For New Styles in Hats, Gowns, etc., for the Horse Show, see Murphy's ad., page seven.

DAILY WITNESS

SHOWERY

Vol. LI., No. 223. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1910. PRICE ONE CENT.

MONTREAL HARBOR PLANS LIKELY TO BE INADEQUATE THINKS WESTERN VISITOR

Toronto Dreams of Being a National Port But Recognizes That What is Good for Montreal is Good For Toronto Too.

The controllers and aldermen from the city of Toronto were given a reception by the Chambre de Commerce at 4.30 in the afternoon. In the absence of the president, Mr. O. S. Perrault, who was attending the funeral of his friend Major Orchard, in Toronto, the guests were received by the vice-president, Mr. F. C. Lariviere, who extended them the most hearty welcome of himself and colleagues. 'This,' he said, 'is a favorable occasion to recall the excellent souvenir that our members have retained of the generous hospitality which was bestowed upon us on several occasions by the business community of your city.

We feel certain your visit to this city will produce the most happy results to favor the development of the entente cordiale for the advancement and progress of not only our dear provinces of Ontario and Quebec, but of the whole Dominion.

We beg to assure you that you may rely in our earnest and most willing co-operation to foster by all means at our disposal the furtherance of your mission.

Mayor Geary, in response, pointed out that if Toronto had advanced in trade, it was because Montreal had made great strides. They in Toronto were quite willing to sit at the feet of the people of Montreal and learn some lessons, which would be applied to their social life. They looked with much pleasure upon what Montreal was doing, because they recognized how much had been done for Canada by the people of Montreal. If some jealousy had been expressed through the press, he would ask them to rest assured that it was misrepresented, and that it did not exist.

They vied with each other in the same common hope and trust that the name Canada would stand for everything honorable and uplifting in the council of the nations.

Mr. R. S. Gourley, vice-president of the Toronto Board of Trade, followed. He prefaced his address with the following declaration:

'It behooves us as the second city in the Dominion, to lend our influence, and if possible to frown down upon everything sectarian in character. We are passing through a formative stage in our national career, and it would be disastrous that the great questions of social and political importance should be debated from a sectarian standpoint.'

Continuing, the speaker said that he would like to refer to one or two points in the report of the Harbor Commissioners of 1909, for Montreal. He had noticed that the grain elevator last year had been occupied mostly taking grain for local freight. Speaking as a westerner, he noticed also that the people in the West were not in any sense hostile to the Georgian Bay scheme of bringing grain of the West through the port of Montreal. But he ventured to say that even the plans adopted by the Harbor Board of Montreal would be inadequate for future requirements. It would be ten or twelve years before the Georgian Bay Canal could be utilized, and meanwhile competition from the South was making steady headway. In five years Buffalo and New York would be great competitors, and things would be very close for Montreal, with the present constitution of the Welland Canal, and the Georgian Bay scheme not finished. The New York Government was spending 100 or 110 millions, and things would be different when their power of transport would be quadrupled.

In five years the Erie Canal would be finished with 1,200 foot locks, and large freight carrying steamers would be able to navigate into New York harbor. Under those conditions he would like the people of Montreal to rise to a proper apprehension of the gravity of the case.

If there was not an improvement made in the Welland and St. Lawrence routes before the Georgian Bay scheme would attain full fruition, then much valuable trade from the Northwest would be diverted into other channels. He would urge on them to seize the new situation, and even if necessary, build a new Welland Canal, but whatever could be done let the competition of the South be met on the St. Lawrence and Welland routes.

These facts he would like the Montreal business men to urge upon the Government not in opposition, but in addition to the Georgian Bay scheme, as by the time the latter improvement was completed, both routes would hardly be sufficient to meet the requirements of trade.

Turning to the ambitions of Toronto for a national port, Mr. Gourlay said that while Toronto had its dreams of a national port, yet every Toronto citizen recognized that whatever was good for the harbor of Montreal was also good for Toronto. They recognized that Montreal was the commercial gateway in the Dominion. Toronto would not be able to develop trade to any extent without benefit to Montreal to a very great extent. When the people of Toronto and Ontario had read, a short time ago, that Montreal had outdistanced the port of New York last year in grain carrying capacity, a thrill of pride went through them as if the honor had belonged to Toronto itself.

Mr. J. Somers, second vice-president of the Board of Trade, Toronto, in a short speech, mentioned that the real competitor of Montreal was not Toronto, but New York, and they wanted Montreal to maintain her present position and Toronto was willing to go a long way to assist Montreal in maintaining it.

After the formal reception, refreshments were served in the parlors of the Chambre, at which function several toasts were proposed.

The Toronto guests present included Mayor Geary, Mr. R. S. Gourley, vice-president Board of Trade; Messrs. H. E. Guest, C. H. Snider, C. T. Somers, F. G. Morley, T. S. Spence, T. H. Foster, Geo. Weston, J. T. Matthews, W. O. Sealey, M.P. for Wentworth; W. G. MacKedrick, J. T. O. Brien, J. A. McCausland, D. Spence, J. T. Wray, A. Welett, A. J. Anderson, Henry A. Rowland, J. O. McCarthy, J. W. Somers, assistant city clerk; E. E. Andrews, Toronto 'World'; C. W. Magridge, 'Mail and Empire'; J. T. Stirrett, Toronto 'Star.'

The members of the Chambre de Commerce and other local men present included Messrs. Fred. C. Lariviere, first vice-president; Armand Chaput, second vice-president; Hon. Alph. Desjardins, Jos. Fortier, W. U. Boivin, Ludger Gravel, J. B. A. Lanctot, A. N. Brodeur, Dr. Brisson, Damase Masson, Hon. N. Perodeau, F. D. Monk, M.P.; Isaie Prefontaine, Dr. Brisson, J. O. Labrecque, Arthur Ecrement, M.P., J. Oct. Mousseau, M.P.P., E. Daoust, O. Lemire, J. W. Levesque, Ald. U. H. Dandurand, F. Bourbonniere, secretary Chambre de Commerce.

The members of the local press present were: Messrs. C. L. de Roode, 'Patrie;' Omer Chaput, 'Star;' John Bassett, 'Gazette;' J. E. Barnard, 'Devoir;' Chs. Guerin, 'Canada;' J. L. Richard, 'Presse;' D. Derome and H. M. Moore, 'Witness.'

INTERESTS CLASHED.

And Suspension of Work in Western Mines Follow.

Toronto, Sept. 24.—A despatch to the Toronto 'Globe' from Edmonton last night said: 'General Manager Hower, of the Brazeau coal mines, has just received a curt telegram from Toronto ordering the immediate suspension of operations although his contract for working mines does not expire until November 1.'

The statement has been made in Edmonton that the shut down is the result of a clash between Mackenzie & Mann, and the General Development Company, both of which are interested in the coal fields. Another suggestion is that the settlers have held up the construction of the Canadian Northern line to the coal mines on the ground that the route plans are not approved by the Railway Commission. These mines are situated on the Brazeau river which is a tributary of the North Saskatchewan in the western part of Alberta, and cover some very extensive coal areas.

Mr. F. C. Annesley, of Mackenzie & Mann's office in this city, said last night in response to an inquiry that he knew nothing about the situation. Other men who might be acquainted with the matter could not be reached.

REAL ESTATE.

The estate C. T. Vien has sold to Louis Arsene Lavallee and others 380 lots of land situated in the parish of Longue Pointe, alongside of Notre Dame street, composed of official No. 3-1 and 1-2, and lots 3-2, 1 and 3, and 2-1-7-8, etc., cadastre of said parish, with all the buildings thereon erected, for $205,000.

The Jesuits of the Immaculate Conception has sold to the Church Wardens of St. Stanislas, Montreal parish, thirty lots, official Nos. 339-680 to 710, Cote St. Louis, situated between Garnier street and Lasalle avenue and Palais street and Gilford street, with a superficial are of 74,386 feet, for $37,193.

Paul Ogulink has sold to Louis Abinovitch the lots official Nos. 385-125 to 127 and 853-1 to 3, parish of Montreal, with six dwellings thereon, and situate at the western corner of St. James street to Atwater avenue, in the town of St. Henri, with a superficial area of 8,335 feet, for $25,000.

Mrs. Charles Lebouthillier has sold to Adelard Giguire a vacant lot, under Nos. 8-21 and 22, St. Jean Baptiste Ward, fronting on Park Lafontaine west, 50 x 110 feet, and another vacant lot, cadastre Nos. 1211-126 to 127, St. James' Ward, fronting on Park Lafontaine west, 50 x 114 feet, for $15,300.

Isaac Collins has sold to James Mattinson official lots 214-103 and 208-104, parish of Montreal, with dwelling house thereon, bearing civic No. 576, forming the southwest corner of Cote St. Antoine road to Prince Albert avenue, in the city of Westmount; superficial area, 3,964 feet, for $10,000.

C. Thomas A. S. Peverley has sold to Mrs. Chas. Jules Desbaillets southeast portion of lot 384-103, parish of Montreal, with residence thereon erected, fronting on Columbia avenue, in Westmount, 29.6 x 102 feet, for $5,300.

Wilfrid Jap. Marchand has sold to Ulric Marchand portion of lot 29-164, Hochelaga Ward, with all the buildings thereon, fronting on Ontario street, 25 x 85 feet, for $4,200.

COUNTESS IS DEAD.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 24.—Countess Constance Wachtemeister, of Sweden, died here late last night. She was 73 years old and of French parentage. She met her husband while he was Swedish Minister to the Court of St. James.

Westmount Council will meet at 9.30 p. m., on Wednesday.

NEW SERIES.

COUPON No. 6.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

'WITNESS' ART TREASURE DISTRIBUTION.

Six consecutive coupons cut from the 'Witness,' will, with the nominal sum of TEN CENTS to pay for handling, entitle the holder to a copy of a famous picture.

This coupon is good for

'THE DOCTOR'

OR

'THE LAST CHANGE'

If to be sent by mail add FIVE CENTS.

Coupons must be consecutive, but may start any time during the series.

If any coupons are missing a charge of two cents for each date will be made.

Address 'Coupon Dept.,' 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

For full particulars see large announcement printed almost any day in the 'Witness.'

THE CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

EVANGELISTIC CAMPAIGN

Will be Held by Brockville Presbytery. — Several Changes in Pastorates

Brockville, Ont., September 24.—The Brockville Presbytery has lost two ministers, the Rev. N. D. Keith, of Prescott, who goes to Red Deer, Alta., as principal of a ladies college, and the Rev. Horace Peckover, of Morewood, who announces his retirement for personal and family reasons. He is to make his home in Toronto, and will not seek another charge. The Rev. N. MacLaren, of Bishop's Mills and East Oxford, has accepted the pastorate of Woodlands Church, making three vacant charges within the bounds of the Presbytery. The Rev. Dr. Mackenzie, late of Hannibal, N.Y., was last night inducted into the ministry of Westport and Newboro. All arrangements are practically completed for a simultaneous evangelistic campaign in the Brockville Presbytery that in the eastern half beginning the last Sabbath in October and in the western half in February. In Brockville the campaign starting in February will be in charge of two of Wilbur Chapman's strongest lieutenants, who will then have concluded their campaign in Toronto. The Presbytery Committee on systematic beneficence has been directed to issue a circular letter to all congregations asking that the envelope system of contribution be adopted.

ON EMPRESS OF IRELAND.

The first-class passengers, who sailed yesterday from Liverpool on R.M.S. 'Empress of Ireland,' for Quebec, are: Mrs. Ottilie I. Abbt, Mr. Ferdinand Abbt, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. W. S. Allen, Toronto; Mrs. T. W. Allen, Miss G. Allen, Cincinnati; Mr. E. A. Baring-Gould, London; Mr. W. H. Benn, Harrogate; Mr. F. J. Boulton, Mrs. Boulton, Liverpool; Mr. T. Brooke, Mrs. Brooke, Huddersfield; Mr. J. R. Brown, Montreal; Miss Bruce, Sheffield; Mr. D. G. Butchart, Glamis, Scotland; Mr. H. Cameron and maid, New York; Mr. C. Capron, London; Mr. C. H. Carson, Rhyl; Mrs. W. R. Chamberlain, Toronto; Mr. E. F. Chinnery, London; Miss Clapperton, Glamis; Miss Clive, London; Dr. B. C. Corbus, Mrs. Corbus, Master B. Corbus, Chicago; Mr. C. Cravens, Indiana; Mr. G. D. Cullingworth, Bradford; Mrs. W. R. K. Cuthbertson, Louisville, Ky.; Mr. A. C. Dawnay, London; Mr. G. Demetelin, Mrs. Demetelin, Montreal; Mr. E. Dulieux, Mrs. Dulieux, Brussels; Miss Dunbar, Buffalo, N.Y.; Miss Jessie Eastman, Miss Julia Eastman, Paris; Miss A. A. Gibson, Calgary, Alta.; Dr. G. S. Gfroerer, London; Mrs. J. W. Going, Mr. D. Going, Miss M. Going, Topeka, Kans.; Mrs. A. M. Greenwood and infant, Grimsby; Mr. T. A Hall, Leeds; Mr. G. D. Hannah, Mrs. W. J. Hannah, Miss M Hannah, Earl of Harrowby, Countess of Harrowby and maid, London; Mr. O. H. Hicks, Mrs. Hicks, Los Angeles; Lady Hickson, Miss A. B. Hickson, Montreal; Mr. W. Hindle, Blackburn; Mr. N. Hirsch, Mr. Samuel Hoff, Mrs. Samuel Hoff, Miss Margaret Hoff, Master C. S. Hoff, Miss Amanda Hoff, Miss Rhoda Hoff, Master Wm. J. Hoff, New York; Mr. G. Humphries, Manchester; Miss E. Humphrey, Paris; Mr. H. B. Hungerford, Miss M. Hyams, London; Mr. R. S. Ingram, Glasgow; Mr. W. F. Jaques, London; Mr. L. Jarvis, Mrs. Jarvis, Toronto; Mr. E. Jeffreys, Burley-in-Wharfedale; Mr. F. W. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, Scarborough; Mrs. M. Jones, London; Mr. R. H. Jones, Mrs Jones, Ellesmere, Salop; Mr. L. Kahn, Liverpool; Mrs. Kerby, Mr. P. Kerby, Montreal; Miss L. Krieger, New York; Mr. J. B. Learmont, Mrs. Learmont, Montreal; Mr. F. G. Levin, Mrs. Levin, Wellington, N.Z.; Mr. D. Lindsay, Mrs. Lindsay, London; Mr. A. C. Mackenzie, Mrs. Mackenzie, Montreal; Mrs. J. H. Mackenzie, London; Mr. J. Martin, Mrs. Martin, Miss F. Martin, Miss M. Martin, Terre Haute; Mr. E. E. Mayer, London; Mrs. J. McArthur, Topeka, Kans.; Mr. G. W. McKinnie, Mr. J. McWhinney, Mrs. McWhinney, London; Mrs. L. E. Miller, Dresden; Mrs. Minorgan, London, S.W.; Mr. Otis C. Morrill, New York; Mr. Charles A. Moses, Miss L. Moses, Llandudno; Miss Honor Mullens, New York; Mr. J. A. Murdoch, Glasgow; Mr. L. F. Nalder, London; Miss Nichols, Buffalo, N.Y.; Mr. P. A. O'Farrell, Montreal; Mr. F. H. Partridge, Mrs. Partridge, Paris; Mr. H. H. Pearman, Mr. R. Pratt-Barbour, London; Mr. C. Preston, Mrs. Preston, Quebec; Mr. R. Pryce-Jones, Master R. D. Pryce-Jones, Calgary; Mr. G. Randolph, Mrs. Randolph, Miss M. Randolph, Memphis, Tenn.; Mr. N. Read, London; Rev. Father Peter Rice, Lucan; Mrs. L. M. Rider, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. A. Rosamond, Almonte; Miss Sigrid Ruth, Glasgow; Lady Francis Rider, London; Viscount Sandon, London; Miss M. P. Shearman, Montreal; Mr. J. Walter Smith, Mrs. Smith, London; Miss E. Smith, Grimsby; Judge W. H. Snell, Mrs. Snell, Miss Snell, Tacoma; Mr. A. J. Solly, Manchester; Mrs. W. T. St. Clair, Louisville, Ky.; Mr. H. M. Stranberry, Vancouver, B.C.,; Miss S. B. Stiles, Fulton, Mo.; Mr. W. R. Stirling, Miss D. Stirling, Miss J. W. Stirling, Chicago; Capt. J. D. Suffield, Birmingham; Miss C. C. Templeton, Kilmarnock; Mr. F. R. Taylor, St. John, N.B.; Miss Thom, London; Mr. J. A. T. Thomas, Mr. H. Tudway, London; Mr. W. E. Turrell, Mrs. Turrell, Miss B. Turrell, Miss H. Turrell, Tacoma; Miss Ussher, Buffalo, N.Y.; Mr. J. D. Vail, Mrs. Vail, Mr. J. T. B. Vail, Dr. W. P. Vail, Philadelphia; Mr. W. N. Van Luys, Mrs. Van Luys, Toronto; Mr. H. B. Von Syburg, Mrs. Von Syburg, Stuttgart; Mr. W. R. Walker, Mrs. Walker, Leicester; Mrs. O. V. S. Ward, Chicago, Ill.; Miss B. Ware, Fulton, Mo.; Rev. J. F. A. Waters, Oregon; Rev. J. H. Webber-Thompson, Oxford; Miss J. Wellhouse, Topeka, Kans.; Miss Nina Whitfield, Glasgow; Mr. J. T. Whitlock, Montreal; Mr. B. Winthrop, Boston; Dr. J. S. B. Woolford, Miss B. Woolford, Miss L. Woolford, Chattanooga; Mrs. M. S. Woodward, London; Mr. W. H. Zimmerman, Paris; Mrs. Pryce-Jones, Mrs. Rosamond, Mrs. A. Stirling.

MAKES SERIOUS CHARGE.

Lumber Company Alleges That Railway Seeks to Put it Out of Business.

Winnipeg, Sept. 24.—Before the Railway Commission yesterday, Mr. D. C. Cameron, president of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, charged bluntly that the Canadian Northern Railway is engaged in a cold blooded effort to put his company out of business by systematically refusing to supply cars for hauling logs from Rainy river to the mill in St. Boniface. Although only half the plant originally planned had been erected, the company had only furnished him with enough cars to run the mill one third of each year, and the logs were rotting in the woods, and the sidings. He appealed to Mr. D. D. Mann, and was told bluntly that he would get no better service in the future than in the past. Mr. Cameron claimed, also that he had to pay excessive charges for shunting.

VETERAN POLITICIAN.

Mr. J. C. Ryckert, Prominent in Sir John A. Macdonald's Time, Dying.

St. Catherine's, Ont., Sept. 24.—Mr. J. C. Ryckert, for many years representative for Lincoln County in Parliament, and one of the best known politicians in the country in the late Sir John MacDonald's time, is very ill at his home here, and cannot live many days. For some time Mr. Ryckert has been a helpless cripple through paralysis.

WILL BUILD DRY DOCKS

Another Firm is Seeking Subsidy From The Government.

Ottawa, Sept. 24.—The Department of Public Works has been notified that application will be made by the Bullen Steamship Company of Vancouver for a subsidy under the terms of the legislation of last session for a large graving dock to be built at Esquimalt, B.C. The plans of the company have not yet been deposited with the department, but it is understood that they will entail an expenditure of four million dollars, which will entitle the company to a subsidy for a drydock of the first class.

COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. Adam Zimmerman, of Hamilton, is Appointed.

Ottawa, Sept. 24.—An Order-in-Council appointing Mr. Adam Zimmerman, ex-M.P., of Hamilton, to the vacant post of collector of customs at Hamilton, was put through at Friday's Cabinet meeting. Mr. Zimmerman, who is a well-known business man of Hamilton, was defeated at the last general election by Mr. Stewart, Conservative member for Hamilton West.

INJURED AVIATOR INSANE.

Paris Airman Was Badly Injured in Aeroplane Smash.

Paris, Sept. 24.—The mind of Aviator DeRaeder is believed to be permanently impaired as the result of injuries he sustained several weeks ago in the fall of his aeroplane at Cambrai. DeRaeder was removed from the hospital by his mother. He is unable to recognize his friends.

BATTLESHIP EXPERIMENTS.

London, Sept. 24.—Despite official reticence, the actual experiments with real shrapnel fire against dummy aeroplanes and dirigibles at Plymouth have convinced the British army experts of the great difficulty of hitting aerial war craft with direct fire from quick-firing field guns or a high-angle fire from howitzers. Only one shell hit the flying mark.

GRAND PRIX FOR BOOKS.

The jurors at the Brussels Exhibition have awarded 19 Grand Prix to British exhibitors in the classes concerned with books and their production-printing, paper, and binding, and of these the Oxford University Press has obtained no fewer than seven. No other exhibitor obtained more than one Grand Prix in these classes. The Oxford University Press has repeated the success gained at the Paris Exhibition (when three Grand Prix were awarded) in being the highest possible distinction.

NOT GUILTY OF BIGAMY.

Cobourg, Ont., Sept. 23.—Charles Spiers, of Port Hope, was tried in the County Court here before His Honor Judge Haycke, on a charge of bigamy, it being alleged that he married Miss Amelia Clark, at Cobourg, in the year 1900, when his first wife, whom he married in Brooklyn, N.Y., thirty-seven years ago, was alive. Mrs. Spiers, the alleged first wife, her son, Charles, and her brother, A. Jacobs, gave evidence. It was stated that Spiers deserted his first wife twenty-two years ago, when her youngest child was five days' old. He claimed that he did not know she was living for seven years. The charge was dismissed. H. A. Ward, K.C., Port Hope, defended the prisoner. Crown-Attorney W. F. Kerr prosecuted.

FORTUNE FOR CHARITIES

Bulk of Estate of Late Mr. F. X. St. Charles to Montreal Institutions

AMOUNT NOT KNOWN YET.

Laval University, Deaf and Dumb Institute, Notre Dame Hospital and Hospital for Incurables

Although the test of the will of the late Mr. F. X. St. Charles, president of the Hochelaga Bank, has not yet been made known, it is understood that the bulk of his fortune will go to educational and benevolent institutions, among which the following are mentioned: Laval University, St. Denis street Deaf and Dumb Institute, Notre Dame Hospital, Hospital for Incurables, Sisters of L'Esperance.

DISSOLUTION OF DIET

President of Finnish Legislature Declines to Submit Two Imperial Bills

Helsingfors, Finland, Sept. 24.—The dissolution of the Finnish Diet appears imminent. President Sevinhufvud has declined to submit two imperial bills on the ground that the measures are the direct proposals of the Russian Ministerial Council instead of the Emperor.

The bills relate to the rights of Russian subjects in Finland and to a tax in lieu of personal military service. The attitude assumed by the president was decided upon at a conference of Finnish leaders.

SAILORS DRINK LESS.

Moral Conditions Along the Harbor Front Improved.

Improvements in the moral conditions along the front of the harbor are growing and keeping apace with the rest of Montreal's material progress. This is the opinion of Mr. Ritchie Bell, of the Montreal Sailors' Institute, and Dr. Atherton, of the Catholic Sailors' Club. Disturbances of sailors with policemen and cases of assault were almost unknown. The improvements are such as to prove a striking contrast with those of a few years ago, when the cafes and small music halls did a flourishing business. Sobriety among the sailors had increased, and since the inducements to drink were fewer they seemed less inclined to partake of it.

Still, though the conditions were very encouraging, Mr. Ritchie Bell expressed himself as not yet satisfied; for the law does not allow women to appear behind bars to serve; yet, there were two of whom he knew.

The attendances of the sailors and visitors to the concerts given by the Sailors' Institute and by the Catholic Sailors' Club were splendid, and the programmes were always of a high order, both by the sailors and by friends. The religious services also were largely attended.

REGRETS APPOINTMENT.

Organ of French-Canadians in Ottawa Favored French Archbishop.

Ottawa, Sept. 24.—The sentiment of the French Canadians in Ottawa, regarding the appointment of Archbishop Gauthier, of Kingston, to Ottawa, seems to be expressed by 'Le Temps, 'he French newspaper of this city, which in its issue yesterday says under the heading of 'Our Duty': 'We regret it (the appointment) for him (Archbishop Gauthier), but we regret it principally for the immense majority of the Catholics of this part of the country who are of French Canadian origin and who speak no other language. They had the right, we believed, to hope that one of their own, the most worthy, would have been named as successor to Mgr. Duhamel of regretted memory, and that the recommendation of the latter, supported by those next in rank and by the archbishops forming part of the ecclesiastic province of Quebec, would have received from the commission which has the nomination of the bishops all that consideration which it deserved.'

CHAVEZ DOING WELL.

(See Also Page 5.)

Domodossola, Italy, Sept. 24.—Chavez, the aeroplanist who flew across the Alps yesterday and was seriously hurt in landing here, is doing nicely at his hotel. Although weak, he is in a most cheerful mood.

Describing his trip to friends, he said that while steering toward Simplon village, intending to take the Monsera route, he was met by a hurricane of currents whirling from every direction. Through the Gondo Gorge he says he drove the monoplane at breakneck speed.

When he reached the plain of Domodossola Chavez said that he clearly descried Aviator Duray signalling to him and pointing out the landing place. He made the usual preparations to land, and was just about to come to earth when the accident happened.

I am unable to explain the cause of the fall,' said Chavez. 'I am delighted at being the first to cross the Alps.'

G. T. R. INSTRUCTIONS.

The Grand Trunk Railway, issues from the office of the general transportation manager, a circular stating that Mr. F. W. Egan having recovered his health, will resume his duties as Sperintendent of the Western Division, with office at Detroit, Mich.

Mr. J. Ehrke, acting superintendent, will resume his duties as assitant superintendent 25th district (main line) and 26th district with office at Battle Creek, Mich.

X-RAYS IN CONSUMPTION.

Baltimore, Sept. 24.—Important discoveries have been made by the aid of the X-rays at Phipps Institute. It is being demonstrated that it is possible to diagnose tuberculosis and to identify the disease in the early stages before it has developed sufficiently to generally demonstrate itself. The discovery of the utility of the X-ray in tubercular diagnosis was made by Dr. Kenon Dunham, of Cincinnati, who has been at the Phipps Institute since June making a study of the disease.

HINDOOS FOR UNITED STATES.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—The steamer 'Shiyo Maru' brought from the Orient yesterday 79 Hindoos who are seeking employment in this country. Hundreds of their countrymen, they declare, are planning to follow them to the United States.

WASHINGTON ATTACHE RUMOR

Report That Canadian Representative to United States is Appointed

IS LIKELY PREMATURE.

Officials at Capitol Would Welcome Change in Representation.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The State Department officials believe that the appointment of a representative of Canada at Washington, to which post Mr. George H. Gall has just been appointed, will materially expedite negotiations between the Washington and Ottawa Governments. While the State Department has not yet been officially advised of Mr. Gall's appointment, the creation of such an office was determined upon with the knowledge of the United States Government. The title which such a representative will have has not been made known to the department, but he will be the mouthpiece of the Canadian Government, with wide discretion in his intercourse with the State Department, but, of course, any such things as treaties can be signed only by the usual diplomatic officers. The substitution of direct arrangements through a permanent representative here instead of in the present round-about method through the British Embassy, is expected to save a great deal of time in the handling of important business.

MR. CARRINGTON SPEAKS.

Defends Detective Agency and Criticises Dominion Alliance.

There is, as yet, no trace of Fox or Ashton, the two men supposed to have been working under J. B. Woods in securing evidence for the Dominion Alliance against liquor dealers selling on Sunday.

The police have a good description of Ashton, but the existence of Fox is in doubt in some people's minds. Woods has not yet obtained bail.

Mr. E. R. Carrington has made a statement for publication defending the Thiel Detective Agency against alleged desparaging remarks passed about that organization in connection with the investigation of license law observance. Proceeding to give his views on recent developments in this connection he says: 'I would state that in my opinion the cases in question were made in the office, where certain typewritten documents found by men on the prisoner when arrested were written. I personally would be only too glad to co-operate with the License Commissioners and the gentlemen connected with the Dominion Alliance with the object of suppressing the illegal sale of liquor and all breaches of the liquor laws; but I cannot believe in such high-handed action as was resorted to by representatives of the Dominion Alliance in the recent raids on the clubs across the river, on of which I am a member of, or of attempts made by parties to obtain evidence against highly respectable and legitimate business enterprises in the city of Montreal.'

CARDINAL'S LEAVETAKING.

On Sunday last, Archbishop Bruchesi sent the following telegram to Cardinal Vannutelli before the latter's departure from Winnipeg:

'To-day being the octave of our incomparable Eucharistic procession, my thoughts are of you, Your Eminence I offer you once more my respectful homage, my thankfulness, and that of our people. The remembrance of your kindness will long live in our hearts.'

In reply, His Eminence sent the following letter:

'I cannot leave Canadian soil without expressing to you once more my sincere and affectionate thanks. It was due to Your Grace that I experienced in Montreal days of paradise I shall never forget the Congress. The Eucharistic procession was truly incomparable, as you say in the telegram Your Grace was so thoughtful to send to me. Upon my arrival in Rome I shall hasten to write to you again, after having had audience with His Holiness. In the meantime I beg Your Grace to convey my deep gratitude to your excellent people, to your clergy and to the civil authorities. A thousand affectionate regards.

'VINCENT CARD. VANNUTELLI.'

OPEN AIR SERVICES.

The open air meetings held at the gate of the Grand Trunk yards at Point St. Charles, every Thursday at noon by the 'Point' Salvation Army Corps, are increasing in interest and attendance every week. Last Thursday Capt. Harry Turner was assisted by Major Turner, of the Men's Metropole. Several soldiers, who work in the shops, also gave brief exhortations, which with the songs were very much appreciated by a large crowd of workmen. Next Thursday Staff-Captain Bloss is expected to give an address, and on the following Thursday Brigadier Hargrave will be the speaker, according to present arrangements.

The annual harvest festival services will be held in the Point Citadel a week from to-morrow.

FAIRMOUNT AVE. Y. M. C. A.

The work for the coming season is opening up very well. The Association Rooms are being renovated and a number of improvements made. As this is the last year that the Association will occupy their present quarters, as the new building will be ready next fall, every effort is being made to make this a most successful year. A new physical instructor has been engaged in the person of Mr. W. Sharp, late sergeant instructor to the Royal Highlanders (Imperial). Mr. Sharp has a wide experience and is well fitted for his work.

The regular gymnasium classes open on October 2. Among the new classes formed is the business men's class which meets twice weekly, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Educational classes in shorthand and bookkeeping are being arranged for.

The second annual field day will be held on Saturday, October 8, at 2 p.m. A full list of events and entries will be published later.

The Sunday men's meetings will begin on October 2. The speaker will be the Rev. J. G. Potter, who has recently taken the pastorate of the Mac-Vicar Memorial Church.

MRS. HARRIET MACDONALD.

London, September 24.—Mrs. Harriet Ann Macdonald, cousin of both the late Sir John A. Macdonald and his wife, died here last night at the age of 76. She was a school-fellow of the Premier in their younger days.

FINANCIAL COMMENT.

Indications accumulate every day that local market conditions have changed. Prices respond quickly to favorable news and no real selling pressure appears when the news seems to be adverse. There is a better investment demand. Dealers at times bidding almost in competition with each other for blocks of bonds and gilt-edge shares. It is not thought probable that the banking powers will encourage any marking-up process until money begins to flow back from the west in volume, and yet prices could advance considerably on the mere covering of short commitments.

People who wait until conditions are ideal cannot expect to secure bargains. The stock market will anticipate by months any revival in general trade. When the volume of business operations is at high water mark money will begin to be worth more than securities.

The activity all allong the list is now on the upside. Declines are smaller while advances are greater. This is a condition that attracts attention and makes for speculative confidence.

The proposed merger plans between the Montreal Street Railway and the Montreal Power Company have had an effect in advancing such favorite issues as Power, and Shawinigan, while stocks like Dominion Steel, Richelieu, Detroit United, Toronto Rails and Quebec Railway have enjoyed well-deserved promotions. Money rates are lower and there appears to be plenty of funds for all legitimate trade requirements, while very favorable reports are to hand as to industrial and agricultural activity all over the country.

Notwithstanding the continued dullness in the security market in Wall street, the undertone is unquestionably stronger. The tape says that the market is absolutely sold out, and every weak spot in the situation known and discounted. Prices may decline at times on trading operations, but the real selling pressure is evidently over, and investors, as well as semi-investors, and professional traders, are awaiting the psychological moment to buy.

In commercial circles conditions throughout the United States are no worse than has been constantly reported. Consumption is far below production, which means, of course, recessions in prices and unsatisfactory profits. But the foundations are being laid for an enormous buying demand later. The news budget of the day is generally encouraging. Climatic conditions are favorable for late crops, the interstate commerce commission has decided to continue the long and short hault schedules, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Paul has declared railway rates made by the Minnesota Legislature void because they are confiscatory, and because they interfere with the power of the interstate commerce commission.

To-day, about all the serious conditions that confront us relate to the political side of the situation. People are becoming wise as to this feature, and it is very probable that even here we have seen the worst. The belief is gaining that the political atmosphere will be much clearer after the elections. Speculatively, the market evinces a little more life at times, and when it does, it is generally the result of buying, even if the buying represents largely short covering.

BOUNTIES PAID TO IRON WORKS

New York, Sept. 26.—During the past financial year the following bounties were paid by the Australian government under the Australian Manufactures Encouragement Act. The bounty was paid to one plant only, the Lithgow Iron Works, which until the promulgation of the bounty act had had a rather precarious career. The total bounty paid during the year amounted to £32,577, or about $160,000, apportioned as follows:—

Materials made	Tons made	Bounty paid on tons	Amount paid
Pig iron. . .	41,158	39,184	£23,510
Steel . . .	2,757	2,485	1,491
Puddled bars.	2,355	2,090	1,254
Gal. sheets. .	190	203	203
Wire netting made from wire mfg. in United Kingdom . .	3,684	3,460	6,036

Steel Prices Not To be Reduced ---Business Good

New York, Sept. 24.—Mr. E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, states that there is no justification for the statement purporting to originate in Pittsburg that a wide open cut in prices of steel is likely to occur before the end of the week.

'It is well known that the new business offered at the present time, though quite large, is less than the total producing capacity. If the railroad companies were buying as much as usual, or up to their necessitiles, the mills would be crowded.

'There has been a shading of prices of some of the commodities by a few of the smaller producers. However, the principal manufacturers are disposed to maintain fair prices, and to cooperate so far as they may legally and properly do so.

'As usual, there has been an effort, for stock jobbing or other improper purposes, to greatly exaggerate, if not misreperesent the facts. On the whole, the steel business should be considered satisfactory, and I see no reason to expect any change in this respect. Indeed, there has been a slight improvement during the last few days. Our export business is exceedingly good, being at the rate of at least 25,000 tons per month in excess of the export business of last year.'

Paid-up Capital, $6,000,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, $4,602,157

ESTABLISHED 1864.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK

OF CANADA.

Pays Special Attention to SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

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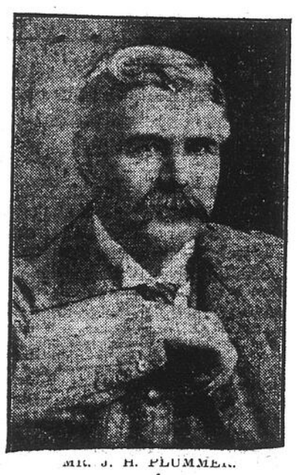
DOMINION STEEL CORPORATION

A Review of Its Past, Finances and Outlook, by Mr. C. J. McCuaig



MR. J. H. PLUMMER.

The long suit between the Dominion Steel and Dominion Coal Companies, which was decided in favor of the former concern in the early part of 1909, says Mr. Clarence J. McCuaig, in discussing the outlook for the Sydney plant, served to draw attention to the extent that each of these two corporations depended upon the other, and the directors of the Steel Company determined to ensure harmonious relations in the future between the two concerns by getting them both under the same management.

The first step made in this direction was the purchase in December last of Mr. James Ross's holdings of Dominion Coal common, which amounted to no less than 50,000 shares, or one-third of the total amount of the issue. This done the acquiescence of other large coal shareholders was obtained, and nothing remained but to formulate a plan of amalgamation, which would be ceptable to the shareholders of both companies.

This, however, was a difficult task, as the shareholders of each company had a poor opinion of the stock of the others, and more especially because, after audits had been made of the accounts of both companies, it was discovered that the earnings of Dominion Coal during the previous three years compared unfavorably with those of the Steel Company, although since the latter company had never paid a dividend on the common stock, while the former had been receiving 4 percent dividends since 1907, the Coal shareholders naturally had expected to go into a merger at a much higher figure than Steel common.

Another factor that had to be considered by the backers of the merger was the question of dividends on the stock of the new company, which both Coal and Steel holders expected as an integral part of any scheme that might be advanced. Such a payment, however, although necessary for the success of the amalgamation, would have been inconvenient, as all the resources of the Coal Company were required to successfully cope with the strike, which had been going on since July, 1909, and the Steel Company was in the midst of important extensions.

It was finally decided to form a holding company to be known as the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, and to give shareholders of the Steel and Coal Companies the opportunity of exchanging their stock share for share for stock in the holding company, receiving in addition $4.00 in cash payable in quarterly instalments, commencing on July 1, 1910. This plan, which was an eminently fair one, was approved by a majority of the shareholders of both companies, and at the present time by far the greater part of the stock of both corporations has been exchanged for stock in the holding company; whose name has since been changed to the Dominion Steel Corporation. The two constituent companies of course still retain their incorporate identity, and the bonds and preferred stock of each company remain outstanding as before.

As stated, prior to the amalgamation an audit was made by separate firms of the books of the two constituent firms covering a period of three years.

The earnings of the Coal Company for the three years, ending June 30, 1909, after providing for depreciation, etc., were reported by Messrs. Marwick, Mitchell & Co., to average 4.66 percent on the common stock, the last y ear's earnings being 7.3 percent, these figures making no allowance for any profit received or losses and expenses incurred by reason of the dispute with the Steel Company.

The earnings of the Steel Company, as reported by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company, adjusted for the direct losses caused by the breach, were on the average for the three years ending May 31, 1909, 7.69 percent on the common stock, and for the last year 6.76 percent.

Let us combine these results to see how they bear on the earning power of the new corporation.

Average surplus earnings for three years ending 1907-8-9:

Dom. Iron and Steel	$1,538,000
Dominion Coal	699,000
Total	$2,237,000

On a combined issue of $35,000,000 of common stock this would amount to 6.39 percent.

The net earnings of the Dominion Steel for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, amounted to 6.28 percent on the common stock, or slightly less than than in 1909. This showing is, however, satisfactory, as the earnings were unfavorably affected by the strike on the Dominion Coal Company, in consequence of which the Steel Company had to buy coal at higher figures from other sources, and in addition suffered from irregularity of delivery which had affected the output, the loss due to these two factors being estimated at over $300,000. There was also a decrease i nthe amount of bounties received.

As regards the Coal Company the auditors' report referred to above covers the three years ending June 30, 1909, whereas the fiscal year of the company ends Dec. 31. The statement for the complete year of 1909 as result of the strike makes a very poor showing, only 1.6 percent being shown on the common stock.

If we add together the surplus earnings of the two companies for the last two fiscal years of their separate existence we obtain the following results:

Dom. Iron and Steel	$1,257,960
Dominion Coal	240,526
Total	$1,498,486

The above result is equal to 4.28 percent on $35,000,000 of stock, and is a good test of the earning power of the new corporation under very unfavorable conditions, besides illustrating forcibly the greater strength of the two companies in amalgamation.

It seems evident from the f oregoing that when the last instalment of the 4 percent cash payment on the shares is paid that a regular 4 percent dividend could be conservatively declared, particularly as the future operating expenses are bound to be, to some extent, reduced by the various economies resulting from the combination.

It is true that the iron and steel bounties expire at the end of the present year, but the reduction in income from this source has been in the past more than offset by a steady reduction in the cost of operation, and the same should be the case in the future as a result of the increase in output from the additions to the plant now under construction, of which a portion will be finished by the end of this year, and the remainder not a great deal later. Furthermore, it is likely that some tariff protection will be given the steel industry, which will to some extent take the place of the bounties

In any case so far as the results of the present year are concerned, the Steel Company is reported to be selling all that it can possibly manufacture, and to have orders ahead, while the shipments of the Coal Company for the eight months ending Aug. 31 are 15 percent ahead of last year.

The situation of the Dominion Steel Corporation, concludes Mr. McCuaig, can be summed up as follows:

'Its iron ore deposits at Wabana contain a sufficient quantity of ore to supply the needs of the plant for the next 100 years, assuming the present consumption to be doubled. The natural facilities for working, handling and shipping, enable the ore to be mined and delivered at the steel plant at Sydney at very low cost.

'Its coal areas are practically inexhaustible, and are situated conveniently for delivery of coal to the steel plant.

'The various collieries are equipped with modern machinery for handling a large output, and coal is mined at low cost. The steel plant is a thoroughly modern and well designed one, and has been maintained in a high state of efficiency. The works are exceptionally well situated for delivering the finished products to the various markets.

'Controlling, as it does, therefore, almost unlimited natural resources, being able to bring its raw materials together at a minimu mexpenses, and having a plant of the most modern type, it is safe to say that the Steel Corporation is one of the most firmly established and soundest of Canadian Industrial concerns, and with a rapidly increasing market for its products, offers as favorable prospects for further enhancement in value of its securities, as any other Canadian company.

STEEL COMPANIES TO CO-OPERATE-- WILL CUT PRICES

An attempt to relieve the stagnation now prevailing in the Steel trade, will, according to definite reports in Wall Street, be made about October 1, when the United States Steel Corporation and the independent companies will lower quotations on all finished products with a view to stimulating consumption.

The United States Steel Corporation, it is said, will adopt very much the same plan put into effect early in 1909, when substantial reductions resulted in heavy purchases in structural and other material, and a renewal of activity in the trade. According to a statement made yesterday by a prominent steel man, the reductions will not be accomplished by any formal agreement, and probably no official announcement will be made. Conditions, however, have reached such a state that some unusual action must be taken.

The iron and steel industry first began to show signs of slowing up last spring, and at the time there was discussion as to the advisability of price reductions. It was decided, however, to hold the existing schedules even if a further loss of business should follow, in the hope that the autumn would bring improvement, and a revival was expected at that time to follow satisfactory crops. Consumption, however, continued to decline, and the falling off was augmented by the cancellation of orders by the railraods on account of the opposition by shippers to the rate advances.

Several weeks ago the small independents began cutting prices, and it is stated that the stronger interests have already begun to make concessions. In order to avoid complete demoralization in the trade, it is said the United States Corporation will co-operate with the independents, and agree upon a general lowering of prices, warfare will thus be avoided, and it is expected that following the elections, no matter what may be their results, a healthy revival in the steel industry may be expected.

Wholesale Trade in Satisfactory Condition

From almost all quarters and all departments of the wholesale trade, we learn of very satisfactory reports regarding the fall business, with every confidence in the future. In wholesale grocery circles, the statement was made, that early in the week shippers of Valencia raisins to this market had withdrawn their quotations, but to-day further cables wer e received at an advance of two shillings to three shillings, and some large orders were booked for fall delivery.

The market for refined sugar is quiet, and although prices show no change, they are inclined to be easy in sympathy with the lower values in the raw material, and the recent declines in refined in the American markets.

There has been more cutting in prices in the flour trade, and when some of our large millers discovered this state of affairs, they promptly dropped their prices on all grades of Manitoba flour 20 cents per barrel, although the market for the raw material did not warrant this drop in values. There was a big drop in the market for roll-d oats, this week, prices declining 50 cents per barrel, a number of large contracts being made at the lower figure.

Hams and bacon are also easier, prices declining one-half to one cent per pound, while some lines of barrelled pork were lowered $1 per barrel. Remittances and city collections are fair. City retail trade is very good. Call money is unchanged at 5 to 5½ percent, and time loans 5½ to 6 percent.

GINNERS' ESTIMATE.

New York, September 23.—The reported condition of 68 by the National Ginners' Association yesterday was hardly suggested as being correct, judging by the Southern buying. Rumor has it that the actual figures will be very much smaller.

BIG ORDER RECEIVED.

Sharon, Pa., Sept. 24.— The South Sharon wire mill of the American Steel and Wire Company has been put on overtime on account of a big order just received for coated nails, which should keep the plant busy for some time.

NINE HUNDRED OUT OF WORK.

Sharon, Sept. 25.—With the closing of the skelp and blooming mills of the Carnegie Steel Company here on Saturday, the entire plant is idle, and about 900 men are out of work. The shutdown is due to lack of orders.

Minneapolis and St. Louis for the year ended June 30, shows a net increase of $272,221, and a surplus, after charges and taxes, increase of $57,524.

GRANBY MINING PROPERTY IN GOOD CONDITION

The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, has entirely recovered from the recent fire loss, and foundations for the new buildings have been complet.d and bricklaying was commenced on September 10. The new buildings will be completed and the machinery installed inside of the next 40 days.

Four furnaces out of the eight are now in operation at the smelter. After the fire it was found difficult to maintain a full output of the mines owing to the fact that the underground haulage system was limited in capacity caused by the burning of two of the large motors and generator sets in the fire. Consequently, but four furnaces have been in operation since that time. It will probably be two or three weeks before an economical output can be had beyond the present capacity of 2300 tons of ore per day. The capacity of the smelter and mines as now being equipped is about 4500 tons when in full operation. It will probably require the number of days mentioned to receive the new electric haulage engines and to place the generator sets ready for operation.

So long as the low price of copper continues, the management sees no incentive for increasing unduly the operating costs in order to maintain the full output. In consequence, the company is recovering its capacity slowly instead of at breakneck speed, believing this to be for the best interests of all concerned.

An official of the company states that the explorations going on by the use of diamond drills are the same that have been under way for the last two years 'and satisfactory developments have taken place.'

Under the present method of mining, the company is not making any ore selection, taking it just as it comes, and while this tends naturally to reduce the copper recovery per ton of ore treated, as compared with the recovery when a selection of ore was practiced, the cost of mining and smelting has been reduced in greater proportion than the reduction in metal values.

Granby has better than $1,000,000 in cash assets at the present time, and one who has been identified with the property for years says:

'The Granby property is in good physical condition and capable of operating at the lowest cost in its history. Its future is as bright as it has ever been barring the low price of the metal.'

BIG SEASON FOR MOTOR CARS

Boston, Sept. 24.—F. P. Fish, who is a director of the Studebaker Motor Car Company, is quoted as saying that the 1911 season for motor cars will be a bigger one than ever, evidenced by orders coming in. These are additional orders, for some time ago the dealers outlined what they would surely need.

'There may not be so many cars turned out this year as had been planned, but that does not mean that any of the big companies is going to curtail. What is going to happen is that some of the companies founded on paper will be wiped out of existence. That has been the story of the industry about every third year since it really got going uphill. Through the West there is yet left a big field. The Southwest has not begun to be supplied. The South will take more every year. In the East, there will always be a steady demand.

'The time is coming when America is going to supply the world with motor cars. Gradually American makers are forcing their way into foreign markets. We are at the beginning of what will become a tremendous business in commercial cars. It will surpass the pleasure vehicle business, without impairing it. Aviation promises a good field, and our company is not overlooking it.'

New York Central Plans Improvements Costing $1,500,000,000

Albany, N.Y., Sept. 24.—Detailed plans of proposed improvements by the New York Central Railroad Company, including ultimately a six-track road on its mail line across the state, were explained to the public service commission on Thursday by George W. Kittridge, chief engineer for the company, at the opening of the opposition to the construction of the proposed Buffalo, Rochester and Eastern from Buffalo to Troy. Mr. Kittridge testified regarding improvements made by the Central since 1907, as under way or contemplated, involving an estimated expenditure of $1,500,000,000.

Mr. Kittridge showed statistics contemplating expenditures for improvements, including $18,000,000 for Buffalo; in Rochester, $2,000,000 was being spent, and $1,400,000 contemplated; Syracuse, improvements called for $6,000,000; Rome, $2,000,000; Utica, $3,000,000; between Utica and Albany, $1,096,000. From Albany to New York, on the Hudson river division, Mr. Kittridge said that after spending $16,061,000 since 1907, there remains to be spent $6,673,000. The Grand Central terminal has cost $26,730,000, to date, and is expected to reach $100,000,000 when completed.

New Equipment for American Rubber Co.

Boston, Sept. 24.—The Hyde Park factory of the North American Rubber Company is now equipped to produce one ton of rubber per day.

Owing to the delays incident to the installation of additional machinery, etc., the production has been up to the present time from 1000 to 1500 pounds per day.

Wheeler and Shaw, Inc., state that the crude rubber now being produced shows uniformity in quality and a gradually lessened cost, and that buyers of the product continue pleased with the same and are readily taking all that can be produced.

Preparations are being made to equip the new factory at Lowell Junction as rapidly as proper economy permits. It is not expected that 'Narco' rubber will be produced before March 1 next.

The property has been acquired and paid for on very advantageous terms together with a valuable tract of land adjoining.

Facilities for Handling Grain in West Good

New York, Sept. 24.—Within a few years the Canadian Northwest has added rapidly to its facilities for handling and storing grain. Elevators in Saskatchewan alone, this year, number 500, and Manitoba has nearly as many in operation. With the advent of the public elevator commission in the latter province, ten new ones are building under its auspices.

This public commission had already purchased 158 elevators, under the public control policy, thus already providing one third the shipping points of the province with facilities of the sort. At the lake ports of Fort William and Port Arthur 26,600,000 bushels of space is available for storage. These two ports are now receiving 1,500,000 bushels of wheat a day.

Devlin Mine Has Struck Rich Ore Says a Despatch From North

The Devlin mine has struck rich ore in their shaft at two hundred feet from the surface.

This company have been doing consistent work for the past year and the good strike that has now comes to it meets with the general approval of those interested in this district, and will no doubt tend to more vigorous development of the whole district.

Mr. Mosco Vici, the consulting engineed, will examine the find and report to the directors in Montreal and Ottawa.

STEEL TRADE ---PRESENT LULL TEMPORARY

New York, Sept. 24.—Chairman Gary, of the Steel Corporation, who has just returned from abroad, says: 'I cannot tell whether Steel common will be listed on the Paris Bourse. Our corporation, as a corporation, has never done anything in regard to the listing of the stock in Paris.

'For six months prior to March of this year we were booking orders about 50 percent more than full capacity. That could not keep on indefinitely, or we would have been swamped; and when a lull in business comes there is always a falling off in orders received.

'At the annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute in this city on Oct. 14 and 15 we shall have 25 or 30 representatives from foreign manufactories. These men are coming here in friendliness. There is always competition, but not destructive competition. Even in competition it is advantageous to have co-operation, and if co-operation prevailed in all lines, even in official positions, this would be much more beneficial all round. I received many cablegrams while abroad from some competitive steel manufacturers in this country, and they all assured me that conditions here were all right, and they all wanted me to encourage this co-operation with foreign manufacturers. Co-operation does not mean an agreement as to prices, production, or aught else. Co-operation means full information, and friendly communication.

'Germany exports 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons of steel annually. England about 2,000,000 tons; but this does not go into other steel-producing countries, but into neutral countries where no steel is manufactured, and where every steel manufacturer has a free field. Friendly intercourse and communication and full information, etc., by all regarding requirments of these customers is due to all, as one manufacturer who might secure the order might be so far ahead with orders that he could not accept it at a reasonable price, while another could. Customers do not like to pay an unreasonably high price at one time and an unreasonably low price at another time.

'I believe the last six months of the present calendar year will be equal to, if not in excess of, the first six months. The Steel Corporation is now operating about 67 percent of iron output, and earnings have been holding well, due to the fact that the deliveries have been large. I cannot say whether the Steel Corporation will continue its policy of increasing output. We have been spending about $40,000,000 a year for new construction for many years, and whether the steel mills of the country are in a position now to take care of consumption for some time I cannot say, as that is a question of the future, which must be determined by conditions. I think that the present lull in the steel business, as well as in other branches of business, is temporary. The falling off in business of all descriptions is due, to my mind, to the unsettled political conditions in this country, and this is the belief generally entertained by large merchants and financiers in European capitals.

'The general extravagance among all classes here is appalling. The high cost of living question is agitated as much abroad as it is in this country. In travelling through France, England, Germany, Italy, and all over, I took occasion to question people I met—shopkeeper, hotel keepers, railway officials, and clerks and people in all walks of life, and they nearly all attributed the increased cost of living to the increased wages of the laboring classes. If that be the real cause, then I say we should not complain.'

CONDITION OF COTTON CROP

New York, Sept. 24.—September conditions of the cotton crop are now receiving consideration from the two extreme interests of the grower of the raw material and the distributor of cotton fabrics. From the grower's viewpoint, his position is made all the stronger because of the fact that 1909-10 as a commercial year ended with raw cotton supplies probably more completely exhausted than at any time within the past decade. Our crop of last year was so abnormally low as to take about all of it, and probably half as much again, out of invisible and visible stocks, goods and raw cotton to meet spinning requirements, notwithstanding the curtailment of the latter half of the year.

From the dry goods viewpoint there is an equally marked scarcity of stocks in reserve. During the past year raw cotton prices advanced 5 cents a pound. Not only did the trade stave off buying new stocks, but used up its old in the hope that cotton might be cheaper. Although cotton averages about a cent a pound less than last year, the gap in the world's supplies of goods and cotton combined is very much greater than it was a year ago.

The world's consumption of cotton for the year ended Aug. 31 was 15,985,490 bales, compared with 17,154,000 the year before, and 16,276,000 in 1907-08. Nevertheless, the piece-goods exports of Great Britain were larger last year on a small cotton crop than on the year before, a large one. For this reason, among others, it is all the more certain that manufacturing will be limited by raw cotton supplies, though not so rigidly as during 1909-10. The dry goods trade under existing conditions should have a more satisfactory year ahead of it than that through which it has passed.

Figures and Statistics

It is advisable for the Investor to be familiar with every detail of a bond issue before he invests.

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Write to our statistical Department for information on your investments.

Royal Securities Corporation, Limited

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THE WEST INDIA ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED.

DIVIDEND No. 11.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼ percent for the current quarter ending 30th September, being at the rate of Five Percent per annum upon the Capital Stock of the Company, has been declared, and the same will be payable on the 1st day of October next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th September to the 1st day of October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

H. E. FLOWER, Secretary.

Montreal, September 15th, 1910.

PACIFIC & EASTERN --G.N.R. TRYING TO GET BONDS

New York, Sept. 24.—It is believed that Great Northern Railway is behind an offer made lately to holders of first mortgage 6 percent bonds of Pacific and Eastern, a short line partly built and partly under construction in lower Oregon.

Mr. Hill.

Pacific and Eastern was projected by John R. Allen and associates, who got permission to construct a railroad from Medford a thriving town in the south western corner of Oregon, near the California line, to Crater lake, about 70 miles. They expected to tap the rich ore, and lumber country, and to build up eventually a profitable fruit traffic. The company sold $300,000 6s and issued $500,000 of the authorized $1,000,000 of stock, largely as a bonus with the bonds. The project languished after considerable work had been done, and Mr. Allen undertook to sell it.

The new road is a natural feeder of Southern Pacific, which passes through Medford, and would have been a valuable connection for that road in building to meet the Deschutes Canyon line under construction. It was sold, however, to Great Northern, giving J. J. Hill another foothold in Harriman territory. Great Northern obtained a controlling interest in the stock, at a price which has not been made public, although holders were offered 10 by an agent supposed to be acting for the Hill interests.

Great Northern is now trying to get as many of outstanding bonds as possible. Holders have been approached with an offer of 80, which is an advance of 20 points over the price of a few months ago. It is assumed that Great Northern will retire this issue in 1917. Which it has the option of doing, at 105.

Pacific and Eastern now promises to play an important part in developement of the Hill system in lower Oregon. Oregon Trunk Line, being built from a connection with Spokane, Portland and Seattle down through the Deschutes Canon toward Klamath Falls, was an attempt to get into the lower central part of Oregon, ahead of the Harriman system, and acquisition of the Pacific and Eastern will make it possible to add an important link to the canyon road.

When these roads are completed, the Hill system will reach the boundary line between California and Oregon. The natural course of development in years to come would be on to San Francisco, the stronghold of Southern Pacific.

ANNUAL REPORT OF C.P.R. ISSUED

The annual report of the C.P.R. recently issued in pamphlet form contains some interesting figures which have not hitherto been published. The working expenses for the year amounted to 64.38 percent of the gross earnings, and in the net earnings to 35.62 percent as compared with 69.92 percent, and 30.08 respectively in 1909. Sales of agricultural land during the year amounted to 975,303 acres for $14,468,564, being an average of $14.84 per acre. Irrigated land brought $26.59 per acre, so that the average price of the balance was $12.78. The company will spend during the next three years $8,500,000 to provide water over the eastern section of the irrigation block. The tons ed from 16,549,816 last year to 20,551,368. of freight carried during he year jump-

Directors to be Elected

Chicago, Sept. 24.— The annual meeting of Chicago and Northwestern will be held in Chicago on Oct. 20 for election of directors and approval of purchase of the Lee County Railway Company, and the Sioux City, Dakota and Northwestern.

THE CROWN RESERVE MINING COMPANY LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 10.

Notice is hereby given that the Regular Quarterly Dividend of 6 Per Cent. for the three months ending the 30th September, 1910, and a bonus in addition of 9 Per Cent. for the same term, making a total payment of 15 Per Cent., has been declared, and will be payable on the 15th October, 1910, to Shareholders of record the 30th September, 1910.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th October, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES COOPER, Secretary.

Montreal, September 12th, 1910.

N.B.—Dividend cheques will be mailed by the Company's Transfer Agent, the Crown Trust Company, on the 14th October, and Shareholders are requested to advise the Transfer Agent of any change in address

PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 27.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-fourth per cent. (1¼ p.c.) upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the three months ending the 30th September, 1910, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of October, 1910, to the shareholders of record on the 26th of September next.

By Order of the Board,

TANCREDE BIENVENU, General Manager.

Montreal, Aug. 26, 1910.

A. G. Fowler Ross

INVESTMENT BROKER

Suite 65 and 66

Bank Ottawa Bldg.,

TEL. MAIN 2297.

CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED RUBBER CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE

is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend of One-and-three-quarters Per Cent. on the Preferred Shares of the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable 1st October, 1910, to Shareholders of record of 17th September, 1910, and

THAT a Quarterly Dividend of One Per Cent. on the Common Shares of the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable 1st October, 1910, to Shareholders of record 17th September, 1910.

By Order of the Board,

WALTER BINMORE, Secretary-Treasurer.

STEEL SITUATION ---NO WISDOM IN LOWER PRICES

New York, Sept. 24.—The [illegible] the steel industry has [illegible] since the early part of [illegible] day to day the actual [illegible] upon steel orders and [illegible] been made public, but [illegible] no material change [illegible] weeks.

Pig iron production has [illegible] around 25 percent of [illegible] cent since the first of [illegible] or more ago the pig iron [illegible] the Steel Corporation [illegible] percent of capacity so [illegible] age since then has been [illegible]

The falling off in new [illegible] has not been brought [illegible] in a convincing way, as [illegible] been exceptionally large [illegible] pig iron output. In [illegible] falling off in pig iron [illegible] percent or 30 percent [illegible] lowed by a corresponding [illegible] finished steel output. [illegible] orders are being worked [illegible] it stands to reason that [illegible] to be closed and [illegible] work providing there [illegible] tion of new business [illegible] the near future.

Earnings of the [illegible] panies are based upon [illegible] and a shrinkage in [illegible] sult in smaller earnings. [illegible] ple, the Steel Corporation [illegible] since the first of [illegible] close to $38,000,000 [illegible] ies of steel having been [illegible] excess of pig iron, [illegible] liveries in the last quarter [illegible] shrinkage in earnings [illegible] only $30,000,000 [illegible] would still enable [illegible] show for the full year [illegible] available for dividends [illegible] stock of more than [illegible]

Wall Street is also [illegible] of investment [illegible] fluctuate with pig [illegible] lets comprise a small [illegible] cle and cannot be put [illegible] as rails, plates, [illegible] Manufacturers [illegible] of a general reduction [illegible] prices at this time. [illegible] in a mood to make purchases [illegible] doubtful if a general reduction [illegible] tions would stimulate a general [illegible] of buying.

Conditions are different [illegible] ruary, 1909, when [illegible] and independents shaded prices [illegible] pat'olic. The steel business [illegible] on the decline ever since the [illegible] of 1907, and operations [illegible] of between 40 percent and [illegible] maximum capacity. Steel [illegible] never low, and consumers [illegible] need of material. As a result [illegible] reduction in prices brought [illegible] amount of buying.

Since the latter part of 1907 production of pig iron as well as steel [illegible] tablished a new high record, and [illegible] need of steel at present is not [illegible] nounced as last year. In view of [illegible] and the uncertainty regarding [illegible] trade conditions a moderate [illegible] in prices cannot be expected to bring [illegible] new business in an amount equal to [illegible] pacity.

REICHS BANK DIVIDEND RATE

Berlin, Sept. 24.—The private rate of discount having to-day reached the level of the official rate, it is believed in financial circles that the Reichsbank will soon raise its rate. It is understood that the movement at the bank has continued rather satisfactorily notwithstanding the fact that the market-lending rate for carrying stocks is now from 3 to 4 percent higher than the Reichsbank's rate for collateral loans.

It is understood that the bank's directors await the making up of the weekly statement due to-day before deciding to act.

JUDGE OTIS DECISION.

New York, Sept. 24.—James J. Hill of Great Northern, says the Judge Otis simply defined limits of his authority, what it can do and what it cannot do. He continued: 'The State can neither take the property away from railroads, nor can it fix rates which concern interstate traffic. The States gave Congress the right to regulate commerce between states and they cannot take that right away now.

SMALL INVESTORS

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STOCKS ACTIVE ON EXCHANGE AT OPENING

Prices Well Maintained and Demand Good—Wall Street Opened Steady.

The local Stock Exchange opened this morning above yesterday's closings, and up to 10.30 o'clock trading in nearly all the more favorite issues continued quite lively.

Montreal Power was quoted at 153 to ¼ point higher. Dominion Steel was in demand and opened strong at 66, selling a fractional lower later on. Quebec Street was very firm around 44¾ to 45, while Detroit United sold at 56, with Richelieu and Ontario very strong at 91.

Other stocks, while less active, close to recent good prices, and the market gives every evidence of further strength and excessive trading.

The New York stock market opened steady, but a little irregular this morning. Canadian Pacific being quoted at 190; 'Soo,' 134; Union Pacific, 165½; Steel, 67¼; Southern Pacific, 114⅛; Reading, 143½; Copper, 61½.

STRIKERS NUMBER 700,000

Serious Situation in Germany Seems Likely—Settlement is Sought

Berlin, Sept. 24.—German industry is seriously disturbed by strikes and lockouts. Unless the disputes can be ended within the next few days, 700,000 workmen will be idle.

A ray of hope appeared to-day in the announcement that negotiations would begin on Monday between the Association of Metal Employers and the Metal Trade Workers in adjustment of the differences in this trade.

PLEASED WITH SIR WILFRID.

Ottawa, Sept. 24.—Mr. Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan, who was in Ottawa on Friday, is enthusiastic about the effect of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tour in the west. He says the Premier so impressed the western people by his graceful personality and evident sincerity of purpose that he has greatly strengthened his political position in the western provinces.

SERVANTS REFUSED ENTRY.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—Refusing to give up two Englishmen, valets who accompanied him to this country from Hongkong, F. S. Minot, of New York, remained aboard the steamer 'Shiyo Maru' on the liner's arrival here yesterday. The immigration officials denied the Englishmen entry on the ground that they were contract laborers.

VERDUN LOAN PASSED.

Verdun ratepapers last night by an unanimous vote endorsed the by-law authorizing a loan of $250,000 for road and other improvements.

GOOD-BYE, MURRAY.

Umpires Finneran and Murray, of the Eastern League, have been engaged by the management of the American Baseball League for next season.

The fans will bear the loss of Mr. Murray. He has caused much pain.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET.

Liverpool, Sept. 24.—John Rogers & Company, Liverpool, cable to-day that owing to the trade finishing badly throughout the country business was very dull in the Birkenhead market; salesmen, however, held firm and a few lots of cattle changed hands at about last week's prices, full quotations being for States steers from 13c to 14c per lb.; Canadians from 12¾c to 13½c, and ranchers from 11c to 12c.

TO-MORROW, RALLY DAY.

To-morrow will be 'Rally Day' in most of the Methodist Sunday Schools throughout the Dominion. A special order of service has been arranged by the Sunday school department at Toronto, and adopted for the day's exercises. The Montreal schools have fallen in line, as a rule, though some have varied the programme to suit local conditions. Sherbrooke Street School has adopted the programme practicaly as outlined by the general secretary. Mount Royal Avenue School will have an address by the Rev. W. G. Bradford, and some musical numbers in addition to those on the official sheet. Mr. Caswell, superintedent of Fairmount School has arranged an original service with music and responsive readings on a similar plan to the Toronto programme with an address by Mr. W. Abraham. These are examples of the various arrangements for to-morow's sessions to which parents and friends wil be heartily welcomed.

WEIGHING THE MAYOR.

A mayor, particularly an English mayor, is traditionally a man of weight and substance, but there is only one municipality that insists that his honor get on the public scales and prove it. Of the thousands of quaint and curious customs surviving in 'the old country' this is, perhaps, one of the most odd.

The mayor of High Wycombe has to be weighed on November 9 of each year—inauguration day—and this custom has been observed for about six centuries. The mayor-elect walks at the head of a procession consisting of the councillors, the beadle and the mace bearer. He is clad in cocked hat, silk stockings, blue coat and knee breeches. Upon reaching the town hall, the mayor is placed upon the scales by the head constable, and a record of his avoirdupois is solemnly made in a book kept for this purpose.—'Harper's Weekly.'

SWIMMING BY MACHINERY.

(Chicago 'Tribune.')

A ten pound swimming machine that may be packed in a suit case is the invention of a Frenchman. It is a safe and rapid semi-craft for the man who swims or the man who doesn't. At the front of the apparatus is a cylindrical metal float, with conical point and a depending rudder. At the rear is another metal float, with stirrups acting upon a propeller, the two ends connected by a wooden bar on which the swimmer lies as if on the water.

Kicking with his feet and alternately pushing and pulling with a cross handle bar just back of the forward float the swimmer on the swimming machine gets a maximum of exercise while making a speed impossible to the ordinary swimmer on the open water.

PIANOS TO RENT

Pianos rented from $2.00 per month upwards. Six months' rent allowed if purchased. One-price system and easy terms of payment. Sole agency for Steinway and Pianola Pianos. Daily demonstrations at NORDHEIMER'S Limited, 610-612 St. Catherine street west, corner of Mountain street. 'Phone Uptown 2664.

THE SHOOTING SEASON IN ENGLAND

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE ON HIS ESTATE

The shooting season opened in bright weather all over England. The reports on the condition of the birds and size of the coveys vary considerably, but taken together they are favorable. Fewer guns were out on the first than usual, owing to the lateness of the harvest. The reports from Norfolk and suffolk speak of the scarcity of birds owing to the cold and wet season. The hatchings have been less prolific than usual, not more than two-thirds of the average in many instance. There was, however, some good shooting on the great Norfolk and Suffolk estates. The ... pictures were taken in August on the extensive Bolton Abbey estate of the Duke of Devonshire.

LORD CREWE (COLONIAL SECRETARY) SHOOTING AT BOLTON ABBEY

JAPANESE JEWS.

Are They Remnants of the Lost Tribes.

Visitors to Japan have often noted the Semitic conformation of the features of many of the natives, but with one exception they have not ventured to trace the origin of this curious fact. The exception was the Rev. Dr. McLeod, who published a pamphlet about twenty years ago, in which he endeavored to prove that the whole Japanese race are descendants of the ten lost tribes of Israel. His little work, although well written, was only based on deductive reasoning, and he brought no proof to bear upon his clever arguments, which were mainly founded on Biblical prophecies and quotations.

It is a fact, not widely known perhaps, that there is at the present time in the Kai-Feng Fu province in China the remnants of a colony of Jews. If there are Jews in China, what is more likely than that some of them should have found their way to Japan? But I do not found my theory that some of the Japanese are of Jewish origin on purely abstract considerations.

I have lived in Japan four years, and during that time had occasion to visit many of the islands which composes the empire of the Mikado. The extraordinary similarity of features of many of the natives to the Jewish type excited my curiosity, and finally induced me to study their habits and modes of living. The great pecularity of all who resembled Jews was their devotion to trading and shop-keeping, and in no instance could I find among them a husbandman, laborer or artisan of any kind. They were all merchants, buyers and sellers. Generally they lived on the outskirts of the suburb of some large city. Some had stores in the city, but where one family was there could also be found a dozen or more with the same distinctive features—prominent nose, full lips and intellectual eye, not quite so obliquely shaped as the pure Japanese. The men were rather taller than other natives, and their women had a fairer skin and were much prettier. They were good parents, and appeared to appreciate, more than the average Japanese, the comforts of the domestic hearth.

Walking one day in the Motomachi, the principal street in Kobe, I entered one of the largest native curio stores, the proprietor of which was a man of the most pronounced Japanese-Judaic type. Examining a porcelain vase, for which five yen was the price, I was surprised to notice upon the label attached to the article two Hebrew characters. The proprietor said these were his private mark, representing the cost price. Jokingly, and at the same time to satisfy myself as to my surmise, I asked if five dollars was not a rather high price for an article which costs only thirty-two cents. The storekeeper appeared to be dumbfounded at my discovery of his secret. He smiled, however, drew in his breath with a hiss in the most approved Japanese fashion, and asked me how it was possible for a stranger and a foreigner to decipher signs which he thought solely in possession of himself and his sons.

This led to a conversation, during which he said that these strange characters had been handed down from father to son for many generations. Whence the origin they did not know; they only made use of them in business as private numerals. They had often thought it very strange that the highest sign should be 400. Where occasion required the use of a higher number they effected it by a repetition of the lesser signs in their code.

By dint of persistent inquiry I gained the information that this family was in possession of a relic which they preserved with great reverence, as it was supposed to bring them luck in business. After much persuasion it was exhibited, and it proved to be the small conical-shaped set bells, such as is used by the Hebrews as an ornament for the sacred scroll of the Law or Torah, and which is fitted on the top of the wooden roller upon which the scroll is wound. Under no consideration would they sell it, as bad luck would follow them forever. This relic was made of silver, and was black with age.

Other visits to this family resulted in no further discovery, but I obtained from one of the sons a copy of the private marks written on the back of a Japanese receipt. Some time later I discovered another family in Hugo, adjoining Kobe, who also made use of these Hebrew letters for a similar purpose.

It is highly improbable that these letters have been introduced among them of late years, for the few Jewish merchants in Japan did not know how to write in that language, and prior to the last thirty years there is no record of a Hebrew having lived in the country, whereas these Japanese claim that their private numbers, as they call them, date back many generations.

These typically Jewish-featured Japanese are scattered as far north as the island of Yesso and Saparo, and the same characteristics apply to them as their southern brethren. There were five families in Saparo, and all stated that they originally came from the south.

When questioned as to their origin they declared that they knew nothing. They are Japanese, and wish to remain so. These curious facts may be the precursors of others, which one day may be discovered and prove that a portion at least of the ten lost tribes of Israel found their way to Japan, and their descendants are still there, unknown to the world, and themselves ignorant of their own history.—H. J. Phillips, in 'Jewish Spectator.'

HOW EUGENIE BECAME EMPRESS.

An Insult From Lady of Court Led to Napoleon's Proposal.

The author of the recently-issued work, 'The Empress Eugenie: 1870-1910,' has written the following letter to the London 'Daily Telegraph':

'The interesting and pathetic account given by the 'Daily Telegraph' of the Empress Eugenie's visit to Compiegne on Sunday last serves as a reminder of a remarkable episode at the Imperial chateau shortly before the marriage of Napoleon III. and Mlle. Eugenie de Montijo. The young lady and her mother were the guests, with many others, of the Emperor. Madame de Fortoul, who died only a fortnight ago, was of the party, and, being the wife of a minister, she naturally regarded herself as a personage of considerable importance. Madame de Fortoul and many other ladies of the newly-formed Imperial court were very jealous of the attentions bestowed upon the two fair Spaniards by the Emperor, and slighted the younger lady whenever an opportunity offered. One evening Mlle. de Montijo was being led into the dining-room by M. de Toulongeon, one of the most prominent members of the court, when the progress of the stately procession was momentarily checked. Immediately in front of M. de Toulongeon and Mlle. de Montijo were Madame Fortoul and her cavalier. The escort of "the beautiful Spaniard" contrived to get in front of Madame de Fortoul—with unfortunate results. Greatly incensed, that lady angrily exclaimed aloud to her partner, "Are you going to allow that woman to pass before us?"

'Mlle. de Montijo, deeply wounded by the offensive remark, burst into tears. During dinner the Emperor noticed her distressed condition, and saw that she ate little or nothing. At the earliest possible moment he sought her out, and asked very sympathetically what ailed her. Mlle de Montijo narrated what had happened, adding that, after such an insult, she had resolved upon leaving the chateau on the following morning. The Emperor, who had not hitherto "proposed," said, in a meaning tone, "You must not think of going away. To-morrow I will convince you that in future no one will venture to insult you." He kept his word, and the next day made a formal "proposal." That he was "accepted" need not be said. It is well known that the Emperor had been in a state of indecision as to engaging himself to Mlle. de Montijo, mainly owing to the persistent opposition to such an alliance which he encountered from his relatives and many of his most intimate and trusted friends; and it is quite possible that the occurrence of some such "outrage" to his charmisg guest as is here detailed was requisite to make him see the propriety of "doing the right thing." It is fair to add that, from the date of the actual "engagement," his friends ceased to protest against the marriage.'

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FAST TRAINS IN EUROPE.

Some That Average a Mile a Minute and Better.

(New York 'Sun.')

English railway men are proud of the speed records on their lines. They willingly admit they have no long distance trains like the New York-Chicago limited trains of the Pennsylvania and New York Central, but they boast that they operate a greater number of fast trains at a greater speed than the American roads. The fastest nonstop run in England is between Darlington and York. The North-eastern railway does this 44 1-2 mile run at a speed of 61.7 miles an hour.

The Great Central's expresses cover the 22 1-2 miles between Leicester and Nottingham at the rate of 61.3 miles an hour. The next best run is the Caledonian Railway's express, which covers the 32 1-2 miles from Forfar to Perth at 60.9 miles an hour.

The Great Western Railway has some remarkably fast trains. Its nonstop expresses cover the distance between London and Bristol, 118 1-4 miles, at a speed of 59 miles an hour. The Great Western also runs nonstop expresses between London and Plymouth, 225 3-4 miles, at a speed of 54.8 miles an hour.

When it runs a special it cuts this figure away down. The 'Sun' correspondent has often done the distance on a special in a trifle under four hours, and once the management of the line offered to make the run in 3 hours and 35 minutes.

Americans landing at Plymouth are familiar with the Great Western's boat specials that take them from Plymouth to London. They cover level stretches often at a speed of 75 miles an hour. From Plymouth to Exeter the line is hilly, which reduces the speed.

The French railway men too have some fast expresses that they may boast about. The Northern of France covers the run from Paris to Arras daily, 120 miles, in 117 minutes. Its Paris-Busigny expresses do the 112 1-2 miles in 112 minutes; its Paris-St. Quentin expresses do the 95 1-2 miles in 95 minutes; its Paris-Longueau expresses do the 78 3-4 miles in 78 minutes.

This summer the French railways speeded up their Paris-Berlin expresses. The morning train from Paris is timed to the Belgian frontier thus: Paris-St. Quentin, 95 1-4 miles in 93 minutes; St. Quentin-Erquelines, 53 1-2 miles, in 51 minutes, or at the rate of 62.9 miles an hour. The French railway men think this is fast going.

There are a dozen trains from London to Birmingham, just 110 miles, that cover the distance in 120 minutes to the tick. From London to Brighton, a popular seaside resort, is 50 1-2 miles, and a dozen expresses a day to the distance in just 60 minutes.

SELF-HELP OF THE DUTCH.

Impressive Thrift and Frugality of the Holland Farmer.

'Help us Zelf,' which caught my eye one day in a tramcar, is the motto of the man on the land in the Netherlands. Nothing is more refreshing to me in Holland than the independent hands-off attitude of the farmer to the State.

The impressive thrift and frugality of Holland is altogether another thing from parsimony ,gives her agriculturists and horticulturists not only an equal mind but a commercial advantage. Nor does the best of rural Holland put on its back what it has the wisdom to refrain from forcing upon its stomach.

'Even if a farmer is rich,' said a close observer, 'you do not see that he is rich.' One finds well-to-do farmers in blouse and 'klompen.' There is small regard for appearances. Two men in their shirtsleeves planting shrubs at a nursery were, I learned, travellers of the firm, who spoke three languages; having returned from their German and Italian rounds, they were filling up their time in the open.

'Yes,' said a man who knows England and Holland well, 'we work harder, we are more economical, and we try more than you do, I think, to meet the market. I don't see that conditions are different in your country from ours, but, yes, the people are 'Daily Chronicle.'

GYMNASTIC CLASSES.

The meeting for the organization of the girls' gymnasium class takes place at the M. A. A. A. gymnasium at noon to-day, and that for the organization of the ladies' class on Monday at 11 a.m. Meetings for the organization of men's physical training classes will be held as follows:—

Afternoon classes—Monday at 5.30 p.m.

Evening classes—Monday at 8 p.m.

A NEW PITCHER TO-DAY.

Real baseball is promised for this afternoon, when Rochester and Montreal meet in a double-header, the first game of which starts at 2 o'clock. Burchell will pitch once for the Royals, while Leclaire, the Farnham college pitcher, will be tried in the second contest.

To-night the players will be tendered a dinner at the Windsor by Messrs. S. E. Lichtenhein, H. B. Cushing, and E. R. Carrington, the club owners.

PERSONALS

(See also Page 7.)

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Learmont sailed from Liverpool yesterday by the S. S. 'Empress of Ireland.'

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for next week are Lieut.-Col. E. A. Whitehead, Mr. F. O. Lewis, Mr. W. A. Murray and Mr. F. N. Southam.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Cornell announce the engagement of their daughter Mildred to Mr. Howard Douglas Strachan, youngest son of the late Mr. William Strachan, of this city. The marriage will take place in St. James' Methodist Church on the 18th of October.

Miss Hurlbatt has returned to the Royal Victoria College, and can be seen daily on business between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., by appointment. She will be glad to hear from day students wishing to enter the college, and to see them before the session opens, on October 1st. For this purpose she will reserve Tuesday and Wednesday next, from 10 to 12.

Miss Laura Turnbull entertained at a dinner dance at the Hunt Club last evening in honor of Miss Doris Allan, Mr. Cowans and the attendants at their wedding. The club house was decorated with purple and white asters and greenery. Covers were laid for thirty-two in the dining-room, where palms, placed in handsome silver cups and purple and white asters arranged in silver and crystal vases, decorated the table.

THE ROYAL GUARDIANS.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

There was a very large attendance of past master guardians in the red room of the Royal Guardian building, corner of Sherbrooke street and Park avenue, on Monday evening, September 19th, being the occasion of the organization of the first district lodge. The Supreme Lodge officers were present, the chair being occupied by the supreme guardian, Thos. Brady, while the supreme secretary, Lieut.-Col. A. T. Patterson, acted in his usual capacity; Lieut.-Col. T. P. Butler, K.C., supreme solicitor; John Hyde, supreme overseer; Jas. Martin, supreme treasurer; Rich. Lynch, O. W. G. Dettmers and H. Kerr, of the executive committee, assisting. The following officers were duly elected and installed:

Past district guardian, F. W. Atkinson (representative to the Supreme Lodge).

District guardian, C. W. Wood, Clarence Lodge, No. 16.

Vice-district guardian, G. C. Black, Rushbrooke Lodge, No. 3.

District overseer, John McDowell, Stanley Lodge, No. 5.

District secretary, T. D. Hofland, Federation Lodge, No. 2.

District treasurer, R. S. Deacon, Arlington Lodge, No. 9.

District solicitor, J. A. Sullivan, Metropolitan Lodge, No. 4.

District guide, Jos. Armstrong, Mystic Lodge, No. 8.

District inside guard, C. W. Balfour, Alexandra lodge, No. 12.

District outside guard, W. Benton, Montreal Lodge, No. 1.

The installation ceremony was conducted by the supreme guardian, Thos. Brady; the past supreme guardian, J. J. Ulley, and O. W. G. Dettmers acting as guide and past master. The new district starts with a membership of close on one thousand, and is composed of the English-speaking lodges in Montreal and it is expected will double its members within a short time.

hTe lodges which will compose district No. 2 (French-speaking), are to be organized into a district on Thursday next, Sept. 29th, and District No. 3 will be organized the following evening, Sept. 30th, this latter district being composed of the lodges in the municipalities adjoining Montreal.

Alexandra Lodge, No. 12, has the record for initiations during September, having conferred the degree on four candidates at its first meeting and on three at its second meeting.

Jacques Cartier Lodge, No. 22, held a largely atended meeting on Thursday, Sept. 22nd, many of those present not having been at a lodge meeting for months. The occasion being an official visit from the Supreme Guardian, Thos. Brady, who was accompanied by D. W. G. Dettmers of the Supreme Lodge executive committee. Short addresses, music and refreshments tended to enliven things generally.

Longueuil Lodge, No. 21, at its regular meeting held on Thursday, Sept. 22nd, elected A. Ernest Patterson, past master guardian, as it srepresentative to the District Lodge, to be organized on Friday, Sept. 30th.

Champlain Lodge, No. 38, reported two initiations at second meeting on Wednesday, Sept. 21st.

Federation Lodge, No. 2, had initiations at both meetings during the month, as well as additional applications. This lodge holds the proud distinction of being the largest in numbers of any lodge of the Royal Guardians.

District Lodge, No. 1, holds its first executive meeting to-night, Saturday, Sept. 24th, in the Royal Guardian building, corner of Sherbrooke St. and Park Ave.

WELCOME!

Local journalism welcomes to the fourth estate 'The Canada-Jamaica-West Indian Magazine,' a magazine illustrative of trade, travel and sport, and published in Montreal. The first number is dedicated to His Excellency Sir Sidney Olivier, K.C.M.G., to the memory of the late Sir Alfred Lewis Jones, K.C.M.G., and to David Henderson, Esq.

Mr. Henry Dalby, for twelve years editor of the Montreal Star, has been appointed managing editor of the newspaper, and assumes command in the next issue.

The magazine is not published for political purposes, but such politics as it has can probably be found in the following sentence:

'We believe the day surely approaches when each and every man will earn his loaf before he eats it, and will count the earning of it a blessing, for which to be thankful. No curse, but a boon Eve gave mankind. Work is the salt of pleasure, the sweetness of sleep and appetite, the balm of sorrow. It is an inalienable right, which cannot be written, but somehow or other must enter into every political constitution in the world.'

Judging from the first number, the magazine is going to be an exceptionally interesting one. It is well illustrated with half-tone photographs. Canada and Jamaica alternate as subjects for special articles, while notes on 'the celestial world' and 'the suffragettes' indicate that the journal will be worth reading as a magazine apart from its special subjects.

WRESTLERS IN TOWN.

Roby and Lapointe have both been training hard and are in good form for their wrestling match at Sohmer Park to-night.

BIRTHS.

BARKER — On Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1910, a son to Mr. and Mrs. D. Barker, of North Bay, formerly of this place. Cornwall papers please copy.

McLEAN — At Moose Creek, on Monday, Sept. 19, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McLean, formerly of Dunvegan, a daughter.

MARRIED.

WILSON — JIGGENS — On Sept. 14, 1910, at the Presbyterian Church, Leeds, Megantic, P.Q., by the Rev. Mr. Kelloch, D.D., Clara Mae, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Jiggens, to Mr. Ernest K. Wilson, third son of the late Mr. Wm. Wilson, of Wilson's Mills.

DIED.

GRANT — On Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1910, Ralph E. G. Grant, aged 5 months, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Grant, of Moose Creek, Ont., Stormont.

WE HAVE RESUMED OUR SEMI-WEEKLY EXCURSIONS TO PLATTSBURG.

This season of the year is most delightful for short tours.

ST. JAMES MOTOR SERVICE
UP 4488.

"KOZY" Slippers

Ladies should see our line of

BEDROOM SLIPPERS

well named "Kozy," made of fine wool felt on a very pretty pattern, trimmed with silk ribbon and pompon bow. Has a cushion insole and heel; light, flexible outsole. Brown, Fawn and Red shades.

The Price is only $1.25.

RONAYNE BROS., 485 Notre Dame West

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Dr. Paterson-Smyth's Latest Book,

THE GOSPEL OF THE HEREAFTER

Part I.—The Near Hereafter. Part II.—The Far Hereafter. 250 pages. Cloth, $1.00. Post free, $1.10.

A powerful, fearless, fascinating book, which will startle some timid people, but will compel belief. It will be a boundless comfort and help in the many questionings as to the present life of our Departed.

The whole book reads like the opening up of a new world.

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C.P.R. TORONTO SERVICE

The night trains of the C. P. R. leave Windsor Street Station at 10.00 p.m., and 10.45 p.m., the former for Union Station, the latter for North and West Toronto Stations. Though the 10.45 p.m. train leaves three-quarters of an hour later than the other, it reaches North Toronto only fifteen minutes later than the earlier train going to Union Station, and is the quickest night train between the two cities.

The Allan line SS. Hesperian was reported 283 miles west of Malin Head at 6 p.m. on Friday, and is due to reach Glasgow about 3 p.m. to-day.

The White Star-Dominion line SS Laurentic arrived at Quebec last night about midnight, and will reach Montreal this evening about 6.

The Allan line SS. Grampian, rom Glasgow, with 120 cabin, 227 second and 302 third class passengers is expected to arrive at Quebe cto-night and will reach Montreal about 7 a.m. to-morrow.

The 'Cassandra' was reported 90 miles east of East Point at 7 a.m. this morning. She is due at Quebec about noon to-morrow, and Montreal 6 a.m. Monday.

QUEBEC CARS TRANSPORT.

Quebec, Sept. 24.—It is expected that the Federal Government will have constructed at Davies' Dock this winter a vessel which will be used as a transport between Quebec and Levis in connection with the Transcontinental Railway. As the bridge will not be completed in time for the railway, and as there must be a connecting link with the road on both sides of the river, the construction of the vessel will be necessary. It will cost betwten $400,000 and $500,000.

THE MANCHESTER ENGINEER.

The Manchester Engineer will, it is stated by her agents, Messrs. Furness and Withy, in all probability make another trip between Manchseter and this port. It was at first thought that owing to the long wait she had to use the dry dock, and the time for repairs, the season would be too far advanced, but since going in to dry dock it has been learned that the necessary repairs will not take more than about ten days, and she will then proceed with her cargo.

English Bacon Market Irregular With Prices High

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 24.—Three hundred and fifty-four bales of Danish bacon were landed to-day. The market is irregular. Canadian bacon has advanced a shilling and two pence; 74s to 77s being quoted now. There is a good demand for Canadian long cut hams at 88s to 92s. Canadian cheese is firm, finest being quoted at 55s and fine at 53s to 54s.

Merger Meeting Held But Nothing Was Done—To Meet Monday

At a special meeting of the members of the committees representing the Street Railway and Montreal Power Co., held yesterday afternoon, there were present Sir H. Montagu Allan, W. G. Ross and Kenneth Blackwell for 'Street,' and Senator Mackay, Mr. Rodolphe Forget, M.P., and J. E. Aldred for Power. Certain matters connected with the proposed merger were gone into, but nothing was considered of sufficient importance to give it to the public, and the joint committee adjourned until Monday.

Grain Shipments Russia Takes Lead

New York, Sept. 24—At present prices for breadstuffs, Russia has taken the lead in shipments of bread making grains into western Europe. To say nothing about the large movements of rye across the frontier into Germany, no single country last year supplied so much wheat to Great Britain as did Russia, whose shipments now to the Atlantic countries run little short of 6,000,000 bushels a week. Wheat in London brings an average price of about $1 a bushel. American wheat, excluding durum, does better, although at the present price of 1$2 for September at New York, Liverpool may pay not much above f.o.b., alongside her docks.

Fur Merger Under Way

Mr. J. W. Cooke will be the Montreal manager of the fur merger being organized by Renfrew & Co., of Quebec. When seen last night Mr. Holt, a member of the Quebec firm, stated that headquarters would be in Quebec, the initial proceedings being the merger of the Holt, Renfrew and Dunlop-Cooke interests, the businesses of other small furriers possibly being absorbed later.

A number of large and attractive depots will be opened throughout the country, the chief branches being at Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Boston.

FOR SALE

PRICES RIGHT. TERMS EASY.

MANSFIELD ST.—Three superior cut stone houses, 12 rooms, bath room, etc. Immediately north of St. Catherine street.. .. ..$16,000

ST. FAMILLE ST.—Cut stone residence, above Sherbrooke street. Gothic architecture. A bargain to anyone desiring something unique.. .. ..$9,000

HILLSIDE AVE. — Self-contained house, 9 rooms; lot 100 x 100. Would exchange for flats in Annex or Westmount... ..$8,000

HILLSIDE AVE.—Lot 100 x 120, with stone foundation thereon. Only.. .. ..$2,500

SEIGNEURS ST.—Two stores and two dwellings. Will exchange for flats in city.. .. .. ..$11,500

LORRAINE AVE., off Claremont. Three self-contained houses, just completed. Best construction.. .. ..$6,000

CLAREMONT AVE., Westmount—Self-contained house, 9 rooms, bath room, etc. Immediate possession.. .. ..$6,500

CLAREMONT AVE.—Two self-contained houses, newly built 9 rooms.. .. ..$6,500

MANCE ST.—Self-contained house, 8 rooms, bath room, etc. Possession May 1st, 1911.. .. ..$6,500

ST. ANTOINE ST. — Three flats, solid stone and brick. Always rented. Rental, $630..$6,700

LAVAL AVE.—Self-contained house, 11 rooms, bath room, etc. Possession by arrangement.. .. ..$9,750

WALKER AVE.—Three flats, solid stone and brick. Always rented. Rental (low), $984..$10,000

ST. HUBERT ST., near Sherbrooke—Two self-contained houses, 8 rooms each. Choice situation.. .. ..$10,500

ST. HUBERT ST.—Three flats, solid stone and brick. Always rented. Rental, $1,080.. ..$10,500

RICHMOND ST.—Flat and tenement property. A good investment. Rental, $1,440.. .. $11,000

CLARKE AVE., Westmount, Upper Level—Self-contained residence, 10 rooms, bath room, etc. Nicely finished.. .. ..$11,500

ST. PAUL ST.—Solid stone, 3-storey and basement building, suitable for light manufacturing.. .. .. $12,500

DORCHESTER ST. WEST—Self-contained house, 11 rooms, bath rooms, etc. In good repair. Possession by arrangement. $16,000

SOUVENIR AVE.—Two double tenements, solid stone and brick. Rental (low), $1,440.. .. $17,500

AGNES ST.—Three flats, let to desirable tenants. Rental, $1,800.. .. .. $18,000

PINE AVE.—Self-contained house, east of University street, and one opposite Cedar avenue. Beautiful houses in every respect, on this fashionable boulevard.$21,000

UNION AVE. — Two self-contained houses near St. Catherine street. Worth looking over $31,000

ST. ANTOINE ST. — Three story solid brick property, rented to good class of tenants. Rental, $3,500.. .. .. $37,500

Also modern apartment houses on Sherbrooke street, near Park avenue, and the two best apartment houses in Westmount.

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'Phone, Main 1909.

CHURCH NOTICES.

FAIRMOUNT AVE. METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount and Hutchison street. Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 and 7. Sunday school Rally Day. 11 a.m. preacher, the Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A. Subject: 'The Three Houses.' 3 p.m., All Aboard Rally. Address, Mr. W. J. Abraham. 7 p.m., the pastor. Subject: 'Time for Everything.' Sermon to Young People. Strangers welcome to all services.

EVIL HOUR DEFERRED.

Queen's Asks for a Later Date With McGill—Back Division Weak.

Kingston, Sept. 24.—If Queen's can only get another half back and a good full back they feel that their back division will be much stronger than it is at present.

They are going to apply to the Intercollegiate Rugby Union for a new date with McGill, asking for Thanksgiving Dday instead of the previous Saturday.

The Daily Witness

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

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland and the British Isles; also for Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British North Borneo, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Hongkong, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Northern Nigeria, Sarawak, Seyschelles, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, Transvaal, Trinidad, Tobago, Turk's Island and Zanzibar.

Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands: 'Weekly Witness,' 25 cents extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10 cents per copy. No extra postage on the 'Daily Witness' to the United States and its dependencies.

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $2.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50c extra.

The last edition of the 'Daily Witness' is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4.00 pr annum, and 'World Wide' at $2.00 per annum.

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

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exclude from its columns all financial and other advertisements which they consider calculated or intended to take advantage of or injure the reader, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercis their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them. It is, of course, impossible to know much about mining advertising, which offers probably the most speculative, and, therefore, the most risky of all investments. The great chances of gain are balanced by the great chances of loss, and no one should invest in a very speculative property more than he can afford to lose.

Readers of the 'Witness' leaving the city for a shorter or longer period, can have the 'Daily Witness' each day of publication, by mail, at twenty-five cents per month, Great Britain and the United States included.

N.M. 3 F.Q. 11 SEPTEMBER F.M. 18 L.Q. 26

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1910.

It is to be hoped that with any new contract for lighting the city there will come a great increase in the number of lights. We had a concourse of civic magnates here from all over the continent some months ago, and while they were very polite and grateful and all that, it was with unanimity that they deplored the gloom that possesses our streets at night. They were all apparently accustomed to much greater illumination. We ourselves have some sense of our Stygian conditions. It does seem to be asking too much of a lamp to be charged with the whole lighting of two hundred yards of street, as is commonly the case in our residential avenues. Some day when we have conduits we may perhaps be able to have different companies competing in the same territory furnishing lamps turn about, so that when the lights of one system, as sometimes happens, flash out, those of the other will still be alight. As it is we must, it seems, look to a single company for all our light; but in any case we should be able to make a much better bargain for twice the number of lights in a given area.

The profound unwisdom that has characterized the administration of Pope Pius X., as contrasted with the statesmanlike management of Leo XIII., has not given way before many severe lessons. The repudiation of a dictatorial ecclesiasticism first by France, then by Spain, then by Portugal, the humble pie eaten a few weeks ago in Germany, have not checked the arrogance of Cardinal Merry del Val. The refusal in France to allow the transfer of ecclesiastical property to the control of the local laity, the insistance in Spain on the public ostracism of all religions but that of Rome, the assumption of governmental functions in Portugal, were all proceedings out of keeping with the twentieth century, and have set three nations, as nations, adrift from their allegiance. No one lays these follies at the door of the Pope, except in so far as he is responsible for choosing and obeying unwise counsellors. The most unwise act of all has been the snuffing out of the most hopeful Roman Catholic movement of the present generation. In the movement called the 'Sillon' and its leader there was a genuine religious enthusiasm, not away from, but towards the church. It was the outcome of the generous zeal of young men brought up under the Republic and loyal to it and under the church and loyal to it, who had adopted the idea that the Republic was the best condition for the development of Catholicism. It soon formed enthusiastic branches in all parts of France, whose purpose was the co-ordination of republican institutions with the promotion of the Catholic faith. One would think that nothing could have been devised more hopeful for the restoration to France of the faith as it is in Rome. So thought the late Pope, and he encouraged the 'Sillon' and its leader. So does not think Cardinal Merry del Val, who looks on popular institutions as the church has generally looked on them. In the Pope's name he issued on the thirteenth of August an encyclical condemning the Sillon, thus with a stroke of his pen alienating all that was most wholesomely and sanely religious in France. M. Sangnier, the leader of the 'Sillon,' has accepted the situation and announced that henceforth the 'Sillon' will not be a promoter of religion; it will be political only. The Republic has lost nothing. Rome—we shall not say religion—has lost much.

SCHOOLS AND MORALS.

Parents in Montreal will welcome the protest from the principal of one of our schools against the remark at the St. Andrew's Brotherhood Convention by an orator from the United States that all knew that the public school could not be depended on to exert any moral or religious influence. People are likely to read into this more than it says, and understand it to mean that the influence of the public school upon character is known to be negative or even bad. But even taking it for what it says, our correspondent holds it to be a most damaging indictment against the public schools in the country where the speaker in question was acquainted with them. It is a question of stupendous interest how far is it true there or here. 'Principal' holds that the very first and greatest qualification to be looked for in the selection of a teacher is the capacity to exert a moral influence. This is likely to be done where good men are in charge of the schools, and where they are in a position to influence the selection of teachers. There are places in the United States where the position of teacher is, like all other public positions, the football of politics and we have heard base stories as to the terms of appointment. It need not be said that where teachers are appointed by favor no one would think of depending on them to exert any moral influence. There may be those who look to the Sunday-school as the proper place for the exertion of moral and religious influence, and some may be even indifferent to the moral influence of the day school so long as it makes good counters and spellers, and writers. This is a shortsighted view. Morality is not taught so much by precept as by practice. The day school is the little world in which the child lives and which consequently creates a large part—in many cases the larger part—of his being. It is according to the sense of right or wrong which he unconsciously imbibes from the daily intercourse of the school that he will be a good man or a bad man, and we therefore heartily concur in 'Principal's' principle of choice.

But what, after all, is the alternative which the Sunday-school offers? There, apart from the religious 'exercises,' the scholars are for half an hour or forty minutes a week in the hands of a teacher who may or may not be able to command their attention. Any one who has tried it knows how difficult a feat this is. The Sunday-school is in a position to exercise little or no discipline to cope with the passive resistance which is the ordinary attitude of a considerable proportion of the scholars or the listlessness that follows the best dinner of the week. A teacher who is also a day-school teacher can usually command respect and attention, at least while the children are before her; but with most the hour is spent more or less in routine, and in a struggle for order. Sometimes there is victory, sometimes defeat. The same is to be said when the school is addressed from the desk Sometimes there is attention; more times there is evidence of listlessness. The moral result of such a struggle is dubious. In cases in which passive or even wilful resistance to the purposes of the school wins the day it must be admitted that the Sunday-school has only a negative moral force and offers less than no counterpoise to any defect in the moral influence of the day school.

What then is the moral teaching of this inquiry? Surely that of our correspondent, that the welfare of the coming generation depends enormously on the quality of the teachers in the public schools, that the place of teacher should be filled by the very finest spirits and strongest personalities in the community; and to this end that the salaries of teachers should be such as to enable such choice to be made. All questions of school equipment are as nothing to this. It is notable in the history of every country previous to the days of school boards, that certain teachers had the reputation of producing great men. Per contra we can only look for mediocrity from a generation reared under teachers without force of character. Concerning the matter of compulsory education, which our correspondent takes up, we are unwilling to allow of any exception on behalf of, or, more correctly, to the detriment of, rural children. There is no part of the community that can with safety to the whole be allowed to grow up in ignorance. The child of the farm has as good a right to instruction as the child of the street. No one needs mental culture more than the man or woman who is more or less cut off from human intercourse. To no one is it more profitable, and no one is more able to improve upon it in after life than the farmer, who has his winter evenings to himself. Why should the rural parts of the country be so intellectually sterile that all that is intelligent will flee to the towns. No self-governing community can afford to allow itself to be uneducated, and every child has a personal right to education, which it is the part of the community to guarantee to him.

BOURASSA'S BUGABOO.

So the whole story about Bishop Fallon of London having abolished the French language in the schools back of Windsor, where it is the local speech, is a pure canard with no foundation other than the malice and wickedness of two plotters known to the bishop, whom he fairly well points out, but whose names he does not divulge. It is now in order that these wicked ones should be exposed or else sufficiently designated to make it necessary for them, however retiring they may be, to explain why they did it and declare where they got the story. It did seem a pretty high-handed thing for a newly-fledged bishop to do, almost before he had got well seated on his throne. But, improbable as it was, it was generally accepted by the French-Canadian press as true, and in spite of devotion to ecclesiastical authority, very pronounced were the animadversions upon the bishop. The reason why they thought it possible would appear to lie in the fact that the act was in line with much that they have been complaining about as occurring in the United States, where the general policy is the unification of the Roman Catholic Church in that country by Anglicization. As long as it is diverse as to language the church in that country will be divided into septs and clans. There will be irrepressible disputes in numberless parishes. Moreover, the young people, as they grow up there to speak English, as they all will, will thereby be alienated from a church conducted in the discarded languages of their ancestors. What gave further verisimilitude to the story was that it came at the very moment when they were smarting under the doom of their language pronounced in its own central shrine by Archbishop Bourne of London, who recommended the Anglicizing policy for Canada also, and who was naturally supposed to have been chosen to make this fateful announcement of the policy of the church. The complainants had no recourse but an appeal to Rome. They professed to feel sure that they would there get what they regarded as justice. It must have been, however, with some misgiving that they proposed this desperate move, knowing that a bishop does not generally act in such large things of his own mere motion, knowing, too, in spite of the great proceedings in Montreal, how little kindness prevails between the present papal administration and anything French. However, all is well that ends well. Bishop Fallon did not do it. Nor is the other great inroad on the French language, the appointment to the archdiocese of Ottawa of an Englishman or Irishman or Scotchman named Gauthier so bad as it seemed, for there comes with it a redistribution of territory and the creation of a new French bishopric at Hull, so that in that part of the present diocese where the French language greatly preponderates there will be a French prelate, and in that portion where the English language will greatly preponderate there will still be one with a French name.

MURDERERS.

Those United States scribes who decried Scotland Yard in the person of Inspector Dew for being 'slow' generally and for letting 'Dr.' Crippen escape for awhile, will perhaps learn with surprise that the murderer who commits his crime in New York has nine chances out of ten of escaping the punishment prescribed in the statute books, and that this is practically true of every big city in the United States. This is not a guess, but is a fact established by the annual report of the Police Department for 1909. A well-known criminologist says that this more than any other one reason has increased the number of murders 20 to 25 percent in proportion to the population of the leading cities of the United States within the past five years. In New York City, the report says that one-fourth of the murderers are never even apprehended. 'This 'means that one out of every four 'murderers escapes punishment from 'the very start—escapes even arrest 'and accusation. The police,' says a critic, 'fail to make cases against one-'third of those arrested and charged 'with murder. This means that half 'of the murderers escape without any 'punishment whatsoever. Of those that 'remain only one-fifth are found guilty 'and sentenced on either first or 'second degree murder charges. The 'remaining four-fifths are acquitted, 'released because the juries disagree 'or because the accused plead guilty 'to manslaughter or assault and bat-'tery charges and escape with a few 'years' imprisonment. A few escape 'the penalty by committing suicide, 'and about the same number are com-'mitted to institutions for the insane.' There are so many convicted murderers at liberty in France to-day that a member of the Chamber of Deputies is quoted as saying that they ought to be branded with the letter 'M' on the forehead, so as to stigmatize them to the public in some way. A writer in the New York 'World' claims that conditions in the United States are even worse in this respect than they are in France, that, in fact, the punishment of murderers in New York as well as in many other parts of the country has become a farce. And he proclaims: 'The great increase in the 'number of so-called unsolved murder 'mysteries in New York within the 'past few years has caused the police, 'especially the detective force, to come 'in for a good deal of censure. One 'hundred and fifteen atrocious murders 'have been committed in Manhattan 'and the Bronx alone within the past 'four years, for which no one has been 'punished.' In face of this, who would not prefer to live under the regime of Inspector Dew and Scotland Yard?

A TRADE UNION BENEFICENCE.

The 'Westminster Gazette' records with joy the rise of the 'Trade Union 'and Labor Officials' Temperance 'Fellowship,' of which Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., is the founder and president. Recently the Fellowship has held an important meeting, which was attended and addressed by the most prominent Trade Union leaders, and no one, except perhaps the most rabid liquor men, now doubts the respectability and sanity of the movement. There was plenty of chaff and sarcasm for the little band of 'water-drinkers' who started the Fellowship at the Liverpool Labor Congress a few years ago, and its early death was prophesied, but this phase, as the 'Westminster Gazette' recounts, has already passed, and the Fellowship now flourishes with the respect even of those officials who still withhold their personal support. It is hopeful to read that more than a half of the Labor members of the House of Commons are included in this movement for the encouragement of total abstinence among trade union officials and the removal of union meetings from public houses, and it may be interesting to trade union men in Montreal to learn that among the vice-presidents are Mr. John Burns, president of the Local Government Board, and the Right Hon. Thomas Burt, M.P. Altogether, says Mr. Harry Goslin, who has been honorary secretary of the Fellowship from the beginning, there are thirty labor members of Parliament on the books, all pledged to total abstinence from alcoholic drink, and these renew their pledge each year in order to remove any doubts which might be entertained of their bona-fide position in the Fellowship.

Secretaries of unions in all parts of the United Kingdom have joined the movement, including the General Federation of Trade Unions, Amalgamated Cotton Spinners, Shop Assistants, and Railway Clerks. Mr. Goslin tells us that the value of personal appeal to the rank and file of the trade union movement may be gauged from the fact that the leaders of such widely-differing bodies of men as blast-furnacemen, musicians, cab drivers, weavers, chair-makers, laborers, and miners are included in the Fellowship membership. This is the creed: Our 'idea is that it is useless for trade 'union officials to advocate temperance 'among their members if they them-'selves do not practice what they 'preach.' During the year, Mr. Goslin says, the committee of the Fellowship has had under consideration the question of providing suitable accommodation, independent of public houses, for the holding of trade union meetings. There is no doubt that much harm is now caused to the men's lives and homes through the necessity of having to meet in public houses, where shelter is given free in exchange for the drink that is consumed and paid for on the premises. 'We have great hopes,' concludes the honorary secretary, 'of 'being allowed to use the Labor Ex-'changes for this purpose. Of course, 'the work of the exchanges at present 'is carried on in temporary premises; 'but we have received an assurance 'from the President of the Board of 'Trade that reasonable facilities shall 'be offered to trade unions desiring to 'take advantage of the permanent 'buildings for the holding of meet-'ings. So far as we can, we shall not 'only try to get the exchanges opened 'for the societies' meetings, but we 'shall also endeavor to keep them free 'from the sale of intoxicating liquors. 'Only those in daily contact with the 'workers can understand the extent of 'the mischief created through the 'holding of trade union meetings in 'public houses.'

NEWSPAPERS AND LIBEL.

Sir Edward Russell: 'One of the most important duties of the Newspaper Press—a duty which it cannot without inefficiency and shame avoid—is the criticism of men in public office. The presumption of the law ought to be that if this duty is performed in good faith and with sincere regard to utility, the publishers and conductors of a newspaper should be held harmless. But, unhappily, notwithstanding the improvement in press actions and prosecutions under such judges as Cockburn, Russell of Killowen, and Coleridge, equity and public interest in this behalf have not yet been secured or even judicially asserted. A sound and just verdict in favor of a newspaper which has criticized a public man is usually in the teeth of the judge's charge; not because of any iniquity or obliquity in his lordship, but because in a law Court the general principle is understood to be that the newspaper is a gratuitous intruder, offensive at its own risk.

'What happens is that in cross-examining the aggrieved person and his friends the defending counsel controverts by caustic or satirical anticipation the common-form rulings he knows will come from the judge in his summing-up, which is practically certain to say nothing of the real merits. When his time to speak comes, the defendants' counsel, who should be the Erskine or the Rufus Isaacs of his day, makes the plaintiff and his witnesses as ridiculous or odious as they deserve to be, and uses his most urgent eloquence to make the jury realize that by law the decision rests with them, and not with the judge.

It never comes to anyone, except the prosecuted journalist, that if the function of the jury is a salutary one, it ought to be shared by the judge, and he ought to be bound by his office to co-operate with the jury in carrying out its principle. If the law were authoritatively revised thus, no wronged person would be likely to fail in his remedy. But no person would be held to have been wronged if the Press's censure of his public acts had been just.

'We need a new Libel Act, with a preamble. The details of the Act should be as Parliament might be advised. But the preamble should declare once for all—in such terms as legislative drafting may require—that newspapers have duties to do which are indispensable to the community, and that for doing their duties, without malice, injustice, or culpable carelessness, they shall not be punished, either criminally or civilly.—London 'Times.'

THE CONDEMNATION OF THE 'SILLON.'

(Curtailed.)

The Pope's encyclical letter condemning the 'Sillon' is of considerable importance as illustrating the consequences of the momentous Pontificate of Pius X. The 'Sillon' movement has never been sufficiently recognized in England. Yet it is one of the most interesting manifestations of latter-day Catholicism, and the nobility of its founder's character, and the unusual charm of his personality, added distinction to the very notable religious revival of which he was the centre and inspiration. Let us trace its history in brief. Early in the 'nineties, M. Marc Sangnier, the founder of the 'Sillon,' was a youth of seventeen or eighteen, qualifying at the College Stanislas, in Paris, for the Ecole Polytechnique. He there promised to be a man of great personal magnetism. He grouped a number of his schoolfellows in an association called the 'Crypt,' from a room in the college basement where they used to meet, and his ideals ran quickly through the susceptible soil in which the young enthusiast planted them. They were substantially what they are to-day—namely, a moral, intellectual, and even economic advancement of democracy through Catholicism. No one can see and talk to M. Sangnier, as the writer has done, without falling under the spell of his deep piety and singular freshness and depth of feeling. What he was to his schoolfellows he soon grew to be to the Catholic youth of France. He became an officer in the artillery, but left the army to devote himself entirely to his mission. A man of considerable fortune, he spent it on his work, living personally the simplest of lives. His success was immediate. In five or six years 'Sillon' associations existed in every French province, and almost in every French town. The members belonged to every class, including a large proportion of young officers and public school professors. But M. Sangnier's main following, especially in Paris, consisted of city clerks, educated by the Christian Brothers, or by the undenominational schools of the same standing. Here his broad, sympathetic propaganda spread rapidly among a cdass generally marked as frivolous and superficial. Those who had the good fortune to hear him address some such audiences, and answer objections, will not easily forget his simple eloquence and his touching belief in the Christian solutions of the problems he studied. No Catholic since the days of Lacordaire has possessed equal power, or more deserved it.

The adherents of the 'Sillon' met everywhere in debating societies, in which they examined the religious and social problems of the day. For more than ten years they put politics aside, but they remained uniformly Republicans in tendency. They believed that the best chance for Christianity lay in the Republican form, and that Republican ideals could only be brought to perfection exclusively by men resolved to promote them in the religious spirit. This attitude led to shyness in royalist and ultra-conservative circles. But a powerful friend appeared in Leo XIII., with whose French policy the 'Sillon' was in general harmony. He saw M. Sangnier, and the diplomatist admired the young Frenchman's talents and gifts, while the Churchman approved his orthodoxy. If anybody had prophesied eight years ago that Marc Sangnier and his friends were to be condemned by the Holy See, he would have been regarded as a madman.

In truth, however, the condemnation promulgated on August 30th is only a development of the policy adopted in Rome a year or two after the election of the present Pope. Its characteristics have been a universal doctrinal reaction, and an assertion of authority in almost every controversial subject. As the old Conservative advisers discarded by Leo XIII. regained favor, the 'Sillon' lost it. Gradually it became imprudent to profess democratic or Republican opinions, while it was orthodox to state emphatically the indifference of the Church towards mere forms of government, while incidentally remarking on her monarchical constitution. Many of the French bishops took hint, and cold-shouldered the 'Sillon' Republican leagues, while smiling on the Royalist associations. The latter promptly saw their chance, and, on various occasions placarded with impunity statements that Sangnier was a traitor and a renegade. Two or three years ago a few bishops prohibited first their priests and then their faithful from joining the 'Sillon.' Finally a journalist, on the 'Libre Parole,' one M. Monniot, wrote to all the members of the French episcopate, asking their opinion on the 'Sillon.' Some twenty gave him the answers he wanted. But a minority protested. The archbishops of Albi and Rouen and four bishops publicly refused to follow their brethren. Archbishop Mignot pleaded for the 'Sillon' in two widely circulated letters to Cardinal Andrieu, and pointed out that the real principle at issue was the liberty of Catholics in matters of opinion. Such language had not been heard in the Church of France for many years, and the sensation it created was profound. On his side M. Sangnier acted with great moderation. He declared in a general congress of his friends that henceforward the 'Sillon' would interest itself exclusively in secular matters—political or economic—and so the reproach that it dealt with theology without accepting theological guidance lost even the appearance of truth. But neither concession nor protest averted the blow.—'The Nation,' London.

CANADIAN CABLES.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 24.—The quality of the peaches shipped to Covent Garden from the Niagara district is stated to be quite satisfactory. The best English peaches bring 2-6 and the Canadians six pence.

ENGAGED IN MANOEUVRES.

London, Sept. 24.—The Queen's Own Rifles had a big part in the battle in the concluding manoeuvres yesterday, participating in a dashing charge on the enemy's position. The whole army regrets their return to Canada.

SOUTH AFRICA'S DEFENCE FORCE.

Pretoria, Sept. 24.—Lord Methuen advocates an elaboration of the commando system with an element of discipline, and the establishment of a military college on the same lines as the Royal Military College at Kingston, Ont., as the best form of a defence force for South Africa.

DREADS GROWTH OF COUNTRY.

London, Sept. 24.—The 'Chronicle' alleges that protectionists dread the growth of Canada's nationhood, especially as regards treaty making, and claims this bias is preceptible in the language of such careful speakers as Austin Chamberlain. The 'Chronicle' points out the futility of expecting Canadians, whatever feeling there may be in Canada, to favor Imperial preference, or to sacrifice one iota of this power for it.

FIRST GAME MEANS SERIES.

This is Opinion of Philadelphia Champions' Manager.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Connie Mack and his American League champions, who are here for a series with the Chicago Americans, contrary to custom, have taken quarters at a hotel near Jackson Park, seven miles from the business centre, in order to avoid the noise and string of callers which would drop in at a hotel downtown. Mack is anxious to play the first game of the world's series in Philadelphia, for he says he believes the team which wins the first game will more than likely win the series.

WANT TWELVE CLUB CIRCUIT.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 24.—William Grayson, of the Louisville American Club, is here in an effort to secure the local Southern Association franchise. According to the plans outlined by Grayson, a movement is on foot to prepare a twelve-club circuit in the American Association, and Memphis is being sought.

DANVILLE FAIR OPENS.

Danville, September 24.—About the last of the fall fairs in the Eastern Townships opened last evening with a fine display of flowers, fruits, fancy work, cookery, etc., in the town hall. To-day the 34th annual exhibition promises to be the best ever held under the auspices of the Danville Union Agricultural Society. Entries are far in excess of those of previous years.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

A large shed was destroyed and several tons of coal burned as the result of a fire which started in the coal, in the rear of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, corner of Papineau avenue and Rachel street. The alarm went in at 11 o'clock, and it was some time before the fire was drowned out. It is believed that spontaneous combustion was the cause.

HEADS OF TWO CITIES DINE

Montreal Council Entertain Their Visiting Colleagues From Toronto.

FINE SPIRIT PREVAILS.

The 'Entente Cordiale' Now Established Between Two Great Cities, Says Mayor Guerin.

'But there is neither east nor west,' wrote Rudyard Kipling. He might have had in mind the banquet of last night, when at the Place Viger the mayors, controllers and aldermen of Montreal and Toronto, Canada's greatest cities, met to show their mutual good will and to give and receive hints on municipal administration. The keynote of the gathering might be found in Montreal's motto, 'Concordia salus.' A large spirit was shown. Concord in each of the cities it was felt is not enough, there must be good feeling —l'entente cordiale—between the two. Each must work for the good of the other, each must try unselfishly to benefit Canada.

The greatest enthusiasm was shown throughout the evening. The Toronto gentlemen stated that it was a splendid conclusion to a splendid day's visit. They said this in a way which carried conviction, while Mayor Guerin, Alderman Dandurand and others expressed, on behalf of Montreal, the pleasure which all felt in having the representatives of the Queen City with them. Torontonians and Montrealers alike agreed that this should not be the last gathering of its kind, but rather the first of regular visits between the two cities.

For an hour and more Malpecques, Gaspe salmon, young turkey and plover were dispatched in an alarming manner. Then, with that satisfied look which comes from a sense of repletion, His Worship Mayor Guerin arose, and His Worship Mayor Geary began to fumble nervously with pencil and paper. And first of all Mayor Guerin gave the toast to 'The King,' and in ringing style the National Anthem was sung.

Then the Mayor spoke of Toronto. 'We have learned to appreciate the Queen City,' he said, 'as it is indeed one of the most progresive places in the Dominion. Always it is in the vanguard when any question of layalty arises. It was only a few days ago that we had the opportunity of seeing your valiant regiment on its way to the old land. And then was shown the great spirit of bon ami which exists when together marched two regiments, one of Toronto's, speaking the English tongue, one of Montreal's, speaking French.

'In some ways,' Mayor Guerin admitted, 'Toronto is superior to Montreal. But in some ways,' he added, 'we beat you. We have the blending of the two races. A man who wants to make his mark here learns two tongues. It has a broadening effect. You have a lighting plant which is ahead of ours. I feel almost ashamed to bring visitors here to our dark streets, after hearing of your white way. But you must remember that you benefit by reason of your propinquity to Niagara Falls. If we had had that advantage we would have had splendid lighting long ago. Our streets would have been as bright as the noonday sun.

His Worship started to enumerate more advantages of Montreal. But suddenly he stopped. He could not see how he would be able to finish before midnight, and as he knew the Toronto delegation were leaving on the 10.30 train he simply had to desist. And so, after paying a graceful tribute to the press, he concluded by giving the reason why citizens of Montreal and Toronto alike are justified in being happy. 'We are trying to advance a great country,' he said, 'and we know that in working for the advancement of Canada we are also working for the advancement of the greatest empire the world has ever known.'

Mayor Geary, of Toronto, remarked that he had already made two speeches and feared if he attempted another he might emulate his Methodist minister grandfather and turn the barrel over. Moreover, with only one language at his command he felt the task of explaining how pleased he felt with the reception an impossible one. It would take a great linguist to do justice to all the delegation had seen and to the good fellowship they had encountered. Yet he said he must express the pleasure which was his at finding that l'entente cordiale had been established forever between the two cities.

'Now, there is one thing which I can wish for Montreal,' continued Mayor Geary. 'As the cornucopia of Canada becomes more full we hope that you will remain the small end of the cornucopia, through which the traffic of the country will pass.'

And here the visiting mayor made a sally at the home mayor. He was glad the lighting of Toronto impressed outsiders so favorably. He was glad that Mayor Guerin wished Montreal's streets to be as light as the noon-day sun. Toronto streets, he said, were not like this, they were lighted that the midnight son might find his way home.

'This is a red-letter day,' concluded Mayor Geary. I can only end my remarks with the old saying, "We were happy to meet again."'

'We both claim to excel in some things,' remarked Controller Spence, of Torontio, as he arose, 'but I think we all must agree Montreal excels in giving hospitality, and we of the Queen City excel in the ability to receive it.'

A look at the empty tables drove home the hint, and all laughed and cheered.

With many a story Mr. Spence continued. He spoke of the city of Montreal and then of the harbor. This last caused him to enthuse. 'You have the granary of the British Empire behind you,' he said. 'You've got the market of the British Empire before you. We're going to build a navy. I'll not say anything about the wisdom of this. But I will say that the navy which will bind the British Empire together is the navy which goes out of Montreal armed with bread.'

The long term for which aldermen, mayor and controllers are elected in this city Mr. Spence thought a great improvement upon the system of annual elections for all three offices which is in vogue in Toronto. He hoped a change to some such plan would be adopted with them in the near future.

Ald. Tetreau spoke gracefully in proposing the toast to 'Trade and Commerce,' Mr. Gourley, of Toronto, replying. Mr. F. G. Landriere, of the Chambre de Commerce, spoke on the toast to that body. Then Mayor Guerin called upon Ald. Dandurand to give the toast, 'To our next merry meeting.' Mr. Dandurand was in a complaining mood. He felt badly the visitors weren't staying longer. He had so much yet to show them. He tried to secure a promise of another visit, but the Toronto men simply would not give this. They insisted the Montreal Council should first visit them, and they emphasized their desire for this visit with three ringing cheers.

Ald. L. A. Lapointe, who was called upon next, brought out one point which has for years been near his heart. Why, he wanted to know, has Toronto a fine exhibition while Montreal has none? He thought this the one great point of advantage which the Queen City has, but he also pleaded it a superiority which is to be lived. 'We'll have an exhibition too,' he said.

'We've been glad to see you,' concluded Mr . Lapointe, 'and I can only say if the opportunity comes for you Toronto I'll be there.'

Every one cheered at the complete way in which this was said, and the visitors were driven away to the train, after Dr. Fred Pelletier had delighted them by singing 'O Canada' in French.

SIXTEEN KILLED IN WRECK

Passenger Train Plunged Into Washout Near Denver.

Clayton, Kas., Sept. 24.—Sixteen persons lost their lives and thirteen others suffered injuries in a wreck yesterday of a westbound Rock Island passenger train running to Denver from Kansas City. The wreck occurred at a fill, a thousand feet of which had been washed out by a cloudburst.

The train, running at full speed, plunged into the gap. The locomotive and the mail car went into 20 feet of water. The chair car almost telescoped the smoker ahead of it. Several persons in these two cars were killed almost instantly. Others were carried into the raging stream with the wreckage and drowned.

Passengers in the Pullman and the other day coaches were hurled from their berths or seats by the shock. Those who were able hurried out into the storm and gave what assistance they could to the injured. It is impossible for some time to attempt to extricate the bodies of the dead.

The uninjured passengers were hurried to Clayton, two miles away, and sent news of the accident to division headquarters. Within half an hour physicians and nurses and a wrecking train were hurrying to the scene from Norton, Colby and Goodland, Kansas, and Phillipsburg, Nebraska.

All the dead passengers lived in Kansas and Colorado.

OBSCENE LITERATURE.

Police Authority to Search Premises is Recommended.

Toronto, Sept. 24.—The Moral and and Social Reform Council of Canada, at its annual meeting held in St. George's Hall, yesterday, adopted strong resolutions calling for such action as would better safeguard the community from ile literature and pictures. The resolutions were as follows: 'Resolved, That the report of the executive committee regarding the release of Skill and King be received and adopted; and that a copy be forwarded to the Prime Minister, with an expression of hope that he will take such action as will avert as far as possible the serious evil likely to result from the public utterances of the Minister of Justice in regard to the matter reported upon.'

'Resolved, That it is desirable that the criminal code of Canada be so amended as to enable police officers, upon a reasonable ground for belief, to search premises for obscene literature, cards or pictures, without lawful excuse, be made in itself a crime, and that a copy of his resolution be forwarded to the Prime Minister of Canada.'

FARMERS' STRONG PROTEST.

Too Many Cattle, it is Stated, Are Killed by Railways.

Winnipeg, Sept. 24.—The grain growers of the west have protested vigorously to the railway commission at the amount of cattle killed on the railroads. Over 400 head, they state, have been killed this year. They want better fencing and more adequate cattle guards.

'I don't doubt your statement,' replied Mr. Justice Mabee to a farmer's criticism, 'the railways of this country, if they continue, will drive the Government to drastic, extreme, and unreasonable legislation. They will not live up to the laws of the present, reasonable though they may be, and the people will soon have the opinion that there is no law for the railways.'

WILL GIVE CANTATAS.

Next Friday evening, Sept. 30, the sacred cantata, 'Gentle Shepherd,' will be presented in Sherbrooke street Methodist Church by the Choral Society of the Sunday school. There are about sixty young voices in the chorus, which is being repeated by request. Mr. D. E. Turner is the leader of the organization, and is justly proud of his singers.

The choir of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Westmount, under the direction of Mr. G. Harrold Brown, organist and choirmaster, tre rehearsing the sacred cantata, 'Naomi,' by E. T. Chipp, to be given on Sunday evening, Oct. 30.

SHIPPING NEWS

OUTWARD.

Devona left Montreal..... Sept. 24
Victorian arr. Liverpool.. Sept. 24
Ionian left Montreal.. .... Sept. 24
Dominion left Montreal.... Sept. 24
Corinthian left Montreal... Sept. 24
Prinz Adalbert left Montreal Sept. 24
Empress of Britain left Quebec Sept. 24
Pres. Lincoln arr. Plymouth Sept. 24
Monte Video arr. Barcelona Sept. 24

INWARD.

Virginian arr. Montreal..... Sept. 24
Laurentic arr. Quebec.. .... Sept. 24
Atlanta arr. New York.. .... Sept. 24
Bosnia arr. Boston... .... Sept. 24
Siberian arr. Halifax.. .... Sept. 24

STEAMER WENT ASHORE.

Glenn Haven, Mich., Sept. 24.—The Lehigh Valley Transportation Company's steamer Bethlehem, commanded by Captain Everett Klock, went ashore yesterday on the South Manitou Island. The steamer in an exposed position, number 2 tank on the port side being full of water, and having 23 inches to starboard side.

LATEST REPORTS.

The Allan line S.S. Parisian from Glasgow for Boston was reported 1,000 miles northeast of Cape Race at 2 p.m. on the 23rd.

MEDAL FOR LIFE SAVING.

The Royal Humane Society's bronze medal and a testimonial on vellum signed by the Duke of Buccleuch, president of the society, has been awarded to Mr. E. W. Jones, second officer of the S.S. Elswick Tower, for saving the life of a fireman on board that vessel. It appears that the fireman was coming on board last June at Savona, in an intoxicated condition, and fell into the harbor. Mr. Jones jumped overboard at the risk of his own life, and after a struggle of about fifteen minutes, both were picked up and taken on board.

NO DAMAGE TO 'DUNDURN.'

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 24.—The steamer Dundurn was successfully hauled off the shoal at Three Sisters Islands by the Donnelly Wrecking Company, and reached port yesterday. She did not suffer any damage and left for Toronto in the evening.

IN WESTMOUNT

Cut stone front and solid brick house for sale—excellently situated — 4 bedrooms — extension kitchen — hardwood floors throughout — very handsome living room on second floor — gas and electric light. A special feature of this up-to-date house is the beautiful oak panelling, with marble base, of the Vestibule, Hall and Dining Room.

Reasonable terms to suit purchaser.

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Start now to sell the best cured fish on the market: Haddies, Kippers, Bloaters "Niobe Brand," Boneless Cod "Ivory Brand," etc.
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MONTREAL.

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MONTREAL MUSK MELONS,
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AND HE WILL DO THE REST.

ASH'S FOREST FRIEND
For Black Flies and Mosquitoes. Anyone going to the country should have a bottle. Price 25c and 50c.
BLOOD PURIFIER.—HARTE'S BLOOD PURIFIER. It is better than any Sarsaparilla. Price 50c.
KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER.—For the Relief and Cure of Epileptic Fits and other Nervous Disorders. Price $1.00 and $2.00 per bottle.
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Table and Bed Linen
The following prices will be sure to interest you.
Bedspreads from 10c up
Napkins - 1c each
Pillow Slips - 2c each
Sheets - - 3c each
Tablecloths, from 5c up
You are sure of satisfaction.
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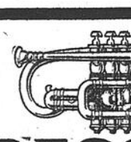
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CHANGE OF TIME. Grand Trunk Railway.

The Grand Trunk Railway System announces that the following trains will make their last trip for the present season on Saturday, September 24th:—

Trains 13 and 14, between Montreal and Richmond.
Trains 15 and 16, between Montreal and Valleyfield.
Trains 23 and 28, between Montreal and Ottawa.
Other changes will be made known later.
Time tables, corrected to date, furnished on application by any G. T. agent.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

If you are looking for employment, do not fail to call at "La Patrie's" Employment Bureau, where many good positions are open to office and store clerks, workingmen in all classes of trade, servants, maids, cooks, etc. Room 28, 120 St. Catherine St. East.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The Robert Wilkins & Co. have sold to Patrick M. Wickam lot 514, in St. Lawrence ward, for $9,500.

Osmond Latreille has sold to Ubalde Favreau the north-west part of lot No. 1362-1, 2, and the south-east part 3, 4 and 5, St. Mary's ward, for $5,800.

Geo. M. Webster has sold to Wm. Fred. H. Manley a lot being the south-west part 236-38c and 237-33c, in the Parish of Montreal, with dwelling house civic number 449, on Strathcona avenue, for $10,250.

Louis Tarlton has sold to Mrs. A. B. Lalonde lot 115, Parish of Montreal, with house thereon, fronting on Querbes street, in Outremont, for $6,000.

IRISH EVANGELIST HERE.

It is expected that the Rev. J. B. Boyd, the celebrated evangelist of the Baptist Church in Ireland, will occupy the pulpit of the First Baptist Church, corner of Union avenue and Sherbrooke street, for the evening service to-morrow.

VICTORIAN ORDER,

A most successful meeting of the executive committee of the Victorian Order of Nurses, Point St. Charles branch, was held at the home of Mrs. Andras, on Thursday night, at which it was decided to have a bazaar in December, for the benefit of the funds of the order.

The 'Witness' Fashion Hint.

PHOTO. BY JOEL, FEDER.

FUR SET FOR MORNING WEAR.

This blue fox set is particularly suitable for wear over a trim tailored suit of dark hue. It is as good style as the more expensive blue wolf, and has wearing qualities that have put it in the top notch of popularity with many women who always dress well, though on limited income.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY PATTERN.

The home dressmaker should keep a little catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.

5150

CHILD'S DRESS.

Making dresses for the little folks is such a pleasure that 'mother' will make just as many as she can possibly find time for, and every new design helps her just that much. The little frock we illustrate at this time is a very simple one, and because of its simplicity is just what is needed. The dress hangs straight from the neck in front and back, the required fullness being obtained by tucks at the shoulders. The tucks turn away from the centre front and the plain space may be hand-embroidered if desired. The bishop sleeves are finished at the hand by a narrow band. Only white materials would be used for these little dresses, and lace insertion and edging for the trimming. The pattern (5150) is cut in sizes 1-2 to 5 years. To make the dress in medium size will require 2 3-4 yards of material 27 inches wide, or 1 7-8 yards 36 inches wide; with three yards of insertion and 4 1-2 yards of edging.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

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Name .....

Address in full:

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

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

CAPTURED.

Sandy was having his first taste of life in the African forests. Borrowing a gun, he set off one day in search of game. A little later his companion spied in the distance Sandy running at full speed for home, with a huge lion behind him, gaining at every step. 'Quick! Quick! Jock!' he cried. 'Open the door. I'm bringing him home alive.' —Auckland 'Weekly News.'

SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY.

'I don't know what to make of my nephew George,' remarked the elderly professor. 'He has such queer contradictory tastes in music.'

'Yes?'

'Yes; I came upon him a little while ago and he was whistling in a dreamy, rapt sort of way the wedding march from "Lohengrin." As soon as he saw me he looked confused and changed it at once to "Has Anybody Here Seen Kelly"?'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

Q. E. D.

A member of the faculty of a New England university tells of a freshman who was asked by one of the professors whether he had proved a certain proposition in Euclid.

'Well, sir,' responded the freshman, '"proved" is a strong word. But I will say that I have rendered it highly probable.'— 'Harper's Magazine.'

FOOLING THE LION.

Barbara (who has just had a lesson on protective coloring)—'Daddy, I know why a giraffe is all over spots.'

Daddy—'Well, why is it?'

Barbara—'So that if a lion came along he would mistake it for a leaf.'—'Punch.'

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

THE SUPREME TEST.

'I thought you said this bathing suit was in fast colors,' said Binks, indignantly to the bathing master, of whom he had bought his dollar suit that morning.

'Yes, sir, that's what I said,' returned the bathing master.

'Well, every stripe on the thing has come off on my back,' retorted Binks.

'Ah, but wait until you try to get 'em off your back,' smiled the bathing master, suavely. 'Then you'll see.'—'Harper's Weekly.'

THE PRESENT STYLE.

Mary had a little skirt
Tied tightly in a bow,
And everywhere that Mary went
She simply couldn't go.
—'Harper's Bazaar.'

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Toronto. MONTREAL. Winnipeg.

PERSONALS

Mr. Lindsay Crawford, who is well known in Irish political life, has left Montreal for Toronto.

Bailie John Mitchell, of Dundee, who has spent some time in Montreal, left last night for Quebec, where he will remain a few days before sailing for Scotland.

Dr. and Mrs. George H. Christie, of Lachute, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jessie Murray, to Mr. William Herbert Lamb, of the Bank of Ottawa, Ottawa. The marriage will take place at the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, October 12th.

The box-holders for the Horse Show which opens at the Arena on Wednesday next are as follows:—Mr. A. A. Sandeman, Mr. E. A. Robert, Mr. Shirley Ogilvie, Mr. A. Haig Sims, Mr. A. D. MacTier, Mr. Andrew A. Allan, Lieut.-Col. E. A. Whitehead, Lady Hickson, Mr. Geo. W. Cook, Dr. Chas. McEachran, Mr. J. Malcolm McIntyre, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Mr. A. Baumgarten, Sir Edward Clouston, Sir Montagu Allan, Mr. Hugh Paton, Mr. H. V. Meredith, Mr. Charles Meredith, Mr. F. W. Thompson, Mr. Horace Joseph, Mr. Jos. R. Laurendeau, Lieut.-Col. J. Carson, Capt. W. T. Rodden, Mr. Nathan Curry, Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, Mr. E. Sheppard, the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Mr. A. Hamilton Gault, Mr. Guy M. Drummond, Mr. R. B. Angus, Mr. Colin Campbell, Mr. Charles M. Hays, the Hon. A. Boyer, the Hon. Robert Mackay, Lieut.-Col. F. S. Meighen, Mr. James Ross, Mr. W. R. Miller, Mr. W. J. Morrice, Mr. A. E. Ogilvie, M.F.H.; Mr. Bartlett McLennan, Mr. Geo. L. Cains, Sir William Van Horne, Mr. C. R. Hosmer, Lieut.-Col. Jeffrey H. Burland, Mr. Clarence J. McCuaig, Mr. H. L. Rutherford, Mr. A. F. Riddell, Mr. Charles Fergie, Mr. F. Orr Lewis.

'FIRST AID' POPULAR.

C. P. R. Employees in Ottawa Show Interest.

Ottawa, September 24.—The inauguration of the 'First Aid' movement under the auspices of the C. P. R. centre in Ottawa took place at the Union Station yesterday. Mr. S. A. Gidlow, organizing secretary of the company, has been in the Capital for two or three days, making the preliminary arrangements, and in view of the fact that Sir Thos. Shaughnessy is honorary president of the Dominion organization, several members of the executive attended today's meeting. Mr. H. B. Spencer, local superintendent, presided. At the conclusion over eighty of the company's employees expressed their desire to join the classes which are to be formed immediately.

ATTEMPTED KIDNAPPING.

Foster, Que., September 24.—A bold attempt was made to kidnap the young daughter of Mrs. Gertrude Egg. The little girl was staying with her grandparents when, about ten o'clock in the morning, four men approached in an automobile. They had cut telephone wires to prevent assistance being called. Mrs. Egg was alone with her child, Mrs. Shepherd, the grandmother, being in the field. When the men attempted to take the child the mother put up a stiff fight, and Mrs. Shepherd came to her assistance. Finally the grandfather arrived and one man pulled a revolver and threatened to shoot. Mr. Shepherd put up a fight, and finally rescued the girl and ran with her to neighbors. The assailants then went off in the auto. The case is now in the hands of detectives.

GREEK POET SECURED $1,500.

Ottawa, September 24.—The visit of Spiros Matzukas to Ottawa on his poet's campaign to raise funds for a warship for the Grecian navy, resulted in the raising of $1,500 among the local colony of Greeks. The poet-orator was impressive in his song-speech to the natives of his beloved country here.

'IMPROVEMENTS AT POINT.'

There are great improvements going ahead in the streets of Point St. Charles. In the district below Wellington street and east of the Grand Trunk yards, almost every sidewalk seems to be torn up. Curbs are being set and wide asphalt pavement are being laid. The road is the popular thoroughfare. The sidewalk on Sebastopol is nearing completion, and the workmen are busy on Bourgeois and Congregation streets.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Cleophas Maisonneuve, who was charged with assaulting and robbing Mrs. Ginsberg, on July 13, was found guilty in the Court of King's Bench yesterday afternoon of common assault.

SOCIALISTS DISAGREE

Split in German Democratic Party Now Seems Inevitable.

Magdeburg, Sept. 24.—The South German insurgents attended yesterday's session of the Social Democratic Congress just as if they had not withdrawn the day before and nothing had occurred. What has occurred is that for the first time in its history the party is split, and this is pretty certain to lead to a division into two Social Democratic parties, the North German and the South German, on the occasion of the next budget voting by the Socialists in any of the South German States.

Herr Bebel only wished to extend a fatherly warning to the insurgents, but the younger and more advanced radicals carried the day by passing Herr Zubeil's resolution, according to which on the insurgents' next offence the provisions of the party organization for excluding offenders from the party will come automatically into action.

The congress discussed the question of Socialist activity. Parliamentary Reporter Noske declared that the next election cry would be the dearness of the necessities of life. He was opposed to the doctrine of the mercy of God.

Loud cheers greeted Herr Noske's assertion that against the regime of personal absolutism the Socialists placed a demand for a republic.

HUSBAND IS HELD

Verdict in Death of Mrs. Hugh Delaine Sends Him For Trial.

Havelock, Ont., Sept. 24.—The coroner's jury empanelled to inquire into the death of Mrs. Delaine yesterday returned the following verdict:—'We, the jury appointed to enquire into the cause of the death of Mrs. Hugh Delaine, conclude that she came to her death by foul play. We consider the evidence points strongly towards her husband, Hugh Delaine, having committed the foul play, and we consider the evidence warrants him to be sent up for trial for having been the cause of her death.'

It took the jury only twenty minutes' consideration to arrive at the above unanimous finding.

MOCCASINS!
Did you say MOCCASINS? WELL, WE HAVE THEM in hundreds of PAIRS, and in all sizes. 15 DIFFERENT VARIETIES! We have the largest trade in MOCCASINS this year we have ever experienced. Our sales have doubled every week. Look in and see our stock.
"The Wigwam," 134 Peel St., Opposite Dominion Square
Open Evenings.

MILLINERY SCHOOL OPENING

LEARN TO TRIM YOUR OWN HATS
Tuesday, September 27th
The Fall Term commences.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes. Call or write for particulars.
TERMS MODERATE.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF MILLINERY,
16 McGill College Avenue, Montreal.

Tel. Main 1784
GET
allan's Sparkling KOLA
This is a Delicious Non-Alcoholic Beverage, possessing the strength-sustaining properties of the Kola Nut.
TRY IT!
ROBERT ALLAN,
86 Dorchester Street West.

Weekly Calendar

SUNDAY---RALLY DAY SERVICES---SEPT. 24

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH.

REV. E. W. HALPENNY, B.D., General Secretary of the Ontario S. S. Association, WILL SPEAK at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. Subjects--

11--THE MISSING BOY. 3--THE WASTED FLOWER. 7--ATTEMPTING THE IMPOSSIBLE

SPECIAL HARVEST DECORATIONS AND MUSIC.

Calvary Church GUY STREET (Above St. Antoine)

SEPTEMBER 25th.

REV. DR. MARTIN, Pastor,

WILL PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES.

11 A.M. .... "THE CHALLENGE OF PRAYER."
7 P.M. .... "THE CALL OF FAITH."

VISITORS AND STRANGERS CORDIALLY WELCOMED.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH

Corner St. Catherine and Chomedy Streets.

The REV. W. R. YOUNG, B.A., D.D., Pastor.

MORNING SERVICE at 11 A.M.

Subject .... "THE WINNER." ...... The Pastor.

SUNDAY SCHOOL AND BIB LE CLASS AT 3 O'CLOCK.

EVENING SERVICE at 7 P.M.

Subject—"Needed; OFFERED; REJE CTED." ....The Pastor.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Corner Dorchester and Crescent Sts.

Rev. R. W. DICKIE, B.A., Minister.

THE MINISTER WILL PREACH AT B OTH SERVICES, 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.

EVENING SUBJECT:

"WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE HIGHER CRITICS."

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.

Pastor—The Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A.

11 A.M.—THE REV. T. ALBERT MOORE, D.D., General Secretary Lord's Day Alliance of Canada.

7 P.M.—THE PASTOR.

Subject.. .. .."THE ARGUMENT FOR THE CHRISTIAN LIFE."

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The Pastor, REV. FRANK J. DAY, M.A., B.D.

will preach a series of Sunday evening sermons on

"Cleaning Up Montreal."

Sept. 25th.. .. .."A SCOURGE OF CORDS FOR MONTREAL."
Oct. 2nd.. .. .. "PIETY AND PICTURE SHOWS."
Oct. 9th.. .. .. "SALVATION AND THE SLUMS."
Oct. 16th.. .. .."VIRTUE AND VICE."

The American Presbyterian Church

The REV. ROBERT JOHNSTON, D.D., Minister.

11 A.M.. .. .."THE SOUL OF PROTESTANTISM."
7 P.M.. .. .. "A CHALLENGE AND A PLEDGE."

Olivet Baptist Church

Cor. Dorchester and Guy Streets.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 25TH.

PASTOR SULLIVAN will preach at both services.

Evening Subject.. .. .."A VISION OF ST. PAUL IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM."

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

ST. CATHERI NE STREET WEST.

Pastor—REV. WM. SPARLING, B.A., D.D., Preacher.

11 A.M.. .. ."THE SECRET OF PAUL'S SUCCESS AS A WORKER."
7 P.M.. .. .."THE THREE HARMONIES."

Sunday School at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

THE PUBLIC AND VISITORS TO THE CITY CORDIALLY INVITED.

FALL RALLY

OF THE

MONTREAL CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR UNION

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26, 1910, AT 8 O'CLOCK, IN STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Speaker .... Rev. J. R. DOBSON, B.A., B.D.

Subject—Missionary Address: "What He Would Like to Have Me Do."

Societies are requested to attend in a body.

EVERYBODY WELCOME. . . . . COLLECTION.

ROYAL WELSH LADIES CHOIR

WILL GIVE A CONCERT IN

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

Under the Direction of Mrs. Hughes-Thomas,

FRIDAY EVENING NEXT

Reserved Seats, 50c and 75c. On Sale at Shaw's Music Store.

A CANADIAN EDUCATION

Will be obtained by coming to the

CANADIAN EXHIBITION AND FAIR

ARENA. October 6, 7, 8, AFTERNOON and EVENING

Scores of Canadian Attractions.

ADMISSION - - 10 CENTS

WINDSOR HALL

Friday Evening, October 7th, 8.30

L. M. RUBEN, Manager.

Mr. J. C. Duff announces first American appearance of

MR. PERCY FRENCH and DR. COLLISSON

in their Unique Recital

"HUMORS OF ART AND MUSIC,"

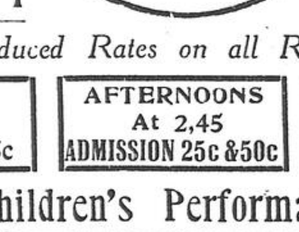
Direct from their Phenomenal London Success

Reserved Seats - - $1.50, $1.00 and 75c

MONTREAL HORSE SHOW

ARENA

Sept. 27 to Oct. 1



First Performance Tuesday Evening, at 8.15

Reduced Rates on all Railroads.

MORNINGS At 10.30 ADMISSION 25c	AFTERNOONS At 2.45 ADMISSION 25c &50c	EVENINGS at 8.15 ADMISSION 25c *Reserved Seats $1 & 50c*

Special Children's Performance SATURDAY MORNING

Admission:—Adults, 25c; Children, 15c; Reserved Seats, 50c

SEASON BADGES, $5 (on sale at Arena)

YALE MEET HARVARD TO-DAY.

Manchester, Mass., Sept. 24.—Harvard and Yale will battle to-day for the individual inter-collegiate golf championship. F. G. Davidson, of Harvard, and R. E. Hunter, of Yale, being the survivors of yesterday's play in the links of the Essex Country Club. Hunter came through the final round by defeating the present inter-collegiate champion, Albert Seckel, of Princeton, 3 up, 2 to play. Davidson won his place by defeating G. O. Stanley, of Yale, 1 up.

Weekly Calendar

MEN'S OWN

Calvary Congregational Church,

GUY STREET.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 25th, 3 P.M.

Speaker, Mr. J. H. CARSON.
Subject:—"SUCCESS."
Soloist:—Mrs. FARLINGER.

ALL MEN WELCOME.

"MOSES"

WILL BE THE SUBJECT OF

NORMAN MURRAY'S

LECTURE NEXT SUNDAY AT 3 P.M.,

—IN—

CRESCENT HALL,

642 St. Catherine Street West.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MAILS.

To Be Closed at the Montreal Post Office During the Week Ending Sept. 24, 1910.

Sept.			
23	9.00	a.m.	Philadelphia, American.
*23	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary.
**23	6.00	p.m.	Empress of Britain, Can. Pacific.
**24	12.30	p.m.	Dominion, Dominion

*Letters may be posted up to 6.15 p.m. Other matter should be posted before 5.00 p.m.

**Parcels are forwarded by these steamers, latest time of mailing is 5.00 p.m. Friday and 12.00 noon Saturday. Letters for the above mails may be posted at Station 'B' up to within 15 minutes, and at Station 'C' up to within 30 minutes of the above mentioned hours of closing.

*Letters for Registration should be posted half an hour before closing of mail.

TIME TABLE.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:

For Toronto, Hamilton, *8.45 a.m., *10.00 p.m.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.25, *9.00 a.m. (1.15 p.m. Saturday only), †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m., *7.45 p.m.
For Boston, etc., *9.00 a.m., *7.45 p.m.
For Sherbrooke, †8.25 a.m. (1.15 p.m. Saturday only), †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m., daily.
For Newport, etc., *9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., and *7.45 p.m.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, (1) 1.30 p.m., B5.15 p.m.
For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, *8.45 a.m., *10.00 p.m.
For Cobalt, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., *9.50 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.35 a.m., §8.55 a.m., *10.10 a.m., †4.00 p.m., *9.50 p.m., *10.30 p.m.
Vaudreuil and intermediate stations—†8.35 a.m., §8.55 a.m., §12.01 p.m., ‡1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m. B5.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, *10.10 a.m., *10.30 p.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., *8.20 a.m., 8.30 a.m., †12.00 noon, †6.40 p.m., *9.10 p.m.
From Boston, *8.20 a.m., *9.10 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.30 a.m., †12.00 noon, †6.40 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., 8.30 a.m., daily, except Monday.
From Toronto and West, *7.35 a.m., †7.05 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, Cobalt, *8.00 a.m.
From Calgary and Winnipeg, and Vancouver, *8.25 a.m., *7.00 p.m.
From Ottawa, *8.00 a.m., *8.25 a.m., †11.50 a.m., *6.35 p.m., †7.00 p.m.
From Vaudreuil and intermediate stations—*7.35 a.m., †8.45 a.m., 11.50 a.m., †12.15 p.m., §6.35 p.m., †7.05 p.m., §9.50 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †9.00 a.m., *1.30 p.m., *11.30 p.m.
For Joliette, †8.20 a.m., †9.00 a.m., §9.10 a.m., †5.00 p.m.
For St. Gabriel, †9.00 a.m., §9.10 a.m., †5.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.30 a.m., †6.10 p.m.
For St. Eustache, †8.30 a.m., §9.40 a.m. (1) 12.30 p.m., †4.25 p.m., †5.15 p.m.
For St. Jerome, *8.45 a.m., (1) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., 5.15 p.m., B6.30 p.m.
For St. Agathe, §8.30 a.m., (1) 1.15 p.m., *8.45 a.m., (1) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., 5.15 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points, †8.30 a.m., *8.45 a.m., §9.40 a.m., (1) 1.45 p.m., †4.25 p.m., †5.25 p.m., †6.10 p.m., B6.30 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, *6.30 a.m., †3.00 p.m., *6.30 p.m. Ottawa, †1 p.m., †10.45 p.m. St. Jerome, G8.40 a.m., †11.00 a.m., Q7.20 p.m., H9.40 p.m. St. Lin, †8.30 a.m. St. Eustache, †9.20 a.m. †11.00 a.m., Q7.20 p.m., H9.40 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, †8.50 a.m. and †6.05 p.m.

†Week days. (1) Saturday. *Daily.
Q. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
H. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
B. Daily except Saturday and Sunday.
G. Monday only.
§ Sunday only.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 218 St. James Street. Telephone, Main. 3732 and 3733.

Intercolonial Railway Trains leave Bonaventure Union Depot, as follows:

8.15 a.m.—Daily, except Saturday. Maritime Express for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riv. du Loup, Cacouna, Little Metis, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John and Halifax.
On Saturdays to Campbellton only.
4.00 p.m.—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard, Nicolet, and intermediate stations, daily, except Sunday.
7.30 p.m.—Ocean Limited—Daily except Saturdays, to Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riv. du Loup, Little Metis, Matapedia, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax. Through connections for Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Intercolonial Railway Trains arrive at Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

10.15 a.m.—Express from Nicolet, St. Leonard, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, daily, except Sunday.
6.30 p.m.—Maritime Express. Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Little Metis, Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, daily, except Monday.
Mondays only—At 6.30 p.m.—From St. Flavie, Rimouski, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
7.35 a.m.—Daily, except Monday, from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Campbellton, Matapedia, Little Metis, Riviere du Loup, Levis and Quebec.

N.Y. Central Trains leave Windsor Station.

For Malone, Utica, Albany, New York, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, etc., 8.00 a.m., except Sunday, and 7.20 p.m., daily.
For Malone and intermediate stations, 7.25 a.m., and 4.05 p.m., except Sunday; 9.30 a.m., Sunday only.
For Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 10.00 a.m., 5.10 p.m. and 6.20 p.m., except Sunday; 1.35 p.m. daily; 12.30 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. Saturday only; 9.30 a.m. and 10.15 p.m., Sunday only.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Malone, etc., 10.00 a.m. and 5.30 p.m., daily, and 10.15 p.m., except Sunday.
From Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 6.50 a.m., 8.10 a.m. and 4.15 p.m., except Sunday; 1.00 p.m. daily, and 9.05 p.m., Sunday only.
From Malone and intermediate stations, 8.55 a.m., except Sunday.

The Rutland Railroad Trains Leave Windsor Depot.

For New York, 8.50 a.m. except Sunday, 7.10 p.m. daily.
For Boston, 8.50 a.m., except Sunday, 7.10 p.m. daily.

Trains Arrive:

From New York and Boston, 7.30 a.m., daily, and 9.55 p.m. daily, except Sunday.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM. Trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

Corrected to June 26th, 1910.

7.16 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Levis (Quebec) and intermediate points.
7.17 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
7.25 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington and Massena Sp'gs.
*8.00 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, daily except Sunday, to Quebec.
8.05 a.m.—(Sunday only), Hemmingford, Fort Covington and intermediate stations.
*8.30 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
8.31 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
8.32 a.m.—(Sunday only) Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Waterloo.
8.50 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
*9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.
9.35 a.m.—Ottawa, and points on Ottawa Division.
*9.45 a.m.—Toronto, Valleyfield, and intermediate stations.
10.05 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
1.30 p.m. (Sat. only) Vaudreuil, Cornwall and intermediate stations.
1.31 p.m.—(Sat. only) Chambly, Marieville.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.
1.45 p.m.—(Sat: only) St. Hyacinthe.
3.55 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
4.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
4.20 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate points.
4.21 p.m.—Hemmingford. Huntingdon, Fort Covington.
4.50 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
4.55 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.15 p.m.—Vaudreuil, Valleyfield.
5.20 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe.
5.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans.
6.25 p.m.—Chambly. Marieville, St. Cesaire.
*7.00 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
*7.30 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
8.00 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.01 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H. Co.
*8.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec.
*8.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
*10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

*7.01 a.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
*7.15 a.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H.; Rouse's Point, St. John's.
7.30 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, daily, ex. Monday, Quebec.
*7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston, via C. V.R., St. Johns.
*7.40 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
7.50 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly.
8.37 a.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
8.45 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Pierreville, Sorel.
8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
9.15 a.m.—(Monday only) Cornwall and intermediate stations.
9.30 a.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville, Chambly.
9.45 a.m.—Valleyfield.
10.45 a.m.—Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Valleyfield.
*11.45 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa division.
1.00 p.m.—White River Junction, Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns.
1.10 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec.
3.20 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H., Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
4.00 p.m.—(Sat. only) Chambly.
4.50 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
5.11 p.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.
*6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
6.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
6.45 p.m.—Levis, Quebec and intermediate stations.
*7.00 p.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
7.20 p.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
7.55 p.m.—Ottawa and points on Ottawa Division.
8.20 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H., Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
8.40 p.m.—Boston, C.V.R.
8.40 p.m.—(Sunday only), Brockville.
8.50 p.m.—(Sunday only), Waterloo, Granby.
9.00 p.m.—(Sunday only), Ft. Covington, Hemmingford and intermediate stations.
*10.10 p.m.—New York, Boston, via C. V.R., St. Johns.
10.40 p.m.—Ottawa and points on Ottawa Division.
*Daily. Trains not otherwise specified daily except Sunday.

The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway. Trains leave St. Catherine St. East, Corner Moreau St. Montreal.

For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Rawdon, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mere, Portneuf. Quebec, 9.00 a.m. Daily except Sundays. Buffet-Parlor car.
For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, St. Jacques, Rawdon, Joliette, Shawinigan, Grand'Mere, at 9.00 a.m., 4.45 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
For Riviere a Pierre Junction, 9.00 a.m., daily, except Sundays.
For L'Epiphanie, Joliette, New Glasgow, and St. Jerome, 6.00 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
For Montfort Branch, close connections with C.P.R. train leaving Montreal (Place Viger), 8.45 a.m., Mondays only; 4.00 p.m., daily, except Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays; 5.15 p.m., Fridays and Saturdays only; 1.25 p.m. (Windsor Street Station), Saturdays only.
For L'Epiphanie and Joliette, 9.15 a.m., Sundays only.

Trains Arrive as follows:

From St. Jerome, New Glasgow, Joliette, Rawdon, L'Epiphanie, etc., 8.45 a.m. daily, except Sundays.
From Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls and intermediate stations, 11.40 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
From Quebec, Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls, Rawdon, 4.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
From Riviere a Pierre and intermediate stations, 4.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
From Montfort Branch, arrive C.P.R., Place Viger, 9.20 a.m., Mondays only; 11.00 a.m., daily, except Sundays and Mondays; 9.40 p.m., Mondays only; 10.30 p.m., Sundays only.
From Joliette and L'Epiphanie, 9.40 p.m. Sundays only.

PLEASE RESERVE TWO SEATS.

This Necessary, for President Taft is Going to World Series Ball Games.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 24.—President Taft will be among those present at the world's championship series at Philadelphia, that is if he can arrange the affairs of his office to permit of the trip. Chairman Herrmann, of the national commission, has received word from the President to this effect.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Spalding Senior League.

Melrose vs. Irish Canadians, on Fletcher's field.

R.R.Y.M.C.A. vs. St. Patrick A.A.A., Fletcher's field.

Point St. Charles vs. Fairmount, at Fairmount.

Spalding Junior League.

C.P.R. Apprentices vs. Point St. Charles, at Point St. Charles.

Manufacturers' League.

Allis-Chalmers-Bullock vs. C.P.R., at Hochelaga.

Angus Shops and Mitchell Co. vs. Dominion Car and Foundry Co.

Commercial League.

Tetreault vs. McCready, on National grounds.

NO INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

London, Sept. 23.—The international match committee of the Lawn Tennis Association has decided to withdraw the challenge sent in behalf of the players of the United Kingdom to Australia for a match for the Davis Cup, because the Australians have been unable to guarantee the expenses of a team.

CIRCLES BASES ON SHORT BUNT

This But One Feature of Yesterday's Burlesque Ball Game.

CHAMPIONS DON'T CARE.

Play the Game for Fun, Not to Win—A Merry Exhibition.

Always merry and bright, the Rochester players excelled themselves yesterday afternoon. All the men were in a jovial mood. So was Manager Ganzel, and when once he saw that Montreal had the game he permitted his wonders to do as they liked, and they did many things. They purposely made catches with one hand. Without purpose they sometimes dropped the ball. But they did not care. They out-Tanguayed Eva in their not caring. It was a merry game, and the only fault the fans found was that it lasted only 58 minutes.

Think of that, a full nine innings game, studded with 28 hits, finished in less than the hour. That's a record.

To be brief, Montreal won by 8 runs to 3. The only reason they didn't score oftener was that they didn't need to. They got four runs in the very first innings when Demmitt, East, Jones, Bailey, Yeager and Holly hit in succession. The Royal fans laughed. And then suddenly the Rochester champions realized the humor of the situation. They laughed, too, and disported themselves like the fat man's team at a summer's picnic.

It wasn't baseball, and a few rooters felt agrieved, but the majority approved. It was an amusing display.

There had been many bright and attractive plays, but the climax came in the seventh innings when Curtis made the circuit of the bases on a bunt. Beecher, who fielded the ball, threw poorly to McConnell, who played first. The ball went to right field and Curtis rushed around. He reached third well ahead of the ball and decided to try for home. Moreover, he made it, not even having to slide under the catches.

The score:

ROCHESTER.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Moeller, rf	4	1	1	2	0	0
Moran, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Tooley, ss	4	0	1	0	5	0
McConnell, 1b	3	0	0	6	0	0
Simmons, 2b	3	1	1	5	2	1
Spencer, 3b	3	1	2	3	1	1
Anderson, cf	3	0	0	5	1	0
Graham, c	3	0	0	1	1	0
Beecher, p	3	0	1	1	0	0
aRagon	1	0	1	0	0	0
bManning	1	0	1	0	0	0
cLafitte	1	0	0	0	0	0
dGanzel	1	0	1	0	0	0
eMartel	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	3	10	24	10	2

MONTREAL.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Demmitt, lf	4	0	1	1	1	0
East, 2b	5	1	2	4	1	0
Jones, cf	5	2	3	2	0	0
Bailey, rf	4	2	2	4	0	0
Yeager, 3b	5	2	2	6	3	0
Holly, ss	5	0	2	0	6	1
Hardy, 1b	5	0	2	9	0	1
Curtis, c	3	1	2	1	1	0
Keefe, p	3	0	2	0	4	0
Totals	39	8	18	27	16	2

aBatted in 9th for Simmons. bBatted in 9th for Spencer. cBatted for Anderson in 9th. dBatted for Graham in 9th. eBatted for Beecher in 9th.

Score by innings—

Rochester . . . . 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3
Montreal . . . . 4 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 x—8

Summary—Three base hit, Spencer; two base hits, Keefe; left on bases, Rochester 6, Montreal 10; double plays, Keefe to East to Hardy, Anderson to McConnell; stolen bases, Yeager 2, Hardy, Jones; sacrific fly, McConnell; sacrifice hit, Keefe; hit by pitcher, Curtis. Time, 58 minutes. Umpire in chief, Hurst; field umpire, Finneran.

Boston, Sept. 23—Cincinnati defeated Boston, 8 to 2, this afternoon. Frock was replaced by Taylor in the first inning after two singles, two doubles, a home run and a sacrifice fly had been made off his delivery. The six runs netted were more than were needed to win, as Beebe kept the locals' hits scattered. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Boston	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0	2	7	2
Cincinnati	6 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0	8	11	2

Batteries — Frock, Taylor and Raridon; Beebe and Clark.

Philadelphia, Sept. 23.—In a pitchers' battle here ot-day Philadlphia defeated Pittsburg, 2 to 1. Both teams put up a very fast game in the field. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1	4	1
Philadelphia	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 x	2	4	0

Batteries — Perry and Gibson; Moren, Gisard and Dooin.

Brooklyn, Sept. 23.—Burke held St. Louis to two hits in a seven inning game, called on account of darkness today, but the visitors made both of them count, and with 11 bases on balls, won 6 to 2. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 2 4	6	2	1
Brooklyn	0 0 0 1 0 0 1	2	3	1

Batteries — Albers, Harmon and Bresnahan; Burke and Bergen.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Rochester	91	59	.607
Newark	87	65	.572
Baltimore	81	70	.536
Toronto	80	72	.526
Montreal	69	79	.466
Buffalo	69	81	456
Jersey City	65	81	.430
Providence	61	90	.404

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	95	42	.694
Detroit	80	60	.571
Boston	78	60	.565
New York	79	61	.564
Cleveland	64	76	.457
Washington	59	80	.425
Chicago	58	80	.420
St. Louis	43	97	.307

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	92	44	.676
Pittsburg	81	58	.583
New York	81	58	.583
Philadelphia	72	68	.514
Cincinnati	71	72	.497
St. Louis	56	80	.412
Brooklyn	55	84	.396
Boston	48	92	.340

BISONS GET A BUMP.

Toronto, Sept. 23.—Toronto took vengeance on the double defeat handed them in yesterday's double-header with the Bisons, and took both games handily to-day. Both were see-saw contests, but the Leafs were able to get hits in pinches, where Buffalo failed. Both the local twirlers out-twirled their opponents. Umpire Byron banished three players in the first game, Managers Kelley and Smith, and Third Baseman Pattee, of Buffalo. Both managers decided that the second game should be a nine-inning contest, but when the Bisons saw the Leafs clinch the game in the sixth they withdrew. Scores:—

First game—

		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 2	4	9	0
Toronto	0 1 0 1 0 5 0 0 x	7	11	4

Batteries:—Carmichael and Woods; Newton and Vandegrift.

Second game—

		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 0 2 1 0 0	3	6	1
Toronto	1 0 2 1 0 3	7	7	2

Batteries:—Jessop and Woods; McGinley and Tonneman. Umpires, Halligan and Byron. (Called end of 6th; darkness).

RUBE MEETS RUBE.

Jersey City, Sept. 23.—Jersey City beat Newark to-day. Kissinger outpitching Waddell. Score:—

		R.	H.	E.
Newark	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	4	1
Jersey City	1 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 x	5	8	0

Batteries:—Waddell and McAllister; Kissinger and Spahr. Umpires, Murray and Boyle.

MIGHTY HITTING THIS.

Baltimore, Sept. 23.—The Orioles won to-day's game by hammering the ball all over the lot. They simply swamped Clams, landing on Lavender. Score:—

		R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 0 0 0 1 2 1 0 0	4	10	2
Baltimore	3 0 5 3 0 0 4 0 x	15	19	5

Batteries:—Lavender and Fitzgerald; Maroney and Egan and McDonough. Umpires, Stafford and Kelly.

TO-DAY'S GAMES ... ...

Rochester at Montreal, two games.
Buffalo at Toronto, two games.
Jersey City at Newark.
Providence at Baltimore.

NAPS GET 18 HITS.

Meet Ball for Eight Bases in One Innings, Yet Score But One Run.

Cleveland, Sept. 23.—Cleveland easily defeated New York to-day, 7 to 2. Hughes was knocked from the box and Fisher was hit even harder. In the seventh Cleveland made two singles, a double and a triple, yet scored but one run, having two men caught on careless base running. Jackson and Easterly had a perfect batting average, each making four hits. Chase's base running and batting were other features. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0 0 0 3 0 3 1 0 x	7	18	0
New York	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	2	7	0

Batteries:—W. Mitchell and Smith; Hughes, Fisher and F. Mitchell.

Boston-Detroit, Philadelphia-Chicago, Washington-St. Louis games postponed on account of rain.

CUBS BEATEN B YGIANTS, AND REDS SWAMP BOSTON. PITTSBURG LOSES AGAIN.

New York, Sept. 23.—The Giants defeated the Cubs to-day, 6 to 4, by putting to good use the passes received from Cole and by hitting McIntyre, his successor, at the right time. Score:—

		R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0	4	11	0
New York	0 2 2 1 0 0 1 0 x	6	8	2

Batteries:—Cole, McIntyre, W aver and Kling; Crandall and Myers.

NOTES FROM ALL OVER.

The attendance at the fourth day of Quebec Jockey Club yesterday showed a falling off.

Verdun Quoiting Club, of which Mr. John Ferguson, Woodland avenue, is secretary, is open for more members.

The winners at King Edward Park races yesterday were Johnny Wise, Lady Chilton, Flarney, Dorothy Webb, Dona H. and Otogo.

Bombardier Wells knocked out Sergt. Sunshine in the sixth round of their contest after being nearly beaten himself in the third round.

Two of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada distinguished themselves by winning boxing bouts at a tournament during the army manoeuvres.

Tyldesley finishes up at the head of the batting averages with figures of 46.22, and Hearne (J. T.), tops the bowling table with 119 wickets at a cost of 12.79 each.

Inman beat Diggle by no fewer than 2,651 points in their match of 16,000 up, but the Reeve and Haverson affair was much closer, the latter only winning by 16,000 to 15,850.

J. Price won a 15 miles running match at Gosforth in 1 hour and 21 minutes, which is a best on record for an English professional. W. T. Clarke, another ex-amateur, was 600 yards behind, with C. W. Gardiner third.

H. Vardon and J. Braid met in a couple of 18 holes matches (match and medal play), on the Williamwood course, near Glasgow, a few days since. Vardon showed splendid form and won both matches, creating a new course record of 72 in the morning.

During the course of the international water polo match between Wales and Scotland at Newport, the home captain hurt his shoulder and had to retire. The visitors then withdrew one of their players, the sporting action of the Scotsmen giving much pleasure. The game proved an even one, and ended with the scores two all.

NEW GREEN FOR BOWLERS.

Westmount Club to Consider Purchase of Own Land.

The semi-finals for the McKergow prize were played at Westmount Bowling Club last night, when many spectators were present. There was an exciting game, the score ending with:

A. Gardner	P. W. McLagan
A. Muir	W. R. Kirkpatrick
H. R. Cobbett	C. G. McCartney
H. Rees	Jas. Baillie.
(Skip)—23	(Skip)—15

In the final game for the handicap singles, W. Brown played H. Mason and won by five shots, the score being: W. Brown.. ..23 H. Mason 16

In the points competition this afternoon at 2.30 for the gold scarf pin set with a valuable diamond, and presented by Mr. T. Mitchell, of Toronto, it has been decided that the eight competitors obtaining the highest number of points in the first competition shall play off for possession of the coveted trophy, and the one of this octorary team scoring the most points of course will win the prize.

A meeting will be held on Tuesday, Octo. 4, to consider the purchase of a permanent green by the club.

OTTAWA OPTIMISTIC.

Clancy Believes He has the Catch of the Season.

Ottawa, Sept. 24.—Clancy thinks he has his biggest find of the season in Jim Soloman, a former member of the Carlisle team, who turned out with Ottawa last night. As inside left he is a fast man and a great tackler. Gerard and McCann are available, and when Murray Kennedy arrives on Monday the back division will be complete, Church, Kilt, Vaughan and Disney being expected out to-morrow.

Jack Ryan got a nasty kick in making a tackle, and may be out of the game for several days. He threw himself headlong at the runner and sustained a blow on the chest.

M.A.A.A. JUNIORS PRACTICE.

The M. A. A. A. junior football team will practice on Monday morning in preparation for the opening match of the season at St. Johns with the St. Johns fourteen, on Saturday, October 1st. All candidates for the team are requested to turn out and to insure an early start should sleep Sunday night at the grounds.

PLEASED WITH PLANT.

Controllers Think Bordeaux Water Works Will be Useful to City.

The Board of Control made a careful inspection of Bordeaux yesterday afternoon, paying especial attention to the water works there. They were pleased with it. 'Why said Mr. Ainey.' It is only operated three hours a day to supply the 1,200 people of Bordeaux. If it is run steadily it could supply as well Ahuntsic, and Sault Aux Recollet, which will be annexed next year.'

LOSES SEASON'S CROP.

Smith's Falls, Ont., September 24.—The barns and outbuildings of Mr. Archie McIntyre, of Montague, near here, were destroyed by fire this morning, together with all his machinery and the season's crop. The loss is heavy, and there is only small insurance.

LATE BUT STILL COMING.

Tax arrearages have been coming in well at the City Hall. During the past week upward of $50,000 was received. But still their remains $200,000 which is due.

PROGRAMME OF HORSE SHOW

Schooling Started at Arena Yesterday, and Many Owners Were There

BUSY PLACE TO-DAY

Majority of Entries Monday—List of Judges—Busy Scenes To-day.

In preparation for the opening of Montreal's Horse Show on Monday, schooling opened yesterday at the Arena, and many owners were there. Following is the list of judges: Dr. Duncan McEachran, [illegible] Que.; Mr. J. Wesley Allison, [illegible] Ont.; Mr. Robert Graham, [illegible] O.; Mr. John McE. Bowman, [illegible] Dr. A. H. Fitch, Boston, [illegible] A. Bonsal, Baltimore, [illegible] Pinkerton, New York; [illegible] Philadelphia, Pa.; Major [illegible] Johns, Que.; Dr. A. W. Harris, Ottawa.

Following is the programme for the week. Morning performances at half-past ten; afternoon, at a quarter [illegible] three; evening at a quarter past [illegible].

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 27th.

77—Judging 31 jumpers entered in [illegible] jumping, open to all.
48—Judging 6 pairs of horses in harness, exceeding 15.2.
34—Judging 8 general deliveries.
61—Judging 12 saddle horses [illegible] weight).
42—Judging 13 single horses in harness, exceeding 15.3.
43—Judging 8 horses and runabouts.
68—Judging 11 qualified hunters (middleweight).

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 28th.

16—Judging 1 percheron stallion.
19—Judging 4 ardennais stallions.
26—Judging 2 three-year-olds [illegible] to make saddle horses or hunters.
13—Judging 4 Clydesdale or Shire stallions, 4 years old and upward.
15—Judging 3 Clydesdale or Shire mares.
9—Judging 5 yearling hackney colts and fillies.
21—Judging 6 brood mares suitable to breed saddle horses or hunters.
28—Judging 3 heavy draught brood mares.
2—Judging 1 thoroughbred stallion under 4 years.

Wednesday Afternoon, Sept. 28th.

39—Judging 9 hackney mares in harness.
32—Judging 1 pair of light draught horses.
58—Judging 3 combination saddle and harness horses, 15.2 and under.
31—Judging 6 heavy draught horses shown to single lorries.
65—Judging 11 ladies' saddle horses exceeding 15.3 (ladies to ride).
47—Judging 6 pairs of horses in harness, 15.2 and under.
27—Judging 9 three-year-olds, suitable to become harness horses.
67—Judging 5 qualified hunters (lightweight).

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 28th.

35—Judging 3 bakers' deliveries.
98—Judging 3 officers' mounts.
73—Judging 10 hunters not eligible to compete in the qualified or green class.
49—Judging 4 pairs of horses shown to Victorias.
60—Judging 5 saddle horses (lightweight).
96—Judging 6 cabmen's turnouts.
36—Judging 11 single horses in harness, over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2.
75—Judging 21 hunters owned and ridden by amateurs.

Thursday Morning, Sept. 29th.

24—Judging 4 pony stallions.
14—Judging 2 Clydesdale or Shire stallions under 4 years.
10—Judging 4 standard-bred stallions, 4 years old and upwards.
7—Judging 5 hackney mares shown on the line.
18—Judging 1 Percheron Brood mare.
20—Judging 2 mares or fillies, the progeny of a Belgian draught horse.
5—Judging 1 hackney stallion, 4 years old and upward.
6—Judging 1 hackney stallion, under 4 years.
22—Judging 3 brood mares, suitable to breed harness horses.

Thursday Afternoon, Sept. 29th.

33—Judging 5 light draught horses shown to express or farm waggons.
41—Judging 13 single horses in harness not exceeding 15.3.
64—Judging 5 ladies' saddle horses not exceeding 15.2 (ladies to ride).
97—Judging 5 professional coachmen driving through obstacles.
59—Judging 11 combination saddle and harness horses exceeding 15.2.
51—Judging 3 pairs of horses shown to a ladies' phaeton (ladies to drive).
93—Judging 7 polo ponies (lightweight).
69—Judging 5 qualified hunters (heavyweight).

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 29.

70—Judging 11 green hunters (lightweight).
62—Judging eleven saddle horses, (heavyweight).
55—Judging 5 Unicorn teams.
100—Judging 7 jumpers (military).
83—Judging 3 roadster pairs.
45—Judging 9 high steppers not over 15 hands 2 inches.
76—Judging 28 hunters entered in the Corinthian class.

FRIDAY MORNING, Sept. 30.

25—Judging 2 pony brood mares.
4—Judging 1 hackney stallion, shown on the line.
12—Judging 2 standard-bred mares.
1—Judging 7 thoroughbred stallions, any age.
11—Judging 2 standard-bred stallions under 4 years.
8—Judging 4 hackney brood mares.
3—Judging 13 thoroughbred brood mares.
28—Judging 9 mares and geldings for the Governor-General's prize.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 30.

38—Judging 6 single horses in harness, exceeding 15 hands 3 inches.
66—Judging 13 ladies' saddle horses (local), ladies to ride.
88—Judging 2 pony tandems, not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches.
94—Judging 6polo ponies (heavyweight).
53—Judging 5 harness tandems, exceeding 15 hands 2 inches.
40—Judging 9 mares and geldings 15 hands 3 inches and under (ladies to drive).
29—Judging 3 heavy draught teams.
72—Judging 5 green hunters (heavyweight).

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 30.

63—Judging 14 park hacks.
50—Judging 6 harness pairs, shown before an appropriate trap for gentlemen's use.
78—Judging 19 jumpers over three jumps, 4 feet 6 inches, 5 feet and 5 feet 6 inches.
82—Judging 5 roadsters, 15 hands 1 inches and over.
57—Judging best collection of three harness horses, shown in single harness (5 entries).
80—Judging 6 hunt teams.

SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 1.

86—Judging 7 ponies in harness, [illegible] and not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches.
84—Judging 5 ponies in harness, under 12 hands.
90—Judging 4 ponies under saddle, [illegible] hands and not exceeding 13 hands [illegible] inch.
91—Judging 11 ponies under saddle, over 13 hands 1 inch, and not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches.
92—Judging 12 pony jumpers.
89—Judging 5 ponies under saddle, under 12 hands.
85—Judging 4 ponies in single harness, 12 hands and not exceeding [illegible] hands 1 inch.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, [illegible]

37—Judging 12 single horses in harness, over 15 hands 1 inch and not exceeding 15 hands 3 inches.
74—Judging 11 ladies' hunters (ladies to ride).
87—Judging 3 pairs of ponies in harness, not exceeding 14 hands [illegible]
54—Judging 8 harness tandems [illegible] to drive).
95—Judging 6 strings of 2 [illegible] each.
30—Judging 5 heavy draught horses shown to coal or Scotch carts.
56—Judging 2 four in hand [illegible]
101—Judging 7 jumpers [illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING, [illegible]

71—Judging 8 green hunters [illegible] weight).
44—Judging 7 horses and [illegible] (local).
46—Judging 10 high steppers [illegible] hands 2 inches.
81—Judging 9 roadsters [illegible] hands 3 inches.
52—Judging 5 harness [illegible] over 15 hands 2 inches.
79—Judging 8 horses entered in high jump.

Styles Worthy of the Horse Show.

Horse Show Hosiery

Silk stockings in black, tan, grey, mauve, sapphire, sky, pink and strawberry; embroidered in self color; one of the best wearing makes of silk stockings at, per pair.. .. ..$2.50

September Hosiery Sale

FOR WOMEN

Penman's cashmere hose; all pure wool; double feet; spliced ankles; full fashioned leg; grey heels and toes; fast dye 3 pairs for $1.00

Fine gauze lisle, silk lisle and medium weight lisle in black; lace ankles; fine lustre; some with gartered tops; all double feet and spliced ankles; tan and colors; all fast dye. Also fine ingrain black lisle. Price 4 pairs for $1.00

FOR MEN

200 pairs of men's black cotton socks; double toes and heels; medium weight; Hermsdorf dye; usual price .25; for, per pair.. .. .. .05

Cashmere socks for men; all pure wool; guaranteed unshrinkable; seamless; fast dye; double feet.. .. ..3 pairs for $1.00

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS

Black cashmere stockings; all pure wool; sizes 6 to 8 1-2.. .. ..3 pairs for $1.00

Children's unshrinkable stockings; all pure wool; in black; per pair.. .. .. .25

School Suits—Special

The tweed suits which we secured for the opening of the schools have been all sold except 33—sizes for girls of 14 to 16 or 18 years. These we offer for clearance Monday. $15.00 and $17.50 were the prices.

Monday's price.. .. ..$12.50

A few large ones also at the same price—sizes 36 and 38 bust measure.

Quilts, Comforters, Blankets.

This is to invite you to come and see what kind of a range of bed furnishings we have—our Honeycomb and Marseilles quilts; our Scotch and Canadian blankets; our down and cotton comforters, and so many of them! Look at our $4.50 line of down comforters particularly, even if you haven't time to look at anything else.

ONE TOILET SPECIAL EACH DAY

MONDAY

Virgin Castile Soap, per doz. cakes, .24

Gowns and Hats sketched from the original in our Millinery and Mantle Departments.

We had this illustration sketched to indicate in detail the style features of two among ever so many of our dresses, which we would select as being worthy of this splendid annual society event of next Tuesday and subsequent days.

The gown on the left is a Crepe Ninon over Directoire Satin in handsome Rose du Bois shade. The overskirt of Ninon is bordered with wide band of gold lace, which tightens in about the knee to give a slight evidence of the hobble effect. The medallions on skirt and bodice are of silk embroidery in two tones of rose. The belt and sash form the only really sharp contrast in the way of color, both being black Duchesse ribbon. The sleeves are the new short Magyar style, made from silk chiffon; the hand, of course, is gloved. Price...$175.00

The Empire gown in the centre is on the violet shade developed in silk Ninon over rich satin. The high waist line is indicated by folds of Ninon pulled through a circular ornament. The medallion, which catches both sides of the filmy over-skirt directly in front and below the knee, is one of those heavy beautiful pieces of barbaric ornamentation. The sleeves are trimmed to match. A small detail, but one to delight a keen eye, is the tiny beaded insertion just inside the hem all round the Ninon overskirt.

Price.. .. ..$145.00

Opera Coats to go with these at $35.00, $50.00, $75.00, $95.00, $150.00 and $175.00.

Women's Laced Boots, $2.49

We are just unpacking for Monday's selling the finest shipment of ladies' laced boots we have offered this Fall, at per pair $2.49

All fresh, smart, new, genuine $3.00 and $3.50 values. All laced boots with New York, Cuban or Common sense heels and pointed, coin or broad toe.

— *In Velour calf:*
— *In Dongola kid:*
— *In Gunmetal:*
— *In Tan:*

Stylish, strong, serviceable boots for . . $2.49

GLOVES

For the Horse Show

Our "Elite" in white and colors.. .. .. ..$1.00

Our "La Rive" in white and colors.. .. .. 1.25

Our Monopal in white and colors.. .. .. 1.50

And a splendid fine quality of 16 or 18-button length white real kid glove—guaranteed at.. .. .. 2.25

MILLINERY

Of Exclusive Character

More than ever our Millinery and our Salon now deserve the attention of Canadian Society. Almost extravagant in its size, the appointments of the Salon are simple but good, and lack nothing for your comfort and assistance while selecting your hat.

The millinery as a whole forms an exhibition that Montreal as a city, and Canada as a nation, may be justly proud of. Some of the proudest names in millinery circles on this hemisphere are on the list of those who have told us that there is not, nor has been, its equal on Canadian soil. That Murphy type of millinery peculiar to our store appears in the pretty little toque at.. .. .. ..$5.00

And throughout the whole range up to the elaborate carriage hat at.. .. ..$125.00

Every kind of girl's hat from the $2.50 school hat to the velvet mushroom at.. .. ..$25.00

Every kind of new shape from the felt one at $1.25 to the elaborate English beaver one at.. .. ..$18.00

Everything new in feather mounts from the modest black and white wings at $1.00 to the rich willows at $60.00 and birds of Paradise at $75.00.

NOTE—At $1.00 apiece, our wings, black or white, are practically unbreakable.

Umbrellas

At $2.25 we have good serviceable umbrellas in taped edge gloria silk; paragon frame; a good assortment of new handles in Directoire style; some with sterling and gold mounts; some with the new large top in different colorings; also gunmetal.. .. ..$2.25

Flannelette Waists

Just received a small delivery of very smart tailored flannelette waists in various tones of stripes; neatly tucked; box pleat trimmed with 3 large pearl buttons; link cuffs. Just the thing for the cool mornings and evenings. Sizes 32 to 44. Price.. .. ..$1.50

LUNCH ROOM SERVICE

BREAKFAST from 7.45 to 9.30. (16 different menus, 25 cents to 50 cents.)

LUNCHEON from 12.00 to 2.00 p.m. (Full course, 35 cents.)

AFTERNOON TEA (Shoppers' Special)—3.00 to 5.30 p. m., 25c.

A la Carte all day.

The John Murphy Company Limited

OUR PHONE NUMBER
UPTOWN
6-0-1-0

The John Murphy Company Limited

THE SKY-MAN

By...
HENRY K. WEBSTER,
Author (with Samuel Merwin) of Calumet "K"

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By The Century Co.
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By The Success Company.

SUMMARY OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

This stirring story of invention and adventure opens in the solitude of the Arctic Circle, and Philip Cayley, a young American army officer, is at first the only human being on the scene. The disgrace following a false charge brought against him by his greatest friend, Perry Hunter, has driven him into solitude in disgust at humanity. During his four years of life alone in the north he has mastered the secret of flying, and it is while aloft that he catches his first sight of human beings once more, and at the same time witnesses a deliberate murder. The murderer and his companions disappear. Cayley waiting until midnight descends cautiously on the hitherto unknown coast where he had discovered the men, and visiting first the ship, which is anchored to an ice floe, startles a young girl who is alone there. After they have convinced each other that they are not dreaming she tells Cayley that her name is Jeanne Fielding, and that she is at present waiting for word of her father lost years ago whose records or remains are being sought by a party from the yacht. Cayley, in turn, explains his presence, and after promising to make a search on his own account, flies away, having told her nothing of the murder he had witnessed. He leaves behind him by accident, however, the instrument he had picked up on the scene of the murder. The murderer himself, a giant named Roscoe, was one of the survivors of the 'Walrus' wrecked four years ago. The crew of eleven had been welcomed to this shore by Captain Fielding and two other survivors of the previous wreck, but for the sake of a deposit of gold known of by them, Roscoe had one day murdered all three and assumed undisputed command of the 'Walrus' men. On the approach of the yacht he had forced them to desert their huts and go into hiding. To Planck alone, the former captain of the whaler, he explains his ruse to entrap the search party now on land in Fog Lake, and after so drawing away from the yacht the inevitable relief party, take the vessel and steam away with the gold they had collected. Meanwhile on board the yacht, Jeanne and her guardian, Mr. Fanshaw, are becoming anxious when Mr. Fanshaw's son Tom is brought back by two of the party with a sprained ankle. Jeanne tells about the visit of her 'sky-man,' and on hearing his name, Tom tells her the story of Cayley's disgrace. Another member of the search party brings news of the murder witnessed by Cayley, of Perry Hunter, who had been one of the party. It is just discovered that the arrow with which Hunter was killed fits the instrument Cayley had left behind when he returns. He is angrily accused of the murder of the man who, he discovers to his horror, was his old chum. Jeanne's assertion of Cayley's innocence angers Tom Fanshaw, and after Cayley has flown away, determined to return to solitude, and the relief party have left the yacht, Jeanne attempts to 'make it up' with Tom, only to have him passionately declare his love.

CHAPTER VI.—Continued.

Slowly her color mounted until she felt her whole face burning. 'I didn't know,' she said. 'You shouldn't have let me go on thinking—'

'I didn't know, myself, until to-day,' he interrupted her stormily; 'I didn't know I knew, that is. But when I saw you put your hands on that villain Cayley, I wanted to kill him, and in that same flash I knew why I wanted to.'

Turning suddenly to look at her, he saw that she had buried her face in her hands and was crying forlornly. 'Oh, I am a brute,' he concluded, 'to have told you about it in this way.'

'What does the way matter? That's not what makes it hard. It's loving you so much, the way I do, and having to hurt you. It's having to lose my brother—the only brother I ever had.'

There was a long, miserable silence after that. Finally he said: 'Jeanne, if you do love me as much as that—the way you do, not the way I love you, but love me any way—could you—could you—marry me just the same I'd never have any thought in the world but of making you happy. And I'd always be there; you could count on me, you know.'

'Don't!' she interrupted curtly. 'Don't talk like that, Tom.' She shivered, and drew away from him with a little movement somewhere near akin to disgust.

He winced at it, and reddened. Then, in a voice that sounded curiously thick to her, curiously unlike his own, he asked a question: 'If I had told you all this a month ago—told you how I felt toward you, and asked you, loving me the way you do, to marry me just the same, would you — Oh, I suppose you would have refused. But would you have shuddered and shrank away from me—like that?'

'Did I shudder and shrink away?' she asked. 'I didn't know it. I wasn't angry; I'm not now. But—but that was a horrible thing you asked of me.'

'Would it have struck you as horrible,' he persisted, 'if I had asked it a month ago?'

'Perhaps not,' she answered thoughtfully. 'I've changed a good deal in the last month—since we sailed away from San Francisco and left the world behind us—our world—and came out into this great white empty one. I don't know why that is.'

'I know.' He was speaking with a sort of brutal intensity that startled her. 'I know. It's not in the last month you've changed; it's within the last twenty-four hours; it's since you saw and fell in love with that murderous, lying brute of a Cayley.'

'I don't know,' she said very quietly, 'whether you're trying to kill the love I have for you—the old love—or not, Tom, but unless you're very careful, you'll succeed in doing it. I don't think I want to talk to you any more now, not even sit here beside you. I'm going to take a little walk.'

He held himself rigidly still till she had disappeared round the end of the deck-house. Then he bent over and buried his face in his hands!

What the thing was that roused him to his present surroundings, he never knew. He was conscious of no sound, but, suddenly, he sat erect and stared about him in amazement. It had grown quite dark. It must be two or three hours since Jeanne had left the chair beside him and announced that she was going to take a little walk.

He spoke her name, not loudly at first, for he thought she must be close by. But the infinite silent spaces seemed to absorb the sound of his voice. There was no sign that any sentient thing, except his very self, had heard the words he uttered. Then he called louder.

It was not until he raised himself, stiffly and clumsily, from his chair that he realized that it was more than dark; that the atmosphere about him was opaque with fog.

He groped for the heavy walking-stick which leaned against the arm of his chair and, with its aid, hobbled slowly along the deck. His damaged ankle was held rigid in a plaster bandage. Though the pain in it was less, he found locomotion difficult.

As he opened the door at the head of the companionway, he called the girl's name again; and this time the absence of any answer frightened him a little, though he tried to reason himself out of his fears. She had gone below, no doubt, to her own stateroom, and with the door shut, would hardly hear him. But he had no thought of accepting that explanation without investigating further. Even if she were there and quite safe, he did not want to let another quarter hour go by without finding her and asking her forgiveness. Whatever else might happen in this world, Jeanne Fielding must not be made unhappy. If only he could have perceived that cardinal fact in the universe a little sooner!

The steps were rather difficult to negotiate, but by using both hands to supplement his one good foot, he succeeded in creeping down them, and then in making his way along the corridor to the girl's door.

He knocked faintly at first; then louder, and finally cried out her name again, this time in genuine alarm. He tried the door, found that it was not locked, and opening it and switching on a light, perceived that the stateroom was empty.

Standing there, utterly perplexed, unable either to guess at the girl's possible whereabouts, or to construct any plan for finding her, he felt a sudden rush of relief on hearing the soft scrape of a boat against the accommodation ladder outside. It might be Jeanne. If it were not she, it was someone from the shore party, in which case a search for her could be begun in earnest by those whose powers of getting about were unimpaired.

He heard footsteps crossing the deck overhead. No, that could not be Jeanne; it was a heavy tread, a curious, shuffling tread.

He closed the door behind him. Then he limped slowly down the corridor toward the foot of the companionway. The heavy tread was already descending the stairs.

He turned the corner, stopped short and gasped. And that was all. There was no time even for a cry. He had caught one glimpse of a monstrous figure clad in skins, huge in bulk; hairy-faced like a gorilla.

And then, the man or beast had, with beastlike quickness lifted his arm and struck. And Tom Fanshaw dropped down at his feet, senseless.

CHAPTER VII.

THE ROSEWOOD BOX.

On the girl, Tom Fanshaw's passionate, stormy avowal had the effect of a sort of moral earthquake. It left the ground beneath her feet suddenly unstable and treacherous; it threatened to bring down about her ears the whole structure of her life. The very thing she had relied upon for shelter and security against outside troubles and dangers, was, on the instant, fraught with a greater danger than any of them.

Her instinct, when she left him, was simply one of escape. As she had said, the relation between them had always been taken for granted; had always been matter-of-fact. Long before her father's departure on that last voyage of his, ever since she could remember, in fact, she had taken her association with Tom, her affection for him and his for her, completely as a matter of course. They could not have felt any differently toward each other if they had, indeed, been brother and sister.

She was three or four years younger than he, but her girlish precocity had gone far to bridge the disparity in their ages, and now that both had grown to maturity, it had completely cease to exist. Indeed, since the time when her first party had given her the status of an undeniable grown-up, she had felt like an elder sister of his, rather than a younger one. She had stayed at home, for one thing, while Tom had been away at school, and there, in the intimacy of comradeship to which her father had admitted her, her mind had matured unusually rapidly. She had a wider acquaintance with the world of ideas, at least, at twenty-two than Tom had at twenty-six.

She had teased him out of his youthful absurdities, been proud of him, laughed at him, quarrelled with him, only to make up the quarrel with some cool little, fugitive caress, without one single self-conscious moment regarding him; without a misgiving whether, after all, this relationship, that seemed so firmly established, might prove impossible as a permanent one.

For the first few moments after his avowal she had felt no emotion other than that of astonishment and incredulity. Even when he asked her if she could not marry him, anyway, though the question revolted her, she told the truth in saying that she was not angry.

The anger came later, but it burned into a flame that was all the hotter for its tardiness in kindling. It must have an outlet somewhere, and as such, the promenade up and down the other side of the deck was altogether insufficient.

The sight of a small boat at the foot of the accommodation ladder seemed to offer something better. So, pulling on a pair of fur gauntlets, she dropped into it, cast off the painter, shipped the pair of light oars it contained, and rowed away without any thought of her destination—of any destination whatever; without, even, a very clear idea of what she was doing. She must do something; that was all she knew. Certainly she pulled away from the yacht's side with no idea that she was running into any possible danger.

She had believed Cayley's story. She was the only person on the yacht who had believed it fully. Yet the belief did not translate itself into any bar to her actions.

Profound as was the impression Cayley had made upon her, she had not, as yet, articulated him at all into her real world. He was very vivid, very thrilling; he set her imagination on fire when she saw him and heard his voice. But when he took wing again, he left a strange feeling of unreality behind him. That sense of unreality was all the stronger now that almost the realest thing in her universe—namely, her relation with Tom Fanshaw—was absorbing the full power both of her mind and of her emotions.

It was half a mile, perhaps, from the yacht to the particular bit of shelving beach toward which she unconsciously propelled the boat. She rowed steadily, without so much as a glance over her shoulder, until she felt the grate of the shingle beneath the bow.

She became aware, not only that she had unconsciously come ashore, but also that the yacht was nowhere to be seen. A bank of fog had come rolling in from the eastward, so heavy as to render an object one hundred paces away totally invisible. The clump of empty buildings here on the beach could hardly be half that distance, as she remembered, yet looking round from her seat in the row boat, she could make out no more than their blurred masses against the white ice and sand which surrounded them.

She shivered at first with an instinctive, half-formed fear. This was solitude indeed. But she braced herself and dismissed her fear. Solitude was what she had left the yacht for; and, then, it was a condition she could terminate at will. Through the still air and across that quiet water her voice would carry easily to Tom's ears. She had only to hail and she would hear his voice in answer.

For a moment she thought she would do it. Then she decided the other way. If Tom should miss her, he would certainly call aloud, and she could answer, and use his voice to guide her back to the yacht. It was, of course, impracticable to attempt to row back without some such assistance. She had only a vague idea in what quarter the yacht lay, and the chance of missing it and getting really lost indeed was too great to be taken.

(To be continued.)

LAZY LIVER

"I find Cascarets so good that I would not be without them. I was troubled a great deal with torpid liver and headache. Now since taking Cascarets Candy Cathartic I feel very much better. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as the best medicine I have ever seen."
Anna Bazinet,
Osborn Mill No. 2, Fall River, Mass.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 228

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed 'Tender for Wharf at St. Andrews, P.Q.,' will be received at this office until 4.00 p.m., on Monday, October 24, 1910, for the construction of a Wharf at St. Andrews, Argenteuil County, P.Q.

Plans and specification to be seen at this Department and on application to J. L. Michaud, Esq., District Engineer, Merchants Bank Building, St. James st., Montreal, and the Postmaster at St. Andrews, East, Que.

Tenders will not be considered unless made upon, and in accordance with the conditions contained in forms furnished by Department.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of four hundred ($400.00) dollars.

By order,
E. C. DESBOCHERS,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Sept. 22, 1910.

IDEAL WATER TRIPS
ON ELEGANT UP-TO-DATE PASSENGER STEAMERS
(STATEROOMS HEATED.)

R. & O. LINE

MONTREAL - TORONTO LINE (via Thousand Islands and Rochester, N.Y.)—Steamers leave at 12.30 noon on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

MONTREAL - TORONTO - HAMILTON LINE (via Thousand Islands and Bay of Quinte)—Steamer Belleville leaves every Friday at 7 p.m. Special Low Rates on this Steamer.

MONTREAL - QUEBEC LINE—Steamers leave daily at 7 p.m.

QUEBEC - SAGUENAY LINE—Steamers leave Quebec at 8 a.m. on Tuesdays, Wednesday, Fridays and Saturdays.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 126-128 St. James Street, opposite Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

4 TRAINS DAILY
TORONTO and WEST
9.00a.m., 9.45a.m., 7.30p.m., 10.30p.m.
THE "INTERNATIONAL LIMITED"
From Montreal 9.00 a.m.
CANADA'S FINEST AND FASTEST TRAIN.
Only 7½ Hours to Toronto.
Splendid equipment of Sleeping, Parlor, Dining Car and Coaches to Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, etc. Meals and refreshments en route.
PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.
CHEAP WEEK END TRIPS FROM MONTREAL.
Tickets sold at reduced rates to various points. Good going Saturday or Sunday, returning until Monday.
CHANGE OF TIME.
(Effective Sept. 25th.)
Trains 13 and 14, between Montreal and Richmond; Trains 15 and 16, between Montreal and Valleyfield; Trains 23 and 28, between Montreal and Ottawa, will be cancelled.
REDUCED FARES
UNTIL OCT. 15th, 1910.
Second Class Colonist fares from Montreal to:
NELSON and SPOKANE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, SEATTLE and PORTLAND **$47.70**
October 1st to 15th, 1910.
SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO.. MEXICO CITY, Mex. **$49.00**
Low rates to many other points.
CITY TICKET OFFICES,
130 St. James St. 'Phones Main 6905, 6906, 6907, or Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

TORONTO SERVICE
TO UNION STATION
Daily at 8.45 a.m. and 10 p.m
Through trains to Western Ontario, Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago.
Daily, except Sunday, at 10.45 p.m.
To North and West Toronto Stations. Quickest and best service to Northern, Western and Suburban districts of Toronto.
All trains are equipped with the famed cars of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
CHEAP WEEK-END TRIPS FROM MONTREAL.
Tickets sold at reduced rates to various points. Good going Saturday or Sunday, returning until Monday.
REDUCED FARES
UNTIL OCT. 15th, 1910.
Second-Class Colonist fares from Montreal to
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October 1 to 15, 1910.
SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO **$49.00**
MEXICO CITY, Mex. ....
Low rates to many other points.
TOURIST CARS.
Leave Montreal daily, Sundays included, at 10.30 p.m. for Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. Price of berth: Winnipeg, $4.00; Calgary, $6.50; Vancouver, $9.00.
CITY TICKET OFFICE,
218 St. James Street.
Telephones: Main 2732-3733, or Place Viger and Windsor Street Stations.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
BONAVENTURE UNION STATION.
TRAIN SERVICE.
MARITIME EXPRESS.
8.15 a.m. DAILY — For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riv. Ouelle, Murray Bay, Riv. du Loup, Little Metis, Campbellton.
8.15 a.m. Except Saturday — For the above-named Stations; also Moncton, St. John and Halifax.
4 p.m. Except Sunday — Express for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard, Nicolet and intermediate stations.
OCEAN LIMITED.
7.30 p.m. Except Saturday — For St. Hyacinthe, Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riv. du Loup, Bic, Little Metis, Matapedia, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and Sydney. Through connections for Prince Edward, and Newfoundland.
CITY TICKET OFFICE:
130 St. James St Tel., Bell M. 615.
H. A. PRICE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. GEO. STRUBBE, City Ticket Agt.

Receipts of Railways In United Kingdom Have Increased

London, Sept. 21.—Total receipts for 1909 of the railways of the United Kingdom increased 0.2 percent, working expenditures decreased 1.9 percent and net increased 3.8 percent:

	1909.	1908.
Total receipts..	£120,174,000	£119,894,000
Wking expend.	75,038,000	76,403,000
Net earn . .	45,136,000	43,486,000
Earned on cap.	3.43%	3.32%
Divs on ord stk.	3.15%	2.99%
Mileage.. . . .	23,289	23,205
Trackage . . .	53,972	53,669
Paid up cap.	£1,314,407,000	£1,311,204,000

Reports From the West

Vancouver and Victoria reports say there continues an excellent demand from interior points for all lines of commodities, and the season's trade will prove a record in volume. Some of the larger wholesale grocers are finding it necessary to put out extra travellers to cope with the trade offering. City retail trade is also good. Provincial industries continue busily engaged for building supplies and for metals. Collections show improvement, and there are signs that money will be fairly free throughout the winter.

Steady Trade in Hamilton

Hamilton reports say a good steady trade is noted in all lines of retail business, and wholesalers report a satisfactory volume of sorting up business in fall lines. Local factories are busy, and it is stated this city is to be the home of another big steel company. Trade in the surrounding district is good.

Ottawa Trade Active

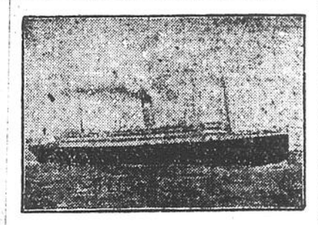
Ottawa reports say last week saw an excellent city trade due to the large number of people visiting the annual Exhibition. Retail business has been good, and wholesalers report a good demand for fall lines. There continues considerable activity in the building trade, and the demand for lumber is active. Export trade is reported slow.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKETS.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Cattle receipts estimated at 2,000, market steady; beeves, $4.90 to $8.30; Texas steers, $3.75 to $6; western steers, $4.40 to $7.10; stockers and feeders, $4.30 to $6.00; cows and heifers, $2.25 to $6.50; calves, $7 to $10.

Hogs receipts estimated at 8000, market 5c to 10c higher; light, $9.10 to $9.50; mixed, $8.40 to $9.45; heavy, $8.25 to $9.30; rough, $8.25 to $8.45; good to choice heavy $8.45 o $9.30; pigs, $8.50 to $9.00; bulk of sales, $8.65 to $9.05.

Sheep receipts estimated at 15,000; market steady; native, $2.65 to $4.45; western, $3.25 to $4.40; yearlings, at $4.75 to $5.70; lambs native, $5.25 to $7.25; western, $5.50 to $7.



White-Star Dominion.
Canadian Service Mail Steamers.

MONTREAL—QUEBEC—LIVERPOOL.

Laurentic	Sept. 30	Oct. 29
Canada	Oct. 8	Nov. 5
Megantic	Oct. 15	Nov. 12
Dominion	Oct. 22	Nov. 19

Laurentic and Megantic largest and most modern steamers sailing from the St. Lawrence. Superb accommodation for First, Second and Third Class passengers.

Canada and Dominion, One Class Cabin (called Second Class). Rates very moderate. Third Class are also carried.

For all information apply to Local Agents, or
COMPANY'S OFFICE,
118 Notre Dame Street West.

CANADIAN NORTHERN
THE ROYAL LINE
New Triple Screw Turbine Steamships
MODERN TO THE MINUTE.

From Bristol.	To Montreal.
Sept. 1...ROYAL EDWARD...Sept. 15	
Sept. 15...ROYAL GEORGE ..Sept. 29	
Sept. 29....ROYAL EDWARD..Oct. 13	
Oct. 13...ROYAL GEORGE ....Oct. 27	

and fortnightly on Thursdays thereafter
THE FAST ROYAL MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN CANADA AND GREAT BRITAIN
For rates and reservations apply to any Steamship Agent; GUY TOMBS, Acting General Passenger Agent; H. H. DAVIS, Passenger Agent, Imperial Bank Building, Montreal, Que., or WM. PHILLIPS, Acting Traffic Manager, Toronto, Ont.

"EMPRESSES" of the ATLANTIC
CAN. PAC. RY. COY'S STEAMSHIP LINES
Montreal-Quebec-Liverpool
Lake Champlain. Sept. 29. Oct. 27
Empress of Ireland Oct. 7 Nov. 4
Lake Manitoba . Oct. 13 Nov. 10
Empress of Britain Oct. 21. Nov. 18
Rates—Empress steamers: First class, $90 and upwards; Second class, $51.25 and upwards. Lake Steamers—One Class Cabin, second class rates, $47.50 and upwards.
Tickets and information from any Steamship Agent or
W. G. Annable, Gen. Pass. Agt. **Wm. Webber,** Pass. Agt.
3 and 5 Board of Trade Building.

Manchester Liners
(LIMITED).
Weekly Sailings from Montreal.

*MANCHESTER SHIPPER ...	Sept. 24
MANCHESTER IMPORTER ..	Oct. 8
MANCHESTER SPINNER . .	Oct. 15
*MANCHESTER TRADER	Oct. 22
MANCHESTER MARINER ..	Oct. 29

*Via Charlottetown.
Limited number of passengers carried.
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited
AGENTS, MONTREAL.

OTTAWA RIVER NAV. Co
LAST TRIP—SATURDAY, Sept. 24th.
To Ottawa, Single, $2.50; return (going Steamer and returning Railway), **$5.00.**
Delightful Day Trips by Steamer EMPRESS and Home by the Rapids, at 6 P.M.

To CARILLON or OKA, $1.00.
Take 8 a.m. G.T.R. for Lachine.
To St. Anne de Bellevue, G.T.R. or C.P.R., 1.30 p.m. Return steamer.
Round Trip, **80c.**
To Lachine, G.T.R., **4.20 P.M.** Round trip, **50c.**
Tickets at Grand Trunk Station, Windsor Hotel, 128, 130, 286 St. James, and 530 St. Catherine West.
Telephone MAIN 1029.

Bank of England Rates

London, Sept. 23.—Comparison of the Bank of England's proportion of reserve to liabilities for the corresponding weeks since 1905 follows:

	Percent.	Bank rate Percent.
1910..	53.36	3
1909..	52.77	2 1-2
1908..	54.28	2 1-2
1907..	51.30	4 1-2
1906	42.80	4
1905	40.03	4

WINNIPEG WHEAT CLOSING.

Fluctuations in Winnipeg wheat prices on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, this morning, were as follows:—

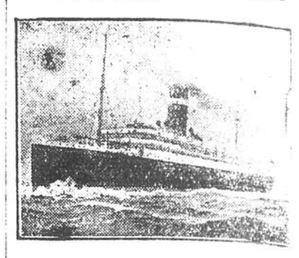
	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Open.	99⅞	98¾	103
High.	100⅛	98⅝	103⅛
Low.	99¾	98¼	102⅞
Close.	99¾	98¼	103

STRUCTURAL STEEL.

Chicago, September 23.—It is admitted structural steel sold recently on basis of $1.35, Pittsburg, by independents, and occasionally $1.30, Chicago.

MONEY ON CALL.

New York, Sept. 23, noon.—Money on call steady at one and three-eighths percent. Prime mercantile paper, five and a half to six percent. Exchanges, $285,795,255; balances, $9,891,663.



ALLAN LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL

		From Montreal.
Virginian .	29 Sept.	9.00 a.m.
Tunisian..	7 Oct.	3.00 a.m.
Victorian .	14 Oct.	3.00 a.m.
Corsican .	21 Oct.	3.30 a.m.

The Turbine SS. Victorian, the fastest passage or record Liverpool and Montreal 6 days 6 minutes.
Saloon, $77.50 and up; Turbines $87.50 and up.
Second Cabin, $47.50, $50.00 and upwards; London, $2.50 additional.
Third Class, Liverpool, Glasgow, London, Belfast or Londonderry, $30.00 and $31.25, according to steamer.
TO GLASGOW
Grampian, Oct. 1.
Pretorian, Oct. 8.
Hesperian and Grampian Saloon $77.50 and up; second class, $47.50 and up.
Other steamers, One-Class Cabin and Second Cabin, $45.00, and upwards. Third-Class, $30.00.
TO HAVRE AND LONDON.
Lake Erie, Oct. 8.
*Pomeranian, Oct. 15.
*Will not call at Havre on the outbound trip.
One-Class.—Second Cabin, Rate London, $42.50; Havre $40.00, $42.50 and up; Paris, $3.65 additional. Third Class—London, $29.00; Havre, $32.50; Paris, $34.50.
All the steamers on the above services Liverpool, Glasgow, London and Havre, are fitted with cold storage.
H. & A. ALLAN,
55 COMMON STREET, Montreal.

REFORD AGENCIES.
DONALDSON LINE TO GLASGOW
ONE CLASS CABIN SERVICE.
FROM MONTREAL.
SS. PARTHENIA .. .. Sept. 29
(Cold Storage.)
SS. CASSANDRA .. .. Oct. 6
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)
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(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)
LEITH.
SS. FREMONA, about ....September 25
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Province of Quebec, District of Montreal. **SUPERIOR COURT** No. 2428

Mathilda Lalonde, wife commune en biens of Edmond Sauvageau, of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted an Action for demand of separation as to biens against the said Edmond Sauvageau.
CINQ-MARS & CINQ-MARS
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON.
Washington, Sept. 23. The Delaware and Hudson reports to the Interstate commerce commission:

	1910.	1909.
July op rev.	$1,600,011	$1,[illegible]
Net af. tax ..	[illegible]	[illegible]

"SOME BED-TIME STORIES"

THE LITTLE STAR.

Once upon a time there was a little star who lived in an out-of-the-way corner of the sky, all alone and by himself. I put it that way because that was how he felt at the time concerning which you are to be told. Usually he was quite a good little star, and shone his best and never even answered back the storm-clouds when they mocked at him as they hurried by. But one night he got quite discouraged, and said to himself 'Nobody sees and nobody cares for a little star like me. I'll give up shining. No one will miss me. I'm only a little star.' And he actually gave up shining, and behaved himself like a sulky glow-worm who takes no notice of lighting-up time. Indeed, he so left off behaving properly that he did not shine the whole night; and when the morning stars sang together as usual, he was obstinate and never so much as hummed the tune.

* * * * * *

Of course he knew he had done wrong; and so he was not more than half surprised when, with a great hurtling of his silver wings, the Angel of the stars came to see him. He scolded the little star quite severely; and all the reply he got was, 'I didn't think I mattered. I thought I was so little that I wouldn't be missed.' 'Did you?' said the Angel of the Stars, not unkindly. 'Well, I will tell you how things happened. The Angel of Laughter was taking a joke to a man who had not joked for years. He is a deacon; and the Angel was told to come to you and fly right down from where you live, and he would find the deacon underneath. Because you were not shining he had to return, and the deacon has not laughed yet. Indeed, he is thinking of last Sunday's collection! and what with the people who are away on holiday, and the others who are saving up to go, that collection was no laughing matter. Poor man! And it was your fault.' 'Very sorry,' broke in the little star meekly. 'I hope no one else was inconvenienced.'

* * * * * *

'Ah,' said the Angel of the Stars in a sad voice, 'there was someone else, and you will be very sorry when you hear. A little sick child was moaning down there on earth; and the Master, who always hears the cries of children, sent the Angel of Consolation to comfort her. The Angel intended to take her direction from you, and because you were not shining she lost her way for five whole minutes, and the poor little ill girlie wailed all the time.' 'Oh, dear,' exclaimed the little star, 'how sorry I am that I didn't behave properly! How can I behave better?' 'By doing as boys and girls should do,' answered the Angel. 'What's that, please?' asked the little star, quite eagerly. 'Well,' explained the Angel, 'all children should remember that, never mind how little they are, God wants them to behave as well as they possibly can. When they behave they help more than they know; and when they say they are so little that they do not matter, and therefore leave off being good, they do more harm than they think. All is never right with God's world unless we all behave as well as we can. And what is true about children is true about stars as well. Is that plain?' It was; and ever since the little star has shone his best.—Christian World.

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

September 24.

It is good for me to draw near to God. Lord, I have loved the habitation of thy house, and the place where thine honor dwelleth.—A day in thy courts is better than a thousand. I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness.—Blessed is the man whom thou choosest, and causest to approach unto thee, that he may dwell in thy courts: we shall be satisfied with the goodness of thy house, even of thy holy temple.

The Lord is good unto them that wait for him, to the soul that seeketh him.—Therefore will the Lord wait that he may be gracious unto you, and therefore will he be exalted, that he may have mercy upon you: for the Lord is a God of judgment: blessed are all they that wait for him.

Having therefore, brethren, boldness to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus, by a new and living way, which he hath consecrated for us; . . . let us draw near with a true heart in full assurance of faith, having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience.

Ps. lxxiii., 28. Ps. xxvi., 8. Ps. lxxxiv., 10. Ps. lxv., 4. Lam. iii., 25. Is. xxx., 18. Heb. x., 20, 22.

BRITISH TRADE IN TORONTO

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say all lines of fall trade are now moving briskly, and indications are that the turnover will be considerably heavier than that of last year. Western shipments of general lines are particularly satisfactory. Heavy shipments are going by lake and rail freights, and the movement will continue until the close of navigation. Retail trade has been good and a good sorting-up business in dry goods is noted. In clothing a particularly good season seems to be assured. While the outlook for wter trade has never been anything but good, here also there has been improvement during the past week. A steady trade is noted for groceries, and prices show little change. Seasonable hardware is moving briskly. The building trades keep active, and there is an excellent demand for iron and steel. Country trade holds a steady tone. Deliveries of products are fair, and prices generally hold firm.

Trade in Winnipeg

Winnipeg reports say the general trade situation there continues exceedingly reassuring. Wholesalers in all lines are busy sending out goods, and travellers report excellent orders for the coming season. Even in those districts from which crop damage was reported there seems to be a good amount of business offering. Grain inspections show the wheat crop to have been of excellent quality. So far shipments show a much greater percentage of high grade wheat than was the case last year. Collections are generally fair to good.

Quieter Tone in London

London reports say, the annual Fair being over, trade has taken on a somewhat quieter tone, but country business has improved, as travellers have returned to their routes, and are beginning to send in good sorting up orders. Local boot and shoe men report a good demand and prospects for a satisfactory season.

Conditions in Quebec

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say conditions show little change from that of the preceding week. From country points frost was reported during the week, but no material damage is said to have been done, as crops in some districts are pretty well harvested. City trade appears to be holding its own. Shoe factories show no unusual signs of activity, but it is probable an improvement will take place as the season advances.

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The only way to cure a bad case of Dyspepsia is to take one or two Pap-Sag Tablets in a little warm water, after each meal. Not to observe this simple and easy rule is to remain depressed with all kinds of stomach disorders, such as Heartburn, Fetid Breath, Gastritis, Flatulence and Indigestion.

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UPPER PART OF ST. LAWRENCE MARKET:—Plumbing, Tuesday and Friday. 147 CHARRON; Mechanical Drawing, Tuesday and Friday. For prospectus and information, apply at the office, MONUMENT NATIONAL BUILDING.
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ART ASSOCIATION.

The **SCHOOLS** of **ART**, under the direction of **William Brymner**, P.R.C.A., will open for the Session 1910-11 as follows:—**Elementary**, October 4th; **Life** and **Antique**, October 17th; **Painting**, November 2nd.
Apply without delay to the Secretary, 23 Phillips Square.
J. B. ABBOTT, Secretary.

EVENING TECHNICAL CLASSES

The Evening classes in Technical Subjects conducted in the Commercial & Technical High School, 53 Sherbrooke Street, West, under the joint management of the Montreal Technical Institute and the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, will re-open on MONDAY EVENING, September 19th, at 7.30 p.m.

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I. PREPARATORY COURSE IN ENGLISH AND ARITHMETIC.
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IV. MECHANICAL DRAWING.
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IX. THEORY OF STRUCTURES.
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XIV. CHEMISTRY (with individual LABORATORY WORK). Elementary and Advanced.
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XVI. COOKERY.
XVII. SEWING AND DRESSMAKING.
XVIII. MILLINERY.

The class-rooms of the school have been specially fitted with MACHINES, TOOLS and APPLIANCES in order to make the work PARTICULARLY USEFUL to APPRENTICES and MECHANICS. The EQUIPMENT of last year has been considerably added to, and the time allotted to most subjects has been doubled.
The Principal of the School, Mr. I. Gammell, will be in attendance from September 12th to 16th inclusive, from 8 to 9 p.m. to give information and enrol pupils.
Prospectus may now be had on application to
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Director . . . . H. C. PERRIN, Mus. Doc.
The Session 1910-11 opens Sept. 19th.

INSTRUCTION: — In Pianoforte, Singing, Violin, Organ and all Orchestral Instruments. Classes in Elements of Music, Theory, Harmony, Form and Analysis, History of Music, Counterpoint and Composition, Sight Singing, Choir Singing, Classes, English, French, German, Italian and Diction.
THE McGILL ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY will resume its weekly practices under the personal direction of Dr. Perrin (with Mr. Saul Brant as Concertmeister), on MONDAY, October 3rd, in the Conservatorium Hall.
THE ORPHEUS (Male Voice Choir) will hold its first weekly practice on TUESDAY, October 4th, in the same hall. This will also be under the direction of Dr. Perrin, with Mr. Blair as Associate Conductor.
A SPECIAL OPERATIC CLASS in close connection with the scheme for the establishment of Grand Opera in Montreal, will be started early in the session.
LOCAL EXAMINATIONS in all branches of music for the diploma of Licentiate in Music, and other Certificates, will be held in numerous centres throughout the Dominion.
DEGREES:—Complete Courses, Theoretical and Technical, leading to the Degrees of Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc., are offered.
For Syllabus and full particulars as to admission, exhibitions, courses, fees, etc., apply to **THE SECRETARY,** 323 Sherbrooke street West, Montreal.

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A Select Private School for Boys.
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The opening of the courses will take place on **October 4th.**
Matriculation examinations will begin on **September 15th.** Bearers of certificates or diplomas are exempt for the whole or for part of such examination.
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Preparation for the higher Branches in Commerce, Industry, Finance, etc. Special inscription for certain courses: Commercial Bureau, Commercial and Industrial Chemistry, etc.
For programmes of the studies and information, call on the Principal at the school, Viger Avenue, from 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

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WOODSIDE SEMINARY
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471 Argyle Avenue, Westmount.
This School for Girls will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Boys under nine received in the Preparatory Class. Pupils prepared for McGill Matriculation, if desired.
Vacancies for young girls as resident pupils.
After September 1st visitors on school business will be received daily from 2 to 6 p.m.

GOVERNMENT NIGHT SCHOOL CLASSES
Under the Direction of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners.
EVENING CLASSES in the ordinary school subjects are offered this winter in the following schools:—
Belmont School, 32 Belmont Street.
Delorimier, 1320 Chabot Street.
Dufferin, 162 St. Urbain Street.
Earl Grey, 773 Comte Street.
Fairmount, 2023 Esplanade Avenue.
Lansdowne, 1037 St. Catherine Street East.
Mount Royal, 226 Mitcheson Street.
Sarah Maxwell Memorial, 127 Prefontaine Street.
William Lunn, 171 Ann Street.
No Class will be opened unless thirty-six pupils are enrolled.
Classes in Woodwork (for Boys only) will be offered in the following centres:
Aberdeen School, 515 St. Denis St.
Belmont Street School, 32 Belmont St.
Lansdowne School, 1037 St. Catherine Street East.
Mount Royal School, 226 Mitcheson Street.
Victoria School, 42 St. Luke Street.
Classes in Cookery (for Girls only) will be offered in Riverside School, 52 Fayard Street.
No class in Woodwork or Cookery will be offered unless twenty pupils are enrolled.
ALL CLASSES ARE FREE, but a deposit of fifty cents will be required. This deposit will be returned at the end of the session to all who have attended two-thirds of the school sessions.
Principals will be at their respective schools on Monday Evening, September 26th, from 7.30 to 9 o'clock, to receive the names of applicants. Those wishing to join these classes should give in their names on that evening.
H. J. SILVER, Superintendent.

FRENCH and ENGLISH SCHOOL for GIRLS
Berthier en haut, P.Q., will re-open Oct. 1st, 1910. Apply to Madame P. A. CLEMENTS or Mademoiselle AMARON.

LETTERS FROM READERS

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL AND THE BOYS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In a report in your last Saturday's issue of a certain meeting of the Brotherhoood of St. Andrew a statement made by Mr. Hubert Carleton, United States general secretary of the Brotherhood, arrested my attention. The subject of the speaker's address was the boy problem, and the audience was urged to take a vital interest in the saving of the boys because they were drifting away from the Sunday-schools and 'all knew that the public school could not be depended upon to exert any moral or religious influence.' This was the sentence that struck me. If it is true it is a severe indictment of the public school. I presume the speaker had in mind the schools of the United States, where there is no religious instruction whatever; but, in my judgment, it is a most serious statement to make of any school or school system that it cannot be depended upon to exert any moral or religious influence. I do not know what measure of truth there may be in this remark of Mr. Carleton's. Personally I regard the moral influence of the teacher as more valuable than her knowledge of the subjects of the curriculum; and I would rather choose a teacher who was capable of exerting a definite moral influence upon the pupils than one who knew the last word about French phonetics or who, like Chaucer's Squire, could sing like the nightingale, or one who was a tremendous grind in the ordinary subjects. Character is worth more than knowledge.

The thought suggested to me, however, was this: What greater agency for good could there be than the public school? The Sunday-school is doing a great work, no doubt, but the time there spent is only an hour a week, and just the boys you want to reach are not there. A well known city clergyman addressed the school of which I am principal a few months ago, and what pleased him most, he said, was to see so many boys. The boys are in the public school and they are there for about five hours every day the greater part of the year; and, in my humble opinion, if the school is not exerting upon them a positive moral influence it is not fulfilling its function in the community.

It seems to me that when the public realizes the vast possibilities of the public school they will insist upon a radical change in the status of the teaching profession. They will insist upon having men teachers for the senior boys' classes, and will double the salaries now paid, so that more men and women of character will enter the profession and remain in it. School buildings, equipment, courses of study, supervision are all necessary, but it is the teacher that makes the school. The teacher is the dominating factor.

While boys' clubs and boys' societies may do a good work their scope is necessarily more or less limited, but the public school, dismissed by Mr. Carleton in this one brief sentence, should be, to my mind, the very agent needed. Only make the teaching profession worth entering, make it an honorable one, and then you may demand of it a positive and lasting moral influence.

One of the reasons for the apathy of the wealthier classes in Montreal towards the public school question is the fact that they are able to send their sons to private schools, which, by charging heavy fees, are able to engage men teachers. Consequently, they do not greatly concern themselves about the public school. The majority of the boys in the public schools never see a man teacher except when they are sent to the principal for punishment.

In conclusion, those who are interested in the problem of saving the boys should fight vigorously for compulsory education; for if, as some maintain, it would be a hardship in the rural parts of the province, there is no reason why it should not apply to the cities where it would be of immense benefit. At present the law does not allow children to work in factories, and yet does not insist on their attending school. Consequently many children are on the streets in school hours. Mayor Guerin has expressed himself in favor of compulsory education, and if the press would take up the matter vigorously it ought not to be difficult to bring it about. Then the public must be aroused to the needs of the schools and awakened to the fact that if they are to fulfill their mission the salaries of teachers must be put upon an altogether different basis. The status of the profession must be raised, and the Protestant Board of School Commissioners must be given the means of making the teaching profession, at least in Montreal, as remunerative and honorable as its importance in the community demands.

All who are interested in the saving of the boys should thank you for your article in the 'Witness' of yesterday's date on compulsory education.

PRINCIPAL.

Montreal, Sept. 22, 1910.

PROTECTION HUMBUG.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—'One may look forward to a time when protection may be withdrawn—a time when, through the extension of the home market, the concentration of large capital, the greater diversity of product, more elasticity in tools and patterns, there may be such strength and independence as to render protection superfluous.'

'London—the greatest commercial centre of the world.'

'New towns are springing up. Factories and mills are seen in all directions. The industrial expansion in the west is precisely what was wanted to give diversity of employment, encourage population, and make for industrial independence.'

The foregoing paragraphs are copied from Montreal protectionist papers, owned by the same proprietor. If a nation holds within its borders the 'greatest commercial centre of the world,' if it can export and import more per head of its population than any other nation, if it can export vast sums of capital (in commodities—not cash) for investment abroad without hurting its own industries a sixpenny-worth, surely it has reached that state of industrial 'strength and independence as to render protection superfluous.' Here is a nation which has reached that position to which the protectionist editor looks forward. But does that make him any less a protectionist? Not a bit. He still labors cheerfully for the tariff reform party of England.

With regard to the third paragraph, the favorite child of the protectionist is the 'infant industry.' It would be interesting to know how the 'infant' industries of the west are to survive the competition of the industries of the east, which have been safeguarded by protection for thirty years. Great Britain needs protection because she is old. Eastern Canada needs protection because she is young. Western Canada will get no protection because she is so very, very young, and can do without it.

Great is Humbug, and the Protectionist is its prophet.

JOURNEYMAN.

BOY SCOUT ORDERS

Fifth Montreal (Outremont) Troop. Headquarters, 1153 Mount Royal Avenue. Orders for the week ending the 1st October, 1910:

Orderly patrol — 'Otters.' This patrol is to send two members to headquarters fifteen minutes before each meeting for orderly duty.

DIARY.

Saturday, Sept. 24, 3 p.m.—Troop parade at headquarters, uniform. Scouts will be put through their second class tests during the afternoon.

Tuesday, Sept. 27, 7.30-9 p.m.—Troop parade.

Wednesday, Sept. 28, 7.30-9 p.m.—Reading-rooms and carpenters' shop open.

Thursday, 7.30-8.15 p.m.—Instruction under patrol leaders. 8.15-9 p.m., reading-room open.

All boys wishing to join this troop should come to headquarters on Tuesday evening. Any boy, whether he is a Scout or not, will be welcomed at headquarters on Wednesday evenings. Come, and bring your friends.

A library has been started in connection with the troop and Patrol Leader Hicks and Corp. R. Oliver have been appointed librarians. Any one wishing to present the troop with books suitable for boys would be conferring a great benefit upon the troop.

The following boys, having passed their tenderfoot tests, have been enrolled members of the troop.

Patrol Leader Robertson, Kangaroo, dated Sept. 17, 1910.

Corp. Tyner, Kangaroo, dated Aug. 28, 1910.

Scout Booth, Hounds, dated Sept. 17, 1910.

Scout J. H. Maher, Hounds, dated Sept. 17, 1910.

Scout Still, Peewits, dated Aug. 28, 1910.

Promotion—Corp. R. Oliver, Hounds, to be patrol leader, dated Sept. 22, 1910.

NIGEL B. YOUNG,
Scoutmaster.

Scoutmasters please note that in future orders will be published on Saturday instead of Friday, as at present, and under no circumstances will they be published on any other day. No orders will be published unless received by the secretary on Thursday evening at the latest.

Any one desiring information about the movement should apply to the secretary, who will be pleased to answer all inquiries. Correspondence should be addressed to Mr. Nigel Young, P. O. Box 68, Montreal.

1st Maisonneuve and Hochelaga Troop.

The above troop will assemble at the corner of Pie IX. avenue and Ontario street, on Saturday, September 24th, at 2.30 p.m. From there they will take car to the corner of Park avenue and Mount Royal, and join with Mr. Clarke's troop (G.T.R.) in scouting games on the mountain. Mr. Scout Jim Collister has been appointed bugler for the troop.

1st. Point St. Charles Troop.

Monday, Sept. 26.—Meet in class room, Grace Church, 7.30. Examination will take place for tenderfoot class badges. All scouts are invited to attend and bring other boys.

After examination a meeting will be held to discuss the renting of a headquarters.

Boys, as requested by the scoutmaster last Thursday, will then repeat the ideas of their parents as to deciding on the best way of opening a room which shall be called scouts' headquarters.

Friday, Sept. 30.—Parade is called for 7.15 on field in front of Grand Trunk Boating Club. Drill till 8 o'clock. Scouting work along the dyke.

Fire-lighting will take place, each patrol to arrange for carrying wood and matches.

Saturday, Oct. 1.—Parade is called for 2.30 on field for scout games. Tracking and observation tests will form the afternoon's work.

Routes for operations will be given out on Friday evening at parade.

F. W. JOHNSON,
Scoutmaster.

Westinghouse Air Brake Annual Report Shows Large Surplus

New York, Sept. 24.—Westinghouse Air Brake Company reports for the year ended July 31 with comparisons:—

	1910.	1909.
Net	$4,653,102	$2,039,273
Charged off	429,824	118,716
Surplus	*4,223,278	1,920,557
Cash. div.	2,749,268	1,374,481
Surplus	1,474,010	546,076
Prev. sur	5,457,750	4,911,674
Total sur.	6,931,760	5,457,750
Stock div. (25 percent)	.....	.....
P. & L. su.	6,931,760	5,457,750

*Equal to 30.16 percent on the $14,000,000 stock against 13.72 percent in previous year.

Nevada Consolidated— Good Progress Made

Ely, Nevada, Sept. 24.—Mine progress is being made at the new Libery pit of the Nevada Consolidated Company. One steam shovel and four churn drills are employed on new ground and the shovel is nearly ready to take another slice off the side of the hill. Ore of commercial grade should be developed when the second slice is taken off. Shipments from the old pit at Copper Flat to the Steptoe concentrator at McGill are running about 7000 tons per day.

Soo Fine Showing for Year Ended June 30

New York, Sept. 22.—Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie reports for year ended June 30:

	1910.	1909.
Gross	$8,928,224	$7,494,365
Net	3,087,947	2,434,572
Sur. af. chgs.	837,145	448,042

Banking Business Not Always Successful

Boston, Sept. 24—The public has doubtless received the general impression that the banking business conducted by successful houses is one of almost unvaried success. Banking profits run into big figures. But so do banking losses, and it is banking losses about which the public hears practically nothing. Once in a generation the community learns of a Pere Marquette-Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton purchase in which J. P. Morgan and Company stand to lose several millions, but this is so much the exception that it shines by ordinary contrast.

It is interesting, therefore, as reflecting this side of the business, to learn that the recent sale by a leading bond house of $2,500,000 State of Massachusetts bonds, which it had purchased eight or nine months before, was made at a price which showed a loss of about $170,000. In this case the block of bonds was resold to a banking syndicate and by them distributed to the public at prices lower than known for State of Massachusetts issues in many years.

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SHOWN AT TORONTO EXHIBITION. MANUFACTURERS' BUILDING

The above illustrated instrument is an exact reproduction of the Spinet of the Seventeenth Century, the connecting link between the Dulcimer of the Ancient Greeks and the modern Upright Pianos. It is finished in San Domingo Mahogany inlaid with Satin Wood, and has old brass trimmings. The keyboard is remarkable in having Ebony Naturals and Maple Sharps.

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Every facility for the execution of first-class work. A first-class New York designer and clever experienced tailors, who thoroughly understand the work. We guarantee our patrons every satisfaction and prompt delivery.

We have already made a number of splendid purchases of early Fall Dress Goods for Suits and Coats. They offer a wealth of choice, and our fashion cards from New York and Paris are an authoritative exposition of the new season's creations.

We cordially invite your inspection.

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ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI AND HIS JOURNALISTIC GUESTS

The above is a picture of the guests at the banquet tendered the members of the press by Archbishop Bruchesi, on Thursday last. Reading from left to right, the names are as follows: Front row, Messrs. Eugene Tarte, 'Patrie'; J. F. Cahill, 'Tribune'; Jos. Begin, 'Croix'; Aegedius Fauteux, 'Presse'; Archbishop Bruchesi, Bishop Racicot, Canon Roy. Second row, Messrs. Fernand Rinfret, 'Canada'; L. P. Deslongchamps, 'Devoir'; Abbe Elie Auclair, Montarville de la Bruere, 'Devoir'; W. O'Farrell, 'Canada'. Tancrede Marsil, 'Nationaliste'; James S. Brierley, 'Herald'; Samuel L. Kydd, 'Gazette.' Third row, Messrs. Chs. Robillard, 'Patrie'; L. J. Tarte, 'Patrie'; Leon Trepanier, Actiona Sociale'; D. Derome, 'Witness'; Rev. Father Lepicier, professor at the Propaganda, Rome; Canon Ad. Sylvestre, John M. Black, 'Standard.' Top row, Messrs. Jos. Boulanger, 'Patrie'; P. Arthur Cote, 'Presse'; Amedee Roy, 'Patrie'; Dr. Fred. Pelletier, 'Presse,' and Louis Dupire, 'Presse.'

GALLANT AVIATOR

Chavez Had Both Legs Broken After Trans-Alpine Flight.

CANNOT EXPLAIN FALL.

Injuries Not Expected to be Fatal, But Will Take Two Months to Mend.

Pomodsolia, September 23.—The great feat of crossing the snow-capped Alps barrier between Switzerland and Italy in a heavier-than-air machine was accomplished to-day by E. George Chavez, the young Peruvian aviator.

The plucky hero of the exploit, however, lies to-night in the Domodsola hospital badly injured as the result of an accident that occurred just as he had changed the most arduous and nerve-racking portion of a task he had set out to accomplish—a flight from Brib, in Switzerland, across the Alps to Milan, in Italy, a distance of about 75 miles. Both his legs are broken, his left thigh is fractured and his body is badly contused; but the physicians believe these hurts will not prove fatal and that, barring accidents, Chavez will be about in two months.

The accident occurred as Chavez was endeavoring to make a landing here. The Alps had been crossed and the aviator was descending with the power of his machine cut off. When about thirty feet above the ground a sudden gust seemed to catch the monoplane, which turned over and fell. When the crowd ran up they found Chavez lying bleeding and unconscious beneath the twisted wreckage.

When Chavez regained consciousness he said he was unable to explain how the accident had occurred; that he could not remember having fallen.

Thousands of the aviator's admirers arrived here from Milan and other points to tender their services. Among them was M. Paillette, who, it had been reported earlier in the day, had started from Brig in his aeroplane and had landed safely at Stresa. Paillette did not even make an attempt at flight, having abandoned the race and packed his machine for shipment.

Henry W. Weymann, the American aviator, who made two unsuccessful attempts in the Brig-Milan race today, sent this telegram to Chavez:

'My sincere congratulations on your exploit. I am heartbroken over your accident, and you have my prayerful wishes for an early recovery.'

WEYMANN TRIED, TOO.

Much sympathy is expressed here for Weymann. Although his motor had repeatedly given demonstrations of its inability to reach high altitudes, Weymann made a last and desperate effort to win the race after hearing that Chavez had met with an accident. He managed to climb over the Resti shoulder, but finding that the aeroplane was incapable of flying higher he returned to Brig and alighted.

Three Frenchmen, who were racing in an automobile from Brig to the scene of the accident, were ditched in a ravine. It is feared they are fatally injured.

Although Chavez failed to win the purse of $20,000, having failed to reach Milan, some are in favor of turning over the purse to him and erecting a monument in commemoration of the flight across the Alps.

Chavez, although a Peruvian, was born in Paris in 1887. He held his license from the Aero Club February last.

MOBBED THE TRAMWAYS.

Milan, September 23.—When a signal over the city announced the passage of the Alps had been accomplished, tens of thousands of people mobbed the tramways in a dangerous attempt to reach the aerodrome, in anticipation of Chavez's arrival there.

McCURDY IN DANGER

Aeroplane Almost Capsized But He Clings On.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24.—J. A. D. McCurdy, the Canadian aviator, came to grief in a very few moments after he had ascended yesterday to make the hazardous trip from Allentown, Pa., to Philadelphia, but he won the plaudits of the crowd for his daring.

There had been a strong wind all day. The flight was scheduled to start early in the day, and three thousand persons were packed into the fair grounds awaiting the start.

At 3.30 McCurdy ascended. For a few moments he did very well, when suddenly his motor stopped, and at 800 feet from the ground a gust of wind struck the aeroplane, almost capsizing it.

But McCurdy hung on, and by wonderful presence of mind, righted the machine and glided toward the ground at a terrific pace. Fortunately, he landed right side up, but the impact smashed one of the wheels of the machine and some of the interior workings. The aviator was not injured.

MONTREAL LADY LOST

Miss Dorothy Campbell Adds Canadian Champion To Her Titles.

INTERPROVINCIAL MATCH.

Miss Henry-Anderson Played Great Golf—Close of Ladies' Tournament.

Toronto, Sept. 24.—Miss Dorothy Campbell, of Hamilton, is the new ladies open golf champion of Canada. By defeating Miss Henry-Anderson yesterday in the finals she took the title. It was anyone's game from the start, for although Miss Campbll led all the way, it was by no means a heavy lead, but one which might have been overcome almost at any time.

It was a splendid match, and the gallery after congratulating each other on having been there to see. Miss Campbell played brilliant golf, obtained a lead and held it. Miss Henry-Anderson played a gruelling game, in hard luck almost all the time, but she played her best from the first drive.

Miss Campbell owes her victory to her short game. Her approach work was viewed with wonder by every lady yesterday. At the commencement of the game she weakened, and her friends feared for her, but she came back strongly and outplayed her opponent in almost every respect. Some of her recoveries from bad lies were almost marvellous ,and she got out of bunkers almost as easily as most people get in them.

Her card for the eighteen holes read:

Out.....4, 5, 6, 5, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5—44
In.....5, 5, 7, 4, 5, 4, 6, 4

Miss Campbell took the first, halved the second, won the third, lost the fourth, also the fifth, halved the sixth, and the seventh, and the eighth, and won the ninth, making her one up on the outward trip. She took the tenth, also the eleventh, and at the fourteenth she was three up. The fifteenth was halved, the sixteenth was won by the lady from Montreal, and the seventeenth was halved, making the score two up and one to go.

Miss Campbell won the British championship in 1909, and last year also carried off the honors of the United States.

There was an interprovincial match also yesterday. The scores are quite sufficient:

	Quebec.	Ontario.
Miss Henry-Anderson	0	
vs. Miss D. Campbell		1
Miss M. Thomson	1	
vs. Miss Nesbitt		0
Miss F. Phepee	0	
vs. Miss E. Cox		1
Mrs. Hare	0	
vs. Miss Dick		1
Miss Greene	0	
vs. Miss F. Harvey		1
Miss Savage	0	
vs. Mrs. Rodger		1
Miss K. Robertson	0	
vs. Mrs. Kidd		1
Miss Brydges	1	
vs. Mrs. Fotzgerald		0
Miss Draper	0	
vs. Mrs. McInnes		1
Mrs. A. Mussen	0	
vs. Mrs. Stikeman		1
Mrs. P. D. Ross	0	
vs. Mrs. Duncan		1
Mrs. Handsomebody	0	
vs. Mrs. Pepler		1
Mrs. McG. Mitchell	1	
vs. Miss M. Boulton		0
Mrs. Peiler	0	
vs. Miss L. Harvey		1
Miss Linton	0	
vs. Miss Butler		1
Mrs. Chandler	0	
vs. Miss Morrison		1
Total	3	13

Other results yesterday were:

First Consolation.

Miss Ogden, Toronto, defeated Miss Crysler, Niagara-on-the-Lake, by 3 up and 2 to play.

Second Consolation.

Mrs. J. T. Kidd, Ottawa, defeated Miss K. Robertson, Beaconsfield, by 6 up and 4 to play.

Third Consolation.

Mrs. S. H. Thompson, Rosedale, defeated Miss Hazel Kemp, Lambton, 6 up and 5 to play.

First Desolation.

Mrs. Brydges, Winnipeg, defeated Mrs. E. G. Fitzgerald, Lambton, by 2 up.

Second Desolation.

Miss Fellowes, Toronto, defeated Miss Maule, Toronto, by 3 up and 1 to play.

Third Desolation.

Mrs. McGregor Mitchell, defeated Mrs. M. R. Boulton, Toronto, 3 up and 2 to play.

ENGLAND WON.

12-3 Was Score at Ranelagh-Canada Polo Match Yesterday.

England's crack polo team gave an exhibition on the Montreal grounds yesterday which surprised and delighted lovers of the game. Beating the local men by 12 goals to 3, they showed a system of play as near perfect as one imagines it could get. The four men have been playing together for many years, and seem to know exactly what each will do, when either of them gets the ball. In the first period Canada led by 1—0, but after that the Canadians were outplayed and outridden. They had had but little chance of playing together, and the magnificent combination of their opponents was too much for them. Taken also as individual players, the Englishmen were the better, their shots being more accurate and longer. They had splendid mounts, the ponies being the fastest seen here. One feature which was noticed, was that Mr. R. Grenfell played through the game without a whip.

The teams were:—

Ranelagh—Mr. R. Grenfell, 1; Mr. F. Grenfell, 2; Lord Rocksavage, 3; Mr. F. A. Gill, back.

Canada—Mr. M. Sexsmith, 1; Mr. H. B. Macdougall, 2; Mr. H. F. Robertson, 3; Capt. MacBrien, back.

At the conclusion of the game the players cheered each other enthusiastically. It is expected that Earl and Lady Grey will be present when the return match is played at the Back River grounds to-day.

NEW LOCAL COMPANIES.

Montreal Firms Secure Charters—New Bridge Company Formed.

Ottawa, Sept. 24.—George V. Cousins, barrister; Patrick Francis Brown, and Winnifred Evelyn Patch, stenographers; Wm. Reuben Ford, clerk, and Samuel Thomas Mains, bookkeeper, of Montreal, have been incorporated by the State Department as the 'Canadian Tube & Iron Company,' with a capital stock of $1,000,000.

Hubert A. Bemster, secretary; Arthur Ross, agent; Lawrence George Cluxton, advertising agent; Henry Timmis, and John Wesley Smith, managers, all of Montreal, have been incorporated as the 'Anglo-Canadian Securities Company, capital $50,000.

The 'Lake Winnipeg Shipping and Supply Company' has been incorporated with a capital of $1,000,000.

Letters patent of incorporation have been issued by the Secretary of State to the 'British Empire Bridge Company, Limited,' with capital stock of $5,000,000. The incorporators are:—R. C. Smith, K.C.; F. H. Markey, K.C.; W. W. Skinner, W. G. Pugsley and G. G. Hyde, barristers, all of Montreal, and the company is empowered to form a union or merger of bridge and iron companies.

This is a combination of the British Consolidated Company of Darlington, and the Railway Carriage Company of Birmingham, which is securing Canadian incorporation, it is said, with the object of establishing works at Lachine. The company will tender for the superstructure of the Quebec bridge.

MARRIAGES IN GERMANY.

(From the 'Westminster Gazette.')

There are many good things in Miss Wylie's volume. She is in her most optimistic mood in the chapter on 'Marriage—Before and After,' and since the cry goes up from so many countries that there are not enough men to 'go round' it is gratifying to hear that in Germany at all events things are otherwise. On the authority of a German lady we are told that 'an average girl can always get the man she wants as long as she does not want anything too grand or expensive.' In her own social circle she has only to make her choice, and her mother does the rest.

With the slightest encouragement on the girl's part matters march rapidly forward. Twenty years ago a young couple were never left an instant to themselves until they were actually married. Nowadays the painful etiquette has been relaxed and the task of marrying thereby simplified.

As long as she holds a tennis racket the damself may wander with her willing swain wherever she likes, and a ski tour up on the snow covered hills is said to be an even more successful match maker than a game of tennis. It sounds quite charming and so very simple.

On the other hand the ballroom 'has sunk out of sight as a matrimonial market.' In the first place it is bad form to dance more than twice with the same girl unless one is engaged; in the second place, sitting out corners are unknown, so that the young man naturally feels that his chances are better out of doors, where his preference is not observed by a dozen pairs of sharp, watching eyes.

And when he has ascertained the lady's sentiments, or perhaps we ought to say when she has made it plain to him that he may marry her, he puts on his top hat and frock coat and calls on her father, explaining his prospects, receiving an explanation of hers, and if both give satisfaction the great event of the betrothal comes off.

There are delightful details concerning the prescribed behavior of the engaged couple, the German bridal trousseau, and the civil and religious marriage ceremony. When the latter is concluded the party returns to the bride's home, and then begins a festive meal which puts the German's power of stoic, cheerful endurance to the test. It is a mighty meal, an awe inspiring meal, a really awful meal. The clergyman sits between the bride and bridegroom and makes a speech in their honor. Then the father of the bridegroom makes a speech in honor of the bride's family, and the father of the bride makes a speech in honor of the bridegroom's family, and then come the guests, the ladies, everybody en fin, till there is nothing left to toast except the wine itself. All this takes some hours, usually from three to seven, and the 'Stimmung' rises from degree to degree, especially after the pointedly ignored departure of the bride and bridegroom. The evening is concluded with a dance, and if many guests are staying in the house, and the bride's mother has enough strength left, there is what is called a 'Nach Hochzeit,' a second festivity, the day afterward.

It is indeed a mighty affair; one might even say that from the mere non-German point of view it is rather too much of a good thing.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENT.

The Rev. Dr. Richard Davidson Chosen by Knox College.

Toronto, Sept. 24.—Rev. Dr. Davidson, associate professor of Oriental languages in the university college, was yesterday chosen to succeed Professor McFayden in the chair of Old Testament literature and exegis at Knox College. Mr. Davidson is a graduate of Knox College in the class of 1901, and of Toronto University. He studed for a year in Germany, and then taught for a year in the Presbyterian College at Montreal. During the last five years he has been associate professor at the University. Prof. McFadyen and family left yesterday for Montreal, on their way to Glasgow, where Professor McFadyen will resume his former position in the staff of Glasgow University.

WINNIPEG OATS PRICES.

Quotations for oats on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, this morning, were:—

	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Open	35½	36¾	40¼
High	35⅝	36⅞	....
Low	35½	36⅝	....
Close	35⅝	36⅞	40¼

New York, Sept. 23.—The Mexican Telegraph Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1910, partly estimated:

	1910.	1909.	Inc.
Sur af. chgs	$161,500	$147,000	$24,500
UNLISTED	..½	..½	..½

New Lines Selected for This Occasion Suggest the Prominence Given to These Fall Displays

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WEDDING GIFTS

¶ The choosing of appropriate Wedding Gifts is often a difficult and exacting task. For, whether the gift is costly or comparatively inexpensive, it must, in a marked degree, express the individuality of the donor.

¶ Realizing the full significance of this, Henry Morgan & Company, Limited, have selected for their present displays gifts of individual excellence that will undoubtedly meet to the fullest possible extent the dignity of such an occasion.

¶ Whether in quest of beautiful Art objects, Table Silver, China, Bric-a-brac, Brass Goods or inexpensive novelties, customers will find our lines of initial excellence and well worthy of close inspection.

Cut Glass Berry Bowl, eight inches in diameter. Special $3.50.

Cut Glass Fern Pot, exquisite design, deep sparkling cut, with silver plated removable lining. This Pot is 6½ inches in diameter. Price $12.50.

Handsome Cut Glass Water Bottles, Bowls, Sugars and Creams, Celery Dishes, Water Jugs, and Flower Vases. Price $5.00 each.

Rich Cut Glass Jug with six tumblers and mirror tray, with silver plated rail. Price $16.00.

Cut Glass Electric Lamps, cut in exquisite design, from the purest crystal glass. Prices $21.00, $25.00, $30.00, and $47.50.

Complete Wine Sets, cut in graceful designs, including Sherry glasses, Port glasses, Champagne saucers, Claret glasses, Cocktail glasses, Liqueurs, Goblets, Finger Bowls, Ice Cream Plates, Decanters, etc. Prices from $50.00 to $300.

Punch Bowl, fourteen inches in diameter, cut in daisy and butterfly design, of exceptional beauty. Price $65.00.

China Decorative Plates, may be obtained in a unique variety of handsome designs. Prices from $1.50, $2.00, $3.50, up to $5.00.

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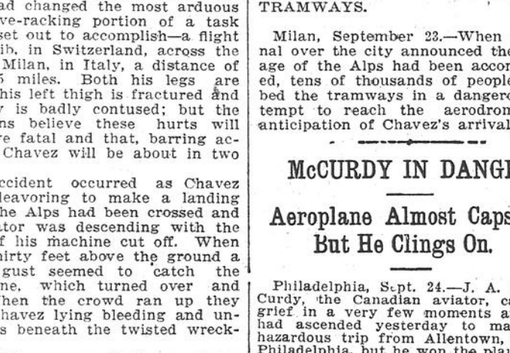

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$115 Davenport sofa bed for $85
$85 Davenport sofa bed for $60
$68 Davenport sofa bed for $50
$53 Davenport sofa bed for $32
$25 Davenport sofa bed for $16.50

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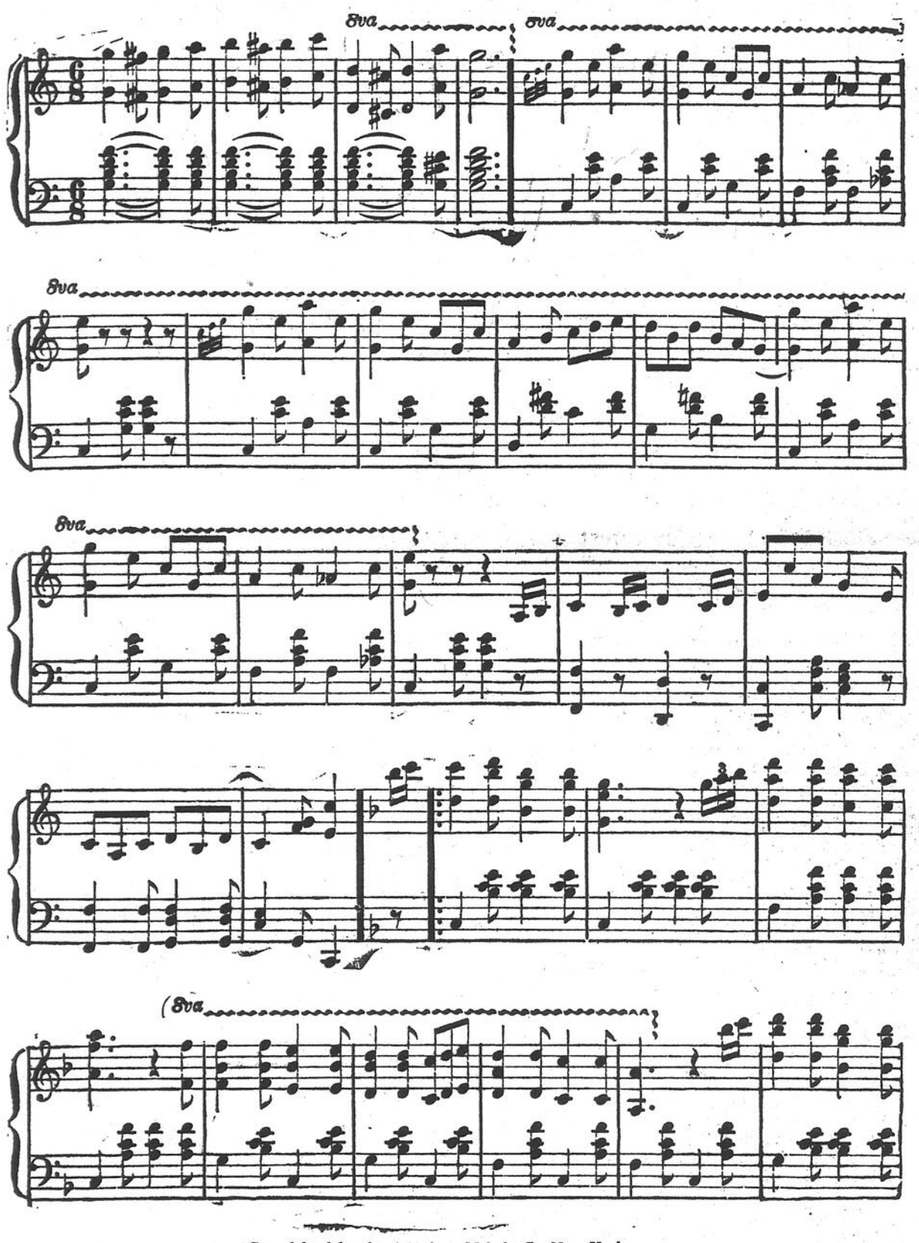

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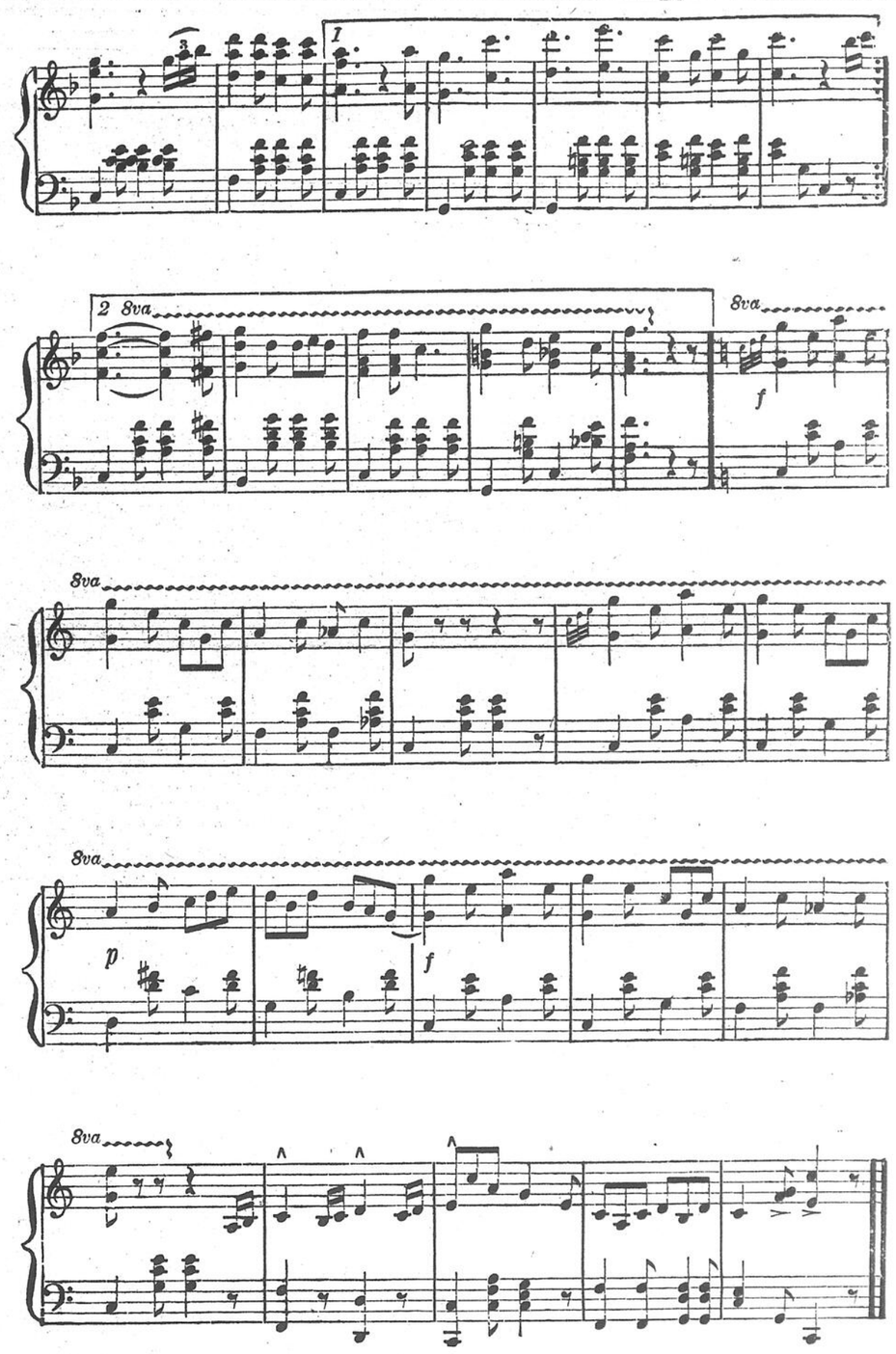


THE SERMON.

THE KINGDOM OF GOD.

(By the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, Rector of St. Martin's Church, Montreal.)

Text: 'And being asked by the Pharisees when the Kingdom of God cometh, he answered them and said: "The Kingdom of God cometh not with observation; neither shall they say, 'Lo! here! or there! for lo, the Kingdom of God is within you."' (St. Luke xvii., 20, 21.)

In nothing more than in relation to the King and the Kingdom of God is the saying true: 'Things are not what they seem.' How little to outward seeming did the Babe of Bethlehem as he grew up in the carpenter's home at Nazareth appear to be God's son incarnate, the Lord of life and the King of glory. How utterly beyond human imagination is the whole career upon earth of the heavenly King! We should have expected him to be born in a palace, and trained amidst every accompaniment of rank and wealth, and power and magnificence. But now we know the wonderful 'grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that though he was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor, that we through his poverty might become rich.' 'Being originally in the form of God. . . He emptied himself, taking the form of a slave.' His conception of the Kingdom was diametrically opposed to the prevalent expectation of the Jews. They looked for a glorious Messiah, who, with regal power should free Israel from the Roman yoke and reign in triumph at Jerusalem. In their eager impatience they endeavored at the height of his popularity to take Jesus by force and make him a king, but he constrained them to depart from him, and they sought refuge on the mountain top in prayer to God. In his memorable interview with Pilate he solemnly declared:

'My kingdom is not of this world. If my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews: but now is my kingdom not from hence. . . To this end have I been born, and to this end am I come into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth. Every one that is of the truth heareth my voice.'

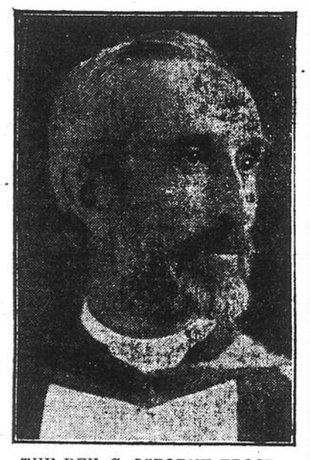
Yes, he is the king of a spiritual kingdom—the kingdom of truth. This is obviously a kingdom that 'cometh not with observation.' Its progress is not like that of a visible army marching from victory unto victory, with flash of steel and pomp of martial array. Men are not able to cry out after it, 'Lo here! or There!' The kingdom is the reign of the invisible God, and it is found in the hearts of the humble believers in Jesus,' for lo, the kingdom of God is within you.' We should never forget the words of the Lord Jesus himself, 'Except a man be born again' (born anew, born from above) 'he cannot see the kingdom of God.' 'Verily, I say unto you, except ye turn and become as little children, ye shall in no wise enter into the Kingdom of Heaven.'

That distinguished Biblical scholar, the late Dean Alford, speaking of the kingdom coming not with observation, makes this remarkable comment:

'The Kingdom of God was begun among them, and continues thus making its way in the world, without observation of men, so that whenever men can say "Lo here or lo there"—whenever great "revivals" or "triumphs of the faith" can be pointed to, we stand self-condemned, as not belonging to that kingdom. Thus we see that every such marked event in the history of the Church is by God's own hand, as it were blotted and marked so as not to deceive us into thinking that the kingdom has come. So it was at the Pentecostal era; so at that of Constantine; so at the Reformation.'

The hour of earthly triumph when in the conversion of Constantine the Church 'mounted the throne of the Caesars,' proved the signal for the Church's saddest downfall. It speedily settled itself down to establish its kingdom upon earth in ecclesiastical pomp and magnificence, in gorgeous cathedrals, in sensuous ritual, preferring things seen and temporal to things unseen and eternal. Even the Reformation, of glorious memory, eager to lead the Church back to the primitive simplicity of Apostolic times, failed to entirely cherish and retain the spiritual heavenly vision. And our own degenerate days of money-worship and materialistic belief and progress are departing more and more from the way of the crucified King.

The vast Roman Communion, in its terrible extreme of ecclesiasticism, is God's standing warning to the Christian nations, that his Kingdom is not from hence.' The events of a few days ago in our city have set the words of our text in startling light. Thousands upon thousands of ecclesiastics and humbler worshippers have thronged our streets in adoring homage of a consecrated wafer, carried in sorrowful state in a jewelled monstrance, as identical with the very Lord of Calvary. When we contrast the humble institution of the Lord's Supper in the upper room at Jerusalem with the pageantry of Pontifical High Mass, or the procession of the Host through our city, our hearts are filled with wonder how the ecclesiastical ceremony should ever have grown up out of the simplicity of Christ. No greater perversion of the sacred memorial feast of holy communion can ever be imagined than the carrying of Christ through the streets in the form of the host. When we recall the last occasion of the progress of the Christian's King through a city's streets, himself crowned with thorns and on his bleeding way to the cross, surely, surely, all comment is well-nigh needless on the ecclesiastical travesty of it. Yet in saying this we judge not Roman Catholics, but their system. Our hearts go out to the thousands who are in such pathetic earnest in their worship of the host. If their faith has degenerated into superstition, it is far better than the worldliness and indifference of godless materialism, which has lost all hold on things unseen. Let us love Roman Catholics even as Christ loves them and us. Let us strive in the spirit of Christ to exhibit in our lives before them the better way of light and liberty.



THE REV. G. OSBORNE TROOP.

Protestantism has sore need also to remember that 'the Kingdom of God cometh not with observation.' Of all men in the world, perhaps, no more worthy spokesman could have been found for us than the magnetic Bishop of London, whose great meeting at the Arena came just at the psychological moment. When at the crisis of his memorable address four thousand people sprang to their feet and cheered in a great outburst of pent-up Protestant enthusiasm, it seemed as if the Kingdom of God were nigh at hand. Yet it is just at such times of excitement that we need to remember that it is in the stillness of the heart that the Spirit speaks and the unseen Kingdom comes. 'If any man have not the Spirit of Christ he is none of his.' Where the Spirit of Christ is, there is the Kingdom, and there also is always spiritual liberty. Rightful dread of the Roman system must never degenerate into un-Christian feeling towards Roman Catholics. We have shown them what religious liberty allows under the flag of Protestant England, and they may well admire a toleration that the Roman system, as such, never willingly permits. But once more let the words ring out—'The Kingdom of God cometh not with observation,' but in unseen ways of quietness and peace. 'The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell where it cometh nor whither it goeth: so is every one that is born of the Spirit.' Only men filled with the Spirit are true subjects of the King, whether Romanists or Protestants. The way of the Kingdom is now as ever the way of the cross. The world as such still holds out only the crown of thorns to the true follower of the crucified, and nowhere is the world more awfully seen than in ecclesiasticism, ancient and modern. But 'great Christians have no nerves.' Believers know that the unseen, once-crucified King is on the Throne, and that 'if we suffer with him, we shall also be glorified together.' The King is coming back, and when he comes for his own, then shall they 'shine forth as the sun in the Kingdom of their Father.' Then will it be seen that the Galilean has conquered indeed, when he gives over the Kingdom to his Father and 'God is all in all.' 'According to his promise, we look (through all the future history of Israel, the nations and the Church) for new heavens and a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness.' And may all lovers of the Kingdom pray and work for it, until the King shall come.

PLOUGHING WITH DYNAMITE

Dynamite is used in place of the plough for the tilling of clay land in Kansas and by a planter of Spartanburg, S.C.

The first experiment at Spartanburg consisted in exploding a stick of dynamite in each of a series of watermelon hills, and the resultant crop showed the benefit of the heroic treatment.

The next experiment was the breaking up of an acre field by dynamite. The cartridges were planted three feet apart, in rows, and at a depth of four feet. The holes were made by driving crowbars to the desired depth.

The dynamite was exploded by a line of men provided with red hot irons. The line went rapidly down the field, the explosions following the men in a steady roar. The explosions threw clouds of soil thirty feet into the air, and covered the men from head to foot with dust and dirt.

Clay land such as is found in the southern part of the country, when once disturbed to a depth of four or five feet, is said never to revert to its former solid condition. One of the great troubles of the Southern farmer has been to keep the clay from puddling and holding the water on the surface of the soil.—'Popular Mechanics.'

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

The air of morning and evening has a chill that makes a fire on the hearth pleasant, and the leaping tongues of flame bring a renewal of the old fascination.

Why sigh for a lost summer when the warm radiance of the firelight speaks to us of happy retrospect and present peace? For it gives a glow of welcome no furniture can attain, to the home, it is never twice the same, and, like a landscape view seen through a window, has glimpses of new tones and coloring that have a decided charm. But it also assures us that we are seeing the advance guard of winter, the prelude before frost. There is, in many country places, a return to normal quietness by river and shore. Gone are the discordant motor boats that offended the peace of the Sabbath Day, and the many other forms of recreation that disdain the Divine Command to keep the day 'holy.' No longer the gramophone breaks in upon the Sabbath stillness with rag-time music, even the tooting horn of the automobile is less frequent, and soon there will be relief from the extra Sunday trains.

In the primeval days of ignorance and upright living, upon which the present day youth look with lofty scorn, there was a little verse taught to the children and impressed upon their minds through all their future years—

'A Sabbath well spent brings a week of content
And health for the toils of to-morrow.
But a Sabbath profaned whate'er may be gained
Is a certain forerunner of sorrow.'

In those reposeful homes the thought of God was real and permanent, reverence for Him was taught, and reverence for parents followed such teaching, the community on those restful days of worship being given to self-communing that kept the conscience awake.

But the trend of the times is for excitement, and every effort is made to keep the youth amused, to have something new and unusual for their entertainment, while the spiritual life is kept in the background, and the youth like the motor boats, claim every advantage without a thought of the rights of others, or of the command of the Divine Lawgiver who said, 'Remember the Sabbath Day and keep it holy.'

HIS NEIGHBOR'S GARDEN.

He was a city man, and told me that he had what had once been a garden, but it was now only a home for burdocks, in fact, the—'Thorn and the thistle grew broader and higher.' But the next neighbor had a nice clean garden that he worked industriously, and was very successful with. It was a pleasure to look over the fence.

'And you mean to say, I asked, that he has your weedy patch to contend with, there should be a law to make you keep it clean.'

'There is,' said the city man, calmly—'a law to that effect, but what can a fellow do?'

'Well, the first thing I advised was to get those weeds cleared off into some safe place and burned, then the land should be spaded or ploughed and made into shape with grass in the centre, and a border along the sides.

Although you go out of the city for midsummer, if you plant bulbs next month they will be there in the spring, and a few early blooming perennials and shrubs will brighten the borders. When midsummer is over you can have the Autumn Phlox, Cercoenis, Pollonia, and others, that bloom late, and the Hydrangea Paniculatea, is very satisfactory.

The influence of a good garden is told in the oft-quoted lines:—

'Go make thy garden as fair as thou canst
Thou workest never alone.
Perhaps he whose lot is nert to thine
Will see it—and mend his own.'

GROWING LARGE ASPARAGUS.

A farmer who has just planted a bed of asparagus asks how the large shoots are produced that we see in the market.

At one time it was considered to be more a matter of feed than of breed, but close observers have decided that some varieties are less liable than others to be attacked by rust, and so will continue their growth all through the season. Of these it is said that Palmetto is least subject to this Asparagus disease which stops growth and seriously affects next season's crop. If your plants were vigorous, the roots not mutilated in lifting, and the soil suitable, it is possible to grow large stalks on your land as well as any other. But it must have high feeding to begin with, to be continued every year both spring and falls, the former for commercial manure, of which muriate of potash is valuable, and the latter season having stable manure liberally applied. In fact, such a gross feeder is this plant that nothing comes amiss, and it responds nobly to clean cultivation.

Some growers claim to only requiring nine stalks to a bunch, but in order to attain this there must be more and still more of fertilizing material applied, and all small growth kept carefully cut away.

LAND INTO CULTIVATION.

B.K.—If your land is now in meadow the best and surest preparation you can give will be to plough or spade it this autumn, and in the spring plant in corn and potatoes and other strong growing vegetables.

In the winter you can plan according to your own taste on paper and be ready to lay off the land in spring.

But if you do not wish to do this, select your lawn and have it well scratched with a harrow, then sow with a little grass seed at once and prepare the rest of the land by digging or ploughing.

There is no object in following the French system of gardening in this country, for conditions so different, not that it is difficult to acquire, but not important in its methods for our gardens. As regards books, if you go to the city stores, they will have on hand those most suitable for amateurs. Among them may be mentioned 'Garden Making' and 'The Canadian Garden.' Make the first work on your lots be to clean the land, and to see that it is properly drained, and if it is in good heart, the rest will follow.

PLANT FOR NAME.

E. B.—The plant sent to be named is Ledum Latifolium, a member of the Heath family. It is extremely hardy and well suited to a shrubbery, preferring a moist sandy soil and thriving well in a partly shaded situation. It is cultivated in English nurseries as one of the American plants recommended, but is seldom found in our catalogues. The flowers in terminal umbels are small individually, but produced in such large quantities, they give a showy effect.

McINTOSH OR FAMEUSE.

A Planter.—Although the Fameuse is my favorite, and an apple of the first quality, my conscience tells me that in planting an orchard you are safer to take McIntosh. It is a larger apple, and has stood the test in exposed situations when the Fameuse succumbed.

As regards quality it is a matter of taste, but commercially, and for keeping qualities, the McIntosh stands first, its handsome appearance always recommends it. But if you have high land, well drained, and a sheltered position, try a few Fameuse, for they are always in demand by the well informed public.

ASTER BLIGHT.

Mrs. R.A.—The description you give of the blight on your asters is the usual way the trouble develops, for two or three plants will be found blighted every days after the disease once starts.

It is supposed to be of bacterial origin, and infected soil is believed to be the cause, but how or why one is taken and the other left remains a mystery. Commercial growers use a heavy dressing of lime, enough to whiten the surface, when preparing the ground for asters, and it is said to be a preventive measure.

Pull up and burn every affected plant, dusting lime over the ground where they grew.

Efforts are being made by scientific investigators to battle with this trouble, but lime dressings, avoidance of infected soil, and prompt destruction of affected plants are all that can at present be recommended.

Late planting on soil that has not been used for flowers, has been tried successfully by some commercial florists, and is worthy a trial by the amateur lover of this gay autumn favorite.

BLANCHING CELERY.

Novice.—If the celery has been earthed up too early, or when damp, it is a very good reason for the decay, or if careless handling has allowed earth to get into the heart, particularly in this season of frequent rains.

Boards are easy to put in place, and are cheaper than hilling with dirt, and they can be used continuously, and moved from one part of the row to another. Drive a few stakes in the ground to keep them in position, and use 12 inch boards placed as close together as possible without cracking the stalks. If the crlery is late the hilling process must be attended to regularly before cold weather sets in, when boarding will be found a good protection.

Remember, that celery needs plenty of water at all times, and lack of it causes this vegetable to become tough and stringy.

What is called 'handling' is simply holding the plant tightly in one hand so that the stalks are close together, and this will prevent soil from getting into the heart, as it is earthed up with a hoe. But this work must never be attempted when it is wet or in the early part of the day if the dew is on the leaves.

CUCUMBERS FAILING.

A.W.—Probably you doctored them too much, or the application was too strong. Ashes, soot and tobacco dust are not always efficient in banishing these pests, the only sure immunity being in the use of covers over the hills. These are made by stretching mosquito netting over barrel hoops or bent wires, and placing one over each hill when the seed is sown. If by this means the plants are kept free from insects till they outgrow their protection they will usually escape serious damage afterwards. Am glad your pansies turned out well; they are such reliable faithful flower friends.

MORE ABOUT PERENNIALS.

A correspondent writes that it seems to be very difficult to get the best ideas about planting perennials in a cold climate in the autumn, and asks for practical experience. But no one can answer, because it is a case for individual judgment, though there are some rules that must be followed. For instance, plants that blossom early in spring are better planted in autumn, and peonies should have been planted last month to give the best results.

In preparing the herbaceous border it is necessary to dig deeply, and enrich with stable manure, then leave the ground to settle a few days before planting, and if it should happen that the plants get drawn below their proper depth with the settling of the soil, they must at once be raised, for they are to be planted, not buried.

Rapid growing hardy perennials such as the Helianthus, hardy Asters, and others, should be divided and replanted every two or three years. Study the condition of the soil, and if dry and sandy, autumn planting is advocated, while on wet heavy soil the best time is early spring, although autumn is always best for tap rooted plants. If this cold in winter is severe a slight covering should be given, but not too heavy so as to shut out the air.

THE SEASON'S REMINDERS.

Gather from the ground all fruit that is infected with rot or fungus, and burn at once, and weed as the leaves and litter about infected ground.

Clear up the herbaceous border and prune dead wood from the shrubs.

Plant in pots Roman hyacinths and Paper White Narcissus for Christmas blooming, for they will require six weeks in the dark to root, and the rest of the time in the house in order to grow and bloosom.

Keep the house plants out of doors as long as the weather is mild, but give shelter on frosty nights.

Do not hurry to wrap up perennials, especially foxgloves and Canterbury bells, for they have soft foliage, and are likely to decay if covered heavily before hard frost.

As soon as the tops are killed by frost lift the tender summer flowering tubers, dahlias, cannas, gladioli, and others, and let them dry in the sun before storing them away in sand in a frost proof cellar.

If you have a nice well kept lawn try making holes in it and dropping in a few crocus bulbs that will be a delight to see when the snow leaves the ground.

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Home-Makers and House-Keepers

Give the Boy a Chance

(By Miss Lucy A. Yendes.)

Give the boy a chance to be pleasant. Don't nag him all the time. Nine-tenths of the time is enough for anybody—and for all kinds of results, good, bad or indifferent—though in advising anyone, I should say that nagging will bring about the very worst results of anything. No well constructed boy of to-day can stand a great amount of it, without showing its effects in tone, temper, manner, and character, for nagging, like 'rain, dropping day by day,' that wears the hardest rock away, wears away many of the boy's best characteristics, leaving dross, if no value, in their place.

Give the boy a chance to be helpful. Don't discourage even very awkward attempts to be useful. If he has but the faintest desire imaginable to play an active part in the household economy, encourage that desire with your sweetest smile and tone, your most charming directions as to what and how to do, and help. Boys can be of great service to their elders at home, school, shop, or office, if their elders will take half as much pains in instructing them, as they do in complaining about the want of help.

Give the boy a chance to be neat. Don't take it for granted because you are so afraid of the water that you never even learned to swim, or because you learned so long ago, that you have forgotten how, that your boy is made on the same plans and specifications—for he is not. He wants to learn to swim, rather than to bathe in a pint of water in a dark, ill-ventilated bath room, and I don't blame him. Insist, though, that when he goes in he shall not go within an hour after a meal, nor stay more than fifteen minutes, as a rule. If you encourage this form of neatness, he may be persuaded to remove the crape decorations which have been hung on his finger nails for so long, in return for your indulgence, but if you persistently flout his judgment as to the temperature or danger of his swimming hole, and keep him away from it for fear he will either have a cramp or provide a case for the coroner, you may find it hard work to persuade him that you know anything about an actual boy's actual necessities, of which swimming is really one!

Give the boy a chance to learn kindness to animals, by letting him drive, once in a while, if you keep a horse, and letting him have some sort of a pet of his own, 'to have and to hold,' for ownership begets interest. Teach him to love all living things.

Give the boy a chance to be polite. How can he be, if you always speak to him with a snarl in your voice, a frown on your face? You are supposed to be his exemplar. See to it that you are as courteous as you would have him be.

Give the boy a chance to love his home, and especially his own room. Now if you want him to really love his home, you must be there yourself, once in a while, and once in a while you must be at leisure to 'chum' with him. He must chum with some one. Why not his father, or mother, or both? If you leave him to the street, or even to other boys in your own home, and cut yourself out of all his confidences, either by your laziness or by your indifference to his tastes, you need not look for great love of home. Then as to his room. Do let him have something to say about its furnishing and decoration—or absence of decoration. How would you like to have all the old lumber from the entire house put into your own room, where you wanted to gather in such treasures of field, forest, sea and factory, as are dear to a boy's heart? I mean, suppose he turned the tables on you, and insisted upon putting his own style of treasures in your boudoir, in place of the dainty furnishings which you prefer! Honor his preferences, as you like to have him honor yours. Give him good, substantial, comfortable furniture, that will stand a little banging—not too much bric-a-brac, even if your whole artist soul goes into ornament—and a decent bed, with opportunity to take his mates to his 'den' occasionally, even if you like to take your best friends to your own 'innermost.'

Give him a chance to show hospitality in this way, and to cultivate his social side. Boys are wonderfully susceptible from this point of their nature, and if they can sometimes have another boy in their own room, of an evening or an afternoon, it will keep them very content. Then if they can occasionally say: 'Fred, mamma told me to ask if you can't stay to lunch with me,' it will be a great source of coming civility to you from the boy, for he loves those who love his chum!

Give the boy a chance to be somebody. Don't always tie him down with cast iron rules, but rather make him feel his responsibilities to you, to himself, to the home, to the world, and to his Maker. He will not do this if you always choose for him, always direct his very thoughts, watch his every step, and so weaken and dwarf his manliness. Give him noble examples, and openly commend what is great in others, not what they know nor what they have, but what they are and what they do for others. 'No one liveth to himself,' not even a boy. But boys need the very best models, and a word of approval of a 'sharp' trade, a commendatory nod over some shady transaction, the 'beating' of a railway, a street car, ferry boat, or other corporation, out of a fare, may give him a trend that will bring sorrow to your old age. Be careful, not only in what you do, but also in what you commend or condemn in others, for your boy's sake.

Give the boy a chance to carry his own purse. I know of but few things that will take the 'spirit' out of any one, young or old, sooner than to have to play the mendicant, every time a nickel is wanted for any purpose. Spare him that degradation, and teach him the gentle art of accounts, and the value of money as a servant, its damage as a master.

In doing these (and dozens of other things that I could mention), you will be creating as well as distributing sunshine, and in generous quantities, for boys are radiant centres, and not only reflect the atmosphere of the home, but on it they raise their own models. Many a man gives his boy license instead of liberty, because his own boyhood was fettered. It is well to choose the golden mean, and to use all the judgment that God has given you, in training the boy.—'Observer.'

SEPTEMBER RECIPES

Eggplant patties—Peel a large eggplant, chop fine and sprinkle salt and pepper over it. Cover with boiling water. Cover with a china plate and let stand for two hours. Then drain off the green juice that has accumulated. To each cupful of the eggplant add a teaspoonful of bread crumbs, a teaspoonful of butter, salt and pepper to taste, and turn into a buttered baking dish and bake fifteen minutes. Buttered crumbs or grated cheese and bits of butter should be sprinkled over the top before it goes into the oven

Eggplant balls—Boil until the eggplant is tender, drain, peel and mash smooth. Season to taste with salt and pepper and a dash of Worcestershire sauce. Or add two tablespoonfuls of grated Parmesan cheese and enough bread crumbs to enable you to roll the mixture into balls; pat out into cakes, dip in beaten egg and bread crumbs and asute in butter or oil, browning on both sides. Serve with tomato sauce or a brown sauce with mushroom. A brown olive sauce goes well with these and gives a delightful dish for luncheon.

Devilled peppers—Carefully cut out the stem end and remove the seeds and division walls. Chop fine some cold cooked ham, tongue, veal or chicken, or mix several cold meats, if you have odds and ends. Mix with chopped hard-boiled egg if you haven't enough meat. Mix with the following dressing: To one pint of meat use the yolk of one hardboiled egg rubbed to a smooth paste with a scant tablespoonful of melted butter, half a teaspoonful of made mustard, half a teaspoonful of sugar and enough vinegar to make it thin. Add the meat. Fill the pepper shells, rounding up the mixture well. If you wish you may scald the peppers a few minutes in boiling water. Just as soon as they become a deep, vivid green take them out, drain and chill.

Peppers to serve with Hamburg steak—Cut the peppers in halves, take out the seeds and remove the stems. Cut each pepper in four lengthwise strips and throw into boiling salted water and keep at boiling point for half an hour. Then drain perfectly dry. Add two level tablespoonfuls of butter and heat without browning. Add half teaspoonful of salt and about four tablespoonfuls of good, rich cream. Let get very hot, then serve.

Oakland stuffed peppers—Cut off the tops and scoop out the seeds and carefully trim the ribs down without cutting through the peppers. For six peppers take one extra one, remove stem and seeds and chop fine with a small white onion. Mix with a cupful of chopped tomato meat, two tablespoonfuls of butter or salad oil, a teaspoonful of salt and equal measure of bread crumbs. Stuff the peppers, replace the stems and bake peppers for half an hour, basting them with butter or oil two or three times. Serve hot as a vegetable.

Sauce Tartare.—This is a delicious sauce and quickly made, if you have your mayonnaise already made, and it is a safe plan to keep at least a pint of good stiff mayonnaise jelly in a closely covered bowl in the refrigerator. To half a pint of mayonnaise add a gherkin, two olives, a tablespoonful of capers, all minced fine, and a few drops of onion juice.

Sauce Tartare a la Royale—This is made by adding minced olives, gherkins and capers to the following mixture: Put one tablespoonful of chopped onion and one bay leaf in two tablespoonfuls of tarragon vinegar and let the mixture get steaming hot, Then set aside to cool. Beat four egg yolks light, add four tablespoonfuls of olive oil, four tablespoonfuls stock or meat jelly and quarter of a teaspoonful of white pepper. Heat in a bowl over hot water, stirring constantly until it thickens to a jelly. Do not cook it too fast or too long, or it will curdle. As soon as it is of proper consistency take from the fire and immediately arrest further cooking. Let it get cold, then add the vinegar strained from the vegetables. Put through a fine sieve and season to taste with salt. place in refrigerator to get cold.

Piquant Oysters.—Parboil and drain the oysters and drain again. Measure the strained liquor and if there is not one cupful add enough water to make the half pint measure. Use this in making a cupful of sauce with two level tablespoonfuls butter and same of flour. Season the sauce to taste with salt, pepper and paprika. Add one teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, one pimento rubbed to a smooth paste and, when ready to serve, put in the oysters and the juice of half a small lemon. Serve very hot.

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Makers of FAIRY SOAP, the oval cake.

HER LEEWAY

By Frances C. Sparhawk.

'Go out into the kitchen and see for yourself whether I can stand it,' retorted Mrs. Langdon to her sister's remonstrance at her impatience. 'I had to speak to Robert about thinning the shrubbery, or I should not have seen it, for I never leave the table during a meal if I can possibly help it. But when I went through the kitchen, instead of having the soup and the other plates neatly piled on the table, it was so full of things put down helter skelter you couldn't lay so much as another tumbler on it, and the rest of the dishes were scattered all over the room, on the gas stove and everywhere else. Even the chairs were full of them. Now, I've told Mary over and over, and shown her, too, how to pile up her dishes for washing, and as a New England housekeeper, the descendant of a race of fine housekeepers'—

'That's just it,' interposed her sister. 'You come of a race of fine housekeepers, and if you were a servant in another woman's kitchen you would pile up your dishes on the table in such a way that, unwashed, they would have an inviting look, and would leave the chairs to their legitimate use. And in doing this you would follow out your own methods. For with you heredity counts. So it does with Mary. Give her leeway, Ethel.'

'Leeway, Bessie? What do you mean by that?'

'I mean, give her her own methods to a certain extent. If you had deferred going into the kitchen for an hour, the dishes would have been well washed and in the china closet. If you had not seen the hubbub, it could not have disturbed you, for you'd have known nothing about it. Nothing in your household—and this is the important point—would have been really injured because Mary took her own method instead of your much better one.'

'But, pray, why should she?'

'Because, Ethel, though it's much to be a fine housekeeper, it's more to be a successful homemaker. And no one can be this without giving leeway.'

'"Giving leeway"? You've picked up a new phrase, Bessie.'

'No, not even a new application. For as English archers in shooting knew that the wind would more or less divert the arrow and took account of it, and as sailing masters reckon on the wind's driving the ship more or less to leeward and direct her course accordingly, so men in command in work or business who heed in other men whom they command this force of individuality, and make allowance for it, are the successful leaders of men. Those who do not heed it are tyrants and not rulers, and are served by slaves or rebels. In human beings individuality is at once the difficulty and the charm. I suppose it is personal identity.'

Mrs. Langdon's bright face clouded with anger, as she replied, 'Then you mean I ought to endure everything from Mary in order not to interfere with her individuality?'

'No, indeed, Ethel. Only leave it alone where you can, and you will more effectually prune it where you cannot—and especially leave it alone where you can't help yourself!' answered her sister, with a smile. 'One of the strictest disciplinarians I ever knew, an army officer, once confided to an observer, "There are always things you mustn't see!"'

'Then if I let Mary alone to do as she pleases, I'm exercising legitimate command; if I insist that she keep her kitchen in better order, I'm a tyrant—that's it, is it?'

Miss Windsor smiled at her sister. Then she said: 'If you with your heredity do only as well in proportion as she does with hers, don't you think you should be patient and not expect everything at once? Mary is a good girl, isn't she?'

'In the main, excellent—a good worker, faithful, honest as the day, and good-tempered—unless I'm too exacting!'

'Then have patience with her, Ethel, for your own peace and the peace of the household, and for Mary's sake; for you're responsible to an extent for her improvement and her happiness while she is with you. You need her strength and her service. Lean upon her good points. And don't expect her to do things as well as you would. She never will. How should the descendant of generations of untutored peasants, with good hearts but none too level heads and an environment of poverty and untidiness, inherit the exactitude, the skill, the daintiness of the descendant of men, famous in professions and civic offices, and women, able and skillful housekeepers? Many things she will never do as well as you. But she may do better some things you don't reckon upon. Give her leeway, Ethel.'

Mrs. Langdon, sipping her tea, swallowed also the mortification her sister's words had caused her. She was quick-tempered; but she was kind-hearted, and desired to be just.

'Yes, Bessie,' she said at last, turning to Miss Windsor, 'I will give her leeway—and the household some peace. You are right. A homemaker is higher than a housekeeper; and my servant should be considered a part of my household. So, like the famous soldier when told to take the fortress, "I'll try, sir!" But 'twill be hard work.' And she sighed.

As the two ladies lingered over lunch in the beautiful dining-room, the whir of a motor car made them frequently turn their heads to look out at the broad highway on which the house was built.

'I shouldn't like to live on a street where there was heavy teaming,' declared Mrs. Langdon, taking up the subject which the almost incessant passing of motor cars suggested. 'But I'm tired to death of those autos; and some of them scorch so. It's a rest to see the carriages go by with their noiseless tires and to hear the trot of the horses—somewhat like the rest of another subject after Mary!' she laughed.

'Oh, Bessie! There it is again! Do you hear that screen on the side door slam back against the house? I thought I had taught her that more flies will get in in two minutes than she can get out in a day. Oh, dear! Will never mind. There she is flying past the windows to the street like mad! What is it now, I wonder? But I will be calm—if there is a cyclone in the house.'

But Miss Windsor had sprung up and, after a glance at the window, rushed to the front door, which she struggled to open on the instant. Mrs. Langdon in surprise also glanced through the window, leaped to her feet, thrust back her sister, tore open the door, leaped down the steps into the street. For her glance through the window had shown her a motor car coming down the road at good speed and her five-year-old son intent upon the flutterings of a kite in a neighboring yard, standing directly in its path.

But by the time she had reached the street everything was over. The auto had stopped. Its driver, a gentleman, had sprung out and was bending over two figures in the roadway, one so close in the path of his machine that he feared it had been injured. But it was not Harry. It was a woman.

'I don't see how she ever did it!' he commented to Mrs. Langdon. 'I didn't see the child, should have been upon him in another moment, when this woman flew into the street, signalling me to stop, rushed at the boy and hurled him out of the path; and I suppose she slipped, for she fell on top of him. But you'll find your little son unhurt. I don't know about the other.'

'An' sure, the other's all right but a twist in me foot—ugh!' came Mary's voice from the ground, the sweetest voice at the moment that Mrs. Langdon had ever heard. She helped to lift her tenderly and to get her, limping, into the house where she bathed her foot and sent for her physician.

'O Mary,' she sobbed, when the maid remonstrated, 'never in my life can I do enough to show you how grateful to you I am for saving my boy's life.'

'An' sure, he's a dear little feller,' said Mary. 'I does my best to frighten him about them man-killer machines. But he was just that took up with the kite he clean forgot that time. Poor little feller! I'm glad it ain't his little foot got the twist.'

'That's Mary's leeway,' said Mrs. Langdon to her sister the same evening. 'I didn't think it would be so soon, Bessie, that your words would come true and she would do something I couldn't—and such a something!'

'But you didn't wait for her to do that, you know, Ethel,' reminded the other.

'Yes, that will always be a comfort,' the mother answered. And she went to take another look at her sleeping boy.—'Congregationalist and Christian World.'

Stout persons should avoid wearing tight collars, as circulation is obstructed and the pressure occasioned may cause an attack of apoplexy.

SUMMER SHADOW.

(By Richard Le Gallienne.)

Life is running fast away,
All the woods are yet to learn;
What did yonder squirrel say?
And I never shall return—

Not, like bud or building bird,
Come when April comes again;
Scarcely have I learned a word
Of the language of the rain.

Swift the summer glides away,
Not one lesson learned aright;
Soon comes round the longest day—
Ah! how soon the longest night!

—August 'Harper's Magazine.'

ON BEING MIDDLE-AGED.

'To be middle-aged is to be despised,' writes Dora Owen, in the 'Westminster Gazette.' 'All young creatures wonder what we have to live for. Poets and novelists are agreed in contemning or ignoring us. Youth is wonderful and beautiful, and old age has its mild wisdom; but middle-age is a desert that no one cares to explore. French novelists will take an interest in women up to forty if they are sufficiently careful of their appearance and sufficiently careless in their morals. After that, pouf! va! And I do not see that English novelists greatly differ in this particular. Mrs. Oliphant alone has attempted to create interest in the woman of middle-age, but only to commiserate her innumerable cares and anxieties or to depict her sentimental jealousy of the blossoming time of a young girl. No one, as far as I know, has tried to write a poem or a novel about the inner life, spiritual and mental, of a middle-aged man or woman who is not solely preoccupied with what is called "love"—that is to say, one for whom the word has gained a different meaning. It is difficult to prophesy whether that book would have much of a circulation; but I am tempted to think that there is a public for novels which should deal with other subjects than passion. I call upon some genius of the future to write the Novel of Middle Life—the novel about middle-aged people who do not want to press burning kisses on each other's eyelids, and feel no desire to bury their faces in anyone's back-hair. A phrase comes to me out of Mrs. Oliphant's beautiful dream-book, "The Beleaguered City"—"la vraie signification de la vie." Will no one write novels about that? It is in middle life that most people begin to find out what that meaning is; and that is why middle-age, if rightly felt, is the happiest time of life.

'Youth, with all its reputation for joy and interest, is really usually full of sorrow and boredom. When we are young we expect so much of life, we are so absolutely wrapped-up in ourselves, so completely selfish in our ideals of happiness, that the disappointments and disenchantments are always correspondingly bitter and deep. You expect everything—you get perhaps a little, perhaps nothing, of what you expected. The world does not hasten to bring joy and interest and love to your feet, and you lie down to weep and despair, and cry that the times are out of joint. Youth very seldom remembers that it has to do the giving itself. It expects everything and gives nothing, and it is therefore constantly unhappy.

'I cannot understand why people regret their youth; to me middle-age is full of happiness and interest. You have left off expecting wonders; daily life is full of wonders, and you are thankful for them. The affection of relations and friends, which youth takes for granted, now seems a daily miracle. You have bought some experience, and find it useful and interesting. You are more or less released from the self-absorption of youth, and able to take interest in other people and things; you have more leisure to observe, and usually more sympathy to give, and in sympathy, as in charity, it is more blessed to give than to receive. You live more and more in the world of ideas, and less in the world of sense. Some inkling comes to you of the way in which the soul should grow, while the body withers, till it is cast aside like the husk it is. Some fear besets you lest the soul should shrivel while the body grows dominant, until it has lost altogether the principle of life.

'Middle-aged people are, or should be, still strong and full of life; and all the energy that used to go into dancing and chasing balls begins to be used for something outside themselves; it may be for an idea, it may be for persons, or for the community at large. Women have an immense fund of energy, which, if switched off themselves, where it may do mischief, makes them tireless and invaluable workers. What a man will do conscientiously, for duty's sake, a woman will do for the sheer pleasure of it.

'Middle-age, in short, has found out that the Blue Bird was at home all the while; that the effort to be of use to others in everyday life is what brings happiness. The effort to reach happiness through being amused, excited, loved, through power, through success, is essentially the effort of youth. When people have learnt to take a back-seat, to love other people, and to work for them, they are happy—and middle-aged!'

CLEANING ERMINE.

A furrier gave one of his customers a hint that has saved her many dollars. Instead of having her ermine furs cleaned professionally several times a winter, each time her set becomes soiled she mixes a thick paste of white cornmeal and gasoline, and rubs it through the fur just as though washing clothes.

The paste is put in a big bowl so as not to spill on the floor. It is well to spread papers around, as the work is not especially cleanly.

If the furs are very dirty they should be put through several fresh lots of the paste, being sure to work it well into the skin.. The mixture is easily shaken out and the ermine is as white as when new.

The lining usually becomes white with the skin, but if it does not the paste is rubbed on with a clean piece of flannel.

This is an excellent paste for cleaning white grebe or other light fur hats. Do not fear to make the fur too moist with the paste. Rub it in hard and repeat several times. Shake the meat out over a sheet or you will spend days cleaning your carpets.

This paste is also excellent to clean the bottom of an evening frock. It does not leave a streak like plain gasoline and is quickly rubbed on with a piece of flannel. Let it dry partially and brush off with a soft clean brush —'Times.'

A little cold cream put on with a face rag or soft cloth is a good substitute for soap and water. It keeps the skin smooth and soft, at the same time cleansing it effectively.

Puzzles

ALTERED HEADS.

To a word meaning anger prefix various heads to make it: 1, a consuming force; 2, a male ancestor; 3, slimy soil; 4, terrible; 5, spun metal; 6, to employ; 7, to weary.

DIAMOND.

(Sent in by Jean Carter.)

1. A vowel.
2. A sprite.
3. A town in Italy.
4. To bend.
5. A vowel.

WORD SQUARE.

(Sent by J. D.)

A precious stone. To study closely. Weapons of defence. A smaller portion.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

Numerical enigma—Pest, beer, temper, best. September.

WORD SQUARE.

N A M E
A Z O V
M O L E
E V E R

A DIAMOND.

S
A T E
S T O V E
E V E
E

Correct answers to last week's puzzles were received from Constance Hall and Jean Cartier. Jessie Dobbie also sends correct answers to the enigma and the diamond, and Norman Roberts answers correctly the enigma.

Answers to the puzzles of the previous week were received from F. Wilson Berry, with one omission in each of the diamonds.

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THE BOYS' PAGE

This week we give an article on the Scout Movement in the United States as an inspiration to the further and more rapid development of the movement in Canada.

THE BOY SCOUTS of BLACK WOLF and B. P.

ROMANCE, Utility, Outdoor Life, Discipline and the Teachings of Manhood Are Included in the Fascinating Semi-Military Organizations to Which the Boys of America and Britain Are Flocking by Thousands.

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"YEK! Yek!' Yek!"

As this cry echoed along the slopes of Morningside Park a boy whose head was surmounted by a broad brimmed hat of peculiar design halted suddenly upon the stone steps, and, screening his eyes from the sun, peered in every direction.

"Grrao! Grrao!" he replied.

From behind a clump of bushes stepped a lad of fourteen or thereabout in a khaki uniform and saluted with military precision.

"What troop, Flying Eagle?" asked he of the steps.

"First New York," was the answer of the Bush Boy. "What's yours, Tiger?"

"Thirty-third London," was the response.

"Shake hands,' said Flying Eagle. "Glad to see you You must know B. P."

"Know him!" was the answer. "Why, I came over with him."

"H'm," remarked Flying Eagle, after a moment's hesitation. "Say, you're a lucky scout. I've been around myself some. I've camped with Black Wolf."

Now, this does not happen to be a meeting in the jungle, far from the haunts of civilized man, but between two boys in a New York city park who had never before seen each other. They were bound together by the tie of a new order of adolescent knighthood which within the last two years has spread around the globe since its organization in England by Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell, "B. P.," the hero of Mafeking.

Four hundred thousand boy scouts are enrolled in Great Britain alone, while troops and patrols of the order are to be found everywhere in the world nearly, and the Boy Scouts of America, under the leadership of Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton ("Black Wolf"), number one hundred thousand and are increasing day by day.

There are in the United States ten million boys, it is estimated, varying in age from twelve to eighteen years, who are eligible to the privilege of being Scouts. Judging by the energy which is displayed by the American organizers and by the enthusiasm of the youths themselves, it may be that before long a large proportion of them will be enrolled in this modern chivalry, for such it is under its novel, latter day guise.

Although it was suggested in time of war the boy scout movement is not primarily military, but is more devoted to ways of peace. Lieutenant General Baden-Powell, now on a tour in the interests of the movement, arrived recently in Vancouver and is expected in this city before long, never intended that it should be a drill corps, but rather that it should stimulate the romantic and the imaginative boy nature and substitute individual initiative for the hard and fast rules of tactics.

This movement, which is becoming so important a factor in the life of the young, practically had its origin at Mafeking, in South Africa, during the Boer War. Lieutenant General, then Colonel, Baden-Powell was besieged for 215 days in Mafeking, which he held with 1,200 men against a Boer army until he was relieved. The celebration over his gallant and successful defence gave to the English language a new word, "mafficking," used to denote public transports of delirious joy.

The siege itself brought into notice the boy scout. So manifold were the duties required of the little garrison and so extensive were the ravages of hunger and illness that the commander could ill spare able bodied men for orderlies and for messengers, and therefore he utilized boys who volunteered. These youthful defenders sped to their work on bicycles under the fire of the enemy and displayed such willingness and ability that Colonel Baden-Powell referred to them in his official report and since that time has been much interested in the development and progress of the boys.

Taken Up in America.

He was impressed, too, as a thorough military man with the paucity of able bodied alert and intelligent men, and he reached the conclusion that the lack of early training and the neglect of manly sports and pastimes had much to do with what he regarded as a sign of decline.

He publicly founded the Boy Scouts at Birkenhead, England, on January 24, 1908. Summing up the objects of the movement he stated that it was intended to make boys manly men, good and useful citizens, and not to train them as soldiers, but rather to avoid the bringing up of forty-six per cent of the boys of the nation without the knowledge of a useful occupation. The idea was received with enthusiasm in England, and now there are so many boy scouts in Great Britain that the organization is embarrassed in its efforts to keep control of the multitude of recruits which flock to its standard.

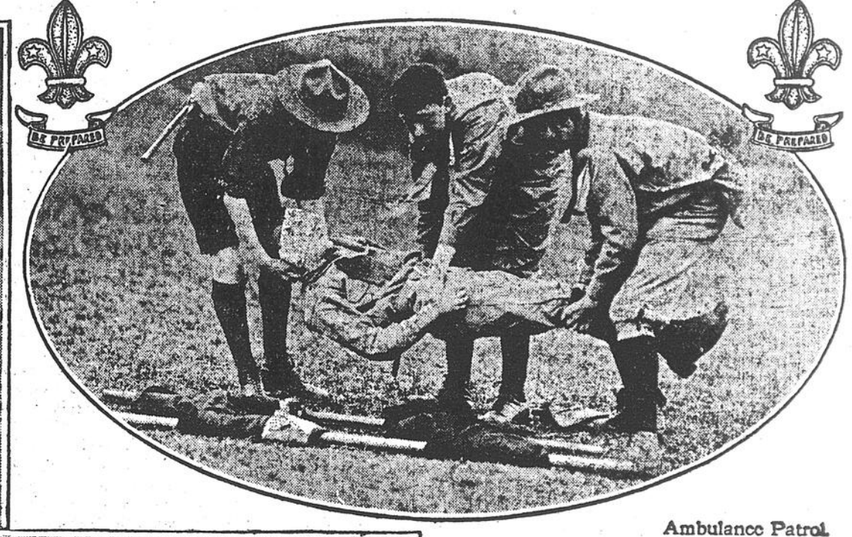
Mr. W. D. Boyce, of Chicago, who had seen something of their work, caused to be introduced last April in the House of Representatives a bill to incorporate in Washington the Boy Scouts of America, which is the official body here in touch with the corps founded by the distinguished British soldier. The charter was issued in June. The Boy Scouts of America have no affiliation with a body of almost similar name which more recently has been founded. The organization already had something of a nucleus from which to work, as in 1900 and in 1901 Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, the American naturalist and apostle of the gospel of the outdoor life for boys, had started his Woodcraft Indians, a society which had for its basis the following of the free and untrammelled life of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country. Mr. Dan Beard at this period also incorporated a body of youths called the Pioneers, or The Sons of Daniel Boone.

Mr. Seton in 1904 visited Lieutenant General Baden-Powell and asked him to co-operate in popularizing a movement which would make for the upbuilding of the character of the boys of this generation. The officer, after much mature reflection, started the Boy Scout movement, and wrote a handbook for it which from the first was well received and has become the vade mecum of hundreds of thousands of sturdy followers.

The compendium of the Boy Scouts of America includes much of the Baden-Powell edition, with which has been incorporated the Birch Bark Roll prepared by the American naturalist.

The committee on organization of the Boy Scouts of America, which is now hard at work, consists of Mr. Seton, chairman; Mr. Lee F. Hanmer, secretary; Mr. George D. Pratt, treasurer, and Messrs. Jacob A. Riis, W. D. Boyce, Dr. Luther H. Gulick, Dan Beard, Edgar M. Robinson and Colin H. Livingstone. It is well financed, and a business man who does not wish his name known in that connection is devoting large sums every month to paying the necessary expenses.

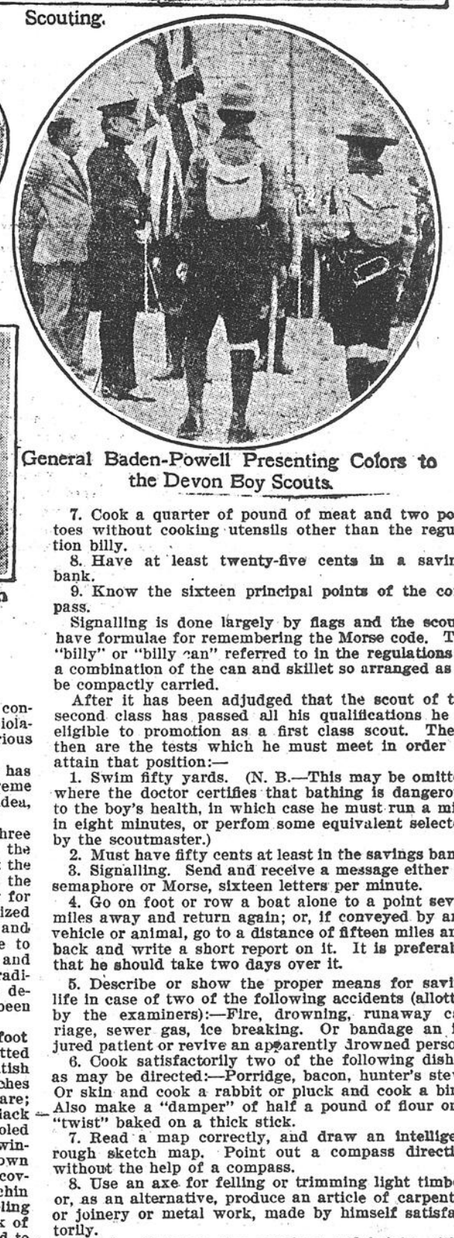
U. S. B. C.—Cleveland "Buckeye No. 1" and "The Gypsy--"These and Two Patrols from Central Y, "The Stag" and "Wolf," Made Trip to Ohio River and Return, Walking More Than 225 Miles.



Ambulance Patrol.

Scouting.

Boy Scouts, Y. M. C. A. Training School, Springfield, Mass.



General Baden-Powell Presenting Colors to the Devon Boy Scouts.

Gen. Baden-Powell. (From the Graphic.)

Ernest Thompson Seton.

The Boy Scouts of America have headquarters at No. 124 East Twenty-eighth street, where the official business is conducted. The committee already has troops in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and cities of such rank, and has a large representation throughout this State and New Jersey and Massachusetts. Texas, that home of the rangers, has taken up the movement with alacrity, and the citizens of Fort Worth have become as enthusiastic over the perfecting of the organization as the young scouts themselves.

As there were in days of old degrees of knighthood so there are in scouthood. The first degree is that of tenderfoot. One who is less than twelve years of age cannot be initiated into its mysteries. Before taking it the candidate must know the scout laws and signs the composition of the flag of his country and how to fly it; how to tie the following knots:—Reef, sheet bend, clove hitch, bowline, middleman's, fisherman', and sheepshank.

The Laws of the Scouts.

First are the laws of the scouts, which are as follows:—

"1. A scout's honor is to be trusted.

"If a scout were to break his honor by telling a lie, or by not carrying out an order exactly when trusted on his honor to do so, he may be directed to hand over his scout badge, and never to wear it again. He may also be directed to cease to be a scout.

"2. A scout is loyal to his country, his officers, his parents and his employers. He must stick to them through thick and thin against any one who is their enemy or who even talks badly of them.

"3. A scout's duty is to be useful and to help others. He must be prepared at any time to save life or to help injured persons. And he must try his best to do a good turn to somebody every day.

"4. A scout is a friend to all and a brother to every other scout, no matter to what social class the other belongs.

"A scout must never be a snob. A snob is one who looks down upon another because he is poorer or who is poor and resents another because he is rich. A scout accepts the other man as he finds him and makes the best of him.

"5. A scout is courteous. That is, he is polite to all, but especially to women and children and old people and invalids, cripples, &c. And he must not take any reward for being helpful and courteous.

"6. A scout is a friend to animals. He should save them as far as possible from pain and should not kill any animal unnecessarily. Killing an animal for food is allowable.

"7. A scout obeys orders of his parents, patrol leader or scout master without question. Even if he gets an order he does not like, he must do as soldiers and sailors do; he must carry it out all the same because it is his duty; and after he has done it he can come and state any reasons against it; but he must carry out the order at once. That is discipline.

"8. A scout smiles and whistles under all circumstances. When he gets an order he should obey it cheerily and readily, not in a slow, hangdog sort of way. Scouts never grumble at hardships, nor whine at each other, nor swear when put out. The punishment for swearing or using bad language is for each offence a mug of cold water to be poured down the offender's sleeve by the other scouts. It was the punishment invented by the old scout Captain John Smith three hundred years ago.

"9. A scout is thrifty; that is, he saves every penny he can and puts it into the bank, so that he may have money to keep himself when out of work, and thus not make himself a burden to others, or that he may have money to give away to others when they need it."

What the Bushido was to the Samurai of Japan, what the laws of honor are to the American Indians the code of the boy scouts is to them. The young sters learn it as squires of the Middle Ages did the regulations which prepared them to be knights. What the word of an officer and a gentleman is in the army and navy are the yeas and nays of the scouts. The candidates are questioned by their superiors, the scout masters, on the points of this code and then at the close of the month, if the tenderfoot has shown that he knows and understands what is required of him, he is permitted to take the scout's oath. Its words are:—

"On my honor I promise to do my best.

"1. To do my duty to God and country.

"2. To help other people at all times.

"3. Obey the scout law."

It is an oath soon taken, but its observance is considered the subject of earnest thought, and a violation of it is regarded among the scouts as a serious offence.

Once a boy has passed his tenderfoot degree he has obligations which he must observe with extreme fidelity, for upon his mind is impressed the idea, "Such is the law of the scouts."

The salute of the order is given by holding up three fingers of the right hand with the thumb and the little finger held down and touching each other at the tips, meaning thereby the trilogy of the law of the scouts. This is the sign given by scouts meeting for the first time. The badge is a conventionalized fleur-de-lis, which also suggests the three points, and beneath the emblem is a turned up scroll made to suggest the smiling lips lifted at the corners and bearing the words, "Be prepared." All the traditions of mediaeval heraldry are suggested in the device, which originated in England and has been adopted as the standard American badge.

Having passed the tests for a scout, the tenderfoot realizes a cherished ambition, for now he is permitted to don the uniform. The standard garb of the British Boy Scouts consists of abbreviated khaki breeches known as "shorts," which leave the knees bare; stockings of wool turned down and brown or black shoes or brown "sneakers," as the cloth rubber soled footgear is called. The shirt is of flannel and in winter a sweater may be worn. The belt is of brown leather with buckles of dull metal. The head is covered with a khaki colored hat with flat brim and chin strap. A staff unshod and thus adapted to feeling the way about quietly is carried, and a haversack of khaki color. The scouts also have knives attached to lanyards and hitched to swivels on their belts, and scoutmasters and patrol leaders have whistles on a cord about the neck.

Practically this uniform is being fashioned for the Boy Scouts of America, with olive drab colorings instead of the khaki and certain variations. It is intended to give the Scouts of America the choice of two uniforms, as it is thought possibly the bare knees would be too conspicuous for city use. One variety will have "shorts" and in the other breeches resembling those used by riders will be employed. Some uniforms worn by the various branches of the Boy Scouts of America which are now in the field follow closely on the order of the English pattern. The Boy Scouts in Canada are committed to the bare kneed variety.

The Qualifications.

From tenderfoot the neophyte has passed to the degree of second class scout, for which these are the qualifications:—

1. Have at least one month's service as a tenderfoot.

2. Elementary first aid and bandaging.

3. Signalling, elementary knowledge of semaphore or Morse alphabet.

4. Track half a mile in twenty-five minutes; or, if in a town, describe satisfactorily the contents of one store window out of four, observed for one minute each.

5. Go a mile in twelve minutes at "scout's pace."

6. Lay and light a fire, using not more than two matches.

7. Cook a quarter of pound of meat and two potatoes without cooking utensils other than the regulation billy.

8. Have at least twenty-five cents in a savings bank.

9. Know the sixteen principal points of the compass.

Signalling is done largely by flags and the scouts have formulae for remembering the Morse code. The "billy" or "billy can" referred to in the regulations is a combination of the can and skillet so arranged as to be compactly carried.

After it has been adjudged that the scout of the second class has passed all his qualifications he is eligible to promotion as a first class scout. These then are the tests which he must meet in order to attain that position:—

1. Swim fifty yards. (N. B.—This may be omitted where the doctor certifies that bathing is dangerous to the boy's health, in which case he must run a mile in eight minutes, or perfom some equivalent selected by the scoutmaster.)

2. Must have fifty cents at least in the savings bank.

3. Signalling. Send and receive a message either in semaphore or Morse, sixteen letters per minute.

4. Go on foot or row a boat alone to a point seven miles away and return again; or, if conveyed by any vehicle or animal, go to a distance of fifteen miles and back and write a short report on it. It is preferable that he should take two days over it.

5. Describe or show the proper means for saving life in case of two of the following accidents (allotted by the examiners):—Fire, drowning, runaway carriage, sewer gas, ice breaking. Or bandage an injured patient or revive an apparently drowned person.

6. Cook satisfactorily two of the following dishes, as may be directed:—Porridge, bacon, hunter's stew. Or skin and cook a rabbit or pluck and cook a bird. Also make a "damper" of half a pound of flour or a "twist" baked on a thick stick.

7. Read a map correctly, and draw an intelligent rough sketch map. Point out a compass direction without the help of a compass.

8. Use an axe for felling or trimming light timber; or, as an alternative, produce an article of carpentry or joinery or metal work, made by himself satisfactorily.

9. Judge distance, size, numbers and height within 25 per cent error.

10. Train a tenderfoot for a month so that he may qualify as a second class scout.

Boys who have passed all these tests and have been duly enrolled as first class scouts have before them the opportunity of winning certain badges of merit. They may do this by qualifying by special training as members of the ambulance corps, or firemen or cyclists, and also as clerks, signallers, pioneers, seamen, marksmen, masters at arms, stalkers, gardeners, horsemen, electricians and musicians.

Shoulder lines are awarded to any scout who has attained six of these badges, and the exalted rank of "Silver Wolf" goes to the youth who has qualified in all fourteen of these extra requirements. Last of all, as precious to these young knights as orders conferred by kings and queens, are the medals for meritorious deeds, to be worn only when conferred by the Chief Scout Black Wolf himself. The bronze cross with the red ribbon is for saving a life at the risk of his own; the silver cross (blue ribbon) for life saving without the element of personal danger, and the gilt medal of merit with white ribbon is conferred for such meritorious services as assisting the police at personal risk, for on more than one occasion in London troops of boy scouts have aided in keeping back the crowds by presenting a solid front with their staves pressed forward and receiving the impact of the throng like veterans.

The gilt medal of merit may be achieved also for twenty good deeds, such as stopping runaway horses or assisting at fires or doing various good turns without being paid for them. "Good turns" are of various kinds. Patrols of boy scouts have even suddenly appeared to help an old woman take in her washing. Another patrol aided a man whose automobile seemed hopelessly mired in a country road.

The most important work in the order is done by the scout masters, who may be youths or men of mature age, who train the scouts and give instruction in all the degrees which are needful and take charge of them on scouting parties. Scouts must always address these officials as "Sir."

There are scout commissioners who inspect troops of scouts and give suggestions to scout masters for the good of the service, and over all is the Chief Scout, who in England is Lieutenant General Baden-Powell and in this country Mr. Seton.

The Boy Scouts of America are strictly a non-sectarian organization, and enrolled in its legions are all shades of religious belief. Such agencies as the Young Men's Christian Association, various boys' clubs of Catholics and the Young Men's Hebrew Association are interested in the movement. It happens that for the present the headquarters are in the building of the International Y. M. C. A. The oath to God and country or to God and the King, as it is in Great Britain, is considered by the founder to be sufficiently comprehensive and there is absolutely no distinction made with respect to creeds.

Discipline is largely vested in courts of honor, each composed of a scout master and two patrol leaders, which decide upon rewards, awards and punishments.

It is the object of the entire movement to promote the scout spirit, to bring the boys in touch with the manly virtues, to interest them in nature, to develop their powers of observation and interest them in lines of endeavor which will prepare them for useful and honorable callings.

"This is a time," wrote Mr. Seton in his Birch Bark Roll, which has been incorporated with the Baden-Powell handbook for use in this country, "when the whole nation, turning toward the outdoor life, seeking in it the physical regeneration so needful for continued national existence, is waking to the fact, so long known to thoughtful men, that those live longest who live nearest the ground—that is, who live the simple life of primitive times, divested, however, of the ignorance in those times begot. Sport is the great incentive to outdoor life; nature study is the intellectual side of sport.

"I should like to lead this whole nation into a way of living outdoors for at least a month each year, reviving and expanding a custom which as far back as Moses was deemed essential to the national well-being.

"Not long ago a benevolent rich man impressed with this idea chartered a steamer and took some hundreds of slum boys up to the Catskills for a day in the woods. They were duly landed and told to "go and have a glorious time.' It was like gathering up a netful of catfish and throwing them into the woods, saying, 'Go and have a glorious time.' The boys sulked around and sullenly disappeared. An hour later they were found in groups under the bushes smoking cigarettes, shooting craps and playing cards—the only things they knew. Thus the well meaning rich man learned that it was not enough to take them out of doors. We must teach them to enjoy it."

For the boys who have had the benefit of country life it is easier to come in touch with the scouting period than it is for those who know little beyond the shrewd insight into life which they may gather in the tenement districts of New York and London. From the east side of New York at the present time, however, hundreds of scouting parties are going to the woods of New Jersey and the Palisades on explorations and are returning after their camping and scouting and signalling refreshed in mind and body and with their intellectual faculties alert.

The principles which are kept in view, although the Boy Scout movement is essentially for recreation, are self-government, the magic of the camp fire, woodcraft pursuits, honors by standards, personal decorations for personal achievements, the heroic ideal and the poetry, the romance and the picturesqueness which fire the imagination in all phases of life if the mind is properly awakened and stimulated.

"The boys of the nation," writes Lieutenant General Baden-Powell in his handbook for the British Scouts, "are full of enthusiasm and spirit and only want their heads to be turned in the right direction to become good and useful citizens. This splendid material is being allowed to run to waste—nay, worse than that, it is allowed to become harmful to the nation, simply for want of education, for want of a hand to guide them at the crisis of their lives when they are at the crossroads where their futures branch off for good or evil.

"The present authorized scheme of education in our schools includes plenty of book work, but no development of the quality that counts, namely, character, which, after all, is of the first importance. Not thousands but hundreds of thousands of boys in our great cities, after an education in reading sufficient to enable them to devour the horrors of the Police News and in arithmetic to make their football wagers, are being left to drift into the ranks of the 'hooligans' and the 'wasters' without any attempt to stay them. But they receive no teaching in resourcefulness, chivalry, thrift, citizenship and patriotism.

"The key to successful education is not so much to teach the pupil as to get him to learn for himself. The subject to be instilled must be made to appeal—you must lure your fish with a succulent worm, not with a bit of hard, dry biscuit. * * * That was my object in suggesting the gilt of 'scouting' for the pill of education in manliness and good citizenship, but I had no idea when I did so a year ago that it would meet with the response which it has done. It has been adopted by all the best associations for boys and by a large number of schools. It has also been used on more than one of His Majesty's ships and on several units in the army."

General Baden-Powell, on his arrival at Vancouver in the interests of the movement, said he was glad to see that it was obtaining such a hold in the United States, although he thought that in some phases it had too much of the drill idea in it—a tendency which the Boy Scouts of America, in their wish to follow the British model, have sought especially to avoid.

LITERARY REVIEW.

PEGASUS TAMED.

The many who have tried in vain to mount and ride the heavenly charger of the muses will hail with joy the news that he no longer spurns the earth with his hoofs, but with drooping wings and lowered crest acknowledges the mastery of man. No longer is poetry a mystery, eluding the utmost attempts of the human intellect to fathom and define. Instead of being an art peculiar to certain gifted souls, it is now reduced to a science, so that 'any sane and safe person of education, possessed of the requisite inventive imagination can either write true poetry without any fine frenzy or divine afflatus, and without having had to be born for the especial purpose, or else be able to produce such good imitations of the real thing as to render it difficult to discriminate between the counterfeit and the counterfeited.' We can now have poetry factories, and by farming out the work take wholesale orders to given patterns, and why not travelling sample men to push the goods. The man who has at last discovered what poetry really is and laid down a complete set of rules for its production is an American inventor, already famous for the making of smokeless powder and other high explosives. He has now blown sky high all the old traditions and opinions of critics since the days of Aristotle. 'The Science of Poetry and the Philosophy of Language,' by Hudson Maxim, (Funk & Wagnalls, $2.50), is 'to provide a practical method for literary criticism and analysis, and a standard of uniform judgment for determining the relative merits of literary productions. . . . No other subject of equal interest has been so neglected by science, so abandoned to the chaos of misunderstanding. There are as many opinions as there are critics.' The two greatest men to whom the world is indebted for real increase in knowledge are Aristotle and Herbert Spencer. The latter has taken the science of literature farther than any other to this day. The object of Mr. Maxim is to supply the limitations and deficiencies in Spencer's philosophy, and so to crown the knowledge of his race.

The idea that language differentiates man from the brutes is discarded as well as the distinction between instinct and reason, but man alone is capable of expressing in terms of experience thoughts lying beyond experience. To this end trope, chiefly metaphor, has become the master instrument of human speech. The next step in the development of poetry was the union of metaphor or trope with the means of expressing emotion.

With his first use of trope man naturally made the most of the qualitative and quantitative properties of sound. As his powers of expression were limited, he naturally resorted to the expedient of numerous repetitions. Repetition became a natural concomitant of expressive utterance. In primitive verse either the same thought was repeated in slightly different words or a new idea was given as nearly as possible the same manner of expression. Time, the basic principle of verse, is based on rhythm, and rhythm, in turn is based on repetition.

Taking some examples of real poetry he 'assays them for poetic gold.' What is that quality which distinguishes great poetry from mere verse? By poetry a thought is presented with the utmost economy of word symbols. Frequently one line of poetry will convey as much meaning as is usually expressed in a dozen lines of plain prose. Poetry transforms the abstract to the concrete, the intangible to the tangible, the impersonal to the personal. This brings us to the definition of poetry which is to elucidate everything. 'Poetry is the expression of insensuous thought in sensuous terms by artistic trope and the dignification of thought by analogically articulated imagery.' There you have it. A number of definitions that do not define poetry are examined and discarded, some approaching the truth, such as those of Herbert Spencer, of George Moir, but all coming short of the scientific exactness of his own. When he proceeds to consider the means of expressing thought, the inventive genius of Mr. Maxim is brought into play with a wonderful new vocabulary. Composition may be potentry, tropetry, tropotentry, tempotentry or tro-tempotentry or mere literatry, the present tendency to which partly accounts for the 'slump' in poetry.

The intellectual values of poetry and science are compared by means of the greatest representative of each, Shakspeare and Herbert Spencer. The estimate of Professor James, quoting Robert Ingersoll, places Shakspeare as greater in intellectual power than any one else that ever lived.

Mr. Maxim questions this conclusion:

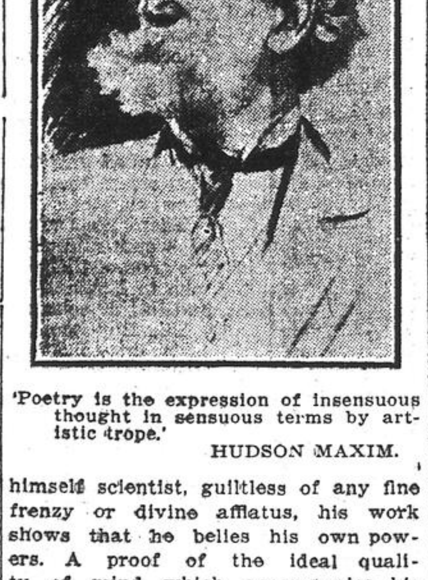
Shakespeare was a poet, and exceeded all others in his power 'to pass from given premises to right or congruous conclusions' through association by similarity of appearances. It may be true, as Professor James says, that Shakespeare could not have analyzed his own methods and powers, and 'could probably not have told why they were so effective. But a Spencer could have explained, and could have told why they were so effective, and for that reason the mind of a Spencer possesses more intellectual power than that of a Shakespeare. I believe that Shakespeare had in him the making of a great philosopher and scientist and might have been the peer of Darwin, Huxley, Haeckel and Spencer. Nevertheless, we must admit that nothing Shakespeare did can for a moment compare with what Herbert Spencer did.'

Which judgment suggests the saying of the old woman who thought we should be more grateful to the moon than to the sun for the moon gave us light at night when it would be otherwise dark, but in the daytime it was light anyway.

Perhaps the most striking feature of this really remarkable book is thus explained by the author:

There are two ways of seeking appreciation: one is to blow one's own horn; the other is to get someone else to blow it. In ancient Greece and Rome it was as customary for an author or a hero to proclaim the merits of his wares or his physical prowess as it is to-day for the tradesmen to cry up the merits of what they have for sale. All the ancients were braggarts. We all hate deceit, false pretense and prevarication. Nevertheless, we should, pronounce a man a braggart who spoke his honest opinions of his own work even though his work deserved it to the full. Our present bias against egotism is very largely a cultivated taste, springing from monkish hypocrisy. . . . I submitted samples of smokeless powder to the Government, because the only way to demonstrate the merits of the processes was to test the product. No one ever accused me of being an egotist for having laid the gun powder samples before the Government with my own hands and having explained their merits with my own tongue. Similarly, having discovered certain new and useful methods for the production of poetry, verse and oratory, and there being no way to test the processes except by the product, as in the case of the smokeless powder inventions, I purpose to do with the reader exactly as I did with the Government—to submit product for proving process.

Acordingly he submits not only specimens, not bad, of his own scientifically made poems constructed to illustrate certain elements of his theory, but paraphrases of such famous passages as Hamlet's soliloquy and Milton's 'Satan's encounter with Death,' side by side with the originals, and with added explanations of points wherein he considers his paraphrase an improvement. Not only in poetry, but in oratory, he considers he has products which prove his processes and submits them for judgment. Much machine made embroidery is fine in workmanship, and beautiful in effect. Yet place it with hand work and no woman of fine taste will hesitate as to which is more precious. M. Maxim continually proclaims



'Poetry is the expression of insensuous thought in sensuous terms by artistic trope.'

HUDSON MAXIM.

himself scientist, guiltless of any fine frenzy or divine afflatus, his work shows that he belies his own powers. A proof of the ideal quality of mind which accompanies his scientific attainments is that, with all his admiration for Spencer, and his colleagues, he can hymn his faith in God and in 'Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour.'

The illustrations, by William Overhardt, are as original as the writing and are finely executed. The frontispiece, a pencil sketch of the writer, shows a fine head not guiltless of the long hair on which he waxes sarcastic. Two others show the same picturesque head and figure mounted on the winged steed. In the first, Pegasus is in his most unruly mood. In the second, with trailing wings and drooping head and tail he submits to the bridle and humbly walks in the dust. Both horse and rider are more magnificent in the first. The other plates are all illustrative of his own poetic work.

A MEDIAEVAL SCHOLAR.

It is a complete change of mental atmosphere to pass from the practical, inductive science of the twentieth century, which aims at the discovery and isolation of physical phenomena and the formulation of the laws of their action, to the abstract speculations of the Mediaeval Aristotelians. 'The Philosophy and Psychology of Pietro Pomponazzi,' by Andrew Halliday Douglas, edited by Charles Douglas and R. P. Hardie (Cambridge University Press), transports us across five centuries to the time when, in the universities of Florence and Padua, the students called out 'Quid de anima?' and in response the professor discussed the relation between soul of man and the general intelligence or reason through which that soul arrived at true knowledge. Under the guidance of this last of the mediaevals we find ourselves in the august company of St. Thomas Aquinas, Alexander, Averroes, Avicenna, and the still loftier society of Aristotle and Plato. Last of the mediaevals, Pomponazzi is also first of the Aristotelians. Devoting himself to the great abstract questions of the nature of the soul and reason, their materiality or immateriality, mortality or immortality, he differed from the schoolmen in conducting his investigations, not from the foundation of a priori principles but from the basis of psychological investigation. From the actual study of intelligence in man he reaches the conclusion that the thinking faculty or soul is bound up with the body, cannot act independently of it, and therefore the soul cannot exist outside of the body, that is, the soul of man is not immortal. The denial of immortality aroused the opposition of the church as well as of orthodox schools of philosophy. Controversy followed, and to this is owing much of the published work of Pomponazzi, which is considerable. One volume, De Anima, was lost for over three hundred years till, in 1876, Professor Ferri, of Rome, discovered two manuscripts of it in a Florentine and a Roman library. The great bulk of his work is devoted to the study and criticism of the philosophy of St. Thomas, who represents the height of scholastic learning. The philosophy of Aristotle had been filtered through the minds of Peripatetics, Neo-platonists, Averroists and early schoolmen before the great doctor devoted his mind to it. The real doctrine of Aristotle, that the soul is the 'form' of the body, and identical with it, had been corrupted in its course. St. Thomas, bent on proving the immortality of the soul, maintains that the soul is a self-subsistent, separate spiritual being. By the time of Pomponazzi, the taking of Constantinople had given Aristotle at first hand to Europe and the Renascence had begun. Pomponazzi returns to the philosophy of the master and takes issue with St. Thomas. He finds that knowledge depends for its material on sense-perception, though the highest activities of the mind are abstract ideas, not dependent on the senses. In these higher functions the mind 'participates in immateriality,' but, as it is conditioned by the senses, this does not involve immortality. The human soul occupied an intermediate position between the superhuman Intelligences dear to mediaeval thought and the souls of the lower animals, but here again he breaks away from the three distinct classes of the schoolmen and makes an attempt at relating man to lower nature, 'a beginning of the comparative and historical method through which alone a science of human nature is possible.' The superior Intelligences thought in abstract terms, not in terms of sense. Thought or intelligence had an existence independently of any individual, and therefore was immortal. The mediaeval idea of a 'species sensibilis 'existing outside the nature of man which caused his sensations affects Pomponazzi's psychology. He discusses at length the question whether this 'species sensibilis' is really identical with sensation. He argues for the passivity of sense, distinguishing between sense and intelligence in mediaeval fashion, that 'sense has for its object a real thing, intellect only the presentation of a thing.' The occurrence or non-occurrence of cognition by the senses of the real object is explained by the presence or absence of attention, which he explains physically. There is a limited amount of physical energy on which the various powers of the mind have to draw. When the attention of the mind is fixed in one direction it is removed from another. Thus when the attention of the mind is fixed elsewhere, the sensible object may be present to the senses and yet sensation does not take place. 'Yet there is a sense activity which modifies the effect of the 'species sensibilis.' This is the 'sensis communis' by which the general qualities of matter are apprehended without the action of the special senses. This is inolved in the translation of sensation into perception.

The action of reason or intellectus had been absolutely separated from the other powers of mind, which led to a highly artificial account of mental action. General intelligence, the intellectus agens, combining with the species intelligibilis cause intellectio. He makes an advance on thinkers of his time in relating sense perception and the knowledge given by reason. 'He began to seek unity in mental action and a partial loosening of the shackles in which a system of abstractions and logical fictions had bound psychology.' The great scholastic question as to whether knowledge was gained through reasoning from particulars to generals or from generals to particulars is fully discussed. Pomponazzi's theory departs from all previous schools of thought in identifying the two. 'It is said that the intellect apprehends simultaneously the universal and the particular.' The difference between the general conception and the particular in sense is that 'the mind apprehends this particular rather than that, because it has an image of this not of that.' From this he proceeds to the ultimate object of thought, Reality or Truth.

Truth is a kind of correspondence of the object with the mind or of the mind with the object. . . . All things are true in so far as they are referred to the Divine Mind. . . . Our thoughts are true when they correspond to an external object. In the first kind of truth the object is measured and the mind is the measure; in the second, the object is the measure, while the mind is measured. Truth in every sense is present in God.

Disavowing the immortality of the soul, Pomponazzi founds his moral system of the development of man's faculties in harmony with the law of nature. His definition of the ultimate good is strongly suggestive of the Kantian ethic. Man is only truly and properly happy in so far as he is morally good For this is that which is in the power of all men.

Perhaps the most interesting chapter to the modern lay mind is the last devoted to Pomponazzi's theory of 'natural law in the spiritual world.' All things physical or spiritual follow natural law. He combines his faith in law with his belief in astrology, and explains by these agencies all phenomena, those ordinarily classed as supernatural included, such as miracles, omens, prophecy and answers to prayer. Eliminating the element of fraud from all of these, he is prepared with a natural explanation of each.

The things which we are now apt to feel instinctively to be outside of the possibilities of nature, and beyond the analogies of nature altogether, he did not feel to be so. We are perhaps learning even at the present moment to extend our view of the possibilities of nature. It is quite certain that these can never be arbitrarily limited, and that the sixteenth century astrologer attained more nearly to the scientific spirit than many a professed scientist of a later day, hidebound by prejudice and dogmatism. In its two essentials he possessed the scientific spirit—in an open mind that is, to the boundless and often unexpected possibilities of nature, and in a dependence on experience.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Schubert,' by Herbert Antcliffe (London: G. Bell & Sons, Ltd.); 'The Living Atonement,' by John B. Champion, M.A., B.D. (Philadelphia: The Griffith & Rowland Press); 'Everybody's Lonesome,' by Clara E. Laughlin (New York: Fleming H. Revell); 'Book of Family Worship,' by the Rev. William D. Lee (Toronto: William Briggs); 'The Way of Prayer,' by John Edgar McFadyen, D.D. (Boston: The Pilgrim Press); 'Light and Labor,' by T. B. Smith (Windsor, N.S.: J. J. Anslow); 'Flamsted Quarries,' by Mary E. Waller (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.); 'Scribner's Magazine.'

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LITERARY NOTES

IN PEACE AND WAR.

The September 'Nineteenth Century' offers its readers an article of great interest in reprinting the paper on 'Free Trade in Its Relation to Peace and War,' read by Lord Cromer before the International Free Trade Congress, held at Antwerp in August. The main conclusion is set forth in two short sentences: 'Free Trade mitigates, though it is powerless to remove international animosities. Exclusive trade stimulates and aggravates those animosities.' That Protection entails increased military expenditure is a consideration:

I entertain a strong opinion that if Great Britain continues to maintain her present policy of Free Trade—as I trust will be the case—her means of defence should, within the limits of human foresight, be such as to render her Empire impregnable; and, further, that should that policy unfortunately be reversed, it will be a wise precaution that those means of defence should, if possible, be still further strengthened. But I also entertain an equally strong opinion that an Imperial nation should seek to fortify its position and to provide guarantees for the durability of its Empire, not merely by rendering itself, so far as is possible, impregnable, but also by using its vast world-power in such a manner as to secure in some degree the moral acquiescence of other nations in its 'imperium,' and thus provide an antidote—albeit it may only be a partial antidote—against the jealousy and emulation which its extensive dominions are calculated to incite. I am aware that an argument of this sort is singularly liable to misrepresentation. Militant patriotism rejects it with scorn. It is said to involve an ignoble degree of truckling to foreign nations. It involves nothing of the kind. I should certainly be the last to recommend anything approaching to pusillanimity in the conduct of the foreign affairs of my country. If I thought that the introduction of a policy of Protection was really demanded in the interests of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, I should warmly advocate it, whatever might be the effect produced on the public opinion of other countries. British Free Traders do not advocate the cause which they have at heart in order to benefit the countries which send their goods to Great Britain, but because they think it advantageous to their own country to procure certain foreign products without any artificial enhancement of prices. If they are right in coming to this conclusion, it is surely an incidental advantage of much importance that a policy of Free Trade, besides being advantageous to the United Kingdom, tends to give an additional element of stability to the British Empire and to preserve the peace of the world.

Commenting on the signal victory for peace in the recent judgment of The Hague Tribunal between Great Britain and the United States, the Canadian 'Textile Journal' holds this as a good augury for the future peace of nations and a sign that the world will not always consider pulling to pieces as more manly and more stirring than putting together:

Cessation from war among the great nations does not mean that the world shall relapse into idle luxury or political or social stagnation, but that national energies shall be directed to turning the material resources of the earth into the service of all, and especially of the millions to whom life now brings little but misery, and that the thoughts of men shall be devoted to the reconstruction and not the destruction of national life.

IN INDIA.

Although the undesirability of 'hustling the East' may remain undeniable, yet it is equally undeniable that the leaven of Western methods is working strongly in the lands of Eastern romance. The introduction into India of that leveller of customs and intellects, the newspaper, is of but recent date, but it is of no uncertain reception. 'At present there is not a town of any importance in the whole of the peninsula in which an English paper—fortnightly or weekly, if not daily—is not printed,' says the Bombay correspondent of the New York 'Post.'

These newspapers are set up and printed by natives, who also prepare and edit all literary matter and correct proofs. The metropolitan cities maintain English daily papers—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, and Lahore each possessing several dailies printed wholly in the language of the rulers, but brought out and read by the ruled. In these larger cities, several newspapers, also, are printed for the exclusive benefit of the Englishman domiciled in India, and for his half-breed brother, the Eurasian; but although they are edited, financed, managed, and read by the white man, they are invariably set in type and printed by natives. From Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Allahabad are issued monthly publications printed in English—all serious reviews, and with two exceptions unillustrated. One of the magazines in question, the 'Modern Review,' prints color-types which nearly approach the excellence of colored illustrations in the best American magazines. It seems almost superfluous to add that many of these Indian papers and periodicals are set up by linotypes and printed on modern presses run by steam and electricity.

A WARM WELCOME.

There is a little anecdote of John Bright in the 'Autobiography of Allen Jay' (The John C. Winston Co.) that explains why Mr. Bright never carried out his expressed intention of visiting the United States, where he was sure of the warmest of welcomes. In fact it was the very warmth of the promised welcome which deterred him. Mr. Jay was in England and visiting John Bright when a letter came from Whittier urging the latter to come to America, assuring him. 'We will give thee the greatest ovation that any Englishman ever had.' Mr. Bright's comment on this was:

That is just the reason I don't go. I would rather go to America than any other place I know of, and a few years ago I told some of my friends that I had decided to visit the United States. The newspapers reported this, and I got cablegrams from the leading hotels in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and Washington, each telling me that I could have all the room I wanted when I reached their city. Then a cablegram came from the Pullman Car Company telling me there would be a train waiting for me, with parlor and dining cars, to take me wherever I wanted to go, free of charge. Then came a message from the President of the United States saying I must be the Nation's guest and make my home at the capital. I saw at once that they were going to make a hero of me and that they would kill me, so I had to give it up.

TO COME.

Among the numerous announcements of autumn publications from the Oxford University Press is 'Sir C. P. Lucas's Historical Geography of the British Colonies': Vol. V., Canada, Part III. (geographical), by J. D. Rogers, and Part IV., Newfoundland, by the same author.

Some of the titles in the London announcements of autumn fiction are of first rate interest. They include 'Rewards and Fairies" by Rudyard Kipling; 'An Affair of Dishonor,' by William de Morgan; 'Max,' by Katherine Cecil Thurston; 'Adrian Savage,' by Lucas Malet; 'The Golden Silence,' by Mr. and Mrs. Williamson; 'A Woman of Business,' by W. B. Maxwell; 'The Wisdom of Folly,' by Helen Thorneycroft Fowler; 'Leila,' by Antony Fogazzaro, and 'The Fight for Lord Arpenhol,' by Anthony Hope.

Beginning with the October number, 'Scribner's Magazine' will publish a series of letters that passed between Washington Irving and John Howard Payne. This intimacy of the authors of 'Rip Van Winkle' and 'Home, Sweet Home' has been almost untouched in literary narratives. The letters are edited by a grandnephew of Payne's, in whose family the correspondence has remained unknown for many years. A part of it, Payne's letters and journals, came into his possession in an unusual manner at an auction sale.

TRUTH ABOUT 'MAINE' WILL NOW BE LEARNED.

(New York 'Sun').

The army board appointed by Secretary Dickinson in July to devise means of raising the 'Maine' and removing the bodies of her dead from her wreck has decided that its duty comprehends the placing of her hull in such a position that 'an expert investigation can be conducted to determine whether the explosion was an interior or an exterior one.' We are quoting from a statement made by Colonel W. M. Black, chairman of the board. 'There are three things, Congress and the people, he says, 'want accomplished. One is the removal of the bodies of the sailors, another is to determine how the ship was blown up, and third, the removal of the wreck from the harbor. Accordingly it is the plan of the army engineers to build a cofferdam about the wreck and pump the water out, so that every part of the hull can be examined in the light of day.

Doubtless the determination of the board will be challenged covertly by those influences that, in and out of Congress, long delayed, and to the end opposed, any disposal of the wreck that would supplement and perhaps disprove the conclusions of the naval board that investigated the explosion before the outbreak of the war with Spain; but the American people are braver than the politicians. The people desire the truth, even if it shows the verdict of the Chadwick board to have been based on inadequate evidence and wholly wrong. Of the good faith of the members there has never been the faintest doubt. The report containing the evidence of the surviving officers and crew of the 'Maine,' the divers employed to examine the hull, and other witnesses, is accessible to any inquirer.No other conclusions than those recorded by Admiral Chadwick and his associates were possible upon the case as submitted to them. The Chadwick board, far from opposing the plan to raise the 'Maine' and examine her hull above water, has commended and urged it; at the same time the board has maintained that its conclusions were correct.

The bill to raise or remove the 'Maine' wts passed by the House on March 23 of this year. Whatever some members may have thought about the expediency of a complete and final investigation of the damaged hull, not a voice was raised in objection when Representative Sulzer, of New York, declared that the truth must be known. We quote from the debate:—

'Mr. Sulzer: The "Maine" should be raised by building a cofferdam around the wreck. Then it could be readily ascertained how she was destroyed. After the wreck was raised, if there is nothing of the ship worth saving, then we can dispose of the hulk as we want to dispose of it. What I am trying to prevent is this—I do not want the wrek of the 'Maine' blown up or destroyed! until the truth is known as to her destruction.'

'Mr. Mann: Nobody else does.'

It took years of patient pleading to convert the House to this point of view. But there it is on the record, and Colonel Black is warranted in going ahead with his plans to determine whether the 'Maine' was blown up from without or from within.

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SURVIVORS OF BALACLAVA CHARGE.

There are believed to be only thirty-two survivors of the rank-and-file who took part in the historic charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, and of these twenty-two are in necessitous circumstances. The oldest is eighty-six years of age, and but for philanthropic effort he and his companions would have had their last days overshadowed by want. At a moment when the thoughts of the nation have been fixed once more upon the Crimean campaign by the death of Miss Florence Nightingale, the need for money to aid these old heroes will assuredly not be allowed to exist for a single day. It is thirteen years since Mr. T. H. Roberts, of 1 and 2 Plough court, E.C., established the Balaclava Light Brigade Charge Survivors' Relief F[illegible] At the banquet then held, seventy-[illegible] men attended, and it was dis[illegible] that several of them were s[illegible] their last days in workhouses [illegible] ten and neglected.

In the intervening years more [illegible] half of these heroes have gone to [illegible] rest, and it is a duty which the [illegible] owes to itself that none of the [illegible] vivors shall be again permitted [illegible] any of the simple comforts wh[illegible] add a solace to their last days [illegible] work of aiding these veterans, [illegible] hardly be added, has lost a symp[illegible] er and supporter in Miss Nigh[illegible]

The money which goes to the [illegible] glected heroes is well spent [illegible] are sent weekly pensions by [illegible] when at length the 'Last Post' [illegible] each of the old men receives a [illegible] funeral.—London 'Daily Teleg[illegible]

WORLD'S WELFARE

LABRADOR HOSPITALITY AND SUPPLIES.

SS. 'Strathcona,' Sept. 7, 1910.
Hamilton Inlet, Labrador.

Dear Mr. Editor,—The fishing season is slipping away 'down north,' and every day the horizon is flecked with white-sailed schooners winging their way south. Alas, the fishery has improved but little, and many sad and anxious men we meet aboard these same craft. The French bounties and their large catch will this year also probably keep prices down, and if it were not that our fishermen are ever optimists, and with sound physique, the nervous breakdowns one would suppose would be endless. Not one has, however, come to my notice, though for the first time in eighteen years a fisherman was brought to hospital at Battle having cut his own throat.

Meanwhile the Labrador men, who if they are not furriers, have little chance of earning money in winter, have a serious problem before them. One man of 72 years, but still standing straight almost as ever, had been putting aboard the 'Strathcona' some wood he had cut in the winter. He had a 'stout family' of boys, and one of the best of women for a wife when first I knew him. To-day they have all 'gone before,' except one lad who lives with him. I was paying him thirty dollars for his firewood, and had written an order to St. John's for supplies to that amount, as in that way the money goes much further. It was three barrels of flour, twenty pounds of oleomargarine, one barrel of molasses, and a little kerosene, gunpowder and such articles. 'It will hardly last the winter,' I said. 'It would last me and Mark all right. But it's the poor folk that has to travel what eats a man out. I had twenty-seven for one week-end alone of hungry folk last winter, and used over fourteen barrels of flour.' 'You'll have to give up feeding them, or move your house,' I replied. 'I can't do that, as long as there is a bite to be had,' was his answer. He had got up and opened an old sea chest (he had been a sailor once), and out of it he pulled a small box, from which with his jackknife he turned out a small roll of greenbacks, amounting in all to sixty dollars. 'That's the last of it,' he said, handing it to me, 'send it with the rest, Doctor.' 'But you'll need that for yourself now you are getting old.' 'Send it along,' he replied. 'May be I won't be here to need it next winter. I wouldn't like to think I had left them hungry and that unspent in the box.' This man, an embodiment of the hospitality of the people of the coast, has kept open house, but in a quiet, humble way, all his life. It seemed to me as he bade me add this to his order, that no one on earth should do otherwise, but I confess it shook up rudely my ideas of what 'given to hospitality' means.

A day or two later we were holding a lantern service ashore on some islands and the people brought me two orphan boys, saying their father and mother were dead, and owing to the poor year no one could afford to adopt them. The boys I knew well, as sons of an old Englishman, a stalwart, splendid fellow, but who had died suddenly, and had left thirteen children. I was glad enough to take the boys, as our new orphanage is capable of holding them now, and they are just at that age when the environment of the place will mould their future lives for good. It led me, however, to take some notice of the size of some of the increasing settler families as compared with those of the decadent Esquimaux. An old acquaintance, whom I knew to be blessed with a quiver full, coming aboard, I asked him about the little girl with him, 'the how manyeth is that?' 'She is the eighteenth, Doctor—yes, them's all well, thank you.' 'I did not know you had so many, it seems a terrible lot.' 'Oh Malcolm's beat me,' he answered, 'he has nineteen.' This man and his boys tail fifteen hundred traps. His wife also traps on a ten-mile path, and caught two hundred dollars' worth of fur last winter. Another member of the little congregation had had fourteen children, besides two adopted. Again last week I was called to baptize a little child, as no minister had passed that way for over six months. When I asked the smiling mother how many children she had had: 'Ernest is my eighteenth,' she replied; 'that is of my own family.' Having to return in a couple of weeks we hunted for someone who would adapt some of our clothing for the orphans for their passage south, and who would scrub and comb them, and put them into the new garments when they heard our whistle. A charming young Newfounlander, and his wife, volunteered for this office, and I found then, oddly enough, that their father and mother in the same place, eight years ago, had done exactly the same thing for me with three other orphans, among a lot we then accepted.

We also picked up here a poor little girl with her eye destroyed by tubercular ulcer, and another with her shoulder joint gone. Both were sent to our hospital at Battle Harbor.

In another case here, where from sheer poverty, a man was losing his young wife from consumption, his only child, a little boy, having also tubercular disease of the spine, we decided to adapt their own house for open-air treatment, and to leave milk and nourishing food, etc. We had, however, little hope that much good would accrue, but on my return, a fortnight later, the reaction from our good nourishing food was so marvellous we begin to think this family may be held together a little longer. But if nothing more is done to provide against their return to starvation what good is this? To place access to food without pauperizing, in the reach of these people, and many, many like them, we have tried to make them their own traders, dealing direct with the suppliers, and fish and fur buyers, and so eliminate middlemen's profits and expenses. This has ever been our hardest task. For it must and has caused great hostility among those whose pocket these moves affected. But we are prouder of these efforts than many sermons in words, and though no movement is perfect and all have made mistakes at times, these have been of great satisfaction to us workers, who can see unquestionable good results accruing from the ventures.

Thus last fell one absolutely starving family was imbued with hope in the following way: One son was taken as apprentic to our deer herd, and the father given a small loan to trade for himself, the St. John's merchant giving exact directions as to how much to sell each thing for. In this way the man reduced prices in all food supplies he had, in that district though it was not one quarter of what he could have used. We also arranged for his fur to be sold in the south, and on that he gained about 100 per cent. or what he would have gotten locally. The result is that he has almost double the amount to trade on this winter, an improved outfit for himself, and besides being a boon and a blessing to his poor neighbors, he is a refuge in the time of storm, being the only supply of food available for sixty miles either way. When his supply arrived last fall he had part of a pound of tea and nothing else in the house; his third son died of consumption induced by past semi-starvation, soon after. Further north this same experiment has been repeated in two places for the past three years. Both men have repaid their loan, both men own their own stock, the southern man of these two owns over $500, and the northern man over $1,000. If only these experiments can be fostered further, supposing it be only by advice now and again they will be of immense value in their districts to the really poor, because they are of them; and because they are out to help not by doles of relief but by showing that a Labrador settler who works, who can get traps, and a fair deal for furs and supplies, can make a living good enough at any rate not to necessitate so much awful suffering from the results of diseases like consumption, which have no right to be even known in this splendidly healthy coast.

An English lady of letters, who has been spending the summer on the Northern Labrador for her health tells me it has done her immense good—she is her former self again. The consensus of opinion of all our medical colleagues has been that for health purposes, especially for nervous troubles, the Labrador clear bracing summer air is almost a panacea. Add to that the restfullness of its isolation from the buzz and bustle of the great world outside, and the interest always attached to new countries and circumstances and strange people, and we can confidently recommend a month or two on the coast as an invaluable help that many need.

I would add don't carry a 'wireless,' as we do. It spoils all chance of rest.

WILFRED T. GRENFELL, M.D.

AGAINST THE DRINK CURSE.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, at its recent session in Boston, made a notable deliverance on the nation's drink curse. After setting forth the primary purpose of the union, namely, 'to promote sobriety and to prevent as much as possible by advice and example the sin of intemperance in others,' the resolutions proceed 'to call upon our members to array themselves in active opposition to the liquor traffic and to associate themselves wherever possible for the enactment of such laws as will lessen the dangers of this business.' Then, as the enforcement of laws is as necessary as their enactment, the resolutions proclaim it the duty of all members of the union 'not only to promote the enactment of restrictive legislation, but as well, in fulfillment of the obligation of their pledge, to endeavor to see that such laws are enforced.'

In dealing with the problem of instructing children in reference to the drink evil, the deliverance of the union commends the practice of pledging children to total abstinence at the time of their first communion, and of organizing them into societies for temperance instruction and propaganda. The temptations of social drinking are also recognized in a paragraph calling upon all Catholic societies 'to exclude from their halls, meeting places, and buildings all intoxicating liquors:' and urging all Catholic young men to withhold their membership from any organization 'that maintains at its headquarters or place of meeting a sideboard or bar or permits the use of liquor at its social gatherings.'

The paragraph dealing with the use of liquor for medicinal purposes and of patent medicines which are only liquor scarcely disguised, and the paragraph dealing with the attitude of the press to liquor advertising, are worth reproducing in full:

'Resolved, that we call the attention of our Catholic people to the dangers of the administration of alcoholic liquor for medicinal purposes, and especially call their attention to the dangers of the use of patent medicines, many of which contain a large percentage of alcohol; and urge that they will exclude from their use any that, according to the formula which must appear thereon under government regulations, contain alcohol. We recognize the power of the Catholic press. Ye feel the force of the truth frequently stated that the Catholic newspaper as an educational feature is a necessary incident to the Catholic home. We condemn, however, a number of Catholic newspapers that permit their columns to be used for the advertisement of the liquor business. We assert without fear of contradiction that the use of the columns of a Catholic newspaper for such purposes is totally foreign to its mission and tends to lessen its force. Be it therefore

'Resolved, that we call upon the Catholic papers of America to cease advertising a traffic that has done so much harm to the members of our faith.'

The attitude of the Catholic Church in America toward the evil is of immense importance. It is here that the priesthood has an almost peerless opportunity for good. With their power of withholding absolution, were they to bear of a moral sort which would so disposed, they could bring influence give the liquor interests some things to think about. But whether such a measure be resorted to or not, it is exceedingly wholesome doctrine which the resolutions of the union propound. Children trained to total abstinence, social drinking placed under ban, the press lined up against the traffic to the extent at least of refusing its advertising; these are practical measures which cannot be without power in securing a better to morrow for the home and the nation. —'Christian Advocate.'

WANGUHU'S WIFE.

(L. M. M., Kijabi, British East Africa, in the 'Missionary Review of the World.')

One of the serious problems which young men in Central Africa who have been desirous of becoming Christians have had to face has been the question, 'How can I find a Christian wife?' It is the custom of all the tribes of Africa to buy their wives, paying from thirty to one hundred sheep or goats, or the equivalent in cattle. As polygamy prevails the wealthy men buy several wives, some of the larger chiefs having more than fifty. When a young man leaves the native customs and dress, and more particularly the native sins, he is usually not only ridiculed by his fellows, but he must bear the scoffing of the young women.

Wanguhu, one of our young believers, as he approached the time when most young men marry, went to Mr. Hurlburt, the director of the mission, and asked for help in selecting a wife. Mr. Hurlburt could only say, 'God has promised to supply every need. Let us ask him about it.' After prayer Wanguhu was warned that if he should marry a woman who did not love God, she would make life a burden to him, and he was urged to wait before marrying, even though it should be a very long time, until he could find a woman who would be a real help to him in his Christian life. He agreed, although it seemed almost impossible that such a woman could be found, as they were prevented by their fathers and owners from making any profesion of faith in Christ. One man—one of the most peaceable of these living near the station—said not long ago to his wife, 'If you ever go up and kneel at the altar, praying God to save you, I will beat you when you get home.' This same woman said to Miss Hurlburt, when the latter suggested the wisdom of accepting Jesus as her Saviour, 'You white women can do that; you can please God, but we must please our husbands. If we do not please them, we not only do not get clothes, but we get beaten until life is not worth living.'

Wanguhu, knowing that there was no Christian girl of his tribe, tried to arrange for one whom he knew well to come to the mission to be trained. At first her father agreed, believing that nothing would come of it. Wanguhu paid a few sheep for her, and then asked that she be sent to the mission to study; but her father refused. The result was that the sheep were sent back, and the outlook for a wife for Wanguhu seemed darker than ever. He was firm, however, in his decision not to have a wife unless he could have one who would love God and help him in his Christian life.

Later Wanguhu found a girl named Kabura wa Kithiomi (Kabura the daughter of Kithiomi). Wanguhu had been a famous place among the girls of the community, and Kabura, like many other young women, greatly admired him. Wanguhu watched her work, and by inquiring among people who knew her, found that she was industrious, of exceptionally pleasant disposition, and he observed that she was a pretty girl. He talked with her father, and after a conversation with her, to his delight he learned that she was not only willing but eager to leave her people and come to the mission station. As the acquaintance ripened she told him that she would come even if they beat her, and that she would become his wife. Her father agreed, and Wanguhu, gathering all the sheep he had, and as many as his brothers would give him, paid for the girl. When, however, the usual time allowed by the customs of the people after her purchase had elapsed, her father indignantly refused to allow her to go. Then Wanguhu invited Kithiomi to come to the mission and become acquainted with us, and to see for himself that the missionaries were not lions. The old man lived some distance from the mission and the strange dress, language and customs of the missionaries only confidmed him in the determination that his daughter should never become like them. The only concession he would make was that the girl should not live at the mission, but some distance away with Wanguhu's mother. This Wanguhu would not agree to do, and once more his sheep were sent back. After much earnest prayer, he again went to confer with Kithiomi.

Kabura had meanwhile said to Wanguhu that she loved him, would not be the wife of any one else, and would run away if she could and go to him. Wanguhu knew that this would mean an almost endless controversy with her father, so hoped and prayed for a more peaceable arrangement. To the surprise of many of the missionaries who knew how strong the feeling was, Wanguhu's conference was successful, and old Kithiomi agreed that his daughter might go to Wanguhu and be under his control alone. Arrangements were therefore made that she might work in the gardens near the mission. And Wanguhu was expected to conform to the usual custom of finding her at work, take her by main force, and, amid her screams of pretended sorrow at leaving her home and freedom, to carry her away to his house, where she would remain for three or four days weeping and wailing, comforted (?) by coarse and often lewd jokes from her girl acquaintances. At first it did not occur that any other course was open, but later, as he thought of the evil of those days of pretended sorrow, he determined that it should not be, and through the help of Miss Hurlburt he talked with Kabura, and persuaded her to go quietly to her new home.

As Wanguhu was called the missionary's son by the people about the mission, it became Mr. Hurlburt's place to tell her that she need not mourn. Miss Hurlburt arranged for a wedding feast, and went with several of the missionaries to their home to celebrate the happy event which was thus consummated without the evil customs of the people. The little bride was very timid, having never been among white people; but soon, through the influence of Miss Alta and the prayers of her husband, began to pray, and finally made open confession of faith in Jesus Christ as her Saviour.

Wanguhu, meanwhile, was jeered at by all his acquaintances, and wherever he went—at his work and in the path—was sneered at as the man who had not properly married his wife. The patience with which he bore these taunts was marvelled at by all who knew his naturally violent temper.

Recently Kabura has repeatedly asked to be baptized, and to put on the clothing of civilized folk. Wanguhu earnestly seconded her wish, and it was hoped that her desire might soon be gratified. Wanguhu's surprise and grief may, therefore, be imagined, when she came to him one morning, after a visit from her older brother, and said: 'You must send me away to one of your brothers. I will be his wife; but I will not stay with you. If you refuse I will leave you and go to my father.' With this declaration she went away to work for the day in her gardens. Wanguhu soon found the cause of the trouble. Her brother had frightened her, and said that neither he nor his father would permit her to put on the clothing of white people. Wanguhu refused to eat during the day, giving his time outside of school hours to prayer. The missionaries were called together for a brief season of prayer that God might overrule and cause his own will to prevail in the matter. That evening was the regular weekly prayer-meeting in Wanguhu's house, and several missionaries were present. Early in the meeting Kabura prayed, asking God to forgive her the wicked thoughts she had had during the morning, saying that about noon God had enabled her to pray, and that now her heart was glad and she was willing to do God's will. After the meeting she told her brother that whatever he or her father might say, she would remain as Wanguhu's wife, and would put on proper clothing. A few days later her father, mother and brother came quite determined to carry out their threat to carry her away unless she abandoned her purpose. But after a conference with Mr. Hurlburt and a somewhat lengthy discussion with Wanguhu, the matter was not only happily adjusted, but her own mother helped her to remove all the fantastic ornaments from her ears and head, and gave full permission to follow whatever course she deemed to be right. Thus the first Christian native home at Kijabe was left in peace.

Kabura has since been baptized, and we trust that friends will pray that this home may be a beacon-light for many of the darkened ones of Africa, to whom 'home' has meant but little, and the marriage relation has been to the wife only an inevitable stage of the monotonous course of a hopeless life. Christ is the only hope of Africa.

OLD HANNAH'S DISCOVERY.

(By Mrs. G. S. Reaney in 'The Christian.')

It troubled me greatly always to hear old Hannah's complaint: 'My dear, I have nothing to do, that's what's wrong with me! Once I was the busiest of the busy; and the interests which gathered about my Bible class people always gave me so much to think about and plan. You see I was close upon ninety when it all had to go. Do you wonder that in a strange place, knowing so few people and with no power to get about, I get moped to death? I cannot even write letters now; my sight fails me and my poor hand crippled by rheumatism almost refuses to hold the pen!'

Not once on an occasion but every day when visiting Hannah I had to listen to the same pathetic cry. I called whenever possible (under a promise to do so, to friends too distant to be any longer of much service to her) until it a little 'got upon my nerves,' as the saying is. I thought of the plaint early and late, the very tones in which it was made seemed to vibrate in my ears in ceaseless motion.

It was quite enough to account for my dream. I thought Hannah and many others—indeed, all the old ladies of my acquaintance whose ages were well over sixty—were gathered in a large drawing room (my own it seemed to me), in which I had been careful to put comfortable chairs and soft cushions, remembering the aged, aching limbs. Thick curtains were so arranged by the three or four plate glass windows to shut out all draughts. The one thought upon my mind had been care of these aged saints, for such they were. Each had been an ardent Christian worker in her day—Sunday-school, district-visiting, special Bible readings, and classes were well represented, not to mention mothers' meetings and mothers' unions of more recent popularity.

I thought we had met to discuss what could be done with lives once so strenuous in labor, now absolutely, as one said, 'laid on the shelf,' and another, 'in a backwater of life, and no longer going with the stream.'' Could anything be suggested to make it possible for all to do something, however small in extent, for the dear Lord and Master, Jesus Christ, whose service was such perfect joy and freedom?

'I made penwipers anl pincushions as long as I could use my hands,' said one aged saint in a trembling voice.

'And I wrote texts on slips of paper,' said another, 'and rolled them up and I put them in a cardboard basket, on which I wrote, 'Please take one.' I called them 'crumbs of comfort,' and charged two shillings, and made—oh, quite large sums some years for the Bible Society; but—but it's beyond me now.' And the poor old lady removed her glasses to wipe away the blur which some tears had brought to them.

'I used to knit cuffs and comforters and 'cholera belts,' remarked another aged saint, and she spoke almost in a whisper; but, you see, since I lost the use of my right arm by paralysis I have lost my occupation, and I do fret to think I can't even do this; for I'm not yet eighty, so I call myself still young compared with some of us.'

Having spoken in a whisper only a few heard; and I thought I was glad; as Hannah, saintly as she was in mind and heart, objected to so much being made of age—she only confided hers to a few; the majority had to be contented with her assurance that she was 'well over seventy!'

And so they talked for awhile—aged saints not without thanksgiving for mercies past and present, but chanting even such praises of the 'Bountiful Giver' in a minor key. . .

From the far corner, almost hidden behind the heavy curtain of the window very near to which she sat, a sweet-faced saint rose to her feet. She was much bent and deeply wrinkled, and the hands she rested upon the back of a chair before her were visibly shaking; her voice was rich in tone as if the sweetness and hopefulness of her usual utterances had rounded it, and made each word as it was spoken come with a life and buoyancy such as youth, not age, usually claimed.

'Dear friends,' the voice said, speaking so clearly that all seemed able to hear, 'while you have been talking I seem to have heard a whisper in my own heart, and it said: 'Your work is not over, but it is changed. You are all wanted to take your part in intercessory prayer.' Anna, the prophetess—the Scriptures tell us, a widow of great age—departed not from the Temple but served God with fastings and prayers night and day.

'We can be deaf and blind and paralyzed and yet spend our lives acceptably in prayer! The heart can kneel though our poor bodies have to rest in our 'comfy' armchairs. Our dear ones could all have special help that way, and perhaps — specially — those who have not yet learnt to pray for themselves. Cannot we strew a pathway with the roses of our prayers, which shall lead them unconsciously to choose to follow where the flowers are lying, and thus take a step or two nearer to God's Kingdom?

'Then we should be able to help our clergy and ministers, many of them overburdened and overworked — the Sunday-school teachers and district visitors who have slipped into our places. We could put special days aside to pray for our missionaries and for societies and homes where we know the work aimed at and accomplished is all our Master's. Friends, I can see before me a busier, happier life than we have ever lived before. No day will be lost because the weather's against us. No visit need be put off because we ourselves are feeling weakly and tired. It's just the work we can do at all times and under all circumstances. It's the work for aged believers—not exclusively, of course, but very specially!'

Then it seemed to me in my dream as if a divine enthusiasm moved all who were gathered in that drawing-room. The faces of the aged saints literally shone with joy as one and another exclaimed:—

'Yes, we will be the Annas!'

'Yes, intercessory prayer is our work!'

'A larger, more important work than any we have before done, surely,' ventured one.

'Not quite that,' the old lady who had made the inspiring speech was quick to answer, for all was so orderly and quiet in spite of the enthusiasm that everything said was heard without difficulty. 'You see, all work for God is important. If the motive be pure, and the Spirit—His Spirit—inspires it, you cannot measure it out in inches and yards, or weigh it up in ounces and pounds! It is God's work—that is enough; and His children have full employment from the cradle of their new birth at the Cross of Christ, to the grave of going home which we call death, or when the Lord returns and we are changed 'in the twinkling of an eye' and made ready to meet Him in the air!'

And upon this it struck me all prepared to go: hurrying home to start at once their newly-found work. No longer weary and depressed, lingering mournfully over the past, or dreading the future, they were strangly happy. To each the heart's desire had been granted. They had found their way back to the trained army of workers. The joy of seeing these aged saints so triumphantly happy awoke me. It was but a dream; but how great a truth it held! Hannah, to whom I was quick to tell it, eagerly caught the inspiration of the thought. Never again would my aged friend be able to fret because her power to work was over. The discovery that she was still of use in the Master's service enriched her life, and filled each passing day with calm and holy joy.

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Remember! Standing is reckoned not by educational attainment or literary gifts, but by the sound judgment and good sense shown in the answers, so that all have equal chance—ministers only being debarred from prize winning, owing to their special training. New members always heartily welcomed!

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST.

1. Each contestant, or his or her family, must be a subscriber to the 'Witness,' in order to qualify for membership in the International Newspaper Bible Study Club and this Local Club. In the case of city readers of the 'Witness' it is enough for us to have their word stating that they get the 'Witness' regularly through a news agent.

2. Each contestant in this Local Club must answer each of the written questions, for 52 consecutive weeks, commencing for Sunday, January 2, 1910, and the answers must all be in the possession of this paper within two weeks of the close of this period.

3. Each question must be answered separately and the paper written on one side only. No answer must exceed two hundred words in length and may be less. Each answer must have the name and address of the writer at the bottom of the answer.

4. The answers must be delivered to this office, and they will be collated at the close of the contest, and forwarded to headquarters for independent examination by competent examiners. The prizes will then be awarded according to the highest number of marks won by members of the International Newspaper Bible Study Club, and prizes which may be awarded to members of this Local Club will be given out from this office.

THE PRIZES.

First Series—A solid gold medal to each of the first five.

Second Series—A sterling silver medal to each of the next five.

Third Series — A Teacher's Bible, price, $5.50, to each of the next five.

Fourth Series The good book, worth $1.50, to each of the next thirty-five.

Each medal will be suitably engraved, giving the name of the winner, and for what it is awarded, and in like manner each Bible and book will be inscribed.

All who can write, and have ideas, are urged to take up these studies regardless of the degree of their education, as the papers are not valued from an educational or literary standpoint, but from the point of view of the cogency of their reasoned ideas.

SUGGESTIONS TO MEMBERS.

It is strongly recommended that persons who follow the course should cut out and keep each week the lesson questions in full, so as to have them at hand for reference. About once a quarter we will publish a review of the written questions. It is usually better to send in replies not oftener than once a month, and we propose this year to print an acknowledgment of complete answers sent in month by month. Where a whole quarter's answers are sent at once, if a letter is sent stating that the package has been mailed separately, and enclosing stamped and addressed card for reply, the sender will at once have the assurance that the answers have reached their destination safely.

Manuscripts should be folded, not rolled, and if sent with ends open they may be mailed at MS. rate of one cent for each two ounces. If, however, anything in the nature of a letter accompanies the questions, they must be paid for at full letter rate.

As to size of the paper used, no fixed rule is made about this, but the ordinary letter sheet, or note sheet opened out, is recommended for the sake of uniformity, and naturally the same size will be used by the same contestant right through the course.

The date of the lesson should show plainly at the head of each page, and where the answer runs over on to a second page, the date and the name should appar on both pages. To avoid confusion, contestants are asked to use the same signature on their papers throughout, and in the case of ladies to say whether Miss or Mrs..

NEW MEMBERS MAY JOIN AT ANY TIME.

New members are welcomed at any time during the year, all that is needed being that the complete set of 52 questions on the lessons for 1910 shall be in our hands by Jan. 15, 1911. Information cheerfully given at any time. Kindly send stamped envelope for reply.

SPECIAL NOTE.—If you are interested, please cut out the conditions and suggestions given above and keep for reference.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

(Copyright 1910, by the Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

(October 2, 1910.)

The Wise and Foolish Virgins. Matt. xxv., 1-13.

Golden Text. Be ye therefore ready also; for the Son of Man cometh at an hour when ye think not. (Luke xii., 40.)

Verse 1—What event, or events, in the kingdom of heaven on earth does this parable represent?

What were the marriage customs of the Jews in that day upon which this parable is based?

Verse 2—Judging from what they say, and how they act, what proportion of the members of the churches are ready for sudden death, or for the sudden coming of Christ?

What do the lamp and the oil represent?

Which is in the sorriest predicament, and why, the man who makes no provision for eternity, or the one who fails in one essential particular?

Why cannot a man perform the duties of to-day perfectly who does not make provision for to-morrow?

How much service is a form of religion, and attendance at church, to one who does not become a true Christian?

Verse 5—Taking the literal story of the parable, how much blame, if any, should we attach to these ten vergins for slumbering and sleeping?

What is the danger incurred by so many professed Christians, in their apathy and indifference to spiritual things?

Verse 6—Why is it an important duty as well as a great privilege, to be always on the lookoupt for the midnight cry to meet Christ?

Judging from the newspapers, about what percent of deaths are sudden?

What reasons are there, if any, to expect the event in the near future, commonly called 'Christ's Second Coming'?

Verse 7—If a man is living in constart readiness to meet Christ, how much, if any, special preparation does he need, on the even of the meeting?

How many of the careless ones are there, who are not anxious about their souls when they look death straight in the face?

Verse 8—When is the best time, and why, to prepare to meet God? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

What proportion of life long prayerless men, who retain their consciousness at death, die without praying?

Verse 9—What way is there, if any, by which we can either train for a race, learn a trade, or get salvation by proxy?

What is the only way by which we can obtain salvation?

Verse 10—Why is it that death is such a poor, and unsafe, time to get religion?

Which is the more foolish, the one who is to pass an educational examination and puts off all study until examination day, or the one who puts off his salvation to a death bed?

When is the door shut to an opportunity, and when is the door shut to heaven?

Verses 11-12—What can be said from reason or the scriptures, that salvation is possible after death?

Verse 13—What is the chief prize which life offers and for which we should watch the most keenly?

Leson for Sunday, Oct. 9th, 1910. The Parable of the Talents. Matt. xxv., 14-30.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the launch:

A Friend, X, Y, Z.	$15.00
A Friend, Montreal.	5.00
Previously acknowledged. . . .	906.78
Total on hand Sept. 20. . . .	$926.78

We have also received for other objects in connection with Dr. Grenfell's work the following sums:—

A Friend, Dunbarton.	$15.00
A Friend, Walkerton.	10.00
Gordon Fullerton, Pugwash, N.S.	40.00

Address all subscriptions for this work to Labrador Fund, care of John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, stating with subscription the object towards which it is to be placed.

THE FIRST SHOE HEELS.

(From the 'Shoe Manufacturers' Monthly.')

Heels originally came from Persia, where they were used in the shape of small wooden blocks which the people fastened below their sandals in order to keep their feet as high above the level of the burning sands as possible. At first they were only four centimeters high for men, and women alike. Soon, however, the ladies favored fabulous sizes, reaching up to as much as 36 centimeters.

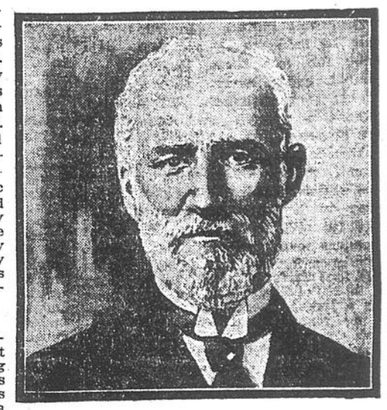
A few years later on these heels were brought to Venice, where they became the fashion: they were called chapineys and were ornamented and decorated in every possible style and shape that cobbler could dream of. The height of the chapineys showed the rank of the wearer, and finally they attained such dimensions that many fashionable ladies were quite unable to walk.

"I FEEL IT MY DUTY

To Give You a Statement In Regard To 'Fruit-a-tives'"

HARDWICKE, MIRAMICHI, N.B., Jan. 17th, 1910.

"I feel it my duty to give to you and the world an unsolicited statement in respect to the wonderful cure I received by taking 'Fruit-a-tives.' Chronic Constipation was the complaint I suffered with for years. My general health was miserable as a result of this disease, and I became depressed and alarmed. I was treated by physicians without the slightest permanent benefit, and I tried all kinds of pills and tablets but nothing did me any good.



"I saw the strong testimonial in favor of 'Fruit-a-tives' by New Brunswick's 'Grand Old Man,' the Hon. John Costigan, and I knew that anything he stated was honest and true and given only to help his fellow-men. I tried 'Fruit-a-tives' and the effects were most marvellous, and now I am entirely well from all my Chronic Constipation that I suffered from for so many years. My general health is once more excellent, and I cannot say too much to express my thanks for the great benefits derived from taking 'Fruit-a-tives.'"

A. G. WILLISTON.

"Fruit-a-tives" is not gotten up by druggists or expert chemists—who know nothing about disease and the needs of the human body—but is the scientific discovery of a well known physician, and is the only medicine in the world made of fruit juices.

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Earl Grey's Trip to Hudson's Bay

By John MacNaughton, M.A.,
(Cantab.) Professor of Classics, McGill University.

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It is characteristic of His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada that his annual holiday on this occasion, as it did last year, should exemplify Horace's ideal of poetry by harmoniously combining pleasure with profit—pleasure to himself and all around him, profit much greater than is discernible on the surface to the general public of the Dominion and to the whole Empire. Indeed, it may truly be said that a sufficient guarantee for both these desiderata is secured under nearly all conditions by his own optimistic and vigorous personality (which sees the good side of everything and everybody, and is therefore apt to stimulate if not actually to create it), the ripe and astute statesmanship so happily underlying in him a rare, perennially youthful zest in life, and a genial openness to all maner of impressions. This goes far to explain the indubitable fact that no living man has seen so much of Canada as he has; none has a juster, keener or broader sense of its resources, material and spiritual, or a more earnest desire and sharper eye for their development in the wisest and widest lines. An Indian orator at the mouth of the Saskatchewan described the trip, then just begun, as 'His Excellency's arduous explorations.' As a matter of fact no

ESQUIMAUX WHO WELCOMED EARL GREY AT FORT CHURCHILL.
(Photo. taken by one of the Earl Grey party.)

forecast of the journey as it actually shaped itself could have been less felicitous. There has been nothing arduous about it. It was one continuous picnic. Everything combined to make it so, the truly 'royal' weather, the comparative absence of flies, (one almost pitied the few poor mosquitoes that were met with—their usually ensanguined siphons were not stiff enough to pierce the average human skin!) the quite perfect arrangements made by Major Moodie, of the North-West Mounted Police, the admirable equipment of the Dominion's latest steamship 'Earl Grey,' and the efficiency and courtesy of all her officers and crew. But even if the worst had come to the worst in that wild and almost unknown region, the infectious and unfailing cheerfulness of the head of the expedition, like a broad banner unfurled in the sunshine and breeze, would have gone far to hearten and irradiate everyone who had the good fortune to take part in it.

The party, an extraordinarily congenial one, consisting of seven persons besides their Excellencies and Lady Evelyn Grey—the ladies, much to everybody's sorrow, went no further than Norway House—assembled at Winnipeg on the third of August. Thence leaving at midnight they proceeded by special train to Selkirk, the point at which the month's unbroken journey by water was to begin—a journey of more than six hundred miles by lake and river to York Factory, and 1,915 miles of sea from there to Bay of Islands, where the SS. 'Earl Grey' is lying at this moment of writing.

THE UNIQUE DAM AT ST. ANDREWS.

From here they visited St. Andrews, a few miles up the river, with a view to examine the remarkable dam there, unique of its kind on this continent. The curtain consisting of separate sheets of steel, which can be drawn up somewhat like window-blinds, is so constructed as to give free passage to the spring floods, thereby avoiding any overflow on the arable and occupied lands above the dam. This arrangement, combined with the effect of the strong stone piers of the massive structure in thoroughly breaking up the ice, is beneficially felt as far as Winnipeg, which is now in consequence much less liable to periodical inundation than it used to be.

An opposite effect of a no less desirable kind is secured by the compartively steady maintenance of level in the Assinaboine into which the dam throws back the waters of the Red River—naturally to the great improvement of sanitary conditions in Winnipeg. This last was an entirely unforeseen advantage. The locks at St. Andrews are at all times open without toll to anyone who wishes to pass through, even to a solitary Indian in his canoe! It is pleasant to think that our civilization turns at least some friendly and beneficent aspects to the old lords of the land whom we have dispossessed.

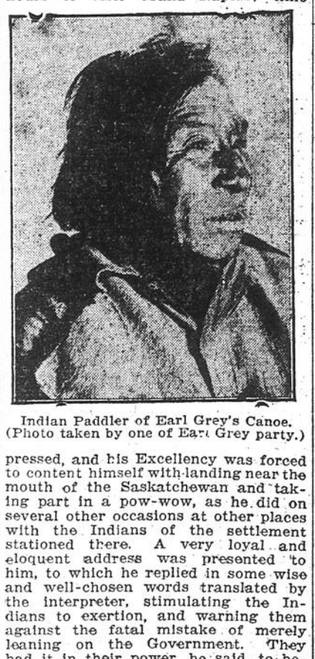
On the way back from the dam the party visited Lower Fort Garry, in old times, though not in the oldest when Norway House held this place, the most important strategical point in the Hudson's Bay Company's system, where the merchandise from England coming down the Red River met the pelts conveyed in canoes down the Saskatchewan and Lake Winnipeg and up the course of the Red River. This interesting land mark in Canadian development ought certainly to be acquired by the nation. The antiquities of the Hudson's Bay Company and many valuable books and documents in their possession, now scattered pretty widely among the various posts and in danger under present conditions of being irrecoverably lost, might be collected here under safe custody and made generally accessible.

A very delightful hour was spent at Fort Garry in looking at the interesting collection of Indian work and in conversation with Mr. Chipman, the head of the Hudson Bay Company in Canada, Mrs. Chipman and their charming daughters. One of these young ladies drove his Excellency behind a splendid pair of ponies to rejoin the train at Selkirk, the rest of the company following in motor-cars.

After lunch in the dining-car the Governor-General reviewed a company of cadets, who formed a guard of honor to conduct him to the good ship Wolverine, belonging to the Northern Fishing Company, which lay at the Selkirk wharf surrounded by the whole population of the town, and guarded by the local company of boy-scouts, in their familiar, picturesque and business-like uniform. No sooner had the party embarked than these youthful warriors set off at the double and occupied a point of land ahead, of the Wolverene, from which if their designs had been hostile they might have poured a galling fire upon her decks. As it was they relieved our apprehensions by raising a hearty cheer instead. We were soon on the wide waters of Lake Winnipeg, which we traversed in calm and smiling weather, during the afternoon of the fourth of August, and on the following day, as we made for the mouth of the Saskatchewan, arriving there on the evening of the fifth. The intention was if possible to visit Grand Rapids on the Saskatchewan where it is proposed to construct locks such as have worked so well at St. Andrews, which in conjunction with the projected canal connecting Lake of the Woods with the great lakes would make possible continuous navigation from Liverpool into the heart of the Canadian north-west.

EDMONTON A SEAPORT!

Thus Edmonton, some 2000 miles distant from the Atlantic seaboard, would become a seaport, and there would be nothing to prevent a small ship from, carrying the wheat and cattle of our rich prairie-lands direct from there to Liverpool. This is one of the most fascinating though doubtless still somewhat remote prospects opened up by Canada's unparallelled resources in the way of water-transport and water power in general, which give her a quite solitary position in the world, and are certain if used with the necessary amount of enterprise, intelligence, and, above all, honesty, to raise her to a high position among the nations of the earth. It would, however, have taken four hours to visit Grand Rapids; time



Indian Paddler of Earl Grey's Canoe.
(Photo taken by one of Earl Grey party.)

pressed, and his Excellency was forced to content himself with landing near the mouth of the Saskatchewan and taking part in a pow-wow, as he did on several other occasions at other places with the Indians of the settlement stationed there. A very loyal and eloquent address was presented to him, to which he replied in some wise and well-chosen words translated by the interpreter, stimulating the Indians to exertion, and warning them against the fatal mistake of merely leaning on the Government. They had it in their power, he said, to become as rich as white men, but the Indian who depended on what the country did for him would die a poor man, and would deserve to die poor.

Early the next morning, August 6th, we reached Warren's Landing, the place where we were to bid a reluctant farewell to the Wolverine, on board of which we had been perfectly happy. This was one of our few wet days. It rained from morning to night. But at eleven o'clock in the forenoon we set out in a motor-boat which proved itself not altogether free from the inevitable caprices of this cranky sort of craft, the baggage being conveyed in a barge tugged by a steam launch, and after a somewhat rough crossing of Playgreen Lake, arrived at Norway House at three o'clock in the afternoon.

AT HISTORIC NORWAY HOUSE.

Norway House is a place of great historical interest. It once occupied in the organization of the Hudson's Bay Company the central position which was afterwards transferred as we have seen to Fort Garry, being the point of conveyance for English goods and the furs of the north, the former in those days being shipped through the Hudson's Bay and up the Hayes and Nelson rivers by the very line of route which lay before ourselves in the reverse order. This Factory still retains all the appearance of its old pre-eminence with its palisades and generally fortified aspect, and its neatly kept quadrangle of white red-roofed houses. Round it are gathered the huts of a large number of Indians, as good as any of their race, and that is saying a very great deal indeed, in their typical accomplishments as hunters and cause-men. They are nearly all in the employment of the company, many being engaged in manning the great long-oared York boats, which are rowed down stream and poled up the innumerable rapids or else hauled over the rocks from Norway House to the numerous outposts. It was from this splendid body of Indians that Major Moodie selected the crew for our expedition, and I do not think that I have ever seen any considerable number of men more thoroughly efficient in their work. There was not a slacker in the crowd. It was a constant joy to see the easy strength and skill displayed by them as well as their unfailing good-humor in every part of their varied work, paddling, sculling, pitching and striking camp, managing the sail, steering down rapids and what is called 'packing,' that is carrying heavy loads with the help of tump-lines over the numerous portages.

The representative of the King was received at Norway House with enthusiastic loyalty. Over the gateway into the courtyard was an inscription of welcome in the Cree language and character and a deafening fusillade from the Indians assembled in full force greeted his approach and disembarkation. Mr. Sinclair, one of the high officials of the company, stationed here, and his wife had made every preparation for the comfort of their Excellencies, to whom they gave up their house. The rest of the party in the meantime handselled the excellent tents provided by the North-West Mounted Police, entirely fly-proof and water-proof as we found throughout our active overland journey, which were awaiting us ready-pitched by the river at a short distance from the Factory buildings. We had reached Norway House on Saturday night, the 6th of August. The following Sunday, which was still wet at intervals, and very windy, was spent in great part by most of us in the meditative privacy of our tents. On Monday morning the eighth, we awoke to find fair weather, but a heavy gale blowing, too strong for crossing Little Playgreen Lake, which separated us by a few miles from the narrower and calmer water of the river beyond it. An early start was thus out of the question. About noon Her Excellency Lady Grey, who had completely won the hearts of the whole party, especially of some in the interests of whose enduring comfort throughout the whole expedition she found herself able to apply her extremely rare house-wifery dexterities, along with Lady Evelyn Grey, mater pluchra, filia pulchrior, left us on their way back to Winnipeg, attended by Captain Bingham, one of His Excellency's A.D.C.'s, reluctantly on their part, as we hoped, and certainly to the very great regret of all of us. So far

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

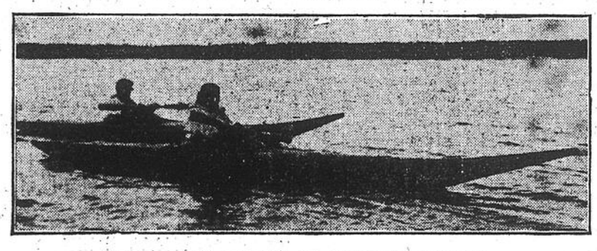
as any apprehension of hardship was concerned, they might very well, as it turned out, have gone all the way.

THE WATER JOURNEY BEGUN.

In the afternoon the wind moderated, and at three o'clock the flotilla started. It consisted of twelve Peterborough canoes, His Excellency leading and setting the pace in a light one of cedar seventeen feet long, with Thomas Garsen in command of the whole company of Indians, at the bow, and 'Isaac' as guide, the most dignified and courtly personage, as well as the most expert steersman of all of the men, in the stern, the others larger, about twenty feet long, made of bass-wood and provided with sculls as well as paddles. Every canoe had, besides, a sail, of which it is the standing good wish bestowed upon a departing crew that they may have occasion to make frequent use. There were twenty-four Indians in all. The North-West Mounted Police were excellently represented by Sergeant Nicoll, two constables and a special constable acting as cook, to universal satisfaction, besides Major Moodie, to whose long experience, careful planning and considerations for everybody, was largely due the unqualified success of the whole overland trip from start to finish. There never was a single hitch. Major Moodie knows his Indians. He took good care not to interfere with them much, leaving them to Thomas Garsen, who is a past master in his craft of commander, knowing well the rare moments when sharp incitement will profitably diversify the usual tenor of his free and jovial intercourse and frequent exchange of pleasantries with his men.

It is probable that no such sight as the departure of this flotilla with its beautiful freshly varnished and painted canoes, oars and paddles glancing in the bright sunshine, amid cheers and fusillades, had ever been seen at the wharf of Norway House since the time of the magnificent Sir George Simpson, the hey-day of the power and prosperity of the Hudson's Bay Company during the third and fourth decades of last century. It will live long in the memory of the spectators and, it may well be, in the annals of Canada.

The wind was still fairly strong and the paddling across Little Playgreen Lake, about five miles, proved pretty hard work. But this once passed we entered smoother water in the eastern branch of the Nelson river about five more miles of which we traversed before we encamped after no more than two and three-quarter hours work for that day. We found for our purpose a beautiful rocky promontory opposite an unusually well-wooded shore lying in the evening light and seen in the soft glow of a fine sunset, the wind having by this time entirely dropped. The Indians quickly made our camp after bringing in plenty of firewood, but on this single occasion they did not set up the tents, the ground being so good and the weather so fine. Every other night the tents rose as if by magic under their deft hands. It did not take them more on the average than a quarter of an hour. While they were so engaged the party bathed in the river and sat smoking cigarettes and looking at the sunset until the evening meal was ready. At a little distance from us the Indians had a camp-fire of their own and after dinner we heard the hymn of their evening prayers arising from the circle around the smoke and flame. They were all good Methodists and never missed either vespers or matins, one or other of their number always leading their devotions in a fashion which to judge by the sound was both earnest and eloquent. Their music reminded me strikingly of a Scotch-Highland congregation singing Gaelic psalms. The tunes were the same, and were rendered in a very similar manner of quavering and plaintive solemnity. Like Robert Louis Stevenson's old-fashioned precentor they 'kirked the tune into the air w'r' strange contortions.' Curiously enough their dance-music, which we had an opportunity later on of hearing, at Oxford House, is also derived originally from the Highlands of Scotland, being a kind of trancated



ESQUIMAUX KYAKS AT FORT CHURCHILL.
(Photo. taken by one of the Earl Grey party.)

version of the old reels and country dances which used to be familiar there. The Scotch influences predominating in the personnel of the old Hudson's Bay days still live on and echo in the sounds of worship and of mirth which break the silence of the wilderness by those northern streams.

SAILING ON NORTHERN LAKES.

The ninth of August was a very typical day, the description of which may stand in most respects for many more like it. It was the first time we felt that we were seriously upon our journey. Breakfast was ready at 5 a.m. By six o'clock all the canoes were packed and we started. The working day was in this instance about the average length, namely, ten hours broken by two periods of rest for the purpose of 'boiling the kettle,' as it is called, the Indians invariably making very strong tea, of which too they generally take a supply with them on board to drink cold from time to time, and eating bacon and bannock—a large round very thick Scotch scone—while the rest of the party enjoyed a considerably more varied diet. Besides these pauses, there were some five minute breaks in the continuous paddling at intervals fixed by Commander Garsen, according to his own fancy, the Indians filling their pipes and engaging with much abandon in outbreaks of Cree facetiousness which seemed by the laughter they provoked to be highly appreciated. The stoic apathy of the old braves and their austere dignity of demeanor has left but little trace behind in their descendants, who are almost as fond of chattering and laughing as the typical negro. During the first spell of work we crossed Seaforth Portage, eighteen miles from Norway House, where many of us were relieved to find that it was not necessary to take our share in the serious toil of 'packing.' All we had to do, unless we felt especially emulous, was to get promptly out of the canoes—the one thing about which the Indians ever manifested the slightest impatience,—and out of their way, while they did this part of the work. Smiling and perspiring with the broad band of the tumpline across their forehead and leaning slightly forward they swung gally along under

Indian Girl at the Mouth of the Saskatchewan, who took part in a pow-wow.
(Photo taken by one of Earl Grey party.)

their heavy loads of baggage, bacon and flour-sacks, sometimes up to the ankles in bog ground, at a smart dog-trot, wherever the footing was at all reasonably good. Meantime we had an opportunity of exploring the innumerable varieties of berries in which those forests abound as well as their many flowers and mosses. But, whether we took part in the packing or not, all of us, including His Excellency, engaged vigorously in the paddling and rowing, and so earned by honest sweat a good stomach for our food and sleep. After breakfast we left the Nelson river, and threading our way through a bye-channel entered Hairy Lake. Here we enjoyed our first sight of sailing. It was always a welcome respite from the labor of oar and paddle, an exquisite sensation of unimpeded movement and a beautiful sight. A string of water-birds, as it were, with white wings moving swan-like along the blue water, often past endless stretches of yellow water-lillies, with a fringe of reeds behind them and rising tall behind these again the dark or light-green foliage of spruce or poplar or tamarack on well-wooded shores or islands, the delicate cedar-canoe which carried His Excellency smoothly gliding and slipping through the water with her polished sides—always well ahead when it came to sailing—like the graceful queen-bird of the whole troop.

About two o'clock we stopped again to 'boil the kettle' at the far end of the lake. Then leaving it and with it the waters of the Nelson, whose stream we had hitherto been descending, we began to push up the Echamamish, a little tributary of the Nelson no less sinister to the eyes than in the sound of its name to the ear, black and sluggish like the stagment pools of a Highland peat-bog, trickling through what looked like an unmeasurable swamp and fringed by oozy willows and alders which leaned dejectedly over its sombre water—the very image of a stygian stream. We had hoped to push ahead out of this dreary region to higher and more cheerful ground at the height of land which divides the Echamamish from the Hayes River; but we had no such luck. Night came on with a drizzling rain and we had to encamp on a wide level flat formed by one of the lazy bends of the stream amid luxuriant and strong-smelling vegetation, full of the only mosquitoes that showed the slightest energy—rank stuff which had the appearance of a very disagreeable variety of grass and all the suggestions of a sort of damp forecourt of Hades. It was for my own part with rather a sinking heart that I made my bed that night. But the excellent arrangements for protection against damp and flies with which the tents were furnished secured perfect comfort and, like all the rest of the party, I had a rather unusually sound sleep. His Excellency seemed that night to my surprise to be even rather more cheerful than usual. This day, the ninth of August, was as I have said typical, in the sense that it nearly exhausted all the variety of our experience during the overland part of our journey. We had portaged, sailed, paddled down stream (the Nelson) and paddled up-stream (the Echamamish) in sunshine and shower, exhilaration and depression. But in the fact that there was any rain it was almost, and in respect that it had its moments of depression the day, so far from being typical, was altogether unique.

On the next day we ascended what remained of the Echamamish, which narrowed ever as we went on, passing three primitive little dams built for the York boats. Curiously enough Sir John Franklin writing about 1819 mentions dams at the same place constructed, however, in those days by beavers! His party broke through one, but the industrious creatures, he was assured would repair it in a single night.

THE HEIGHT OF LAND REACHED.

During the second march after the morning boiling of the kettle we made the 'height of land,' the water-shed between the Echamamish and the Hayes Rivers, where after swinking up the water you carry your canoe over a rock some fifty yards wide to re-embark and sail along under sail, it may be, in good deep water on the other side. 'First the laboring oar,' as Homer says, 'and then the boon breeze to blow.' In the evening we reached Robinson's Portage, where we struck a magnificent camp within the roar of thundering falls. It is by far the longest portage in the whole journey, the river rushing like a mill race for a mile and a half through a series of rapids and cascades quite impassable to canoes. Accordingly, the Hudson Bay Company have set up here a wooden tramway with four iron-wheeled trucks by which our canoes and baggage were transported to the calmer waters below the falls. From this for five days of almost monotonous sunshine and general prosperity from the 11th to the 15th we went through a whole endless series of reedy islanded lakes and lovely rivers, their low shores covered with the characteristic and rather valueless timber of this region mostly spruce, poplar and tamarack. The longest lakes were Knee Lake, fifty miles long, and before it Oxford Lake, which is thirty-five. Late in the evening of the 12th, after an unusually splendid sunset on the water as we paddled along we reached Oxford House, at the head of its lake another station of the great company and the only settlement throughout the whole stretch of 400 miles from Norway House to York Factory. Sir John Franklin mentions it as an already decaying station in 1819. The Indians made the most of their stay here—we did not leave till the afternoon of the 13th—brightening up the links of old acquaintanceship and indulging in a good deal of dancing and general jollification. During these days we had a great deal of the delightful rest and exhilaration of sailing. Once on the fifteenth as we crossed an arm of Knee Lake the wind freshened and gave us a little thrill of excitement. The canoe shipped some water, one mast snapped to the great amusement of the Indians not involved, and we realized for a moment that our journey was not altogether lacking in the spice of danger. During these nights we had many displays of the Northern Lights. But they were not specially brilliant. Strange to say they are not to be seen at their best so far north.

On the evening of the 15th, after a pretty sharp gust of wind and under a somewhat menacing sky, we encamped near the end of Swampy Lake. On the following day there were repeated showers of rain, driving clouds and a good deal of heavy wind. It was not so bad as to make it impossible to forge ahead. But as the next stage was to be the great day of portages, through bush and swamp, it was decided that it would be too uncomfortable to proceed, and we wisely sat tight in the perfect comfort of our tents, listening luxuriously to the wind and the ineffectual patter of the rain drops on the water-proof canvas, and indulging in reading or conversation. With the exception of two hours of violent head-wind on Oxford Lake this was the one stop in the whole course of our travels by land or sea imposed upon us by unfavorable conditions of weather.

On the 17th, after crossing the mile of Swampy Lake, that still remained, we entered upon the last lap of our overland journey. Here we began the real and rapid descent to the salt water of the Hudson's Bay. The whole of the 17th and the morning of the 18th was one dizzy succession of falls and rapids, about fifteen in all. It was a brilliant and exhilarating spectacle at those rapids, full of sparkling life both in the river and in the crews—the flashing and tumbling water, the bold jutting rocks often crowned or overhung by glossy foliage, the bustling Indians, in the full glory of their most congenial activity, and at the utmost tension of their powers. Sometimes the party disembarked and the canoes with the baggage still in them, were steered dexterously down the ticklish places, at other points they were lightened of their entire load, and again had to be carried bodily. There the rapids were most dangerous, and only the most skilful of the Indians were entrusted with the perilous task, so that the same men had sometimes to repeat their feat several times over. They never made a single mistake among all those sharp rocks. Their tense faces strained in sharp lookout, they seemed to know instinctively where and just how much to give the needful turn to the swift paddle. It was pretty to see how much more smoothly they managed after they had once gone down. The first time the canoe might at moments abrupt somewhat ominously bob and pi sway, but the next one steered same two men who knew the nel now, would rise lazily with dolent grace to the waves—the ing impulse and easy spon movement of a swan.'

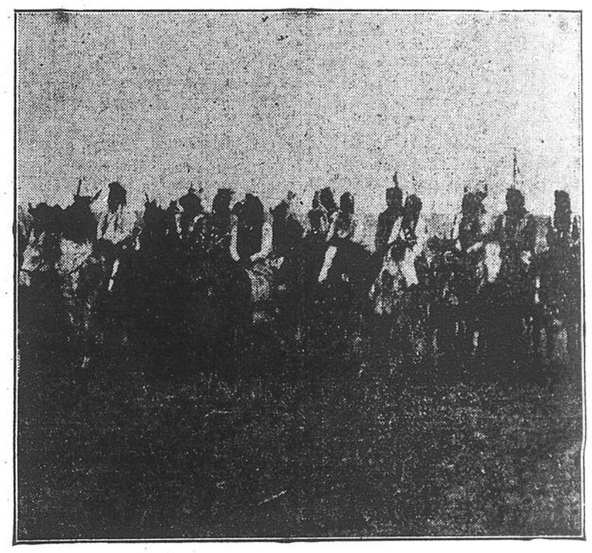
In the morning of the 18 Portage, the best of all, w Everything had gone as sm if the rough river had been of polished steel rails, run well-oiled wheels. No wond hard for the Indian to take ing. It is difficult to conce capable of the brilliant bursts ergy as well as of the wary sa quired for this exciting kind breaking the slow clods, an with loving serenity to so potatoes grow. Thank he are rivers and forests enough ada to give her own red spring for a long time t scope for the exercise of qualities of manhood she them.

SAW ONE LONELY HILL.

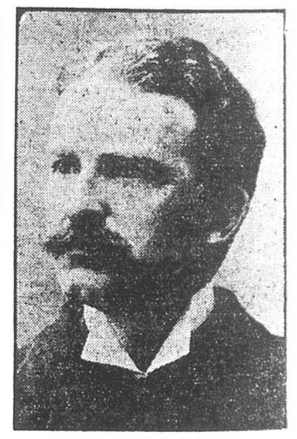
From Rock Portage we had before us one hundred and ten miles of broad and rapid water through clay banks covered with scrubby and abounding in all manner including red and black wi It was here we saw the single that one of very moderate which we met on the whole the journey from Winnipeg to the

At 7 p.m. August 19th we reached York Factory. That was the we had travelled in rain. It came down for the last hour in large dr dimpling the water. As His Excellency's canoe, with the others following abreast in good order a little way behind, rounded the last point our ears long unaccustomed to such sounds were startled by the roar of cannon, a salute of twenty-one guns, besides an illimitable fusillade of quick crackling musketry. We stepped out of the canoes, which had carried us for four hundred miles, without even, one might almost say, so much as barely splashing us with spray. Received by Mr. Saing, of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Rev. Mr. Faries, of the Church of England, and Mrs. Faries, who let nothing undone to make our stay of twenty-four hours at York Factory a bright spot in our memories, we walked up the wooden pavement of the wharf, slippery with the rain, and no doubt with the blubber of many generations of whales and seals, to enter the first indoor quarters we had known since we left Winnipeg.

At York Factory there was much to remind us of the ancient glories of the Hudson's Bay Company—spacious warehouses in which lay innumerable skins some of them literally worth their weight in gold, mostly tied up in bales waiting for the 'Pelican,' the company's ship, to carry them to England; large stores and an excellent library containing much valuable historical material. The fact that we were Polar latitudes was brought vivi home to us by an incident of the before our arrival. A Polar bear strayed within the palisade and been shot. Its flesh had disappe within the capacious maws of husky dogs kept by the settlement sleighing; we saw the skin dryin a fence. In the morning after t rival at York Factory His Excell accompanied by most of the visited the mouth of the Nelson which enters Hudson's Bay within or three miles of where the Hay embouches. Some three hundr fifty miles back he had left the of the Nelson, crossed the wat and embarked in the Hayes on find himself, after these long w ings, back in the inevitable N once more. Both here and at Churchill, the two rival harbor the proposed Hudson's Bay s service, the Canadian Governme commissioned survey parties to careful investigations so as to lish the question of priority b them beyond all doubt. To the the casual travellers, I must say mouth of the Nelson, with its s water and extensive sand banks the two great rivers to keep them stantly supplied with fresh sil not look very promising. One think a tremendous amount of



HUDSON'S BAY INDIANS WHO GREETED EARL GREY AT NORWAY HOUSE.
(Photo. taken by one of the Earl Grey party.)



PROFESSOR MACNAUGHTON.

ing would have to be done there, and constantly kept up.

THE PARTY AT SEA.

Late on the evening of the 20th the party embarked in a gasoline launch belonging to the SS. 'Earl Grey,' whose first officer, along with the pilot, Captain Bartlett, had come ashore to receive us at York Factory. The 'Earl Grey' had left Pictou on the third of August, and had arrived off the mouth of the Nelson some days before, having met with nothing but perfect weather throughout the whole of her voyage, though she had been rocked by a pretty rough gale as she lay at anchor waiting for us. Towards her the motor boat groped her panting way among the sandbanks in somewhat moistish weather, and after about four not particularly exhilarating hours in darkness, illuminated by a rather uncertain moon, and some play of lightning, we were delighted by the sight of her headlights, and soon after of our portmanteaus, sent on board at Pictou, and welcome changes of raiment which we found stowed away in her comfortable staterooms. This experience was characteristic of the whole trip. We had just hint enough of possible distress, lying in wait in the background, and sometimes peeping through, to give some zest to the steady level of our well-being which was just sufficiently broken to prevent its becoming stodgy.

Sunday, August 21st, was spent quietly on board in making acquaintance with our new quarters, the excellent quality of which was no more than done justice to by the description of them by a very helpful member of the party, as the very lap of luxury. The 'Earl Grey' has proved herself a most efficient vessel for her special purpose. She is in all points magnificently equipped, admirably officered and no less comfortable than she is serviceable.

SOMETHING LIKE A HARBOR.

On the 22nd of daylight we reached Fort Churchill. This is something like a harbor. High rocky ground all round, deep water almost everywhere and plenty of room for anchorage. Some dredging at one point would improve it, but it could be done once and once for all. We visited first the Mission and the Hudson's Bay Company station surrounded by the tepees of the mild and smiling Eskimos. They are the most good natured looking people I have ever seen, the most appreciative of and responsive to a gentle greeting. They are also excellent and steady workers, the women very dexterous with their fingers. With some guidance and good models as regards color schemes they could turn out no end of acceptable work in the various kinds of skins, chiefly seal and deer and walrus, which even at present they show great ingenuity and some taste in producing. We had some converse with a good specimen of their female beauty clad all in skins, which however fell away enough to let some bits of brown neck show through. She was rather shy though quite genial, and after a little while sought the shelter of her tent. I should think the crankiest craft in the world in the Eskimo canoe, which they call a kyak. It is made of sealskin sharply pointed at both ends, with no solution of continuity in its surface except a hole just large enough to receive the body of the Eskimo paddler who often stows away his wife and children, his provisions and his catch in the hollow places on each side of his legs as he rides fearlessly over wave and surf plying his narrow double paddle with the rapid regularity and sureness of a steam engine. No white man would dare to enter the thing without first pushing his hair in the geometric middle. From the Hudson's Bay Co. store and the Mission station we walked a few miles along the coast to the North West Mounted Police quarters, where we found the utmost neatness and good order thrown into strong relief by the rather squalid appearance of the tepees we had just left. The house of Captain Starnes and his charming wife, a Montreal lady, the daughter of Judge Sicotte, was a perfect model of what a white man's house should be in such surroundings, a little focus of beauty and well ordered life. It had an excellent library furnished in great part by the benevolent and intelligent activity of the Victoria League in far distant London. There one saw the best of what the Empire means, kind hands and strong, reaching three thousand miles across the sea to scatter light and blessing and strike down wrong. It may not be very long before the heart of our British civilization will be brought into a scarcely less effective proximity with this extremity of it than it stands in now with Montreal.

From this tiny hearth of warmth and light we walked about two miles to view a scene not so flattering to our pride of race. Prince of Wales Fort, now the doleful ruins of what was once an imposing outpost of the might of England, the well-squared masonry fallen away into crumbling debris, loose and shapeless stones strewn at random over the ground, and the forty-two guns all rusted and overgrown with berried shrubbery. And this stronghold built at so much expense and so elaborately armed, has no past glories to shed some radiance over its present desolation. It never fired a shot at an enemy. It capitulated to the not very formidable force of La Perouse just forty years after 'the ingenious Mrs. Robson' came out to superintend the building of it; without striking a blow. The Hudson's Bay Co., though once ruling over a larger territory with no less ample powers than the warlike 'John Company' in India never produced a Clive. These northern waters stir no proud memories in the British mind. It was in them too that the gallant d'Iberville with one ship put three English ships out of business. It is no bad thing for a nation to remember defeats as well as victories. And in any case as Canadians our withers are unwrung. The great deeds of the past, whether of Gauls or Briton, are equally our own in a land where the two races are happily united to form a single loyal people.

OUR OWN MEDITERRANEAN.

The 23rd of August was spent in crossing Hudson's Bay, as we made for the Straits. This sea is the Mediterranean of British North America, and for anything we saw to the contrary it might have been the sea of old renown that has appropriated the name. It was just as sunny and scarcely less blue. We had coffee on deck before breakfast in our pyjamas, in latitude 63. There seems to be no earthly reason why navigation here and through the straits, if the ordinary precautions in the matter of buoys and charts and lights are taken, should not be just as safe for at least three months of the year as it now is during the season through the straits of Belle Isle and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Fort Churchill is as near Liverpool as Montreal is. What this means to the North West and to the more effective commercial unification of Canada and the Empire, if the route is taken in hand and vigorously pushed through, there is no need to dwell upon.

On the 24th we stopped to visit Prefontaine Harbor, a magnificent basin on the north coast of Ungava, which could easily accommodate the whole British fleet (two-power standard). Steaming along through Hudson's Straits, on the 25th we coasted along Charles' Island, and had a sight of walruses disporting themselves behind us in the calmer water of the Bay. On the 26th we shaped our course for Baffin's Land, on the north side of the straits. This was the day of icebergs. We saw a good many, but I was disappointed to find that they were not so numerous as I have seen them from the deck of an Atlantic steamer in the Straits of Belle Isle. Their fantastic and various shapes, with the emerald glints diversifying their whiteness in the brilliant sunshine with which we were favored, were as they always are under such conditions—a memorable sight. We had glimpses of the Grimel Glacier as we coasted along Baffin's Land. At last, taking our leave of Canadian waters for a while, we headed for Port Burwell, a small but deep-water harbor belonging to Newfoundland, on the most northern point of Ungava. Here we stayed two days taking in water and visiting the Moravian mission, whose Esquimau settlement provided us with a welcome supply of delicious fresh cod. The missionary gave us an account of a typical incident in the life there which had occurred the evening before our arrival. A walrus had entered the deep little harbor with its sheer cliffs all round, down one of which the fresh water forms in a pretty broad but not very high or abundant stream from a chain of little lakes behind, winding away back into the recesses of the hills. Someone shot and disabled it. In a moment the kyaks were in the water and all the Esquimaux were in hot pursuit. They caught the poor creature, and fell upon it, and in an instant they had torn it to pieces and devoured it like hounds breaking up a fox. They left absolutely nothing except a very few of the larger bones, which were beyond the elasticity of even their deglutition.

On the 29th we left Port Burwell. Owing to some fog we were unable to go through Gray Straits. So keeping well out to sea we steered clear of the most northerly islands off Cape Chudleigh, turned south-east, and skirting the coast of Labrador, arrived at Okkak on the afternoon of the 30th. This was our day of mountains—tossed about at every angle in the most lavish profusion of bold rock-sculpture, their edges and ridges clean cut like crystals, sharp and high with occasioning drifts of snow and sometimes wisps of trailing mist. By far the most striking is the well-named Mitre, with its cleft peak accentuated by a white streak of snow just beneath, nearly 4000 feet high. If there had only been some heather and trees—there was nothing but iron rocks—with bracken and the rich yellows and browns of sea-weed, one might have been on the loveliest coast in the world, the west coast of Scotland.

AT A MORAVIAN MISSION STATION.

Okkak is another Moravian Mission Station, a very active summer centre of the Newfoundland cod-fishing industry. We saw there great quantities of drying, dried and salted fish and big tanks of blubber oil. Here His Excellency did an exceedingly well-concerned and finely-executed piece of international entertainment. He had all the crews of the Newfoundland schooners lying at anchor there to high-tea on board the 'Earl Grey,' where they had the first taste of fresh meat which had regaled their palates for a long time. There was a doleful tale to tell of the fishing. They confirmed the story of our Esquimaux pilot:

'All fishermen catch no fish.' These men were all keen politicians. (We heard from them of the most recent slogans of Newfoundland politics.) His Excellency talked to them in the heartiest way, with a great deal of off-hand felicity. He indicated that there were many ludicrous prejudices abroad in their country regarding the dismal consequences of union with Canada and gave some blood curdling instances. Canada, he hinted, was not at all eager for the union, but would not be too coy if the advances came from the other side. Like a maiden who says 'I'll take you if you ask me.' The door was open if they chose to push, but there would be no attempt at even urging them to come in.

His Excellency never missed a chance of giving missionaries and fishermen a square meal and a good sympathetic talk. It was vainly suggested that stores were running low. He would rather have put himself and all his company on ship's biscuit and cheese than let the genial currents of his hospitality be frozen by such miserable considerations. I must admit that my observation of his activities opened my eyes to quite a new sense of the value of his high office to the country. The Governor-Generalship is an asset to Canada, much more so than most people have an opportunity of suspecting. In the hands of a man that can and would it may be a force like sunshine, unobtrusive, but as full of beneficent power as it is quiet. Many a lonely man and woman for instance in these solitary places, living a life of patient heroism, it may be, with little notice from the world, will go through next year's work lightening up and warmed within by words and looks of cheer that fell upon them from the Dominion's ship 'Earl Grey.' And many seeds of pregnant suggestion as well as of manly kindness dropped from the same source, will blossom yet it is to be hoped in the fields of Canada.

DR. GRENFELL'S PARISH REACHED.

We left Okkak on the morning of the 31st, and on September 1st reached Indian Harbor, on the northern side of Hamilton Inlet. Here we were within the radius of the far reaching activity of Dr. Grenfell. What he has done is too well known to need any account, and would take a volume. But at Indian Harbor and at St. Anthony, which we reached on September 3rd, the proofs were plain to see of what is perhaps his chief success and in great part the secret of his other successes, his wonderful power of gathering around him the very flower of our race: English and Scotch doctors and charming American and English girls in enthusiastic devotion to the wonderful work he is doing, and in perfect enjoyment of their own lives. At St. Anthony, with its splendid hospital (where, by the way, one of the most distinguished surgeons of this continent performs miracles of trepanning and other spectacular operations), its orphanage, industrial schools, experimental farm, delightful society and charming houses, one felt in the presence of the University of Labrador, where only the discomforts of civilization had been left behind. We saw among the hills about two miles from the colony a considerable portion of Dr. Grenfell's notable reindeer herd, about 700 of these beautiful and gentle creatures, sleek as well groomed horses, the velvet often hanging in strips from their great branching antlers as from partially peeled wands. They have multiplied exceedingly and grown larger in their new home. They seem to be almost certain to take the place of the husky dogs who with all their virtues are sometimes pretty ugly customers,—we were told of some of them eating a baby not long ago,—as they will also be a substitute for cows both as regards milk and meat. They cost nothing to feed, thriving luxuriantly on the mosses and brush-wood. To use a striking phrase of His Excellency's, They are likely to furnish the larder, dairy and transport of the North.

We left St. Anthony at eight o'clock in the morning, touched at the fishing village of Blanc Sablon, where we were once more in Canada, and shaped our course for the lovely Bay of Islands, Newfoundland, which in my opinion does not yield the palm of beauty to any bay in the world, arriving there at the wharf of the Humber mouth after a day of brilliant sunshine, at 3.35 p.m. The 'Earl Grey' lies there now as I write.

A Warning to the Public

Dishonorable, and disreputable pharmaceutical concerns are flooding the market with cheap and worthless preparations designed to be imitations of

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Some of these are even labelled "Extract of Wild Strawberry," "Wild Strawberry Compound," etc., in the hope that the public may be deceived and led to purchase them, thinking they are getting the genuine "Dr. Fowler's."

For over sixty-five years "DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY" has been used in thousands of families for

Diarrhoea,

Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Pain in the Stomach, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Seasickness, and all Looseness of the Bowels.

Ask for "Dr. Fowler's" and insist on getting what you ask for. Price 35c. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE.

An effective way of maintaining high standards for ourselves is to appropriate the standards we set for others. Somehow it is always easy to see clearly the high obligation that rests upon our neighbors. It is entirely proper, therefore, that we should in this way make of our neighbors a stepping-stone to our own high achievement. And if we ever demand more of them than we do of ourselves, something is wrong indeed, —but not with them. A reader of the 'Sunday-school Times' speaks a truth that we all need to think of when she says:—'I contend that anyone that has light enough to know that a minister should do so and so, has proved that the doing of that thing is obligatory upon himself.' There is no honest dodging of this. If the matter is in the realm of personal conduct, or practices, or morals, there is no less reason for every disciple of Christ to take the higher ground than for the minister to do so. What a forward movement it will mean for the kingdom on earth when we all rise to the heights of our standard for others.

REV. MR. DAY'S CLASS.

The members of the Rev. Mr. F. Day's Mission Study Class at Knowlton felt that, after studying the text book, 'Strangers within Our Gates,' that a great opportunity for definite service was before them, and after much thought and discussion, they decided to band themselves together in order to study the great problem of our city missions. The members had different missions assigned to them, which they were to visit, to secure all the information possible, and to report at a meeting called for September 8th. This meeting took place as arranged, and the members reported the work among the Jews, Chinese, Syrians, Italians and French, with suggestions as to how we could help in this work. The reports were excellent, and much information was secured by these young people. At Mr. Day's suggestion, a president and secretary were appointed, with one other, to form a committee, this committee to co-operate with the union secretary, who will make arrangements with the C. E. societies, to invite the members of this class to give their reports, and in this way to rouse the Endeavorers to the great work they can do in our city. What our Endeavorers need is more information about the work of our city missions, and the members of this class are ready to give it. They have visited these missions and have found out for themselves what is being done and what there is to do, and now, Endeavorers, are you ready to hear what these young people have to tell you? If so, communicate with Miss Hall; she will make arrangements with the president of this class, and you can look forward to a most interesting and profitable meeting. Knox society has led the way. Who will be the next? The officers of this class are: Hon. president, the Rev. F. Day; president, Miss L. Walker; secretary, Miss Bell; committee member, Mr. A. Green.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR, 1911.

The year 1909 will be memorable in Christian Endeavor history by reason of the greatest increase campaign ever inaugurated since the society was started. There have been other increase campaigns, which have been rich and fruitful in their results. There have been added thousands of societies and tens of thousands of members to the ranks of Christian Endeavor, but the object of 'Christian Endeavor, 1911,' or the million-new-member campaign, is to by so many increase the number of Endeavorers that the forces of the Kingdom of God may be increased. We desire and propose to enlist no less than a million boys and girls, young men and women, and older men and women, in our society, and to interest them in the things for which Christian Endeavor stands. This campaign will mean before it is finished:

3,000 new young people's societies.
3,000 new junior societies.
2,000 new intermediate societies.
2,000 new senior societies.

Especial pains will be taken to enroll in this campaign all former Endeavorers who may no longer be active members. They should, if faithful Christians, count among the millions, for the re-enlistment of an old soldier is as good for the cause as the enlistment of a new recruit. Has your society made any effort to increase its membership? Others are doing so, why not you? You should do your share towards adding the million new members. Since July, 1909, 2,475 new societies and 123,750 new members have been added to the ranks of Christian Endeavor, and we in the province of Quebec have had no share in this. Is it not time that we were doing something? Who will be the first?

KNOX C. E. SOCIETY.

Last Monday evening, by special arrangements, the meeting of Knox C. E. Society, Montreal, was given into the hands of four delegates to the Knowlton Missionary Conference. The delegates were members of the Rev. F. Day's Mission Study Class. Miss M. Burke introduced the other speakers, by explaining the organization of Mr. Day's class for the investigation of city missions, and for the dissemination of the knowledge gained. The first speaker, Mr. Geo. Rowell, gave a report of the Jewish mission; Miss Innes told about the work among Italians, and Miss L. Walker gave an account of the work of our French Protestant colleges and schools. The reports were excellent and to the point, and Miss Hall summed up in these words: 'These young people are doing their part by giving you the information about these missions. You can do your part by offering to help in the night schools, the girls' club, or sewing classes. Will you not make this meeting count for something, by giving one hour each week of your time to helping one of these missions?' The president, Mr. Munro, assured us that Knox Society would not forget these missions during the autumn and winter.

NEWS FROM OTTAWA.

A most interesting and helpful union meeting was held in Bell Street Methodist Church, Ottawa, on Monday evening, September 12th, when two delegates to the Knowlton Missionary Conference gave excellent reports of this conference. Miss Edna Shearman reported the missionary message and the life-work meetings, and Mr. Herbert T. Owens passed on the suggestions of the institute hour. It certainly was encouraging to see the delegation from Erskine Young People's Society at this meeting, and it is hoped that the delegates to the Knowlton and Whitby conferences will be rewarded in their efforts to create a deeper missionary atmosphere among the young people.

Ottawa hopes to hold a missionary institute in the near future.

'DON'TS.'

Don't try to make an address in the prayer meeting—one minute is long enough for a talk.

Don't sit in your seat as though you were fastened to it when there is a stranger at the door; give him a welcome.

Don't come to the meeting without having studied the topic.

Don't sit at the back of the room; help fill up the front seats.

Don't let a day pass without doing something worth while.

Don't let a week go by without reading the C. E. column.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Roll Music for Player-Pianos.—Layton Bros. are offering over 2,000 Rolls, New Standard 65 and 88, note Player-Piano music. The best classic and popular selections. Special discount for this week. Enquire about our New Purchase-Exchange-Library, the best extant. 550 St. Catherine St. W. (cor. Stanley St.).

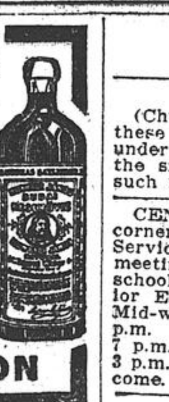
Hunyadi János

Natural Laxative Water

Speedy Sure Gentle

Quickly Relieves

CONSTIPATION



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

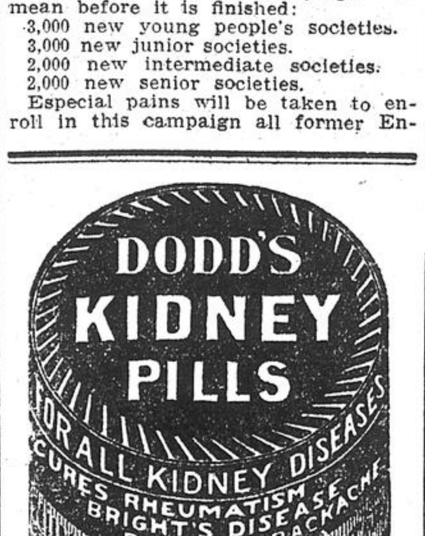
Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patents), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres, and erect a house worth $300.00.

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

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



CHURCH NOTICES.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Western and Lansdowne aves. Rev. R. Corrigan, B.A., B.D., pastor. Divine Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Public Worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Sunday School Rally Day. Preacher at 11 a.m., the Rev. G. O. Gates, D.D. Preacher at 7 p.m., The Pastor. J. Ritchie Bell, Esq., will address the school. Special music provided.
Mid-week praise and prayer service on Wednesday evening at 8. A cordial welcome extended to all.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy sts. The Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., B.D., pastor. Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class, 10 to 10.45 a.m.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street west. The Rev. Wm. Sparling, B.A., D.D., pastor, preacher. 11 a.m., 'The Secret of Paul's Success as a Worker.' 7 p.m., 'The Three Harmonies.' Sunday School at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. The public and visitors to the city cordially invited.

CHURCH NOTICES

METHODIST CHURCHES.

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CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Charron str. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Class meeting, 9.30 and 10 a.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. on Friday at 7 p.m. Hope Chapel Sunday school at 3 p.m. All strangers will be made welcome. Rev. W. Timberlake, pastor.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. Sunday, Sept. 25. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. the Rev. H. Mick.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Cartier and DeMontigny sts. The Rev. T. Anson Halpenny, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Harvest Festival Rally Services. The Rev. E. W. Halpenny, B.L., Sunday School Gen. Sec. for the Province of Ontario, will preach at both services, and will speak at the Sunday School. Subject at 11 a.m., 'The Missing Boy.' At 3 p.m., 'The Wasted Flower.' And at 7 p.m., 'Attempting the Impossible.' S. S. at 2.45 p.m. E.L. of C.E., on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Juniors' League on Friday at 4 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Fairmount and Hutchison streets. Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D., pastor. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Monday, 8 p.m., Epworth League. Strangers welcome to all services.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH on Marlborough St., near Notre Dame. The Rev. E. S. Morrison, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence Boulevard. To-morrow, being rally day, there will be an open session of the Sunday School and a special programme at 3 o'clock. Parents specially invited. The pastor, the Rev. A. A. Radley, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject, 'A Great Emigration'; evening, 'A love story of olden times'—for the young folk.

HUNTLY ST. METHODIST CHURCH, Huntly street, between St. Zotique and Belanger. Sabbath, Sept. 25th. 11 a.m., 'The Vision of a Fugitive.' 3 p.m., Sunday School Adult Bible Class. 7 p.m., 'Four Strange Things.' Pastor will preach at both services. Ep. League on Monday evening at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. The Rev. W. G. Bradford.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Canning street. The Rev. Elwood C. James B.A., pastor. September 25 is Rally Sunday. Preacher for the morning, the Rev. W. G. Bradford, 'A threefold vision'; for the evening, the Rev. H. Mick, 'The Call of Responsibility.' Sunday School at 2.45 p.m. Programme of special music and special music, and an address by Mr. Lighthall, B.C.L. C.E. Society on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers always welcome.

MOUNT ROYAL AVE. METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal ave. and Berri street. The Rev. Henry A. Young, pastor, will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. The Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday evening. The Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets on Wednesday at 4.30 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, ST. Henri, cor. of Convent and St. Antoine streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Wednesday at 4.15 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Windsor and Dorchester streets. Pastor, the Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Class Meeting at 10 a.m. The Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D., Gen. Sec. of the Lord's Day Alliance, will preach at the morning service. The pastor in the evening. Evening subject, 'The Argument for the Christian Life.' Visitors cordially welcomed.

ALL PEOPLES' MISSION.—Sunday services: Italian service at 11 a.m. Sunday school for all nationalities at 3 p.m. Indoor service for all nationalities at 7 p.m. Open-air meeting at 6.30 p.m. Rev. C. S. Laidman.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE, rue Delisle. —Services publics a 11 hrs et 7 hrs. Ecole de Dimanche a 10 hrs. Reunion de priere, Mercredi soir a 8 hrs.

METHODIST ITALIAN MISSION, cor. of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday school and Bible class at 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Communion first Sunday of every month. Preacher, the Rev. Liborio Lattoni. All are welcome.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION. Services at 7.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. All are welcome. Rev. R Brown, pastor.

UNDENOMINATIONAL.

WELCOME HALL MISSION—Gospel Services. 117 St. Antoine street, Montreal. Sunday, 7 p.m. Tuesday, 8 p.m. Thursday, 8 p.m. Saturday, 8 p.m. Friday, Young People's Meeting, 8 p.m. Wednesday, Mothers' Meeting, 3 p.m. Sunday, Young Women's Bible Class, 4.30 p.m. Children's Meeting, 10.30 a.m.

OLD BREWERY MISSION (RESCUE WORK), 344-346 Craig street West, Montreal. During the summer season, services in the Mission Hall, Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Only, at 8 p.m., all other meetings. Classes and services discontinued until the autumn. W. G. Taylor, superintendent

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.

GIRLS' READING ROOM AND EVANGELISTIC HALL, 111 Stanley street.—Library open every day from 5 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., excepting Wednesday evenings. Bible class every Sunday at 4 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 8.15 p.m. 'What We Can' Circle of the King's Daughters second Thursday of each month at 8.15 p.m. All young woman cordially invited to all these services.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL, Dominion square. Men's meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Men's meeting on Sunday at 3.45 p.m. Song service on Sunday at 8.30 p.m.

SALVATION ARMY — The Salvation Army holds public meetings in the city on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., and 7.30 p.m., and on week nights, except Tuesdays, as follows:
The Citadel, corner of University and Cathcart streets. Adjutant and Mrs. Cornish and Lieut. Clayton, in charge.
Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles.—Captain and Mrs. Turner in charge.
French Corps, 11 Vitre street West, near St. Lawrence Boulevard.—Adjutant Cabrit and Capt. Hoefflin in charge.
Demontigny street, near Delorimier avenue—Captain and Mrs. Harbour in charge.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Sept. 25, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted.

UNITED MISSION TO ISRAEL, Beshura Hall, 1196 Cadieux street. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Girls' Sewing Class on Tuesday at 3 to 5 p.m. Men's Gospel meeting on Saturdays at 8 p.m. All invited. Stanley Barker, director.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian), Sherbrooke street West and Simpson street. The Rev. W. S. Barnes, LL.D., pastor emeritus. The Rev. Frederick R. Griffin, B.A., S.T.B. (Harvard), pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Sunday school at 12.15 p.m.

CHURCH NOTICES

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

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CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal. Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., LL.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral Service. Preacher, the vicar. 3 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes in the Synod Hall. 7 p.m., Cathedral Service. Preacher, the vicar. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Coursol and Vinet street. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector. Rev. R. L. Carson, B.A., assistant, 569 St. Antoine street. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon. 7 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, R. L. Carson. 10 a.m., Boys' Bible Class. 3 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in month, at 11 a.m. 3rd Sunday at 7 p.m.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner St. Paul and Inspector streets—the Rev. W. Sanders, Incumbent. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services the Incumbent. Sunday school and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Young Peoples' Association on Monday at 8 p.m. Ladies' Aid on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m. Girls' Auxiliary on Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and St. Urbain streets.—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and sermon. 7 p.m., Evening Prayer and sermon. Preacher at both services, the rector. Subject of evening sermon: 'The Soul of True Christianity.' All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All One in Christ Jesus.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, corner St. Zotique and Labelle streets, St. Denis Boulevard; the Rev. H. E. Horsey, rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer. 3 p.m., Sunday School. 7 p.m., Evening Prayer. Seats free. Everyone welcome.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH.
Clergy.
Rev. J. Paterson-Smyth, B.D., LL.D., Litt.D., D.C.L., Rector
Rev. Wm. Stevenson Major.
Rev. R. A. Ascah, B.A.
Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Celebrations of the Holy Communion at 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock.
Processional Hymn, 291.
Venite, Elvey.
Psalms, Fitzherbert and Nares.
Te Deum, Brewer in E flat.
Benedictus, Henley.
Hymns, 256, 228.
Recessional hymn, 163.
Anthem, 'Blessed be the God and Father,' Wesley.
Preacher, the Rev. Dr. Paterson-Smyth.
Bible Lecture for men at 3 p.m.
Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m.
Evening prayer at 7 o'clock.
Processional Hymn, 601.
Responses, Tallis.
Psalms, Littleton and Dupuis.
Magnificat, Brewer in E flat.
Nunc Dimittis, Brewer, in E flat.
Hymns, 266, 223.
Anthem, 'The Wilderness,' Goss.
Preacher, the Rev. Dr. Paterson-Smyth.
Recessional Hymn, 21.
The church is open all day for private prayer.

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

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

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FRENCH BAPTIST CHURCH (L'Oratoire, 14 Mance street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. A. L. Therrien, pastor.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Western and Olivier avenues.—Rev. G. O. Gates, M.A., D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sabbath School at 3 p.m. Young People's Meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Visitors heartily welcome.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH—ROYAL BANK BUILDING (cor. Park and Laurier avenues. Rev. Gordon H. Baker, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Baraca and Philathea Classes at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers always welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street and Union avenue. The Rev. J. A. Gordon, D.D., pastor. Public worship on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m. preacher, the Rev. Gordon Baker; evening preacher, the Rev. J. D. Boyd. Bible school at 3 p.m. Prayer service on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcomed.

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

OLIVET BAPTIST CHAPEL, 692 Albert street, a few doors west of Vinet street. Ste. Cunegonde Ward. West End branch of Olivet Baptist Church. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.30. Sunday service at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

FRENCH BAPTIST MISSION, St Paul's Hall, 2391 Ontario street. Services: Sunday, 11 a.m. (French); Bible school at 12.15 p.m. 7 p.m. (English). Thursday, 8 p.m. Rev. Arthur St. James, B.A., pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

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AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Belanger and Christopher Columbus streets. Mr. John T. Tucker, Acting Pastor. Services at 11 and 7. Evening subject: 'Our Attitude Towards Christ.' Men's Own at 2. Sunday school at 3. Branch School at Crystal Spring Park at 3. Everybody welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational), Guy Street. September 25th. The Rev. J. J. Martin, Ph.D., will preach at both services. 11 a.m., 'The Challenge of Prayer'; 7 p.m., 'The Call of Faith.' Sunday school at 3 p.m. Midweek service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. Rev. J. K. Unsworth, B.A., pastor. 11 a.m., subject, 'How the Cross Magnetizes Men Unto God.' 7 p.m. subject: 'The Catholic Church: World-wide, not "Roman," nor "English." Is there a bond of union in which all Christians can unite?' Strangers welcome to all services.

EMMANUEL CHURCH (Congregational), 169-171 Drummond street. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, will preach at both servises, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. A welcome to all.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton. Rev. Frank J. Day, M.A., B.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'The Empty House.' Evening subject: 'A Scourge of Cords for Montreal.' The evening subject first of a series on 'Cleaning up Montreal.' Other subjects: 'Piety and Picture Shows,' 'Salvation and the Slums,' 'Virtue and Vice.'

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Wellington and Hibernia streets. Services at 11 and 7. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday night at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 8 p.m. The Rev. A. W. Main, pastor.

CHURCH NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

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CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets. Pastor, the Rev. Jas. Mackay, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Preparatory service on Friday evening at 8.15 o'clock. Strangers invited to all services.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai streets. Rev. John Chisholm, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid Society on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome.

ERSKINE CHURCH, head of Crescent street and Ontario avenue. Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Farewell words from Dr. Leslie, who returns shortly to China. Strangers welcome to all services.

MELVILLE (Presbyterian) CHURCH, Elgin avenue, Westmount Park. The Rev. John Lochhead, M.A., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 12.15 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.

CRESCENT ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Crescent streets. Rev. R.W. Dickie, B.A., minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. The minister will preach at both services. Evening subject: 'What Shall We Do With the Higher Critics.' Strangers welcome to all services.

SALEM WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Alexandra Rooms), 314 St. Catherine (West), opposite Christ Ch. Cathedral. Rev. J. R. Evans, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school, English and Welsh classes. 8 p.m., Wednesday, prayer-meeting. All are welcome.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Atwater avenue. The Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. Monday evening, C.E. prayer meeting. Strangers welcome to all services.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—11 a.m., the Rev. W. R. Cruickshank will preach. 7 p.m., the Rev. Mr. Fowler, from Nova Scotia; 8.30 p.m., Chinese Sabath school. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. This is a free seat church, supported by the voluntary offerings of the people.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau and Logan streets.—Rev. N. H. McGillivray, pastor. The pastor will preach at both services.
Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor Society on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday evening at 8. Junior C. E. on Wednesday at 4. All cordially invited to any or all of these services.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Montreal, St. Lawrence Boulevard. Rev. Malcolm A. Campbell, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. School for Chinamen at 9.45 a.m. Special Children's Day service at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Mission Band for Boys and Girls on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The pastor will officiate at both services to-morrow.

KNOX CHURCH, cor. of Dorchester and Mansfield streets. The Rev. Isaac A. Montgomery, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will conduct both services. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Schools for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. C.E. meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Meeting of Women's Missionary Auxiliary on Monday afternoon at 3.30. Meeting for prayer on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Communion preparatory service on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cote St. Antoine Road, opposite Kensington ave., Westmount. The Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. The Rev. John A. Clark, B.A., Knox Church, Calgary, will preach in the morning, and the pastor in the evening. Subject of evening service: Matthew xv., chapter 21-28. Sunday school at 3 p.m., and St. Henri Sunday school at 3 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester st. —The Rev. Jas. Barclay, D.D., LL.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening services at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

AMERICAN PRESBYTER'N CHURCH (Presbytery of New York), corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets. Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. Sabbath services: Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school—all departments—3 p.m. Mid-week prayer meeting and conference on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers are cordially invited to all services. The pastor will preach at both services.

OUTREMONT (Presbyterian) CHURCH Town Hall, Outremont. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. MATTHEW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Bible Classes at 3. Mixed Adult Bible Classes in MacVicar Hall, upstairs, at 3 p.m. Men's Morning Class at 10 o'clock. C.E. Society Meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. The Junior Endeavor Society on Friday at 4.30 p.m. Seats free. A hearty welcome to all the services of the church. Minister, the Rev. K. J. Macdonald, B.A., B.D., 414 Bourgeois street. Caretaker, Mr. J. J. Roddis, 400 Bourgeois street.

MacVICAR MEMORIAL CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner St. Viateur and Hutchison street (Annex). Rev. James G. Potter, B.A., Minister. Residence, 2564 Mance street. Services, 11 a.m., public worship and Communion services; 3 p.m., Bible class and Sunday school; 7 p.m., Gospel service. Strangers made cordially welcome

EGLISE ST. JEAN, angle des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche a 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Ecole du dimanche a 10. Reunion de priere le mercredi a 8 p.m. Reunion de la societe d'activite chretienne le vendredi a 8 p.m. T. S. St. Aubin, pasteur.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, 75 Inspector street. Rev. John Currie, pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Gospel meeting on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Friday evening at 8 p.m. Mothers' meeting on Thursday at 2.30 p.m. Boys' B.B. Band on Monday evening at 7.30. Junior Girls' Gymnasium Tuesday at 8 p.m. Senior Girls' Gymnasium on Thursday at 7.15 p.m. Helping Hand Sewing School on Saturday morning at 10.15 a.m. Junior C.E. on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Y.P.S.C.E. on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Seats free. A hearty welcome to all.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche, matin a 11 heures. Assemblee de prieres le jeudi a 8 h. p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st., Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, Missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

UNCLASSIFIED CHURCHES.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, corner Villeneuve and Hutchison streets. O. K. Butler, Pastor. Services at 11 a.m. on Saturday. Subject: 'A Great Missionary Campaign.' By pastor. Services at 7 p.m. on Sunday. Subject: 'The Gospel in the Old Testament.' By pastor.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE — FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, Scientist, Westmount, Victoria Hall, Room F. Service on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. On Wednesday at 8 p.m. Reading room open daily, Sunday excepted. Sunday, Sept. 25th. Subject:—'Reality.'

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

GERMAN EVAN. LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, corner of Mance and Prince Arthur sts. Emil Jestinsky, pastor, 280 Mance street. Next Sunday Morning Service at 11 a.m. Evening Service at 7.30 p.m.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

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

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

MARRIED.

KNOX—FOTHERINGHAM—On Sept. 17, 1910, at the residence of the bride's parents, Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa, by the Rev. Dr. Cameron, James B. Knox, of Duncan, B.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. Milton H. Knox, of Ottawa, to Elizabeth G., eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Fotheringham.

McMURTRY — SHEPHERD — At St. Mary's Church, Como, on Sept. 17, 1910, by the Rev. H. Bancroft, Shirley O. McMurtry, M.D., of Honan,China, son of S. A. McMurtry, of Montreal, to Lois de les Derniers, second daughter of R. W. Shepherd, of Montreal.

STANLEY — MacDERMID — In Central Congregational Church, Winnipeg,by the Rev. J. L. Gordon, on Sept. 14, 1910, J. H. Stanley, of Winnipeg, to Janet Alice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. MacDermid,of Martintown, Ont.

STEPHENS—KINGSMILL—On Sept. 8, 1910, at All Saints', Harrow Weald, England, by the Rev. T K. Abbott, Litt. Doc., Trin. Coll., Dublin (uncle of the bride), assisted by the Rev. W. H. Peers, M.A., Vicar, and the Rev. H. K. Brown, B.A., Vicar of Broadchalk (cousin of the bride), Laurence Christie, elder son of G. F. Stephens, of Winnipeg, to Dorothy Margaret, elder daughter of the late Harry Kingsmill.

DIED.

BROWN—At her late residence, 9 Fourth Ave., Glebe, Ottawa, on Sept. 21, 1910, Martha Isabel Yeomans, beloved wife of J. H. Brown.

CONDON—At Quebec, on Sept. 21, 1910, Thomas Condon, at the age of 71 years.

FARQUHARSON—On Sept. 9, 1910, at 'Glengarry,' Horsell, Woking, England, the wife of Christopher W. Farquharson, Indian Army, of a son.

HIGINBOTHAM—On Aug. 28, 1910, at Obuassi Gold Coast Colony, W. Africa, from black-water fever, George R. Higinbotham, elder son of the late George Higinbotham, Chief Justice of Victoria, Australia.

ORCHARD—On Sept. 21, 1910, at Toronto, Major William H. Orchard, formerly of the 48th Highlanders, aged 60 years.

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

TEES & CO.,
Funeral Directors
912 ST. CATHERINE W.
Phone Up 1633. (Note change of Address)

ESTAB. 1840
Jos. C. WRAY & BRO.
UNDERTAKERS
HEAD OFFICE 290 MOUNTAIN ST.
EAST END 297 ST. DOMINIQUE ST.

SEALE & SON
Funeral Directors
312 Dorchester St. West.
Phone Up 969. Residence, Up 2671

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing
ALEXANDER LINDSAY,
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH,
57 St. Henry.
Quick Service. Good Work and Low Prices

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS
FULLEST LIGHT, AND EVERY FACILITY FOR BEST POSSIBLE WORKMANSHIP.
C. A. LAMOTHE,
Horseshoeing and Clipping Parlor,
24 BERTHELET STREET.
Shoeing of Trotters, Runners and Gentlemen's Driving Horses, a feature of this up-to-date establishment. The only one of its kind in Canada.
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ENGINEERS.
Tel. Main 7021.
The DUCKWORTH-BOYER
Engineering & Inspection Co. Limited
Inspecting and Consulting Engineers
Main Office: 171 St. James St., Montrea

ST. CHAD'S WELL REDISCOVERED.

(London 'Daily News'.)

Another interesting link with the past is brought to light by the recent discovery of the exact spot where lies St. Chad's Well, once a famous chalybeate spring in King's Cross. In the eighteenth century people came here to drink the waters, which were supposed to be especially useful in cases of scurvy, scrofula and liver complaints. Finally, like all fashionable spas, St. Chad's was deserted, and residen- houses, then warehouses, were on the site of the well.

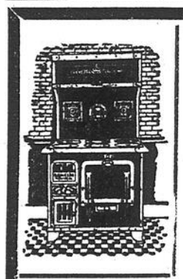
[illegible] and the builders in laying foundations for a new structure [illegible] King's Inn road discovered an [illegible] feet underground, and identified as forming part [illegible] From the arch to a [illegible] stretched the [illegible] for their medicinal [illegible] ascertained that [illegible] world [illegible] to have the [illegible]

5 MAGNIFICENT
HEINTZMAN & CO.
PIANOS

A most attractive Window Display at 512 St. Catherine Street West. Be sure and look in as you pass. You will see the following:

HEINTZMAN & CO. PLAYER PIANO.
HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO (Mission Style).
HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO, with Transposing Keyboard.
HEINTZMAN & CO. GRAND PIANO, used by Melba.
HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO. Duplicate of the 18 sold to The McGill Conservatory of Music.

C. W. LINDSAY, LIMITED.
Head Warehouse—512 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST.
East Warehouse—394 ST. CATHERINE STREET EAST.
Also Warehouses at
OTTAWA QUEBEC BROCKVILLE



TIME IS PRECIOUS IN THE EARLY MORNING

Its SOLID COMFORT to find your kitchen warm, the fire ready for the morning meal, an abundance of hot water, and your oven inviting instant use.

Time is Precious in the Early Morning

and the "REGAL" COAL RETAINER that is responsible for these results in Kerr's "Regal" Range is one of the important modern inventions that makes the "Regal" such a popular favorite.

Manufactured and sold by
R. & W. KERR Limited
326 ST. CATHERINE STREET, WEST

A NEW REAL ESTATE BUSINESS

Mr. Benjamin Burland, 303 Board of Trade Building, who has heretofore made a specialty of financial and mining broking, has decided to extend his operations to embrace Real Estate as well.

Mr. Burland's success in the various large undertakings he has carried through to a successful conclusion, augurs well for this new addition to his business. Already several large Real Estate holders have entrusted him with the sale of their properties. This part of the business will include the making of mortgages, loans and the renting of lands and houses.

Mr. Burland's many business acquaintances and friends will wish him success in this enlargement of his business.

TEMPERANCE METHODS.

Trade Union Disapproves of Prohibition.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., Sept. 24.—The State Workingmen's Federation in convention here yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution against prohibition. The resolution was in part: 'We denounce prohibition as a breeder of illegal traffic in liquor, of dives, and joints. At the same time we are for temperance.'

Another resolution recommended an investigation of the navy yards, where it is alleged the eight-hour law is disregarded. The enactment of a law reducing the workig hours of textile workers from 60 to 54 hours a week was urged.

NEW QUARANTINE DISEASE.

Albany, Sept. 24.—Mr. Porter, State Health Commissioner, has been making a systematic study of infantile paralysis in this state. In a statement issued the Health Department says:—

'While recent investigations establish beyond a reasonable doubt that this is a commonplace disease, it has not as yet been positively determined by what means it is transmitted from one person to another.

'Recognizing, however, its accepted transmissability the State Health Department has placed it on the list of quarantinable diseases and now requires it to be reported and quarantined for a period of twenty-one days.

UNPLEASANT FOR STRANGERS.

(New York 'Sun.')

Prussian red tape methods make it difficult at times to tread the path of rectitude in the fatherland. A Berliner the other day saw a key lying on the sidewalk and picked it up without thinkng of serious consequences. There being a policeman at every corner the finder handed the key to the one nearest him.

Then he learned to his dismay that having found a lost article he must take it himself to the lost article office at the chief police station five miles away. The man had business in an opposite direction, so he carefully laid down the key where he had found it and was hurrying to his office when the policeman accosted him sternly.

Having once picked up the article the regulations, the policeman informed him, compelled him to convey it to the depot, where he would receive a tenth part of the value of the key as a reward; the alternative of disregarding the regulation would be a heavy fine, with the off chance of a day's imprisonment.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Pianos to Rent.—Pianos rented from $2 monthly. Six months' rent allowed in event of purchase. Layton Bros., 550 St. Catherine St. W. (cor. Stanley St.).

Think, Ladies, Think

How much you lose every year by not giving your suits and habits the necessary attention.

Don't you know that Ladies' Tailors are in abundance and you should carefully choose a tailor with a reputation for high grade workmanship, latest styles, and the very newest of materials, and all you have to do is call and see for yourself.

Ask for patterns.

FURS.

Just a word to the ladies in Montreal about the tailoring of Furs.

I have made my season's selections, and it will be a pleasure to show them to you, and quote you a reasonable price to make your garment of your favorite fur.

Fur-lined coats a specialty.

Call, write, or phone, when I will be pleased to give any information desired in connection with ladies' suits, furs, etc.

S. ROSENVEESEN
Ladies' Tailor and Habit Maker,
510 St. Catherine Street West
Bell Tel. Up. 2709.

COMING EVENTS

ROYAL WELSH LADIES' CHOIR.

This organization of lady singers, under the direction of Mrs. Hughes-Thomas, will arrive by the Canadian Pacific Railway steamer from Cardiff, Wales, next Thursday, and will give one concert only in Montreal on Friday night, September 30th, in the St. James Methodist Church. The choir was heard there just about a year ago, and astonished musical people with its wonderful singing. The choir, by special command, has appeared before the late King and Queen Alexandra, and it is noted all over the British Isles as the finest organization of lady singers that has ever been assembled together. The programme is varied. They sing equally well Scottish, Irish and English music, and their entertainment can be enjoyed by all. The choir will tour as far as the Pacific coast, and only one concert can be given in Montreal. The St. James Church Sunday-school were fortunate in being able to secure the choir, and the large auditorium is a most suitable place for such a concert. Reserved seats will be sold in advance.

IRISH HUMORISTS AT WINDSOR HALL.

Mr. J. C. Duff announces the first appearance in America of Mr. Percy French and Dr. Collisson, in their unique recitals, 'Humors of Art and Music.'

They are Irish gentlemen, graduates of Trinity College, Dublin, full of genuine Hibernian wit, and with the inestimable gift of humor and the dramatic-magnetic art of holding their audiences. They are artists of infinite variety, most refined in their methods, with an inexhaustible fund of original material.

Mr. Percy French is an artist in water colors of established and recognized ability, holding annual exhibitions in the Modern Gallery, in Bond street, London, and although he is better known as a 'humorist, journalist, raconteur, writer of numberless songs and droll stories, he has prepared and delivered serious talks on art, painting and drawing, beginning and finishing a large colored picture on the platform and showing also numerous examples in black and white.

Dr. Houston Collisson graduated in music (Mus. Bac.) in Trinity College at the early age of nineteen, where he also carried off the degree of Mus. Doc. when he was only twenty-five, being at the time the youngest doctor of music in the world. He is also a licentiate in music of Trinity College, London. His 'Popular Concerts' were as household words, all over Ireland and England for some years, and he gained as big a name as composer as he did as conductor, several delightful comedy operas having emanated from his fertile pen.

Both of these artists have been great hits in London, and it is certain that they will duplicate their success in America when they appear on October 7th at the Windsor Hall.

MR. PERCY FRENCH.

FREDERICK VILLIERS ON LECTURE TOUR.

Frederick Villiers, the famous war correspondent, sails from England today. He is to make an extended tour through Canada and some of the larger cities across the border, with his new illustrated, 'Pictures of many wars and personal recollections of His late Majesty King Edward the Peacemaker.' Mr. Villiers is the doyen of war correspondents, graduating with his lifelong friend, Archibald Forbes, in the Russo Turkish campaign of 1876, and has since been present as a chronicler and an artist of all the great conflicts up till the last Spanish campaign in Morocco.

The 'Personal recollection of the late King,' which Mr. Villiers will give to the public for the first time, should add greatly to the interest of his talk of varied and unique experiences.

Mr. Villiers' tour will probably open in Montreal and extend to the Pacific Coast.

Pains Have Vanished

Neuralgia Completely Cured.

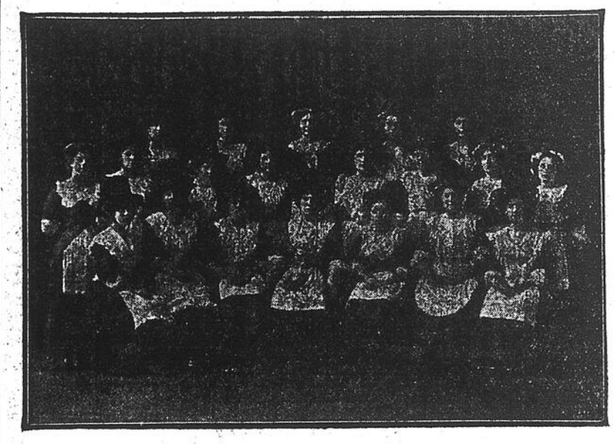
The cure of Mrs. H. L. Barrett, Guthrie, P. Q., is another victory by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine has succeeded in many cases where others have utterly failed. Mrs. Barrett says: "I suffered intensely from neuralgia in the head, face and shoulders. I had used various medicines without relief. I heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it, and I bless the day I did. I took it several months and now feel well. All my pains have vanished."

Get Hood's Sarsaparilla today. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

NAOMI CANTATA AT WESTMOUNT.

The choir of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Westmount, under the direction of Mr. G. Harold Brown, organist and choirmaster, have begun rehearsals on the sacred cantata 'Naomi,' to be sung on Sunday evening, October 30. The music composed by Edmund T. Chipp, Mus. Doc. Cantab., abounds in recitatives, solos, duets, choruses for ladies' voices and full choir; the choruses particularly offer excellent opportunities for a well balanced choir. The story of Naomi and Ruth is portrayed in this work in a most effective manner.

Dr. Chipp's excellent chorus writing alone serves to distinguish him as one of the foremost of recent English composers. The choir of thirty voices will be ably assisted by the following soloists: Mrs. Wm. Blackbird, soprano; Mrs. James Bodel, contralto; Mr. T. H. Saunderson, bass, and Mr. W. S. Hamilton (late of Dundee, Scotland), tenor.



THE ROYAL WELSH LADIES' CHOIR.
Who will appear in a concert at St. James Methodist Church, on Friday evening next.

CANADIAN FAIR IN THE ARENA.

This year the G. T. R. have very materially strengthened their already valuable collection of Canadian wild animals, minerals and products of the Dominion. This almost entirely new display will be shown at the Canadian Exhibition and Fair to be held in the Arena October 6, 7 and 8. The G. T. R. have taken the largest booth at the coming fair, and plan a big exhibit of trophies of the autumn hunts in the northern woods. In addition there will be a rare showing of mineral resources and other products. The G. T. R., too, will give a moving picture show, picturing life throughout the West, laying particular stress on the wonderfully picturesque Rockies, the Alps of Canada.

VIOLIN VIRTUOSO COMING.

Mrs. Frank Murphy will present to the music-lovers of Montreal, in the near future, Francis Macmillen, the well-known virtuoso, on whom the Buda-Pest newspapers comment as follows: 'Greater interest was aroused by Macmillen. He has a strong, broad and energetic bow-arm, and his whole performance is invested with great fire and deeply-felt sentiment. The courage of youth leads him on to keen bravura.'—Buda-Pest 'Pester Lloyd.'

'He gave in his performance selections by Vitali, Goldmark, Mozart and Ernst. He proved himself to be an artist of distinguished style and high rank. He gave a clear and impassioned rendition of everything he performed.'—'Neues Pester Journal.' The subscription list will open next week.

THE CHILDREN'S MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The school commencement in connection with the Children's Memorial Hospital, Cedar avenue, will be held on Saturday, October 1st, beginning at half-past two o'clock. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the exercises will be held on the following Saturday. A sale of useful and fancy articles, candy, tea, coffee and cake will take place in the tents immediately at the close of the commencement exercises. All friends of the hospital are cordially invited to be present.

MISS MAUD POWELL AT SYMPHONIES.

An interesting announcement for the coming musical season is that of Mr. Frank Veitch, of the engagement of Miss Maud Powell, the famous young violinist, to play at one of the concerts of the newly organized Montreal Symphony Orchestra. Playing under the conductorship of Dr. H. C. Perrin, it is believed that this will be one of the most attractive performances of the season. Miss Powell has never yet been heard in Montreal, but her fame has preceded her. During her recent tour in the westrn states she won golden opinions from both concert goers and critics, and she was well received at every musical centre that she visited. She was engaged to play with all the principal orchestras in the United States. Miss Powell has rapidly made her way to the front of violinists of either sex, and she is now admitted to be one of the finest of those in her line of the musical profession.

BAZAAR TO RAISE FUNDS FOR BLIND.

The bazaar to be held in the Arena on Oct. 27th, 28th and 29th, in order to raise funds for the erection of a school for the English-speaking blind, promises to be a very successful event. All the prominent organizations and societies are taking an active part in it, and the various reports presented by the conveners of booths at a meeting held this week, showed that great interest and sympathy is being aroused all over the city.

DEARER CIGARETTES.

Manufacturers in United States Reduces Size of Packages.

Washington, Sept. 24.—In order to make up for the increased revenue tax imposed by the government the makers of American cigarettes and tobacco are reducing the size of packages without any reduction in prices. The American Tobacco Company stores in Washington already have placed on sale packages containing only fifteen cigarettes of a brand which used to sell for twenty for five cents. The price for fifteen is what was paid once for twenty.

According to information in the Internal Revenue Bureau packages which formerly contained ten cigarettes soon will be reduced to eight. Packages of tobacco which contained 1 2-3 ounces and sold for five cents will hereafter contain 1 1-4 ounces and still sell for a nickel.

WHEAT CROP ESTIMATE.

Ottawa, Sept. 24.—Senator Robert Watson, of Portage la Prairie, was in the city yesterday, when about the crops in the western provinces, gave an estimate of the of 101,000,000 bushels.

PURITY
Is never so much in demand than in MILK.
We Serve the FUREST and the BEST.
GUARANTEED PURE MILK CO.
56 ST. LUKE STREET.
Bell Tel. Up 669, Up 690.

HOW TO GET THE 'Witness' ART Treasures

SAVE THE 'WITNESS' PICTURE COUPONS.

New Series Just Started.

The 'Witness' has fortunately been able to arrange for a further supply of the popular Art Treasures, for which there is still such a great demand—particularly for subscribers who were away for the summer, or who did not realize soon enough just how fine the pictures were, and so did not save the coupons as they first appeared. Any reader who wishes these pictures should not miss this new chance. *Cut the Coupon to-day.*

THE DOCTOR,' (by Sir Luke Fildes).

One of the great modern masterpieces that has captured all hearts. It has often been called 'the most human picture ever painted.' It tells its own story of childish helplessness, parental grief and professional solicitude. This picture was purchased by public subscription and is now in the Tate Gallery, London, the property of the British people.

To get this picture, worth in any art store $2.50, cut picture coupons from the 'Daily Witness.'

III.—'THE LAST CHANGE,' (by Heywood Hardy).

A realistic picture of the good old coaching days in England, when travel was more picturesque, if more leisurely than it is now. There is something about a coaching trip that makes the blood stir and secures the sport as a pastime when no longer practical as a serious mode of travel. Mr. Hardy has, with a master hand, caught the spirit of motion and adventure as well as the charm of rural life of bygone days, and has given it all to us as a permanent possession.

To get this picture, worth in any art store $2.50, cut picture coupons from the 'Daily Witness.'

Either of the splendid pictures roughly illustrated on this page may be obtained at the 'Witness' Office for coupons cut from the 'Witness' on six consecutive days, and the nominal sum of Ten Cents to cover cost of handling. If sent by mail add five cents for each picture to cover postage and tubing.

Ask your Newsdealer to supply you with the 'Witness' regularly.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

'PHONE UP 2990

KINGSDALE PARK LOTS

ON TERMS TO SUIT ANYONE

AT considerable expense I have secured 100 of the choicest lots in KINGSDALE PARK where so phenomenal a sale has just taken place (850 lots sold in six days) and in order to give the man a chance who cannot pay cash, but who would like to secure a couple of lots in this beautiful suburb, where it is proposed to establish all modern improvements at once, I have decided to sell these choicely situated 32 foot frontage lots for $135.00 on terms to suit everybody. **First Come, First Choice,** must be the order.

PRICE—$135.00, $10.00 deposit, $1.00 a week payable monthly until paid. **No Interest.**
At $120.00—Half cash, balance $1.00 a week payable monthly until paid. **No Interest.**
At $100.00—In two monthly payments of $50.00 each.

Notwithstanding the ridiculously cheap price at which these lots are being sold, and owing to the delightful situation and the proposed improvements to be made, **these lots will be worth $250.00 next season,** and that is only 10 cents a foot. You will never again have such an opportunity to purchase **WEST END** lots at farm prices, therefore act at once and make 100% on a dead sure thing. Write, 'phone or call now.

C. C. COTTRELL,
591 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, Que.
Please send me all particulars re Kingsdale Park Lots.
Name .....
Address .....

C. C. Cottrell,

22 King's Hall Building,
591 St. Catherine St. West
Open Evenings
Phone Up. 2990

OUTREMONT PROPERTY

FOR SALE

ST. LOUIS STREET.—Corner Hutchison, 6 beautiful tenements, all well rented, thoroughly up-to-date, individual furnaces, electric light, gas, etc., fine corner for bank, $18,500.

ST. LOUIS STREET.—6 handsome flats, pressed brick front, large rooms, individual furnaces, electric light and gas. $18,000 for quick sale.

WAVERLEY STREET.—Stone front cottage, nicely furnished and modern in every respect.. Must be sold before September 25th. Will take $4,500—$1,000 cash—balance, easy payments.

WAVERLEY STREET.—Three handsome self-contained residences, all finished in hardwood, gas, electric light and Daisy furnace, etc., $5,500 to $6,500—$2,500 cash.

PARK AVENUE, near Fairmount.—Solid stone residence, up-to-date in every respect. We have no hesitation in recommending this property as one of the best built in the Annex. $9,500—cash, $4,000.

DE L'EPEE AVENUE.—Handsome little cottage with lot 30 x 80, adjoining with fruit trees and beautiful large lawn to side. Gas, electric light, concrete sidewalks, unexcelled car service, 100 feet from house, a real snap for one wishing a pretty, quiet home, $6,200—$2,500 cash.

LOTS FOR SALE

WISEMAN AVENUE, Outremont.—4 fine lots, each 39 x 137, near Outremont Public Rark, Curling Club and Tennis Court.

WISEMAN AVENUE, Outremont.—Lot 37 x 118. This is a corner lot, facing Curling Club and Tennis Court.

ROBERT AVENUE, Outremont.—Three very fine lots, each 40 x 80, on very high ground overlooking large orchard. Will sell single or en bloc.

COUPAL AVENUE, Outremont.—Handsome residence; also eight fine lots overlooking Golf Links. A number of these lots have been sold and balance will go quickly, as there is not a better spot in all Outremont. Prices reasonable.

GOOD ADVICE

If you intend to purchase a house or lot, see 'Yale,' or if you have one to sell you could not do better for quick results than list it with

The Yale Realty Co.,

226 St. Paul Street

Phones Main 763. St. Louis 902.

Chat No. 2

MONTCLAIR

Sherbrooke St. West—N.D. Grace Ward —Montreal.

Artistic, accessible Homes for Rent-Money. Particulars mailed promptly.

Montreal's valuation increased $50,000,000.00 this year — no specially added taxation — but a natural growth of civic values owing to increased population and demand.

How much of this is yours?

Every Montclair plot owner was benefited.

The constantly increasing demand and fast decreasing supply are shoving prices up. Wide-awake Montreal Realty Investors are after the interests of No. 1—always.

This explains Montclair's enormous sale.

Such land is generally sold for 25 percent to 50 percent cash, but you get it on the special "Marcil Terms" of $25 down and $5 per month—for any 40 x 115 plot you want.

MONTCLAIR is the acknowledged Peer of Montreal's High Order Residential Districts. Montclair is fully improved. Every Montclair purchaser is an advertiser!

Montclair and Westmount Plateau Land Offices open daily 1 to 5 p.m.

There is a rare surprise in store for any one who visits Montclair. Go to-day, if possible!

Make Auto Appointment—No expense or obligation incurred.
Booklet and "Marcil's Magazine" mailed Free.

GEO. MARCIL & CO., 180 St. James St.

(Telephones: Main 3791-3792. Night: St. Louis 3808.)

Take a Room in the "GLENCOE"

79-81 UNION AVENUE

No coal bills;
No water bills;
No light bills;
Janitor service included;

Telephone in the House;
Newly furnished and decorated;
Very centrally situated;
Only FOUR rooms left.

Apply to the Janitor at the Glencoe, or to the

COLONIAL REAL ESTATE COMPANY

Phone Main 2669. 13 BEAVER HALL HILL.

REAL ESTATE

3 FACTORY SITES FOR SALE

[1] 25,000 ft. 230 ft. on C.P.R. tracks, 21c. ft.
[2] 50,000 ft. 500 ft. on C.P.R. tracks, 25c. ft.
[3] 30,000 ft. 80 ft. on C.P.R. tracks, 20c. ft.

All the above sites are located in Laurier Ward, City of Montreal, with water, drains, electric lights, and a good rock bottom at an advantageous depth.

WANTED

We have a client who is desirous of purchasing a factory site of about 10,000 ft., with track frontage, in the City of Montreal, and are ready to talk business with the right man.

THE "BUSY BEE" REALTY CO.,

LOANS AND INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE.

3102 HUTCHISON STREET

PHONE, ST. LOUIS 3377.

REAL ESTATE SALE AT AUCTION,

On Monday, Oct. 3rd, 1910,
At 10 o'clock,
In Our Rooms,
56 St. James street.

No. 33 McGill College Avenue.—Four story stone front, solid brick building, containing fourteen rooms; pipe for connecting into furnace purposes. Lot 24 x 97 to lane. Every one knows the price realized for property between St. Catherine street and Burnside, and parties buying this are sure to realize a handsome profit on their purchase. This is sold to close an estate.

WESTMOUNT.

Nos. 443-445 Claremont Avenue.—Just above Sherbrooke St. Solid brick cottage; two stories, modern conveniences, nine rooms, hot water furnaces, electricity, semi-detached. Very desirable in every respect. Terms: $1,000.00 cash; balance on ten years.

No. 9-11 Loraine Avenue, corner Claremont.—Two story extension cottages, semi-detached, replete with all modern conveniences; nine rooms. Hot water furnaces, cement cellars. Most desirable home on easy terms: $1,000.00 cash; balance on ten years' time.

Nos. 369, 371, 373 Claremont Avenue, near Somerville Avenue.—Three beautiful pressed brick cottages; extension kitchens; modern in all their appurtenances; ten rooms each; hardwood finish; twenty-seven feet wide. Must be seen to be appreciated. Terms: $1,000.00 cash; balance to suit purchaser. Will be sold separately.

Nos. 2320-2322 Esplanade Avenue, near St. Viateur.—Three story pressed brick buildings, containing one flat and one tenement. Modern in all its details. Daisy furnaces, open plumbing, bay window. Building 25 x 48, with lot 80 feet deep. Rental: $564.00 per year.

Nos. 163, 165, 167 Orleans Street, Maisonneuve.—Three story, solid stone front and body building, 25 x 80, with lot 25 x 100 to lane. Three beautiful flats, all in perfect order. Thoroughly renovated; seven rooms each; modern conveniences. Easy terms of payments. For further information, apply to

PARENT BROS.,

Real Estate Loans,
56 St. James street.

BARGAINS.

ALL COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—If you are contemplating a trip to the City of Montreal, and have on your list to purchase new furniture for your house or your store, or for your son or daughter who are soon to be married, be sure that you come to see us. It does not matter whether you sell furniture or not. We make and carry in stock the most complete lines of Bedroom, Dining-Room, Sitting-Room, Parlor, Library and Kitchen Furniture in Canada, in fact, the best up-to-date goods to be found anywhere. We guarantee to give you the benefit of our lowest wholesale prices and very prompt delivery. If you can save on your purchases from 25 percent to 33 percent, you owe it to your family to do so, and it is certainly worth your while to make the trip to Montreal. If we have been able to suit such concerns as the Canadian Pacific Railway in the furnishing of their several hotels, we surely ought to be able to serve you. We make no charge for packing, and give very liberal terms to responsible traders, and the usual discount for spot cash or 30 days. We will pack your goods so that the freight charges will amount to a very small percentage. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Furniture Manufacturers. Show-Rooms, 350 St. Paul street. Established 26 years.

DAINTY BUFFETS, FINISHED EARLY English, also, Leather Diners, Extension Dining Tables, China Closets and Dinner Waggons to match; just the articles wanted for Apartment Houses and Flats; a big range to select from, and at 25 percent to 33 percent cheaper than ordinary prices, at the Manufacturers' Showrooms, 350 St. Paul st. GEO. H. LABBE & CO.

SIDEBOARDS — 35 DIFFERENT Patterns and finish, of the latest production to select from; extension dining tables and genuine leather seats, solid oak dining chairs to match; china closets, etc., all 25 percent to 33 percent cheaper than ordinary price, at the manufacturers, GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Showrooms, 350 St. Paul street.

WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, Chiffoniers; a very large range at lowest wholesale prices, at 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Manufacturers.

FLAT WANTED.

WANTED, A SMALL FURNISHED flat, near centre of city. Apply, Room 12, 22 St. John street.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET, 398 ELM AVENUE, Westmount. Self-contained stone house. Eleven Rooms. Daisy furnace, newly decorated. For particulars apply 83 Youville Square, or Phone Main 702.

TO LET, 1063 EAST DORCHESTER street, 4 rooms, w.c., two galleries, good cellar and large yard. Immediate possession. Rent, $10 per month. Easily heated. Apply 1078 East Dorchester street. Tel. East 419.

HEATED STUDIO TO LET, RENT $18 per month, suitable for light manufacture. Apply. 255 Bleury.

TO RENT — HEATED APARTMENT, 5 rooms and bath. Rent $25.00 per month. Apply at Apartment C., 13 Overdale avenue.

HEATED APARTMENTS ON SHUTER street, near Prince Arthur; 8 large rooms. For information apply Room 12, 22 St. John street.

TO LET, IN ST. LAMBERT, A DWELLING that would accommodate two small families, nicely situated near the road. Rent moderate. Apply to MR. H. TUCKER, St. Lambert, or at office, 204 St. James street, Montreal.

SHOP TO LET ON ST. PETER ST., next door to 'Witness.' Apply at 'Witness' Office.

29 LORNE AVENUE

Stone front house to rent; 8 bedrooms. Extension kitchen. New hot water heating. Electric light. Newly decorated. Apply,

The Cradock Simpson Company

205 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS WANTED. Ontario or Dominion, located or unlocated. MULHOLLAND & CO., Toronto.

BUSINESS CARDS.

MISSION STYLE FURNITURE—WHY lose your valuable time at auction sales, bidding on old style furniture and often in very bad condition, when you can buy the real thing of the highest class about one-half the price at GEO. H. LABBE & CO.'S, 350 St. Paul street. Established 1883.

WHITE ENAMELLED FURNITURE is sanitary looking, pleasing to the eye; refined people prefer it to the ordinary furniture for their children's rooms at their city house, or country house. A great assortment to select from, and at extremely low prices at the Manufacturers' Show Rooms, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO.

CARPENTER — ALL KINDS OF Carpentry work, alterations and repairs; stores, offices, factories, houses, etc., by day or job. Send card or phone Uptown 4785, O'CONNOR, rear, 167 Mansfield street.

PARLOR FURNITURE—PRETTY AND neatly upholstered Parlor Sets, latest designs and shades. Also, Comfortable and Pretty Lounges, Davenports, Easy Chairs, Centre Tables (very large variety), Jardiniere Stands, all 25 percent to 33 percent lower than market price, at Show Rooms, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers.

TABLES — OUR STOCK OF TABLES of every description and for every purpose is certainly the largest in this city, and the prices away below the current prices. Call early while our stock is very complete. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., 350 St. Paul street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE NEW HOME VACUum cleaner does work by hand equal to electrical machines. A child can use it. Weighs only eight pounds. Demonstrations every day at Room 20, 11 St. Sacrament street. Agents and Salesmen write or call for prices. Good commission.

LAYTON BROS. CABINET GRAND Piano, nearly new, 7 1-3 octaves. Full metal frame, overstrung, patent double repeating action, very rich tone. A rare opportunity; $265. Payable $15 cash and $7 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine St. W. (cor. Stanley street).

M. H. & L. GAS STOVE FOR SALE cheap. Good order. No. 155 Ash Ave.

EXTENSION DINING TABLES IN 60 different patterns, make and finish; the very latest designs, in Mission, etc., at about one-half their actual value; our stock consists of a very large quantity, finished, and a large lot unfinished. Call and see them without delay. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers. Store, 350 St. Paul street.

FOR SALE—STEINWAY UPRIGHT Piano, plain case, full compass, overstrung scale. Rich tone, in perfect order. Special bargain $275. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine street west (corner Stanley street.)

FOR SALE — TWO PLATE GLASS Mirrors. Size 8 ft. 8 in. x 3 ft. 2 in. Just the thing for Barber or other shop. Apply, 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE—PARLOR GRAND PIANO, rosewood case, iron frame. Good tone. Ivory and ebony keys. A snap $190. Payable $10 cash and $6 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine street west (corner Stanley street.)

BEDROOM FURNITURE, OF THE very latest styles, such as Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Dressing Tables, Chiffoniers, Cheval Mirrors, Tables, Chairs, etc., at 25 percent cheaper than ordinary prices, at the manufacturers. Show Rooms, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO.

FEATHERSTON UPRIGHT PIANO, mahogany case, condition as new, 7 1-3 octaves, steel frame, excellent tone, sympathetic touch, would suit a musician. Only $225. Payable $15 cash and $7 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine street W. (cor. Stanley st.).

REAL GOLDEN OAK DINING Chairs, with genuine leather seats, at as low a price as cane or wood seat, at the Manufacturers, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Manufacturers.

HOIST FOR SALE, CHEAP — One Double belted floor type freight hoist, with cage and wheels, in good condition; platform, 5 x 5 feet; fully 1500 lbs. capacity. Counter shaft, pulley and splendid H.P. motor; 110 D.C. included, if desired. Apply to 142 St. Peter street.

FOR SALE—DUNHAM SQUARE PIAno, rosewood case, 7 1-3 octaves, carved legs, like new, full rich tone. Special value $135. Payable cash $10 and $5 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine street west (corner Stanley street.)

OFFICE DESKS, HOUSE DESKS, Office Tables, Library Tables, Rotary and Tilting Chairs, at 25 percent to 33⅓ percent lower than their actual value; big variety of well finished goods. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers. Store, 350 St. Paul street.

Motors FOR SALE

2 10 h.p. 115 volts D.C.
1 8 h.p. 110 volts. D.C.

All in A1 condition, and can be seen any time. Will sell cheap.—Apply,

'WITNESS' OFFICE

MISCELLANEOUS.

WEATHERED OAK, FUMED OAK, and Early English finished furniture, of the latest designs at lowest wholesale prices. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers. Show-Rooms, 350 St. Paul street.

TYPEWRITERS —INVESTIGATE Remanufactured Typewriters. Typewriters repaired, rented, exchanged. Highest grade Ribbons, Carbon Papers, etc. CHAS. B. WALSH & CO., 30 St. John street, Montreal.

YOU GET SWELL FURNITURE FOR very little money at the Manufacturers' Store, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO.

'LA PATRIE'S' EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 'La Patrie' Building, 120 St. Catherine street East, is open to supply housemaids, tablemaids, cooks and help of all kinds. For a registration fee of 25 cents only, a Want Ad. will be published in 'La Patrie' and one English newspaper. Branch at 696 St. Denis street.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, Hospitals, and other large institutions can save considerable time and money by purchasing their chairs, wardrobes, cupboards, writing tables, etc., from the manufacturers, GEO. H. LABBE & CO., new showrooms, 350 St. Paul street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

A BEAUTIFUL LARGE FURNISHED front parlor, with cabinet bed, piano, house steam heated, electric light, enamel bath; very central; terms moderate. 68 Aylmer street.

LOST, STRAYED AND FOUND.

LOST — RED COCKER SPANIEL, with white spot on throat. Answers to name of 'Rusty.' Collar, with bell attached. Reward of $10 on return to 436 Grosvenor avenue.

LOST, GOLD BRACELET, CARBUNcle stone setting, between Metcalfe, St. Catherine and Mansfield, on Sept. 17th. Please return to 155 Metcalfe street. Liberal reward.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

MAID WANTED TO ASSIST WITH housework; no washing; references required. MRS. WILLIAMSON, 4162 Dorchester street west.

ORGANIST AND CHOIRMASTER wanted for Knox Church, Perth, Ont., duties to commence on November 1st. Salary, $400. Apply, stating experience, to W. W. WALKER, Perth, Ont.

WANTED, MIDDLE AGED WOMAN, who could take full charge of small house, and two children; Old Country person preferred (references). Apply by letter, 51 Maisonneuve st.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED general servant for family of two. References required. Apply 33 Overdale Ave., off Mackay street.

WANTED, MAN, MUST BE WILLING to learn and capable of acting as our representative; no canvassing or soliciting; good income assured. Address NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY COMPANY, 1264 Marden Bldg., Washington, D.C.

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTed immediately for family of two adults and one child. Apply forenoons and evenings, 464 Wood ave.

WANTED — A STEAM FITTER, With Tools, for a few days work. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, NIGHT NURSE FOR THE Protestant Infants' Home. Apply on the premises, Cote St. Luc Road.

WANTED, YOUNG LADY AS STENographer and Typewriter; one with office experience preferred. TROY LAUNDRY CO., 35 Lower Lachine Road, Verdun.

WANTED, NURSERY GOVERNESS to take baby out; hours, 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., daily. First class references required. Apply, No. 8 Grosvenor Apartments, corner Sherbrooke and Guy streets.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, General Servant, for family of two. Must have good references. Apply, 143 Bayle street.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT for the country. Family of four. All town conveniences in house. Wages, $20 to $25. References required. Address, 456 Mountain avenue, Westmount.

AGENTS WANTED FOR PRIVATE Christmas Cards. Anyone. Samples Free. Postage 30c. CHIPCHASE, Darlington, England.

WANTED, FOR INSURANCE OFFICE, Junior Clerk. Address Box F., 25, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED—SMART BOY AS MESSENger. Apply 'Witness' Office.

MAKE MONEY CORRESPONDING, newspapers. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Middleport, N.Y.

THIS MAY MEAN YOU—PERMANENT position to experienced salesman for hardy nursery stock. Grown in Quebec. Best outfit free. Investigate. CANADIAN NURSERY COMPANY, LIMITED, Montreal.

WANTED, MECHANICS, CONTRACtors, Clerks and others to see what The Men's Own is like. Good music and a short address. Come to Calvary Church, Guy street, above St. Antoine, Sunday, 8 p.m., sharp.

50 CHOCOLATE DIPPERS

Wanted, must be experienced. Can make big wages. Apply Ramsay's, 29-31 Vitre street West.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—BOTH SEXES, GET BUSY; gas jet heater; great demand; low retail price; big profit; sample outfit supplied. SEED FILTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 93b Reade, New York.

CLERKS AND AGENTS WANTED TO sell to mothers reliable articles much needed in every home, especially used by workingmen; splendid opportunity for bright young men and women; good salary, exclusive territory, permanent position; commission for repeat orders will alone assure good annual income; if you are working for small salary, write us to-day and double your wages and become your own boss. Address Box 15, 'Witness' Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

LADIES' COMPANION — A CHRIStian lady desires position as companion to invalid or elderly lady. Apply, the Rev. JOS. SULLIVAN, Pastor Olivet Baptist Church, or Mr. GEO. HODGE, 8 Seymour avenue.

SITUATION WANTED, BY YOUNG Man, 25 years of age, as clerk or collector. Have had railroad office and collection experience. JAS. W. HANRATTY, 47 Durocher street.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED, ONE PROTESTANT Teacher, for Shigawake Elementary school; duties to begin before October 1st, 1910. State salary expected. Apply to GEORGE YOUNG, Sec.-Treasurer, Shigawake, Que.

PUPILS WANTED.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ALL SCHOOL and academy subjects; youths specially and individually prepared for any university, or for commercial life. Terms moderate. TRAILL OMAN, M.A., 5050 Western avenue.

ROOMS TO LET.

ROOM TO LET, 2040 MANCE STREET, near Fairmount Avenue. Bedsitting room or large bed room. Hot water heating with or without board.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE ALL CAST-off Clothing, Furniture, Silverware, Plated Ware, Old Gold, Pawn Tickets. Above everybody else's prices paid by MAX FRANK, 15 East Craig street. Tel. East 3067.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—PARTY, WITH OR WITHout services, as representative, to invest $500 to $5,000 in 8 percent gilt-edge bonds, secured by bank, and out one million dollars capital. Money in demand in prosperous Oklahoma on safe first mortgage loans. Address, GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, Enid, Okla.

BUTCHER BUSINESS FOR SALE—Near Walker Ave., on St. Antoine St., good stand, business averages about $400—owner has to give up on account of illness. Full particulars by applying to COLONIAL REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 13 Beaver Hall Hill. Phone Main 2669.

WANT ADS.

For

The 'WITNESS'

MAY BE LEFT WITH

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

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

20 Words for 10c.

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

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

25 Words for 25c.

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

35 Words for 50c.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.
Postage Stamps Will Be Accepted.

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

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

FURNISHED FLAT WANTED.

ABOUT FIVE ROOMS—MUST BE lower flat and in good locality, central preferred. COLONIAL REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 13 Beaver Hall Hill. Phone Main 2669.

AMERICAN ANARCHISTS.

Are Officially Blamed for Plot in Japan.

Tokio, Sept. 24.—Official and positive denial was made yesterday of the recent statement of the Hochi Shimbun that a conspiracy against the life of the Emperor had been discovered among some of his own subjects, and the plotters arrested. The police state that a number of anarchists have been arrested, on the suspicion of having been engaged in the manufacture of bombs. The leader of the alleged anarchistic zone lived in America, where it is believed he was associated with a political organization on the Pacific Coast. He is awaiting trial with the others.

BODY GOES TO BOSTON.

Mrs. Smith Will Make no Further Attempt to Gain Possession.

Mr. Frederick Blodgett of Boston left Montreal for Chicago last night with the body of Mrs. Mary E. Mounford. At Chicago he will be met by Mr. Mounford and interment will take place at Rochester, Minn.

It is understood that Mrs. Smith, of 2623A Mance street will not make any further effort to gain possession of the body.

CHOLERA SPREADING.

Naples, September, 24.—The cholera situation here is grave. There have been fifty cases and thirty deaths. The local authorities will not admit as yet that the epidemic is cholera.

Rome, September 24.—During the past twenty-four hours there have been eleven new cases of cholera and two deaths from the disease in the Compartment of Apulia.

FOR SALE

Outremont.

Several beautiful 9 room cottages. Hardwood floors throughout. Modern plumbing and heating. Prices moderate, and good terms.

Ville St. Louis.

Vacant lot, Southwest cor. of Mance and Mt. Royal Ave. Good chance for a builder to purchase on easy terms in this advancing locality.

St. Catherine st.

Store sites in central location.

Delorimier ave.

A Vacant Lot, 25 x 93, lane running on north side. Would sell or exchange for flats.

J. BIRCHENOUGH
210-211 Quebec Bank Building.
Tel. Main 7979.

BENJAMIN BURLAND

FINANCIAL and REAL ESTATE AGENT

303 Board of Trade Building

Telephone Main 3089 MONTREAL

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE.

OUTREMONT—FOR SALE FOUR VAcant lots between Bernard and Van Horne Avenues, each lot 25 feet by 100 feet. A SNAP. COLONIAL REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 13 Beaver Hall Hill. Phone Main 2669.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE—TWO LOTS each, 40 x 120 feet, on Monson Avenue, between 3rd and 4th Streets; must be sold at once. What's your offer? COLONIAL REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 13 Beaver Hall Hill. Phone Main 2669.

FLATS TO LET.

TO LET, WESTMOUNT, 4502 ST. Catherine street, bright flat over store. Seven Rooms. Bath, furnace. Rent $30. No taxes. 28 Quebec Ave., Outremont, or open Saturday afternoon.

HEATED FLAT TO LET, RENT $25.00 per month, opposite Jesuit Church. Apply, 255 Bleury street.

TO LET

Heated Flat, 166 Mansfield Street, near Sherbrooke street; 6 rooms. Rent, $32.50. Possession now. Apply to Janitor, or 309 St. James street.

PROPERTY.

LOT FOR SALE, A CHANCE FOR Speculators; Lot No. 2101 Esplanade, near Fairmount, at greatly reduced price for cash, in ninety days; no interest. Particulars at Rilance Realty Office, 2193 Esplanade avenue.

HOUSES.

TARA HALL AVE., in good order, cosy, seven rooms, extension kitchen $3,300

BURNSIDE PLACE, 8 rooms, extension kitchen $5,250

CHESTERFIELD AVE., 9 rooms, (new) $7,500

WINCHESTER AVE., 8 rooms, good order $6,900

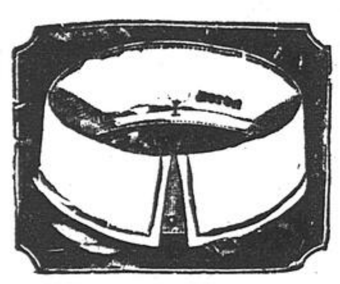
MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE, elegant 8 room house, under $7,000

H. J. ROSS,

180 St. James St.

PROPERTY WANTED.

WANTED — ABOUT 15 TO 25 Acres of good land, suitable for an orchard, within 50 miles of Montreal, with or without buildings, near lake or river. In reply, give particulars as to soil, location, elevation, and as to how it is to be seen without attendant. Apply Box No. 30, 'Witness' Office.



Shirts That Satisfy

In no other way can we explain the steadily increasing popularity of 'Tooke's' Shirts. To-day our shirt values are greater than ever, for with materials advancing and labor going up, we still maintain their quality without advancing their prices. Best values in town for 85c, $1.00, $1.25

TOOKE'S MOTOR

2 Inches Deep

12½c each

R. J. Tooke Limited

177 St. James Street.
493 St. Catherine Street W.
473 St. Catherine Street E.

THE FLYING MACHINE IN WAR

Some Popular Errors Corrected by Rear Admiral Evans.

The wonderful progress made in the past year in the science of aviation proves beyond question that flying machines have come to say. Like motors of other types, they have cost many valuable lives in their development, and undoubtedly many more names will be added to the list before the heavier-than-air machine reaches its final development, but no sacrifice of human effort or life will be spared in the struggle to secure a safe flying machine.

The part this machine is to play in time of war is worth considering That it will be of great value to armies for purposes of observation no professional man questions. The fact that the Congress of the United States refused the necessary money for experiments in this direction would be a surprise to us if we were not acustomed to such surprises.

For naval purposes no type of flying machine has as yet shown its usefulness. A few oranges or confetti bombs have been dropped from a height of a hundred or a hundred and fifty feet upon a target representing a battleship, much to the amusement of the nursery maids and children who saw the experiments. This was taken by some newspapers as evidence that the day of battleships, torpedo boats, etc., had passed. Only unthinking people could come to this conclusion. Any good baseball player would have caught the oranges, and at the distance from which they were dropped the aviator would have been unseated by the return throw. The confetti bombs could have been caught and distributed among the admiring nursemaids and kids. To show how absolutely futile such experiments are, it is only necessary to state that our service revolvers are deadly weapons at a range of three hundred feet, and that several hundred experts on each ship would be using them in earnest.

Before the flying machine gives any uneasiness, the operator must show that he will have some chance of flying under the following conditions:

When approaching a ship or a number of ships he will be discovered when about ten thousand yards away. At about eight thousand yards twelve-inch shells and shrapnel will begin to crack about his machine. At six thousand yards the six-inch and five-inch guns will be sending their shells to him at the rate of ten or twelve per minute, and when within four thousand yards the three-inch guns wil add their music to the tune of fifteen or twenty each per minute, and the service rifles, sighted to four thousand yards, will make his seat a vertible hornets' nest for the operator.

Let those who consider this picture overdrawn and the danger to the flying machine not real, consult some of our target reports, where the ranges given have been actually used at moving targets, and I think they will not consider the danger to battleships very serious.

The rifle teams at Camp Perry have recently shown that at one thousand yards they would trouble themselves only to hit the aviator in the head.

Flying machines have plenty of work ahead of them before navy men will consider them a serious menace.

The difficulty of hitting a ship in motion from any considerable height has yet to be considered. This point can, however, be definitely settled.—R. D. Evans, rear-admiral, U.S.N., in New York 'American.'

NEWS OF JEWISH WORLD.

The Bavarian Chamber of Deputies, in conformity with the recommendation of the Budget Committee, has raised the subvention of the state for the purpose of Jewish worship from fourteen thousand to twenty thousand marks.

* * *

Jewish lads have been refused admission to the newly formed Wilna Lads' Brigade, on the ground that they could not loyally serve the Czar and the Fatherland.

* * *

Rapid and satisfactory progress is being made with the work of collecting exhibits from the Jewish section of the Hygienic Exhibition next year, to be held at Dresden. The Berlin committee has been exceedingly active, and has undertaken to erect a special Jewish pavilion.

* * *

A bulletin just issued by the United States Government shows that in 1906 there were in the United States 1,084 rabbis, with salaries, in the cities of three hundred thousand population, averaging $1,491. The total paid in salaries was $801,000.

* * *

Captains Weil and Adolph Joseph Reinach, of the French Army, have made in their archaelogical investigations a discovery said to be the most important of the year. They have found documents which will permit the filling of gaps in the list of the kings of ancient Egypt.

* * *

Among the exhibits destroyed at the recent fire at the Brussels exhibition fire was a valuable collection loaned by Lord Swathling.

* * *

At a meeting of the Durban Town Council, held on the 6th of August, Councillor F. C. Hollander, J.P., was unanimously elected Mayor for the ensuing year. Mr. Hollander is the son of the late Mr. David Hollander, president of the Birmingham Congregation, and grandson of the Rev. M. Hollander, who, for thirty-five years, was one of its ministers. Mr. Hollander has been settled at Durban for sixteen years. and was elected to the town council five years ago. His year of office will syncronize with the opening of the Union Parliament by the Duke of Connaught, and therefore his election can be taken as a special compliment.

* * *

Vigorous measures are being taken in Turkey to suppress certain individuals who have lured girls from Russia and Roumania to a life of shame within the Turkish Empire, on the pretext of obtaining them positions as teachers, etc. The Minister of the Interior, acting on the information of the chief rabbi, has forwarded the information of the chief rabbi to the Director of Public Safety of the Empire, with formal orders to arrest all such criminals, and to have them immediately tried in the courts, where they are to be sentenced to the maximum penalty.

* * *

The Jewish sufferers of the Mohileff fires have received a terrible blow at the hands of the committee of the local municipal fund. In spite of the fact that the Jews form an overwhelming majority of the victims, the committee has decided to hand over to the Russian sufferers seventy-five percent of the receipts, and to place the balance at the disposal of the Jewish committee. This was all the worse as it was unexpected, and the majority of the collections received by the town council were from Jews.

* * *

The City Council of New Orleans contemplates naming a street after Judah P. Benjamin, the great lawyer, who was Secretary of State in the Confederate Government.

* * *

At the reopening of the Dominion Parliament the Prime Minister of New Zealand moved that the House record its high sense of the faithful service rendered by the late Hon. Fred. E. Baume, K.C., M.P., and tender its condolence to his family. The leading members of the House endorsed the tribute paid by the Prime Minister to the deceased gentleman in bringing forward the motion.

* * *

Departmental stores in the Holy Land is the latest move in the direction of modernizing Palestine. Abraham Shomas, a leading merchant of Palestine, will visit America to study the departmental store system, for the purpose of introducing up-to-date methods in his series of stores in the Holy Land.

* * *

An Imperial irade has been issued sanctioning a decision of the Council of State, which gives the right to the Jewish communities throughout the Empire to raise a tax on the sale of Kosher meat. The execution of this decision will have a very favorable effect on the finances of the Salonica community, which will every year derive over 50,000 francs from this source.

* * *

The Russian Government has published the measure which it intends to pilot through the Duma and Upper Chamber before Christmas, with a view to equalizing the status of the Russians residing in Finland to that of the Finns themselves. 'With regard to the Jews and gipsies,' announces main intact.'

* * *

By a special order of the Prefect, the Odessa Chedorin have been closed for a prolonged period, as a precautionary measure against the plague. Meanwhile, a hundred families of the poorer Melamdim are described as being on the verge of starvation.

* * *

All the Kieff municipal schools have been closed to the Jews this year.

* * *

The news that a suspicious case of plague had occurred at Kieff, and that the plague had spread in the province, caused the Yusovka Jews to form an anti-cholera league, under the auspices of the local medical authorities. A doctor was invited to lecture at the synagogue on the methods of safeguarding the townlet against the epidemics. The police, however, stopped their activity, and fined the lecturer.

* * *

Two independent political groups have been formed in Galicia. One is the anti-Semitic National Party, the leader of which is Count Stanislaus Heinrich Badeni, son of the land marshal of Galicia. The open formation of an anti-semitic party, and still more so the fact that it is presided over by the son of the land marshal, has created a great sensation, not only among Jews, but also in all political circles. The other party is of an entirely different kind. It is a Democratic Union, which is the outcome of the secession of the Democrats from the camp of the All-Poles.

SATIRIC MEDALS.

(From the 'Saturday Review.')

Another sort of medal which has completely died out is the satiric. In the seventeenth century they were very numerous; no politicial event could occur without a series of caricatures or libels in bronze following on its heels. Nowadays statesmen may describe a political opponent as a weathercock, a windbag or a bird that fouls its own nest. In the reign of Charles II. or William III. such a comparison would have been immediately followed by literal representations of the opponent in such a character.

And long and complicated tales were often told on medals. The 'warming-pan' story about the birth of the Elder Pretender is figured on one piece; the imaginings of the false witnesses of the Popish Plot about the murder of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey ... mundsbury, be it remembered, ... forth on half a dozen. ... may be seen strangled by ... borne in a sedan chair or carried ... ross a horse and finelly thrown ... the ditch under Primrose H... Louis XIV., being a great ... vain glorious medals himself, was ... ways considered a fair butt ... British or Dutch medallic satire ... badges and emblems are all ... —he becomes a setting sun, a ... lily, a beaten cock. Or he appears ... the character of Icarus, Phaeton ... Pontius Piate.

It would be curious to work ... of the absolute extinction of ... medals in England; the last ... occurs to the memory dates back ... far as 1837. In that year appeared ... well knokn yellow-bronze jetton which achieved a long notoriety as ... stitute for a sovereign in fraudulent hands, the 'Hanover token.' On ... side appeared Queen Victoria's ... ful head, exactly similar to that on ... first issue of her coinage; on the other ... the much hated Duke of Cumberland was represented riding off to his ... continental kingdom, with the ... legend 'To Hell or Hanover!' ... piece in shape and color had such ... close resemblance to a sovereign ... its career as a fraud was not ... tural.

HISTORY OF A WEDDING RING

(From the 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

The ring used in the wedding of ... Henry and Lady Verney is a ... which has been used for centuries ... the wedding ceremonies of the family and is cherished as a precious heirloom. It contains an exquisite miniature of Charles I., encircled with diamonds, and was given by that monarch to Sir Edmund Verney, his marshal and standard bearer, who fell ... Edge Hill on October 23, 1642. ... Edmund's body was never found, ... a severed hand bearing on one of ... fingers this very ring, which was ... identified as his. The hand ... buried in the family burial place, ... the ring has during succeeding generations been religiously treasured by the owners of Claydon House.

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published at No. 140 St. Peter street, in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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

Financial.

BANKS.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA, 95 St. James. M. 121.
BANK OF MONTREAL, Head Office, 109 St. James street. M. 3071.
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, London and Lanc. Bldg.
BANK OF OTTAWA, 224 St. James street.
BANK OF TORONTO, cor. St. James and McGill.
DOMINION BANK, 162 St. James street.
EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK, 179 St. James st.
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA, cor. St. James and McGill streets.
LA BANQUE NATIONALE, 99 St. James. M. 1590.
MERCHANTS BK. OF CANADA, 205 St. James st.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA, 7 and 9 Place d'Armes. M. 446.
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, 147 St. James st.
STERLING Bank of Canada, 157 St. James street. M. 3340.
THE MOLSONS BANK, 200 St. James street.

BANKS FOR SAVINGS.

MONTREAL CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK HEAD OFFICE, 176 St. James street.
BRANCHES. 750 Notre Dame street, West. 504 St. Catherine street, East. Cor. of Centre, Grand Trunk and Conde streets. 1398 Notre Dame street, East. 946 St. Denis street, cor. of Rachel. 381 St. Catherine street, West, cor. McGill College ave. Cor. Ontario and Maisonneuve sts. 952 St. Lawrence st., cor. Pine ave.

BANKERS.

PICKEN, J. B. & CO., 124 St. James. M. 1561.

BOND DEALERS.

Investment Trust Co.,Ltd., 84 Notre Dame W. Main 2115-6.

CUSTOMS BROKERS.

MONSELL, H. W. & CO., B 28, Board of Trade. M. 636.

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

WILSON-SMITH. R, 160 St. James st. M. 950.

INVESTMENT BROKERS.

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