENT STORES.

LAMY, ARSENE, St. Denis and Duluth ave. E. 2652
 LEMIRE, O. & CO., 1183-1167 St. James. Up 2739.

DINING HALLS.

WELSH, A. A., 2252 St. Catherine street. Up 4308.

DRY GOODS—(Retail).

ARCAND FRERES, 111 St. Lawrence st. E. 2625.
 GAGNON, D. & CO., 165 St. Lawrence st. E. 3500.
 JETTE & LEMIEUX, 282 St. Lawrence. M. 4642.
 OGILVY, JAMES & SON, St. Catherine street.

DYERS AND CLEANERS.

DECHAUX'S DYE WORKS, 1870 St. Cathm. E. 51.
 ROYAL DYE WORKS, 803 St. Cathm. W. Up 644
 ST. LAWRENCE DYE WORKS, 131 Bleury. M. 1549.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

COTTEN, F. W., 352 St. James street. M. 4373.
 O'LEARY, W. J., 238 Craig st. W. M. 4589.

ELECTRIC AND GAS FIXTURES.

GLORIA GAS LIGHT CO., 2227 St. Cathm. Up 2644.
 Mitchell, The Robert Co., 2468 St. Cathm. Up 3089.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

DAWSON, J. A. & CO., 291-3 Craig W. M. 4403.
 FORMAN, JOHN, 708-710 Craig street. M. 280.

FANCY GOODS & INDIAN CURIOS.

LOO TYE LOY & CO., 82-84 Bleury street.

FISH DEALERS.

O'CONNOR, J. T., St. Antoine Market. Up 2572.

FLORISTS AND DECORATORS.

CAIRNS, Miss, 2174 St. Catherine street. Up 2551.
 HALL & ROBINSON, 2671 St. Catherine. Up 3373.
 McKENNA, P. & SONS, St. Cath., cor. Guy. Up 1197
 THE DERY & SON CO., 11 St. Lambert Hill.

FOREIGN STAMPS, ETC.

Century Stamp Co., 150 Peel street. Rare Postage Stamps and Coins. Phone Up 4142.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Renaud, King & Patterson, cor. Guy & St. Cath. Up 631
 Valiquette, N.G., Ltd., 1547-55 St. Catherine. E. 4182-3-4
 PRINCE, THEE J. S. CO., 33 to 39 St. Lawrence st. Phone East 309.

GLOVES AND CORSETS.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE, 2335 St. Cathm. Up 1068.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.

REID, ROBERT, 2146 St. Catherine street. Up 1254.
 SMITH BROS. GRANITE CO., 290 Bleury. Up 2766
 HAWKINS, F., 108-14 Bleury street.
 FORTYTH GRANITE & M. CO., 96 Bleury. M. 3170

Retail.

GROCERS—(Retail).

BAKER & CO., 2738 St. Catherine street. Up 8152.
 BEAULIEU, 83 Osborne street. Tel. Up 3296.
 Beauvais, Lalonde & Cie., 482 St. James. Main 606.
 BERTHAUME, J. B., 112 Park ave. Up 3216.
 BROWN, W. J., 2706 St. Catherine st. Up 2900.
 ELLIOTT, P., 48 Berthelet street. Up 4350.
 ENGLISH PROVISION CO., 2500 St. Cathm. Up 2416.
 GRATTON, O., 2094 St. Catherine st. Up 1330.
 HODGSON, T. L., 713 St. Urbain street. E. 558.
 LAMBERT, Z. A., cor. Sherbrooke & Park. E. 151.
 MALONEY, D., cor. Sherbrooke and Mance. E. 2483.
 MONTPETIT, T. & CO., 2587 Notre Dame. M. 194.
 MUNRO, D. D., 2567 St. Catherine.
 MUNRO BROS., 202 St. Antoine street. Up 2670.
 OSTIGNY, L. N., 734 Sherbrooke street. Up 1196.
 PAUL WALTER, 2355 St. Catherine St. Up 1237.
 ROZON & FRERE, 118 Bleury street. M. 3209.
 SCANLAN, JOHN 239 Bleury street Up 1307.
 STRONG & STRONG, 902 Lagache street M. 1822.
 VANIER FRERES, 1029 St. St. Up 2576.

HARDWARE—(Retail).

Amlot, Lecours & Lariviere, 598 St. Lawrence. E. 1615
 DRYSDALE, D., 645 Craig street. M. 167.
 Krauel, Paul R., 2392 and 2395 St. Catherine. Up 1452
 Notre Dame Hardware Co., 1168 St. James. Up 1420
 PHILBIN, M., 2266 St. Catherine. Up 1045.
 SEVIGNY, R. N., 514 St. James street. M. 1