Twenty-four Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

VOLUME XLVIII., NO. 128. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1907. PRICE, ONE CENT

THE ROYAL ST. LAWRENCE YACHT CLUB.

THE Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, now entering on its twentieth year, was founded in April, 1888, by the following gentlemen, who are still members of the club: Messrs. G. Herrick Duggan, Frank Scott, G. O. Gabler, the Hon. A. W. Morris, W. S. Clouston, E. Kirk Greene, A. G. Fry, J. H. Hodges, W. A. C. Hamilton, A. W. Sherwood, A. E. Nash, A. Irving and Justice C. P. Davidson. The club at its inception was styled the St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal, but in 1894 Her late Majesty Queen Victoria graciously granted the body the right to be known as the 'Royal' St. Lawrence Yacht Club, and the Lords of the Admiralty at the same time issued a warrant authorizing the vessels to fly the blue ensign of Her Majesty's fleet.

This privilege of flying the blue ensign is shared only with vessels of the Royal Navy, the Royal Naval Reserve, or vessels which are commanded by officers of the Royal Naval Reserve. The warrant granting the privilege is naturally a treasured document of the club.

It runs as follows:—

WARRANT.

By the commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, etc. Whereas we deem it expedient that the members of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, being natural born or naturalized British subjects, should be permitted to wear on board their respective vessels the blue ensign of Her Majesty's Fleet on the following conditions:—

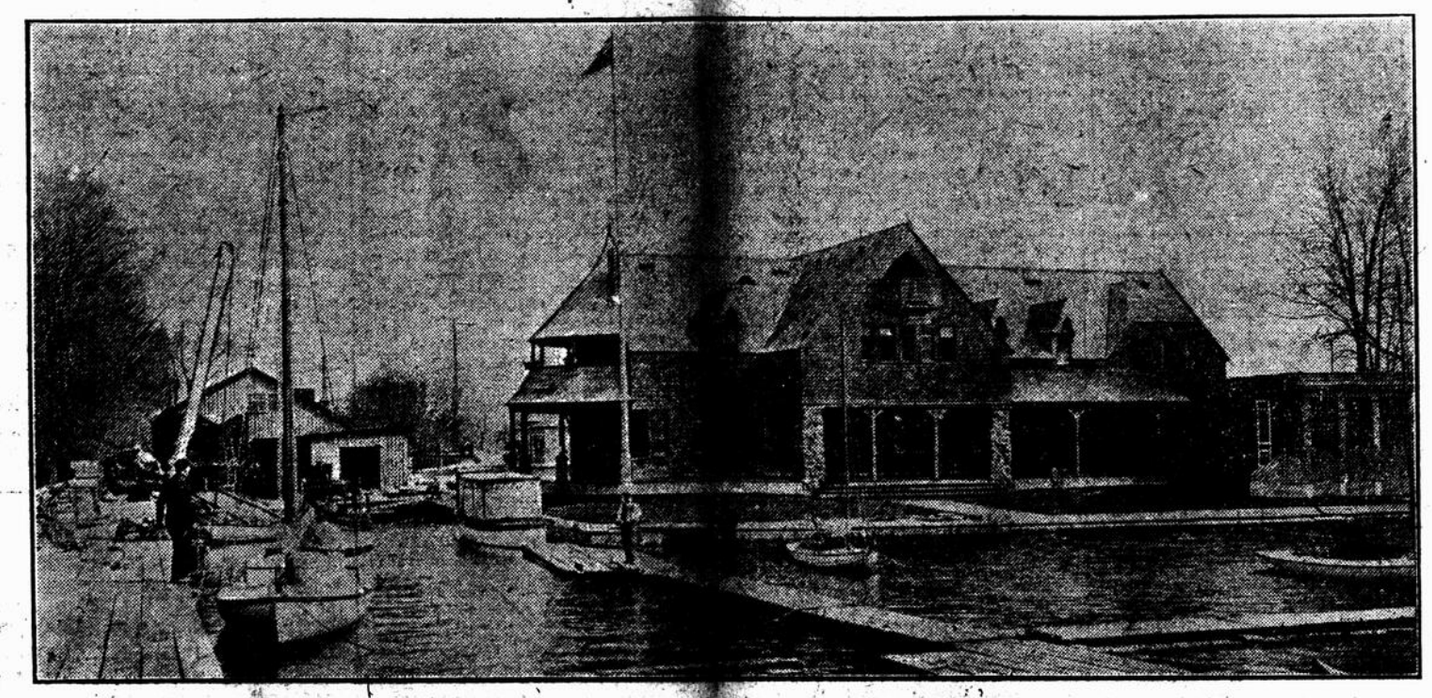
PEERS DAVIDSON, K.C.,
Commodore, 1907.

We do therefore by virtue of the power and authority vested in us, under the provisions of the 105th section of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, hereby warrant and authorize the blue ensign of Her Majesty's Fleet to be worn on board the respective vessels belonging to the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, and mebers of such Yacht Club, being natural born or naturalized British subjects accordingly, subject to the following conditions:—

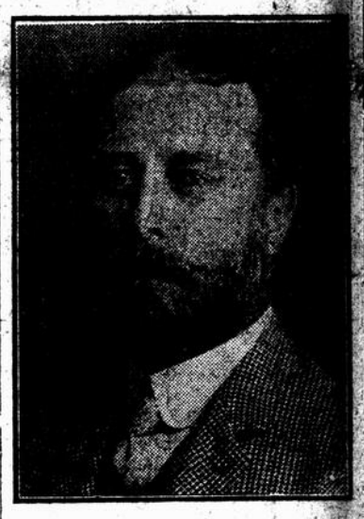
Then follow the conditions in the same precise and legal language as the foregoing, the substance of them being that all vessels belonging to the club shall have been registered in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act, and that the blue ensign shall not be 'worn' on any vessel belonging to the club when lent to a non-member or to a member who is not a natural born or naturalized British subject. The warrant is signed by Walter T. Kerr and G. H. Noel, commisioners, and Evan MacGregor, the secretary at Whitehall in those days.

The club's headquarters were, and still are, at Dorval, in the parish of Lachine, of easy access by two lines of railway from Montreal, the latter fact being taken the full advantage of by resident members who take up their quarters at the handsome club house, shown on this page, all the summer through.

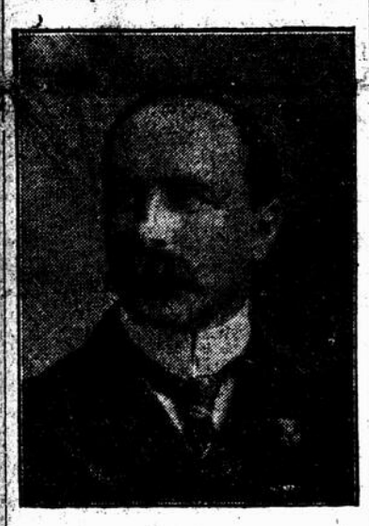
The club was incorporated in 1891, in the city of Montreal, and in the parish of Lachine,' as the legal document runs, as a 'club for amusement,' and again in 1901 a special charter was granted, the members incorporated being Messrs. H. Markland Molson, Huntly Drummond, John K. L. Ross, Jas. J. Riley, jr., W. Arthur C. Hamilton, W. Ernest Bolton, Peers Davidson, William Finley, Allister Mitchell, George Herrick Duggan, Charles Haviland Routh and Jas. Woodbury McCulloch.



THE ROYAL ST LAWRENCE YACHT CLUB HOUSE AT DORVAL



H. MARKLAND MOLSON,
Commodore, 1900-'01.



C. H. ROUTH,
Commodore, 1906.

The Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club at the present time has in the neighborhood of 500 members, made up of life members, of whom there are twenty-five, non-resident members to the number of seventy, junior members and senior, the last named, nearly four hundred, forming the bulk of the membership roll.

A visit to the club's wharf on an evening, or on a holiday afternoon leaves a vivid impression on the mind of the casual visitor of shimmering blue water, trim yachts skimming over its surface like birds with white wings spread abroad; of smiling lawns and well-kept embankments, with neatly uniformed men and cooly clad women moving hither and thither, intent on the pursuit, in one phase or another, of the most delightful of all pastimes—sailing.

The lake is not always smiling, however, and squalls on St. Louis are almost proverbial. It was during one of these a few years ago, while a race was on, that ten yachts were capsized, and a valued member and former commodore, Mr. C. H. Levin, was drowned. This is the only casualty that has occurred in connection with the club during a race.

Around the club harbor are to be seen all sorts and conditions of sailing craft, from the ubiquitous dinghy to the more pretentious cruisers and the big four raters, which have been used as defenders of the Seawanhaka Cup, the famous trophy for small yachts, held by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club for nine years. The history of racing in the club centres very largely around the Seawanhaka Cup as long as it was in its possession.

Many yachtsmen are of the opinion that the all absorbing interest in the production of defenders of the trophy led to the neglect of the smaller classes of yachts and of club racing. Since the Seawanhaka Cup has left the club this condition of affairs is said to haves improved considerably. No effort was made to recapture the Seawanhaka Cup this year by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, but there is a possibility that a challenge may be sent to the present holders next year.

The trophy was offered in June, 1895, by the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club of New York, for the purpose of promoting small yacht racing and developing the Corinthian spirit among yachtsmen. The cup is an international trophy, that is to say, it can be challenged for only by a yacht club belonging to a country foreign to that of the holding club. The first match took place at Oyster Bay, in 1895, when a boat named 'Ethelwynn' successfully defended the trophy against 'Spruce IV.,' of the Minima Yacht Club. In the following year 'Glencairn I.,' of the Royal St. Lawrence Club, won three races right off the reel in the match with the defender, 'El Heire,' and the trophy found an abiding place in the Club House on the shore of Lake St. Louis.

It is interesting to note that at the first race the boats used were of the minimum size allowed by the regulations, the fifteen-foot class, while in succeeding races the size gradually increased until the maximum twenty-five foot class was reached.

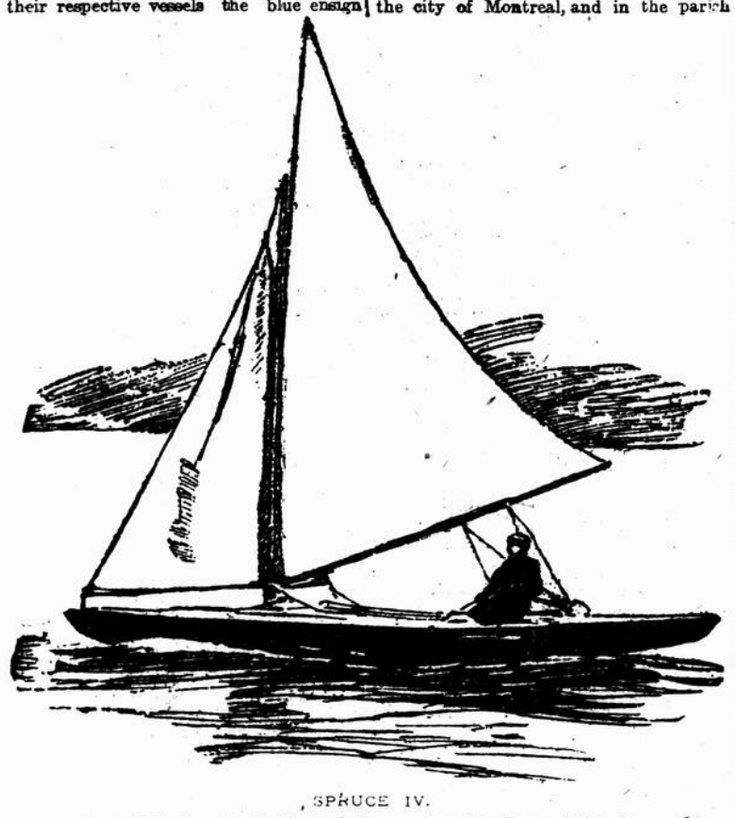
The Seawanhaka Yacht Club made an effort in 1897 with the 'Momo' to get the trophy back. Against her was raced 'Glencairn II.,' for the cupholders, and although she was unsuccessful in the first race, yet, like her predecessor and namesake, she won the next three in order and the trophy was safe for another year.

There was an exact repetition of this match the following summer, when the 'Dominion' was the defender, and 'Challenger,' again of the Seawanhaka Club, the boat in quest of the cup.

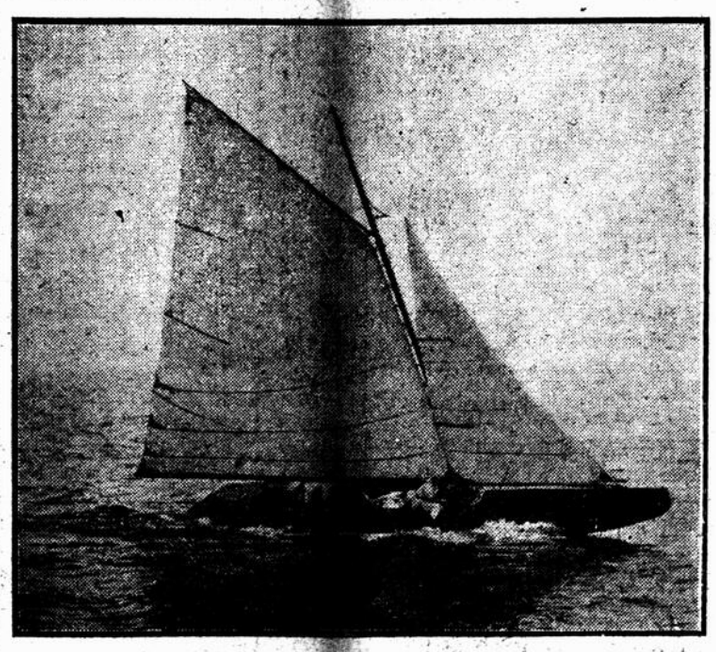
The match of 1899, between 'Glencairn III.,' defender, and 'Constance,' challenger, necessitated the sailing of the full five races required by the regulations governing the competition, before a decision could be reached. The first two fell to the challenger, 'Constance,'

(Continued on Page 1s.)

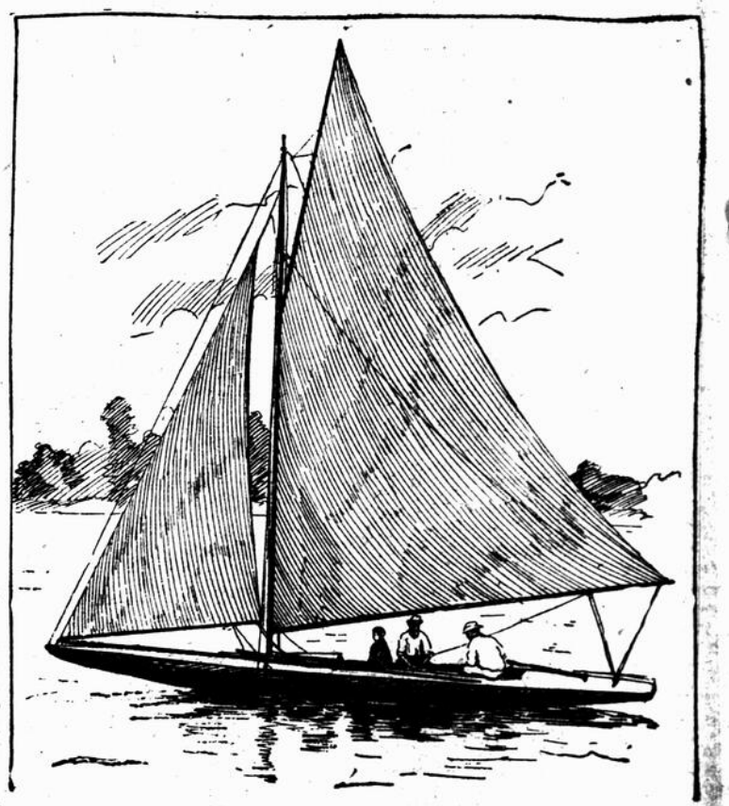
G. H. DUGGAN,
Commodore 1889-90.



SPRUCE IV.
Of the Minima Y. C. First challenger for the Seawanhaka Cup.



ALEXANDRA.
Unsuccessful defender against the 'Manchester.'



GLENCAIRN III.
Successful defender of the Cup in 1899.

IT LAID THE DUST.

WORKMAN ON TEMPLE BUILDING TURNED HOSE ON EVERYTHING IN SIGHT.

The little crowd of sightseers which is ever on the scene watching Mr. Major's employees pulling down the Temple Building, was considerably augmented the other morning for about fifteen minutes while a high-class and very interesting side-show was in progress.

In order to keep down some of the dust which flies about St. James street for the greater part of the day, making the lives of the employees of the various firms who have offices near-by, a burden, some one turned one of the workmen loose in front of the building with a hose and a fairly strong stream of water. Evidently the amateur fireman thought it his duty to turn on the stream wherever he saw dust, and this he did with an impartiality which was charming to gaze upon—from the other side of the street—but rather embarrassing when viewed at close quarters. Consequently, every workman inside the building and in reach of the hose, who lifted his hammer and dealt the inoffensive plaster a determined blow, thus raising the least quantity of dust, found himself doused by a stream of water.

This went on till nearly every workman on the lower flats had been half drowned and had appeared at the nearest window thundering maledictions on the head of the unfortunate and very much surprised wielder of the hose. Then, suddenly, the hose burst near the nozzle and deluged half of the watching crowd in a miniature tidal wave.

Then there was a hurried rush to get out of the line of fire—or water. The bewildered dust conqueror also dropped his weapon and fled, and some one on the inside of the building, with remarkable presence of mind, ran to the root of trouble and, seizing the key to the situation, turned off the rain at the main.

SALE JUDICIALLY AUTHORIZED.

MONDAY, the Seventeenth Day of June instant (1907), at 10 A.M., in the office of the undersigned Notary, at No. 20, St. James street, Montreal, WILL BE SOLD, at auction, to the highest and last bidder, the hereinafter described immovable, belonging to the minor children, and to those of full age of majority, born of the marriage of Mr. Pierre Pineau dit Deschatelets, with Dame Hermine Perrault, viz:—An emplacement fronting on Notre Dame street, in the City of Montreal, containing thirty-four feet in width by the depth that may exist between the actual line of Notre Dame street and the fence which separates said emplacement from the residue of the lot Number One Hundred on the Official Plan, and in the Book of Reference of St. Mary Ward in the City of Montreal, belonging to another landlord; said emplacement being composed of a part of the lot of land known and designated as Number One Hundred (100) on the Official Plan, and in the Book of Reference of St. Mary Ward, in the City of Montreal; bounded said emplacement: in front, by the part of said lot expropriated by the City of Montreal for the widening of said Notre Dame street; in rear, by another part of said lot, Number One Hundred, on said plan; on one side, by the lot Number Ninety-nine on said plan; and on the other side, by the lot Number One Hundred and Five, on same plan.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned Notary.

Montreal, June 1st, 1907.

L. BELANGER, Notary.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

TENDER.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside 'Tender for Buildings at Ste. Rosalie Junction,' will be received up to and including THURSDAY, JUNE 6th, 1907, for the construction of a 4-stall wooden engine house, Office, and Store Building, and a 50,000 gallon water tank at Ste. Rosalie Junction, P.Q.

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

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B.,
May 18th, 1907.

NOTICE TO Ratepayers.

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

(Signed) WM. MINTO,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Westmount, May 29th, 1907.

Atlantic City, N. J

GALEN HALL

Hotel and Sanitorium, Atlantic City, N.J.

Elegant stone, brick and steel building; always open, always ready, always busy. Elegant 'Bath Department' for pleasure or health. Sea water used.

R & O SPECIAL LOW RATES WEST

Through the beautiful THOUSAND ISLANDS and BAY OF QUINTE by daylight

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

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

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

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

J. F. DOLAN, City Passenger Agent.

Summer Resorts.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS

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

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

ABENAKIS SPRINGS, P.Q.,

the most satisfactory and least expensive Summer and Health Resort in Canada. Modern hotel. Perfect Sanitation. Long Distance Phone. Telegraph and Post Office. Everything for your COMFORT AND ENJOYMENT. Splendid Ball Room. MUSIC, PING PONG, CLOCK GOLF, TENNIS. TETHER TENNIS, BOATING, BATHING and FISHING.

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

ABENAKIS MINERAL WATER

A positive cure for Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Sciatica, Nervous Prostration, Dyspepsia of various forms, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys—also Diseases peculiar to Women.

DELIGHTFUL PLACE FOR WEEK END OUTINGS.

Brighter, Better, Gayer than ever.

Round Trip from Montreal via G.T.R. $3.50. Saturday to Monday, $3.00. Rates $12 to $16 per week. Write for beautiful Booklet.

R. G. KEMPTON, Mgr, Abenakis Springs, P.Q.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

TENDER.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside, "Tender for Amherst Station," will be received up to and including WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5th, 1907, for the construction of a Brick and Stone Passenger Station at Amherst, N.S.

Plans and specification may be seen at the Office of the Station Agent at Amherst, N.S., and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N.B., at which places forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B., May 18th, 1907.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

—AND—

Prince Edward Island Railway.

TENDER.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside 'Tender for Waterworks,' will be received up to and including TUESDAY, JUNE 4th, 1907, for extensions to the Waterworks at Pirate Harbour, N.S., Antigonish, N.S., Springhill Junction, N.S., Charlo, N.B., Durham Bridge, N.B., Doaktown, N.B., Trois Pistoles, P.Q., St. Charles Junction, P.Q., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Parties may tender for one or more of the above named works; a separate tender to be made for each work tendered on.

Plans and specification may be seen at the Agent's office at each of the abovementioned places, and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B., May 15th, 1907.

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

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

J. R. THIBAUDEAU,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 17th May, 1907.

CANADA CARPET CLEANING COMPANY, (Murray, Last & Co.)

530 St. Antoine Street.

PHONE: UP 2529.

Summer Resorts

GASPE BASIN,

The favorite spot for Health and Sport.

Charming Resort for Sportsmen and Pleasure Seekers.

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

BAKER'S HOTEL,

(Now Open)

so long and favorably known, offers first-class accommodation for tourists, with all the comforts of home.

Before making your plans for your summer outing, be sure to write for terms and other information to

BAKER'S HOTEL, Gaspe, Que.

Niagara Peninsula.

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

Mineral Salt Baths for Rheumatism and Nervous Troubles. Long Distance Phones each room. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Fishing. Apply

GRAND TRUNK RY. OFFICE,
Montreal,

Or, "THE WELLAND,"
St. Catharines, Ontario.

THE IRVING Old Orchard Beach, Maine

Directly on Beach. Prices moderate. Convenient to everything. Booklets.

Mrs. L. A. GOOGINS, Prop.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE, Foster, P.Q.,

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

STE. ROSE HOTEL,

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

GLEN VILLA INN

NORTH HATLEY, QUEBEC.

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

MUSKOKA COTTAGE, Lake Joseph

Prof. Hutton's Cottage for rent, furnished, $150. Ice, wood, boats, wharf, force pump. One mile from Redwood P.O. Apply A. K. MACDOUGALL, 15 Toronto st., Toronto.

INCH ARRAN HOUSE,

Canada's Favorite Summer Resort, AT DALHOUSIE, N.B.,

Will be opened for Guests on

—JUNE 3rd, 1907—

For terms, etc., apply to JOHN E. DEAN, Proprietor.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMmodated at Broadview Farm, Granby, Que. Good fishing and boating. Two trains daily to and from Montreal. Address MRS. GEORGE WALLACE, Box 402, Granby, Que.

TO LET, SUMMER, FURNISHED COTtage, overlooking Lake Maskinonge; three bedrooms, sitting, dining room, kitchen; boating, fishing, plenty of shade; $75 for season. Address 4458 Western ave., Westmount. Phone Mount 795.

COUNTRY BOARD — ONE OR TWO families can be boarded at farm, mile from Village of Knowlton, by the month, $14.00; weekly, $4.00; children according to age. Box 18 P.O., Knowlton, P.Q.

WOODLANDS — GOOD, ROOMY HOUSE and grounds on Lake Shore, 5 minutes' walk from station and steamboat wharf, at Woodlands (near Chateauguay) for summer months. Best of boating and fishing; water in the house; reasonable rate. Address Box 100, 'Witness' Office.

BEAUHARNOIS — FURNISHED ROOMS to let in splendidly situated residence, on Lake Shore. Excellent bathing and fishing. House has modern conveniences, electric light, etc. Terms moderate. Apply personally or by letter. JAMES DUNSMORE, Beauharnois, Que.

GOLDEN WHEAT AND WHITE MOUNTAIN BREAD:

PHONE US FOR A TRIAL LOAF.

R. S. AULD, 557 St. Antoine. Cor Atwater Ave.

TEL. MOUNT 13

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

DRAIN PIPES,

PORTLAND CEMENTS,

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO., 245 St. James Street.

DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL.

Canada	June 1.	July 6.	Aug. 10
Ottawa	June 8	July 13.	Aug. 17
Dominion	June 15.	July 20.	Aug. 24
Kensington	June 22.	July 27.	Aug. 31
Vancouver	Wed. June 26.		
Southwark	June 29	Aug. 3	Sept. 7

Steamers sail from Montreal daylight, from Quebec 7.00 p.m.

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

The "OTTAWA" holds the record for the fastest passage between Montreal and Liverpool.

First-Class rate, $65; Second-Class, $40 and upwards, according to steamer.

MODERATE RATE SERVICE.

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

MONTREAL TO BRISTOL (AVONMOUTH)

Manxman .... May 30
Turcoman .... June 15
Englishman .... June 22

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

FOR THE WINTER GO TO **BERMUDA**

Frost unknown. Malaria impossible. From New York 48 hours by elegant new steamship 'Bermudian,' 6,560 tons, or SS. 'Pretoria' 3,300 tons. Sailing from New York, 2nd, 8th, 16th, and 22nd May.

FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO **WEST INDIES**

SS. 'Trinidad' 25th April. BARBADOS and DEMERARA DIRECT SS. 'Parima' 4th May. TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL PRINCIPAL TICKET OFFICES. For further particulars, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 29 Broadway, New York, or J. G. BROCK & CO., 211 Commissioners st., Montreal. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec Steamship Company, Quebec.

ELDER, DEMPSTER LINE.

To Nassau, Cuba and Mexico

SS. "SOKOTO" about July 20th.

To book passage apply to

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,

W. H. HENRY, Imperial Bank Bldg | NORMAN L. LUSHER, 178 St. James Street.

MONTREAL.

To SOUTH AFRICA

SS. "CANADA CAPE," about June 15th

SS. "MONARCH," about June 30th

For rates of freight, &c., apply to

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO., 319 Board of Trade Building.

OTTAWA RIVER NAV. Co.

Passenger Steamers running daily except Sunday.

TO OTTAWA First-class, $2.50. Return, $4.00.

Daily Excursion to Carillon by steamer Rome by the Rapids, $1.00.

Take 8 a.m. G.T.R. for Lachine to connect with steamer.

AFTERNOON EXCURSIONS. Up by train down by steamer, Shooting the Rapids.

TO ST. ANNE'S—G.T.R. 1.30 p.m. Round trip, 80c.

TO LACHINE—G.T.R.—5 p.m. Round trip, 50c

Ticket Offices—Grand Trunk Station, Windsor Hotel. 4 Offices on St. James street, Nos. 128, 137 and 288.

Head Office: 165 Common Street.

Telephone Main 1029.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.

RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.

THE WELL and favorably known SS. CAMPANA,' 1,700 tons, lighted by electricity, and with all modern comforts, leaves Montreal, on Mondays, at 4 p.m., 17th June, 1st, 15th and 29th July, 12th and 26th August, for Pictou, N.S., calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

BERMUDA.

Summer excursions, $35 and upwards, by the new twin screw SS. 'Bermudian,' 5,506 tons. Sailings from New York every alternate Wednesday, commencing 5th June. Temperature, cooled by sea breezes, seldom rises above 80 degrees.

The finest trips of the season for health and comfort.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec

For freight, passage and Staterooms, apply to

J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents

211 Commissioners street, city.

ALLAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

VICTORIAN—May 24, June 21, July 19.
IONIAN, 2 June, 28 June, ——.
VIRGINIAN, 7 June, 5 July, 2 Aug.
TUNISIAN, June 14, July 12, Aug. 9.

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

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks; electric lights throughout.

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

SECOND-CLASS Liverpool, Londonderry $42.50 and up. Return tickets at reduced rate.

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

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW.

Sicilian .. 23 May Mongolian 6 June
Numidian . 30 May Corinthian 13 June

Rates—Saloon, "called"; Second Cabin, $40 and up; Third Class, $26.50.

MONTREAL TO HAVRE AND LONDON.

Pomeranian . 1 June Sardinian . 19 June

Saloon, called', 'Second Cabin' Rate, $40 and up; Third Class, $27.50.

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

Reford Agencies

DONALDSON LINE.

Montreal-Glasgow Weekly Service

PARTHENIA, cold storage .. .. ..May 30
KASTALIA, cold storage .. ..June 6

PASSENGER RATES:—One Class Cabin, $40 to $60; Steerage, $26.50 to $30.00.

THOMSON LINE.

Montreal-London Weekly Service

All steamers fitted with cold storage and cool air.

DEVONA, cold storage and cool air. May 26
CERVONA, cold storage and cool air June 1

THOMSON LINE TO LEITH.

FREMONA .. .. May 28

THOMSON LINE TO ABERDEEN.

ESCALONA .. .. May 30

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,

Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N.B.

ATLANTIC Royal Mail Steamships of the CAN. PAC. RY. CO.

EMPRESSES

May 31..Empress Britain
June 8 ....Lake Erie
June 14..Empress Ireland
June 22..Lake Manitoba
June 28 Empress Britain
July 6 ..Lake Champlain
July 12..Empress Ireland
July 20.....Lake Erie
July 26..Empress Britain
Aug. 3....Lake Manitoba
Aug. 9..Empress Ireland
Aug. 17..Lake Champlain

FURNESS, WITHY & CO.,

(Limited)

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED.

CANADA AND MANCHESTER.

WINTER SERVICE

FROM MONTREAL.

SS. Manchester Shipper .. ..May 11
SS. Manchester Importer .. .. .. May 25
*Fitted with cold storage.

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

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited.

AGENTS .. .. .. MONTREAL.

Black Diamond Line

SS. "BONAVISTA"

Is expected to load on or about

MAY 20th

For CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.
SYDNEY, C. B.
NORTH SYDNEY, C. B.
and ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

WHARF OPPOSITE PAPINEAU AVENUE.

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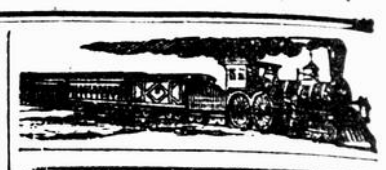
Tel. Main 3351.

OLD NEWSPAPERS suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 10-lb. packages, at $1 per 100 lbs.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

CHEAP WEEK END TRIPS.

GOING—Saturday or Sunday by any train

RET'G. until Monday by any train, as follows:—

Abenakis Springs	$2.15
Beloeil	.80
Bluff Point (Cliff Haven) N.Y.	3.15
Burlington, Vermont	3.15
Cornwall	2.75
Highgate Springs, Vt	1.95
Massena Springs	2.80
Otterburn Park, including one admission to Park	.95
Plattsburgh, N.Y.	3.00
Quebec	4.90
Rouse's Point	2.05
Sherbrooke	3.45
Ste. Anne de Bellevue	.80
St. Hyacinthe	1.30
St. Johns	1.10
Vaudreuil	.90
Ottawa	3.60

Also many other points.

*Good returning until Monday morning trains only.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION NORFOLK, VA. Open until December 1st. Reduced fares now in effect.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

To Manitoba and the Canadian North-west.

June 4 and 18; July 2, 16 and 30; August 13 and 27; September 10 and 24.

Low rates. Tickets good for 60 days.

CITY TICKET OFFICES,

137 St. James street, Telephones Main 460 and 461, or Bonaventure station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

ADDITIONAL CHANGES IN SUMMER TRAIN SERVICE IN EFFECT SUNDAY, June 2nd

Train No. 1.— (Imperial Limited) will leave at 10.10 a.m., instead of 9.40 a.m., for Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Train No. 3.— For Toronto and Chicago will leave at 9.05 a.m., instead of 9.30 a.m.

Train No. 7.— Will leave daily at 9.40 p.m., instead of 10.15, for St. Paul.

Train No. 21.— Will leave 5.45 p.m., (instead of 5.25 p.m.) and arrive Dalhousie Mills at 7.15 p.m.

Train No. 23.— Will leave at 8.35 a.m., Sundays only, for Ottawa and intermediate stations, instead of 10.05 a.m., as at present.

Train No. 31.— Will leave daily except Saturday and Sunday at 6.15 p.m. for Rigaud and intermediate stations.

Train No. 33.— Will leave daily except Saturday and Sunday at 1.30 p.m. for Rigaud, and on Saturdays only this train will run to Plantagenet instead of Rigaud, arriving at Caledonia Springs at 3.40 p.m.

Train No. 45.— Will leave Saturdays only at 11.15 p.m. for Dalhousie Mills.

Train No. 97.— Will leave daily at 10.10 p.m. instead of 9.40 p.m. for Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Train No. 42.— Will leave Vaudreuil (Saturday only) at 10.00 p.m., and arrive Montreal at 10.50 p.m., stopping at intermediate stations.

"BROME LAKE SPECIAL"

Leaves Windsor Station Saturdays only at 1.25 p.m., arriving Sherbrooke at 5.00 p.m., stopping at St. Johns, Farnham, Cowansville, Sutton Jct., Knowlton, Foster, Eastman, and Magog. Returning, leaves Sherbrooke on Mondays only at 5.47 a.m., arriving Windsor Station at 9.15 a.m.

HOMESEEKERS EXCURSIONS

To Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest.

June 4 and 18; July 2, 16 and 30; August 13 and 27; September 10 and 24.

Low rates. Tickets good for 60 days.

City Ticket Office, 129 St. James Street. Next Post Office.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Bonaventure Union Depot.

TRAIN SERVICE

7.25 a.m. DAY EXPRESS for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec.

12.00 NOON "MARITIME EXPRESS" for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and the Sydneys.

Leaves at 12 noon daily except Saturday. Through sleeping cars to Halifax and St. John, N.B.

On Saturdays this train runs to Ste. Flavie only.

SLEEPING CAR TO MATAPEDIA

Will leave Montreal every Tuesday and Friday, at 12 noon, commencing 31st May.

SPECIAL SEASIDE TRAINS

(With through sleepers.)

Spec'l 7.45 p.m. For Cacouna, Little Metis, Bic, Riviere du Loup, will leave Montreal at 7.45 p.m., on June 7, 14, 21 and 28. On 21st and 28th only, sleepers for River Ouelle Wharf (for Murray Bay points).

11.25 P.M. NIGHT EXPRESS for Quebec and intermediate Stations, commencing June 16th.

Daily, except Sunday, at 11.25 p.m. A sleeping car is attached to this train, which passengers can occupy after 9 p.m.

OCEAN LIMITED—7.30 P.M. Commencing June 30th.

All trains of the Intercolonial Railway arrive and depart from the Bonaventure Union Depot.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
St. Lawrence Hall—141 St. James street, or Bonaventure Depot. Tel. Main 615.

J. J. McCONNIFF,
City Pass. and Ticket Agent.

H. A. PRICE, Assistant Gen. Pass. Agent.

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Twenty-four Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Wind and Rain

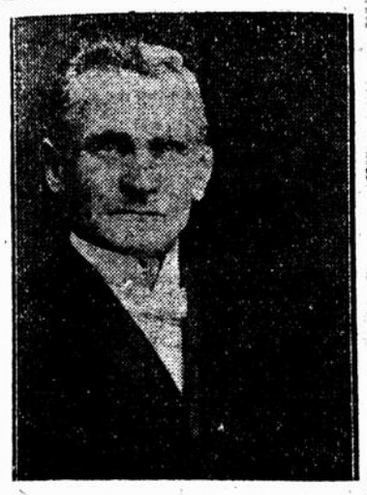
VOL. XLVIII., No. 128 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1907. PRICE ONE CENT

SHAW-WORKMAN LIBEL CASE

Methodist Conference Refers Workman-Shaw Case Back to Lower Court.

UNDERSTOOD THAT THIS MEANS THE WHOLE MATTER WILL BE DROPPED.

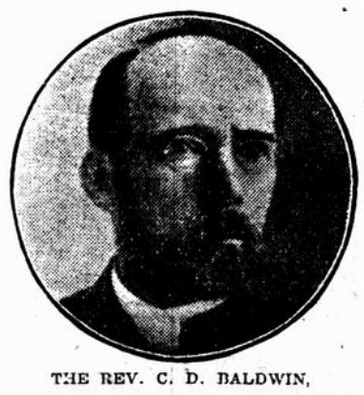
The ministerial delegates at the Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church seem to have found a satisfactory solution of the problem raised by the libel action brought by Professor Workman against Principal Shaw. Last evening the committee of eleven appointed to deal with the matter, presented a conciliatory report, which was adopted by the ministerial delegates in special session, the understanding being that probably nothing more will be heard of the case. The recommendation adopted was that the case be referred back to the lower court to hear new evidence which has been advanced during the inquiry by the Conference, but it is understood by all that there will be no new trial.



THE REV. F. G. LETT,

Who was to-day elected president of the Montreal Conference.

The decision to make this recommendation to the ministerial delegates was only arrived at after very long and anxious discussion. First of all, Principal Shaw would not agree to a recommendation to quash the finding of the lower court in Montreal, where five clergy decided he was not guilty of libel. Then the committee presented a report which recommended that the college board of governors be requested to make no further enquiry, and that the matter be referred back to the lower court on the technicality that evidence not admissible had been received.



THE REV. C. D. BALDWIN,

Retiring Secretary of the Montreal Conference.

The adoption of this report brought about the resignation from the ministry of the Rev. Melvin Taylor, the chairman of the lower court, who alleged that the report attributed unfairness to him. The conference then reconsidered its action and again referred the matter to the Conference Committee, with the result that the Rev. Melvin Taylor withdrew his resignation.

Finally, the committee agreed to eliminate from its report the recommendation that the college board of governors do not make further inquiry into the case, and to change the clause relating to referring back, so that it read, 'To reconsider new evidence,' instead of 'on the technicality that evidence not admissible had been received.'

The report having been read to the Conference last evening, Dr. Shaw said, as one of the men most interested, he was quite willing to accept the report. The report was then carried without any dissenting voice. The members of the court that heard the case in Montreal are all at the Conference and it is expected that they will be compelled during the Conference to decide whether the evidence is of sufficient weight to warrant a new trial being held. It is understood that they will decide in the negative. The committee has also got the pledge from Dr. Workman that he will not press the matter any farther, though his friends are satisfied in that he did not withdraw his appeal. On the other hand, the friends of Dr. Shaw point to the fact that the recommendation to quash the finding of the lower court was not adopted, so that the verdict of not guilty against Dr. Shaw still stands.

Dr. Shaw, in reply to a question put after the meeting by a reporter, said, so far as he was concerned, he would not take the initiative in any way to have the matter followed up, nor would he object to any proceedings which might be taken. Both he and Dr. Workman seemed pleased that the matter has shaped itself the way it has. Through the whole matter in the conference the question of the doctrine as taught by Dr. Workman was not raised, as he was not on trial for heresy, the case coming before the Conference on the appeal of Dr. Workman against the finding of the lower Church court, exonerating Dr. Shaw from the charge of libel. Of course, it is open to anyone now to lay a charge attacking the doctrine of Dr. Workman, but it is understood by the delegates that no one is likely to do this, as it would cause quite a split.

CONFERENCE ELECTION.

The election of the Rev. F. G. Lett, of Pembroke, as president of the Conference, was practically a foregone conclusion, as Mr. Lett for two years past had the second largest number of votes, and getting second place is usually understood as nomination for the office in the following year. He received yesterday 116 votes out of 186, and was escorted to the platform amid enthusiastic applause, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, pastor of the Conference Church, who was second in the running.

The Rev. Melvin Taylor, the retiring president, said that while there were many strong men in the Conference, there was no man he would welcome to the platform with more pleasure than he welcomed Mr. Timberlake.

The Rev. Mr. Lett thanked the Conference for the honor done him, and assured the members that he would do his utmost in the interest of the church at home and abroad.

The election of secretary in succession to the Rev. C. D. Baldwin resulted in the choice of the Rev. G. J. Campbell, of Ottawa. Other elections were: Assistant-secretary, the Rev. R. Corrigan, Iroquois; statistical secretary, the Rev. G. Stafford, Westport; journal secretary, the Rev. H. E. Warren, Inkerman; lay secretary, Mr. J. H. Carson, Montreal; official reporter to 'Guardian,' the Rev. A. B. Johnson, Delta. The Rev. Geo. Edwards was appointed chairman of the Matilda district, acting in the place of the Rev. David Winter, of Winchester, who is critically ill and has been superannuated for a year.

At the afternoon session yesterday, Mrs. T. G. Williams and Mrs. Melvin Taylor were received as representatives of the Woman's Missionary Society and Mrs. Williams addressed the Conference.

A deputation of town councillors were received. They were headed by Mayor McAmmon and Reeve Britton, both of whom addressed the Conference, the latter inviting the members to attend an excursion through the Thousand Islands on Saturday afternoon. On motion of Dr. Benson, seconded by Dr. Young, the delegation was cordially thanked.

At four o'clock the educational anniversary of the Conference was held and addresses made by the Rev. Dr. Reyner, of Victoria College; the Rev. Wm. Philp, the Rev. P. L. Richardson and the Rev. Principal Shaw.

EDUCATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

The Rev. Principal Shaw drew attention to the new and advanced educational policy introduced by the late General Conference. Formerly the administration of the Educational Society was conducted automatically by procedure set forth in the discipline. So its board met very seldom. Now there is a large and vigorous board of the most representative men in all parts of the Dominion who are determined to push the interests of the society throughout the connexion from Halifax to Vancouver. This policy, however, will entail a material increase in expenditure. In addition to Dr. Potts, general secretary, the Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., is associated with him, who was formerly identified in the relief of the indebtedness of St. James Methodist Church, Montreal, and from whom great results are expected.

'Further,' continued Dr. Shaw, 'there are two new claimants on the fund for aid. Alberta College, at Edmonton, and Columbia College, New Westminster, B.C. Further, the Educational Society is to co-operate with the Missionary Society in the employment of students in the summer. On these accounts the present income of $34,000 must at once be increased to forty or fifty thousand. The income of the Montreal Conference from the districts is $4,905. The refunds by students of this conference is $562. Total increase in the conference being $1,032.

The total refunds from loans throughout the Church last year was $5,000.

The principal referred first to the urgent demand there is for an advance movement in education and secondly to the gratifying response made by the Church. However, he affirmed that much more must be done and he confidently expected that it would be done. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that to this advance movement in education there will be a corresponding increase in the moral and spiritual force of the Church.

The reception of probationers for the ministry took place this evening, when the following were presented: George Schaegel, S. J. Budgete, Jules Dantony and Angus T. Flynn.

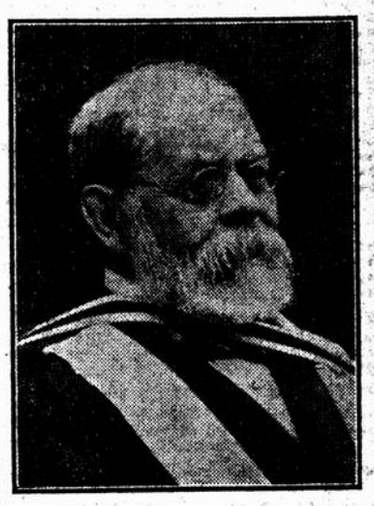
The resolution was moved by the Rev. Principal Flanders and seconded by the Rev. R. Corrigan.

The Rev. Hugh Cairns, Napanee, who has been in the ministry since 1862, and the Rev. John Grenfell, Ottawa, who has been in the Montreal Conference since 1868, were recommended for permanent superannuation, and the following for one year: The Rev. Messrs. C. C. Poyser, Iroquois; A. G. Robertson, Morewood; Dr. C. S. Eby, Kingston; J. E. Lidstone, Aylmer; Dr. Ryckman, Almonte; David Winter, Winchester; W. Craig, Kingston; T. B. Conley, Ottawa, and E. S. Howard, Quebec.

DR. ROBINS'S GOOD BYE

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AT NORMAL SCHOOL HE CEASES CONNECTION THEREWITH.

'In closing my official relations with the staff of the Normal School, it is imperative to acknowledge not merely my pleasant association with them, but my sense of their value as teachers. The teachers-in-training here assembled will, I know, join me in recognizing the value of the quite remarkable industry, forethought and faithfulness of my colleagues of many years, Prof. A. W. Kneeland, M.A., B.C.L., and the enthusiastic skill shown by Madame Cornu in imparting a knowledge of her native tongue to students.'



DR. S. P. ROBINS.

So said Dr. Robins in taking his farewell at the McGill Normal School yesterday.

The Hon. Boucher de la Bruere, superintendent of public instruction presided, and Sir Wm. Macdonald, Principal Peterson (McGill University), Dr. Robertson (of the Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue), were also present.

In his reports of the fifty-first session, Dr. Robins stated that there had been a total admission to the classes of 109 persons—Four men and 105 women. Three men and sixty-six women were admitted by the Protestant Central Board of Examiners to the model school class two women to the kindergarten class, one man and twenty-nine women to the advanced elementary class, and eight women to the elementary class.

For diplomas of the several grades were presented 116 persons, who have passed the prescribed examinations to the satisfaction of the central board. Thirteen graduates in arts for academy diplomas, sixty-two teachers-in-training for model school diplomas, two for kindergarten diplomas, thirty-one for advanced elementary diplomas, and eight for elementary diplomas.

Principal Robins recalled the educational life of the institution, paying warm tribute to the first principal, Dr. (after Sir William) Dawson, who was succeeded by the late Principal Hicks.

The work of the rest of the staff received tribute from the principal, who closed by charging the pupils of the school now entering on their new duties to devote every mental and moral power, and to consecrate all energy and skill to the institution to which they pass.

The school since its foundation, has trained 2,989 teachers during its existence, to whom have been issued 4,118 diplomas—300 of academy grade, 1,452 of model school grade, 33 kindergarten, and 2,333 elementary school diplomas.

The Hon. Boucher de la Bruere said in part:

'They who were entrusted with the direction of McGill Normal School understood the part they had to play, and knew on what basis all solid education should rest. When that educational institution was inaugurated, a professor, then a young man, but one whose career was of great promise, said: "We stand now at the origin of a nation. We are to be the founders of a new race—a race that promises to take a high position even amongst the older nations of the earth. Hence, should we be peculiarly careful to hand down to posterity as good institutions as can be established, such principles as will obtain only amongst an enlightened people." The young professor who thus defined the instruction to be given the pupils of McGill Normal School was Mr. Robins, he who afterwards became the principal of the institution. Dr. Robins, during fifty years of work, had remained faithful to the programme he then laid down.'

On Thursday a presentation of an album was made to Dr. Robins, the retiring principal, by the staff of the school.

KILLED BY LIVE WIRE.

Kenora, Ont., June 1.— About four o'clock yesterday James Brown, second engineer in charge of the power house, received a shock from a live wire while standing near a switchboard, and was instantly killed. His assistant, seeing Brown was caught, immediately turned off the switch, when Brown fell back dead. His left hand was badly burned, and the current, passing through his body, came out at his leg above the knee, while was also badly burned. Deceased was about fifty-five years of age.

C.C.W.B.M.

The Only Women's Board in Canada to Have a Temperance Superintendent.

CLOSING SESSION AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Ottawa, Friday, May 31.—'The best convention we have ever had.' This is the general feeling of the delegates who are attending the convention of the Canada Congregational Woman's Board of Missions. Great regret is felt regarding the retirement of the much-loved president, Mrs. Macallum, of Kingston. She was presented with twenty-one exquisite roses on the occasion of the birthday of the society. With one exception, she has been present at every meeting since the formation of the board, and has acted all these years as president.

The officers chosen for the coming year are: Hon. president, Mrs. Macallum, Kingston; president, Mrs. E. Moodie, Montreal; vice-president, Mrs. Arthur B. Wilkes, Brantford; secretary, Mrs. H. W. Barker, Toronto; treasurer, Miss Emily Thompson, Toronto. A number of interesting reports were presented on Friday, such as that the auxiliaries be asked to appoint a superintendent of temperance.

In presenting her report as superintendent of temperance, Mrs. Sanderson, of Danville, gave an account of a resolution brought before the International Missionary Convention in Toronto, five years ago by Dr. W. F. Crafts. He recommended that every woman's auxiliary of every church should be intelligent along these lines. In India, at present, she said, the native press is using every effort to incite feeling against the British Government because of its attitude on the liquor question. Mrs. Sanderson was again appointed superintendent of the department of temperance. It will be her duty to ask the auxiliaries to appoint a secretary of temperance in each society. As far as can be learned this is the only women's board in Canada which has this department as a part of its plan of work.

HOSPITALITY.

The hospitality of Ottawa was delightful. On Thursday and Friday a delicious and nourishing hot lunch was served in the lecture room, and each day a dainty and wholesome tea. In addition to this, a car ride was given the delegates and they were escorted in a body to the House of Commons. Some of the members of the convention occupied the Speaker's chair, and all took their places on the 'floor of the House' in the Senate Chamber.

At the evening meeting on Thursday, the city pastors, the Rev. Wm. McIntosh and the Rev. Mr. Horsey, in conveying greetings, welcomed the delegates most heartily.

The Rev. Mr. Sanden, of Saskatoon, a Swedish missionary of the Congregational Church in the North-West, gave a wise and witty address. One remark was of special note. He referred to the maps of Africa and Asia in evidence: 'A very good plan, but why was there no map of Canada?'

The impression that this stranger from the west created was most favorable, and the conviction is expressed that he would make a valuable travelling secretary or organizer in the wonderful land where foreigners are pouring in by the thousands.

Mrs. Read gave one of her bright talks to the children at the close of the afternoon meeting.

The closing meeting of the convention, on Friday evening, was most enjoyable. Mrs. Moodie, the new president, in her happy way, spoke of 'The future of the work,' and Mrs. Read delighted every one with her address on the 'Life and work of a missionary in West Central Africa, and the experiences of ten years.'

PREMIER OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HON. C. W. ROBINSON SWORN IN —NEW MINISTRY FORMED.

Fredericton, N.B., May 31.—The Hon. C. W. Robinson is now Premier of New Brunswick, having been sworn in to office this evening. Dr. Pugsley, the Attorney-General, who is going to contest St. John in the Liberal interest for the House of Commons, tendered his resignation this afternoon to Lieutenant-Governor Tweedie, and it was accepted. His Honor immediately sent for the Hon. Clifford W. Robinson, the Provincial Secretary, and entrusted him with the task of forming a new administration.

The members of the government met in the executive council chamber at 8 o'clock this evening, and were sworn in by the Lieutenant-Governoror, as follows:

Premier and Attorney-General, temporarily—Hon. Clifford W. Robinson.

Chief Commissioner of Public Works—Hon. C. H. Labillois.

Surveyor-General—Hon. F. J. Sweeney.

Solicitor-General—Hon. Wendall P. Jones.

The portfolio of Commissioner of Agriculture is held by the Hon. L. P. Farris, who is at present in England.

DEATH OF AN OLD PATRIOT.

Mr. J. B. Prevost, an old patriot of 1837, died yesterday at Sault au Recollet, at the age of 96 years. He was married twice and leaves two sons, four daughters, seventeen grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren. One of his daugthers is the Rev. Sister St. Felix, Superior of the Sisters of Providence, and one of his grandchildren is the Rev. Father Dery, of the Jesuit Order.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE IN FRANCE

Transports and Torpedo Boat Destroyers Put to Work.

NEITHER THE 'PROVENCE' NOR THE 'GASCOIGNE' SAILED FROM HAVRE TO-DAY.

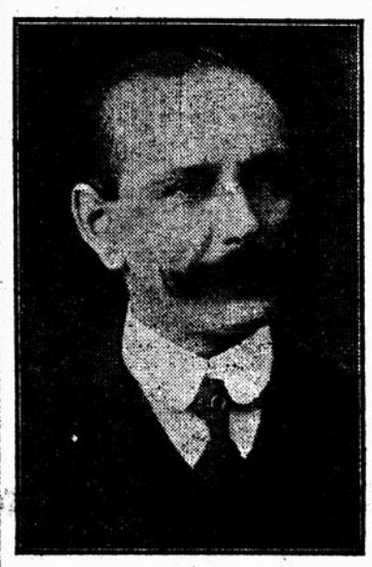
Toulon, France, May 31.—The transports 'Vinh-Long' and 'Nive' left here to-day for Marseilles, following instructions sent out by M. Thomson, Minister of Marine, in order to assure the transportation of passengers and merchandise to Corsica and African ports. The transports 'Mytho' and 'Shamrock' will follow to-morrow .. Twelve torpedo boat destroyers have been designated to carry the mails.

Paris, May 31.—The French Line announces that neither the 'Provence' nor the 'Gascoigne' would sail from Havre to-morrow for New York, the crews having abandoned these ships.

Algiers, Algeria, May 31.—The seamen of Algiers went on strike to-day, and the dockers and coalers went out in sympathy.

TRINITY'S NEW ORGANIST.

Mr. E. Sweeting, who has been organist and choirmaster of Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church for the past year, has resigned and accepted a similar position at Trinity Church, St. Denis



MR. E. SWEETING.

street, in succession to Mr. Putnam. Mr. Sweeting has had a thorough musical education and training and large experience in choir direction and other musical matters. He has shown himself a conscientious, painstaking and capable musician and leader at Sherbrooke Street, as well as in previous appointments, and his place will be hard to fill. He leaves with the best wishes of the choir and music committee.

ASSELIN TRIAL

Mr. Taschereau Accuses Baron de L'Epine of Perjury.

Quebec, May 31.—Vehement was the address delivered to the jury by Mr. Alexandre Taschereau this afternoon, at the trial of Mr. Olivar Asselin, editor of the 'Nationaliste,' who is charged with criminal libel by the Hon. Jean Prevost, Minister of Mines, Colonization and Fisheries. Counsel for Mr. Prevost took to task Baron de l'Epine and Mr. Lemont, the two principal witnesses for the defence, and severely criticized their attitude in the present case. He charged the Baron with perjury and also accused him of having fabricated the story about the election fund in order to get money from the Belgian syndicate, which Baron de l'Epine represented in Canada. Mr. Taschereau said that the article entitled 'Jean Sans Tete,' which appeared in the 'Nationaliste,' of Montreal, was the most slanderous publication he had met in the course of his legal experience. If, he said, the facts alleged in this article were proven, the career of Mr. Prevost was ruined. Mr. Taschereau's address occupied the whole afternoon session, and he was occasionally interrupted by Mr. Armand Lavergne, M.P., one of the counsel for the defence, who took exception to his remarks. The former concluded his address by telling the jury that in order to aquit Mr. Asselin they would have to find Mr. Prevost guilty, not only of negligence, but also of dishonesty. If they arrived at the conclusion that he had merely shown negligence in managing his department, it was still their duty to condemn Mr. Asselin.

Mr. Asselin wept as his counsel, Mr. N. K. Laflamme, K.C., concluded his plea at the morning session. Mr. N. K. Laflamme spoke of the journalist's uprightness, and concluded by saying that if the jury found him guilty he would ask the court to impose the maximum penalty, so that the young men of this country might know that civil purity was an unprofitable pursuit, as dead and antiquated as a corpse buried in the ancient Acropolis.

Mr. Alexandre Taschereau was preceded by Crown Prosecutor Lachance, whose plea mainly resolved itself into a defence of the ministry.

Judge Bossé will charge the jury tomorrow morning, and a verdict is expected in the course of the afternoon.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The rising in Kwangtung is spreading and white women at Pakhoi have been ordered to Hong Kong.

The French naval strike is working havoc with the shipping trade. Four transports are carrying merchandise from Toulon to Corsica and the African ports, and twelve torpedo boats are being used as mail boats.

Following an altercation over the decision of the Spanish Minister of Marine to reduce the number of officers in the navy, General Diaz del Rio has been placed under arrest.

A Finnish governor has fined a Danish actor a thousand dollars because his make up made him look like the governor's double.

Lieutenant Caulfield and Lieutenant Leake, the two young Engineers who went up in the military balloon from Aldershot last Tuesday, at the performances given in honor of Prince Fushimi, are still missing. On Tuesday evening the balloon was seen at Weymouth drifting out to sea, and when it was picked up the next day both men were gone.

The Hon. C. W. Robinson, the new Premier of New Brunswick, was sworn into office last night.

The weather man at Washington promises summer by Monday.

Profesor E. Stone Wiggins has broken a long silence to say that the cause of our unprecentedly cold May is the position of the dark moon discovered by him in 1882. This moon has, he says, a dense carbon atmosphere which will in time distill its carbon into rock oil, thus leaving its atmosphere clear to reveal all the phases and motions of a regular and visible satellite.

In a head-on collision between two G. T. R. freight trains at Beatty's Station, between North Bay and Parry Sound, yesterday morning, a fireman, Alex. Rochon, of Hull, was killed, and two conductors and two brakemen injured.

The body of a man over sixty years of age has been found in the bush in Amherst Park above Belanger street.

A thief got nervous in a house on the Lower Lachine Road yesterday. He went into a bedroom and changed his clothes for a suit of better ones which he found hanging there, and then left suddenly, forgetting to take out of the pockets of the old ones he left on the floor his watch and chain, ring and scarf pin.

A large gathering of representative citizens met in the Synod Hall last night to bid Bishop Carmichael welcome home.

PREMIER GOUIN ARRIVES

IN GOOD HEALTH AND SATISFIED WITH HIS VOYAGE.

Quebec, May 31.—The Hon. Premier Gouin, accompanied by Magistrate H. Lanctot, Mr. J. Decarie, M.P.P., and Mr. Geoffrion, his private secretary, arrived here this afternoon, by the SS. 'Virginian.' The Premier immediately disembarked and was welcomed by the Hon. Messrs. Turgeon, Tessier, Weir, Allard and Roy, Mayor Garneau, the Hon. C. Langelier, Assistant Attorney-General Lanctot, Messrs. Mackenzie, Vilas, Coté, Delage and Gendron, M.P.P.'s, and a number of prominent local Liberals.

The Provincial Premier, who is in the best of health, expressed himself as quite satisfied with his voyage. Speaking of his tour through France and Belgium, which was for the special object of studying the methods and system of different technical schools, he said that he had secured valuable information which could be used to advantage for our own benefit.

When received in private audience by the Pope, Mr. Gouin was pleased to hear His Holiness speak of Canada in the most flattering terms, and praise the zeal of French-Canadians for the church.

During his sojourn in London, the Premier of Quebec devoted his time to cases pending before the Privy Council, in which the province is interested, and he also looked after the question of the increased subsidy for the provinces, which must be sanctioned by the British parliament through an amendment to the Act of British North America. As to the result of an interview with Mr. Winston Churchill, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Gouin has reason to believe that the increase of subsidies will be ratified before the month of July. When taking leave of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the latter expressed his satisfaction with the results of the conference.

The local Premier was much pleased to find that in England, in France, and in Belgium, Canada is the place most spoken of for emigration, and, in fact, Canada is favorably referred to everywhere.

Mr. Gouin will remain a few days in Quebec before coming to Montreal.

TIES FOR THE G. T. P.

Ottawa, June 1.—The 'Canada Gazette' contains a notice that the Transcontinental Railway Commission is advertising for 200,000 railway ties to be delivered by April 1, 1908.

WIND AND RAIN

Toronto, June 1. — Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Strong winds and moderate gales from eastward, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Strong easterly winds; fair, with about the same temperature.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funerals appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extensions to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which 6d cents per line extra—prepaid.

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

MARRIED.

PILLAR — BEETON — At St. Augustine's Church, Toronto, on May 29, 1907, by the Rev. F. G. Plummer, assisted by the Rev. Harold McCausland, William Frederick Pillar, of Winnipeg (formerly of Toronto), to Nellie Bingham Beeton, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beeton, 184 Spadina road.

SANDILEAN — GRANLUND. — At the Congregational Church, Waterville, Que., on Wednesday, May 29, 1907, by the Rev. G. H. Craik, Gustaf J. Sandilean, of Sherbrooke, Que., to Annie K. Granlund, of Sherbrooke, Que.

SOUTHAM—WATSON.—On May 27, 1907, at 176 Hughson street south, Hamilton, Ont., W. J. Southam, manager 'Spectator,' to Annie Beatrice, second daughter of Mr. H. M. Watson, of the Bank of Hamilton, and granddaughter of the late Hon. John Crawford, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

DIED.

BLAIN — At Barrows, Saskatchewan, on May 28, 1907, Hugh Blain, son of the late Stewart Blain, Newton Brook, Ont.

BOWN — In this city, on May 30, 1907, at the age of 68 years, George Charles Bown, beloved father of Mrs. A. F. Waters, Avalon H. and Frank T. Bown. Funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, No. 747 St. Urbain street, on Saturday, June 1st, 1907, at 2.30 p.m.

BROWN.—On May 29, 1907, at the residence of her son, 354 St. James square, Toronto, Lydia N., relict of the late John R. Brown, of Stouffville.

CLAXTON — At Verona, Ont., on May 29, 1907, William Claxton, M.D.

HILLMAN.—Port Burwell, on May 28, 1907, suddenly, at his home, Erie Lodge, Mr. John Hillman, aged 69 years.

HORSFALL — Entered into rest, on April 20, 1907, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Horsfall, dearly beloved mother of Dr. Frank L. Horsfall, and dearly loved sister of Miss J. Lappin, of this city, at Seattle, Washington.

HUGO — In Kingston, Ont., on May 29, 1907, Mary R. Marks, widow of the late Nicholas Hugo, in her 82nd year.

JOHNSTON.—In Bowmanville, Ont., May 28, 1907, James Avery Johnston, aged 79 years.

KELLY — At his residence, corner Simpson avenue and Howland road, Toronto, on May 30, 1907, Henry Dill Kelly (of Kelly Bros.), aged 45 years.

MacNAUGHTEN. — At Hudson-on-the-Lake, on May 29, 1907, Marjory, eldest daughter of the late A. C. MacNaughten, and neice of Lieut.-Col. MacNaughten, of H. M. 13th Light Infantry. Interred at St. Charles.

MARTIN — On May 15, 1907, at Liverpool, England, Frederick, son of the late Richard Martin, of Brookside, Alderley Edge, aged 51.

MARTIN — In Kingston, Ont., on May 29, 1907, Julia J. Martin, aged 84 years.

McBRIDE — In Kingston, Ont., on May 30, 1907, William McBride, aged 10 years, son of Jas. McBride.

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

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

OFFICE Desks

IN GREAT VARIETY.

TEES & CO., 300 St. James.

The Wonders Worked

in our French Cleaning Department are surprising. The most delicate and unwashable materials in Silk and Wool Goods, Dresses, Suits, Colored Goods and Fancy Articles of every description thoroughly cleansed without the slightest injury.

Gold Medallist Dyers and Cleaners.

British American Dyeing Company,

Offices and Agents throughout the city

MACLEAY — Suddenly, at Richmond, Que., on May 23, 1907, Mary A. Silver, beloved wife of Alexander MacLeay, in her 53rd year.

MOYER LAUDED

SOCIALISTS WILL SEND COPY OF THEIR MESSAGE TO 'THE UNDESIRABLE PERSON AT WASHINGTON.'

Trenton, N.J., May 30.—Frederick Kraft, of Jersey City, was nominated here to-night as the Socialist candidate for governor next fall. He is editor of 'The Worker,' a Socialist paper, published in New York.

The convention sent a telegram to Moyer and Haywood at Boise City, assuring them that in future history they would be rated with Lincoln, John Brown and Karl Marx as emancipators. Later a resolution was adopted that a copy of the telegram be sent to 'The Undesirable Person at Washington.' The man who introduced it assured the convention that the telegram would be delivered to the person for whom it was intended.

Another resolution criticised the Socialists of New York upon the ground that they are controlled by bosses, lack the membership they should have, and are not sufficiently active in spreading the doctrines of socialism.

THE S. CARSLEY Co. LIMITED

THIS STORE CLOSES AT 6 P.M. Saturday, June 1.

Hail to the Newest Wash Fabrics

New York brings her cleverness to bear on these in particular. Charming New Tints, beautifully arranged in coin spots, pin dots, large plaids, over-checks, stripes, etc. Come and examine the stock.

LATEST NEW YORK STYLE FANCY MULL, floral design, Pink and White, Grey and White, Blue and White, Mauve and White, in check, stripe and spots. Regular price, 45c.
MONDAY'S SPECIAL **33c**

THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTY IN PLAIN COLORED VOILE, with silk finish spots, new shade in Light and Dark Brown, Navy Blue, Pale Blue, Green and White. Regular price, 49c.
SPECIAL **41c**

NEW PARIS STYLE MAINTENON VOILE, latest effect, White with Pink, Flowers and Black Spots, Pink and White, with Spots, Blue and White, with Spots, White with Black Stripe and Pink Flowers. Regular, 79c.
MONDAY **60c**

DRESS VALUES

Hundreds of yards in all the correct shades. There is no doubt that the Big Store's collection is a revelation of smart goods at reasonable prices.

FANCY MOHAIR, 2 shades of brown only, 46 inches wide, double warp, beautiful finish. Regular, 86c.
Sale Price, Monday **60c**

FANCY CHAMBRY MOHAIR, in 3 shades only, Navy, Green, and Prussian Blue, 46 inches wide.
Original price, $1.10.
Sale Price **68c**

FANCY BROWN MOHAIR, fine stripe, with polka dot, 44 inches wide.
Price on Monday **52c**

HAIR STRIPE MOHAIR, in Navy only, 44 inches wide.
Sale Price, Monday **53c**

White Valenciennes

Specially bought as the most suitable for the gracing of Ladies' and Children's Summer Dresses. Not so very many yards though, but that you should make every effort to shop early Monday.

WHITE VALENCIENNES LACE EDGING and INSERTION to match, for Summer Dresses, Children's Dresses, and trimming underwear.
1 inch **2½c**
1½ inch **3c**
2 inch **3½c**

FINE HOSIERY

This is a store of practical advantage, both as to quality and price lowness. In none of our stocks is it more so than the hosiery. Close touch with the very machines that make them assures better quality. Choosing time, Monday.

LADIES' PLAIN BLACK LISLE THREAD HOSE, full fashioned, double heels and toes, guaranteed fast and stainless; Louis Hemsdorf dyes.
Special, **33c**, or 3 pairs for **95c**.
Sizes, 8½ to 10 inches.

LADIES' BLACK MACO COTTON HOSE, drop stitch, Rembrandt ribbed shaped ankles, spliced heels and toes, warranted not to crack. 8½ to 10 inches.
Special **27c**, or 3 pairs for **75c**.

LADIES' TAN LISLE THREAD HOSE, lace ankles, full fashioned, double sole and heels and toes, all in the newest shade. Sizes, 8½ to 10.
47c pair, or 3 pairs for **$1.35**.

DOWN GO LADIES' COAT PRICES

LADIES' TOURIST COAT, in very fine weave and light weight, Gloria Silk, elegantly tailored.
50 inches long.
SPECIAL **$18.00**

LADIES' 3-4 LENGTH COAT, in Cream Basket Cloth, fly front, notch collar, half lined **$11.25**

LADIES' 3-4 LENGTH COAT, in Light Fawn Broadcloth, shawl collar, and turn-over cuffs of White embroidered cloth, self strappings, pearl buttons, half lined **$20.00**

THE S. CARSLEY Co. Limited,
143 to 151 Notre Dame St. West.
184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

THE S. CARSLEY Co. Limited,
143 to 151 Notre Dame St. West.
184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

THE TROY WAY THE RIGHT WAY

THE **Prevailing Opinion**

seems to be that for the right laundry service one requires the advantages offered by

THE TROY LAUNDRY CO.,

PHONES: Main 3944-3845, Main 5447, Main 3618, Main 1893, Up 1999.

Factory and Offices: VERDUN.

LET THERE BE LIGHT

In your Homes, Offices, Stores or Factories.

LIGHT...

Means Cleanliness
" Better Work
" Expedition.

It will, therefore, pay you to see that your windows are regularly and properly cleaned. Phone up :: ::

— M. 1203 —

and have a chat with us about terms. Contracts can be made for month, quarter or year :: :: ::

THE NEW YORK WINDOW CLEANING CO.

40 Jurors Street. L. TANNENBAUM, Manager.

SPANISH OFFICER UNDER ARREST

OUTCOME OF ALTERCATION WITH MINISTER OF MARINE.

Madrid, May 31.—A sensation has been caused among naval and military officers here by the arrest of General Diaz del Rio, inspector-general of Marine Infantry, following an altercation with Captain Fernandez Nino, minister of marine, respecting the latter's decision to reduce the personnel of the navy. The minister holds that the service is over-supplied with staff officers, and he proposes to retire 345 of them of various grades, and also 439 non-commissioned officers, devoting the money thus saved to the improvements of the naval equipment.

MORE TROUBLE ON ROADS.

Ontario Street Ratepayers up in Arms on Paving Question.

OBJECTION ALSO RAISED TO THE PART CONTRACTORS TAKE IN THE ROAD COMMITTEE DISCUSSIONS.

The attendance of Ald. Payette at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Road Committee not only infused a great deal of 'life' into the proceedings, but it also brought the chairman of the Finance Committee into conflict with Alderman Giroux, who supported him in such a marked degree in the presentation of the now ineffective gas offer. At the same time, an irregularity—Alderman Giroux called it an illegality—was revealed in a statement that a quantity of scoria blocks used in paving the section of Ontario street between St. Lawrence Boulevard and Colonial avenue, were ordered before the sanction of the committee was accorded. This matter will be brought up at a subsequent meeting in order to establish if the statement is founded on fact, and, if so, who is responsible for the irregularity.

This meeting, like others of the Road Committee was further noteworthy for a remarkable freedom being liberally granted to a certain contractor to repeatedly join in the discussions with explanatory and submissive statements; and also for the same gentleman's familiarity with several members of the committee, manifested in the manner in which he entered into whispered conversation with first one and then another alderman, while business in which he was interested was under consideration.

Alderman O'Connell made a timely comment on these facts yesterday afternoon, and after the meeting was over he stated that he intends next week to propose that henceforward no contractor shall have constant access to the committee-room.

Yesterday afternoon's business of the committee had relation to the paving of that section of Ontario street between St. Lawrence and St. Denis streets, which it was decided last Tuesday should be carried out with a new material known as Hassam. It is claimed for this paving material that it is more lasting and less noisy, as well as being cheaper than granite.

Alderman Payette appeared at the head of a delegation of proprietors supporting a petition asking that the paving should be of scoria blocks. He said they had no fault to find with Hassam, beyond that it was an 'unknown quantity,' and they preferred that no experiments should be tried on a street where there was so much traffic and where scoria blocks were the most suitable and the most durable that could be laid down. Alderman Payette went on to complain feelingly of the remarks that were made by Ald. Mercier at the meeting of the Road Committee on Tuesday, when this question was under discussion. His objection was to the suggestion that as a representative of St. Louis ward he was not looking after the best interests of those of his constituents who were concerned in this matter. He regretted that Ald. Mercier was not now present to hear his assurance that, while he did not seek the publicity Ald. Mercier had been given, he nevertheless was mindful of his constituents' needs, and the delegation were present to prove that Alderman Mercier was wrong in saying scoria blocks were not wanted as a pavement for Ontario street, and that he, Ald. Payette, was right in supporting them.

Seeing the turn things were taking, some one evidently telephoned for Ald. Mercier, who, a few minutes afterwards walked into the room.

Mr. Lamoureux, in a vigorous speech, voiced the opinion of the delegation, and that of forty-one persons whose signature were attached to the petition presented, in favor of scoria blocks as the pavement for the section of the street named. All the proprietors, with one or two exceptions, were, he said, in favor of scoria blocks.

Alderman Mercier justified the stand he took on Tuesday. He said he then appeared as having himself a direct interest on Ontario street, and as representing, not St. Louis ward, but several proprietors and tenants in the street. The only reference he made to Alderman Payette on Tuesday was in expressing his regret that a representative of the ward was not present then in the interests of the quarter. Really there were people living in the street who were in favor of having some pavement less noisy than scoria blocks, and while he respected the opinion represented by Alderman Payette and the delegation, he claimed the right to appear and give voice to his own views and those of other interested people who agreed with him.

The chairman, Alderman Lariviere, and Aldermen Molson and Leclair, showed a tendency in favor of rescinding the resolution of Tuesday last, and meeting the wishes of the delegation.

Alderman Giroux, however, said if he had to stand alone he would not turn back on what was decided on Tuesday. Alderman Payette and the delegation appeared rather late in the day to ask for scoria blocks. The decision of the committee was passed regularly, the Hassam pavement was ordered, and he would not change his vote.

Alderman Payette said there was every indication that scoria blocks were to be used on Ontario street from St. Lawrence to St. Denis, and so they had not appreciated the need of advocating what they believed was agreed upon.

Alderman Giroux asked on what they based the belief that scoria blocks would be used?

Mr. Lamoureux replied that they had been used from St. Lawrence street to Colonial avenue, and the petition asked that the same paving should be continued.

Ald. Giroux said if the paving had been done as was stated it was an illegality.

The discussion was continued at some length, Ald. Payette warmly advocating the stand of the delegation, and Ald. Giroux maintaining with equal firmness the position unanimously adopted by the committee on Tuesday in favor of Hassam pavement.

Mr. Lamoureux accused Mr. R. Brunet, who is associated with the Hassam Company, of whispering in Ald. Giroux's ear that he (Lamoureux) was not a proprietor, but only a tenant on Ontario street.

Ald. Giroux said Mr. Brunet had not whispered anything of the kind.

'Why do you come here to lie before the committee?' asked Mr. Brunet of Mr. Lamoureux.

Mr. Lamoureux objected to be thus spoken to by Mr. Brunet, a contractor.

Ald. O'Connell—I don't believe in contractors coming in here and running around from one alderman to another. I think these people should be kept outside. If they want to say anything when they come in on their own business, let them say it to the committee through the chairman.

With regard to a question which was raised as to the power of the committee to rescind a resolution, Mr. Ethier, the city attorney, was called into the room, and he gave his opinion that a unanimous vote of a committee could not be reconsidered; but the council could overrule a committee's decision.

Ald. Giroux said he did not think the council could do that in the case of expenditure of specially appropriated sums for paving.

Finally it was agreed to postpone a decision on the point until the next meeting of the committee.

Aldermen Bumbray and Marin attended the meeting, and asked that St. Catherine, Ontario, and Notre Dame streets, in Hochelaga Ward, be repaired.

The chairman agreed that the condition of the roads was very bad, and assured Aldermen Bumbray and Marin that a fair proportion of the modest sum at the disposal of the committee should be devoted to effecting as much improvement as was possible.

Ald. Payette said he thought it probable the Road Committee would receive $60,000 for permanent works at the next appropriations.

Ald. Giroux expressed his gratification at hearing this, and said the Road Committee had hitherto not received sufficient money for permanent works. With a fund for permanent paving, justice would begin to be accorded to the Road Committee.

ITALIAN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Parry Sound, Ont., May 31.—Marano, the Italian companion of Capelle in the Dow murder case, was found guilty of assault on Angus McLeod, one of those who interfered against the Italians in the row at McCormack's on Christmas Day. At the close of the sittings of the assizes to-day Mr. Justice Teetzel pronounced the sentence of death in the case of Capelle, the execution to take place at Parry Sound on Aug. 1. Marano gets three years in the penitentiary.

SHORTHAND INSTITUTE

Miss Irene Joly, ex-teacher at the Montreal Business College, holding diplomas from the Stenographic Institute of France, and Honorary Member of the same Institution, is to open (private) classes on Commercial Correspondence, on June 3rd (at 7 o'clock p.m.) at No. 359 St. Denis street.

These courses will consist of French and English Shorthand, Typewriting, (touch and semi-sight system), Tabulating, Mimeographing, Billing, Carbon copies, Use of the Duplicator, Translation, Grammar, Orthography, Punctuation, Classification of Letters, Documents, etc. Alphabetic Filing, in fact all that is necessary for good correspondence. Miss I. Joly has had considerable experience in teaching, having formed part of the staff of the Montreal Business College for the last five years. She has acquired a high reputation for herself through her able and conscientious work, and also by the services that her pupils have been able to render in offices.

Affiliated with the Stenographic Institution of France, she is authorized to issue diplomas, and is in a position to offer good situations to her students. Miss Joly has a good general education, having graduated with distinction from the Congregation of St. Ann, at Lachine, and also having considerable experience in some of the best offices in this city.

She will give a special attention to English people wishing to study French, having a grammatical language and a perfect pronunciation.

She begins her work with the good wishes of all her friends, who feel confident that under her management this new institution is sure to be a success.

HOPE ABANDONED.

Two Young Officers Who Ascended in Balloon Believed to Have Perished.

London, June 1.—Despite the strenuous efforts of the government authorities and others, the fate of the two young engineer officers, Lieutenant Mansfield and Lieutenant Leake, who went up in a balloon from Aldershot on May 28, remains a mystery, and the slender thread of hope grows more and more less as the hours pass and no trace of the missing men comes to hand. There is every reason to believe that another tragedy of the air and sea has taken place.

The officers at Aldershot have practically given up hope. It is believed that the balloonists, confused by the heavy mist, mistook their bearings. This theory is borne out by the log which was recovered from the derelict balloon, and in which it is recorded that the two officers were trying to descend on Tuesday evening, the same time the balloon was seen drifting out to sea by the Weymouth coastguards. It is feared that the aeronauts were either thrown out when the basket struck the water, or that they were drowned subsequently when the balloon, after being driven bounding over the waves, finally dropped into the channel of Exmouth.

It is interesting to note that the log shows the balloon reached an altitude of six thousand feet.

Hofi Fibre Matting For Country Houses

"Hofi" is woven from a soft, pliable, foreign vegetable fibre.

It's a non-conductor of heat and cold.

Neither dust or germs can lodge in it, as it's free from nap.

It's an excellent substitute for carpets in country houses.

It is absolutely free from odor of any kind.

It's one of the most hygienic floor coverings made for bedrooms, nurseries, etc.

"Hofi" doesn't retain dust, and can be easily cleaned with a damp sponge.

It does not splinter or break like ordinary mattings and never becomes slippery.

It gives double wear as both sides can be used.

Made in a number of beautiful artistic designs.

Prices from 55c. to 85c. a yard, less 10 per cent.

If you want a cheap, durable floor covering buy "Hofi" fibre matting.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, LIMITED,

Cor. Guy & St. Catherine Sts.

COMPLETE STOCK

Straw, Panama and Light Felt HATS

FOR SUMMER WEAR.

GENUINE PANAMA HATS, smart styles for young men, from $6.00 up.
MEN'S FINE SAILOR BOATER HATS, split or Sennet, $1.00 to $3.50 each.
BOYS' STRAW HATS, Boater shape, 25c to $1.00.
LIGHT FELT KNOCKABOUT HATS, 50c and 75c each.
FINE SOFT FUR FELT HATS, featherweight, Pearl Grey, etc., $2.00 up.
CHILDREN'S SAILOR HATS, big variety, new shapes, 50c to $2.00 each.
FANCY DETACHABLE HAT BANDS, in a variety of stripes.

JOHN W. REID & CO.

223 ST. CATHERINE WEST.

One door from Fleury.

BUSINESS CARDS AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS NEATLY DONE At the 'Witness' Office, JOB DEPARTMENT.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE

The great popularity and general use of the Royal Baking Powder are strongest evidence of its superior quality.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WANT EXEMPTION.

Big City Hospitals Asked to be Freed From Paying Water Taxes.

ALD. PAYETTE PROMISES A MEASURE OF RELIEF, AND HINTS AT A GENERAL REDUCTION.

Ald. Payette has every confidence that he will be able to effect a reduction in the water taxes before the City Council as at present constituted goes out of office. He told a delegation who waited upon the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon asking that the big hospitals of the city should be exempt from the water tax, that if they waited until his project for reduced rates came before the council he thought the hospitals would receive relief, though to what extent he was not prepared to say. The delegation was further assured of the committee's sympathy in the object they had in view. Nothing would be lost by waiting, concluded Ald. Payette, as no reduction is possible this year in view of the fact that the city's revenue has been appropriated.

Dr. Guerin and Dr. St. Jacques represented the Hotel Dieu, and Mr. Webster the Royal Victoria Hospital. Dr. Guerin and Dr. St. Jacques were the spokesmen for the delegation, and they said it was anomalous that the big hospitals should have to pay water taxes. They were engaged in a charitable work and did much to check and prevent pestilence and disease. Water was one of the first essentials in this work, and it did seem unreasonable that they should be taxed for it, seeing what benefit the city received from the work of the hospitals. Dr. Guerin said it seemed to him that it would be more in accordance with the fitness of things if the city should pay something to the hospitals rather than take money from them. He mentioned that the Hotel Dieu paid $1,783 per year as water tax. Letters were read showing that there are hospitals in Canada and the United States that are exempted from taxation, and the delegation said to grant the request now asked would not be considered so much in the light of an exemption as a just recognition of the good work the hospitals are doing.

The General, the Western, and the Notre Dame hospitals joined the authorities of Royal Victoria and the Hotel Dieu in a petition to the City Council a few weeks ago asking for exemption from water taxes.

BOY SHOOTS HIS SISTER.

Patchin, N.Y., May 31.—Edwin Caspin, ten years old, this afternoon shot and killed his three-year-old sister, Isabelle. The boy was firing at a target with a shotgun. His sister ran in front of the object at which he was shooting, and received a charge of shot in the head, killing her instantly.

Special Notice.—For a June Wedding Present there is nothing to compare with a Karn Piano. Layton Bros., Sole Agents, 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square).

ROSEMOUNT WANTS WATER.

Workmen Waiting for Supply to be Laid on Before Building Their Homes in the District.

WATER COMMITTEE WILL ASK FOR $17,000 TO LAY DOWN WATER MAINS.

The need of a better supply of water for the newly annexed district of Rosemount was voiced by Ald. Lariviere at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the civic Water Committee. He said there was a Roman Catholic and a Protestant church in the place, and a school which was attended by sixty children, and it was a great hardship, as well as a danger to health that there was not an efficient supply of water. It was a matter affecting not only residents of the district, but many men, working at the Angus shops, were anxious that a proper supply of water should be laid on. They would then establish their homes at Rosemount, where they had secured building lots, but it was not to be expected that people would go to live out there in any numbers so long as there was not enough water for sanitary purposes or for fire protection.

Mr. Janin, waterworks superintendent, said he had made a request for money for a water main to be laid from Papineau avenue along Mount Royal avenue and Iberville street to the C. P. R. tracks at Rosemount, and another on Masson street, at a total cost of $17,000. But the money was not available from the Finance Committee.

Ald. Dagenais reminded the committee that $17,000 had been reserved for laying a high pressure main along St. Catherine street from Peel to Bleury, and he suggested that this amount should be varied for water mains for Rosemount.

Ald. Clearihue, the chairman, opposed the suggestion on the ground that the business people on St. Catherine street, who had paid taxes for so long, had the first right to the money to give them the better means of fire protection that were needed.

Ald. Dagenais thereupon proposed that a request be forwarded to the Finance Committee for $17,000 for water mains at Rosemount, and the proposal was adopted.

It was also resolved to ask for $5,000, as part of the special loan, for the preliminary work of preparing the ground for the new conduit which is to be constructed parallel with the aqueduct in order to increase the city's water supply.

NEW TRIAL FOR BURNHAM.

New York, May 31.—George Burnham, jr., former general counsel of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, who is serving a term in Sing Sing for grand larceny, is to have a new trial under a decision handed down to-day by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

SAVE YOURSELF FROM THIEVES

by taking a policy with us. There isn't anyone who can be sure whether their house is the next one to be robbed or not.

The burglar comes when least expected, but it almost doesn't matter if he comes or not, provided you've one of our policies to cover you against loss—Ask us for rates,

The DOMINION GUARANTEE CO., Ltd.

CHAS. W. HAGAR, General Manager.

302 St. James Street, Cor. St. Michael Lane

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.'

'Steadily steering, eagerly pering,
Trusting in God, your fathers came,
Pilgrims and strangers fronting all dangers,
Cool-headed Saxons, with hearts aflame,
Bound by the letter, but free from the fetter,
And trusting their future to Holy Writ,
They gave Deuteronomy hints in economy,
And made a new Moses of Saxon Grit.

'Then slow and sure as the oaks have grown
From acorns that fell on that old dim day,
So this new new manhood in country and town
To a nobler stature will grow alway;
Winning by inches, holding by clinches,
Slow to contention, and slower to quit,
Now and then failing, never once quailing
Let us thank God for the Saxon Grit.'

It is a good thing to be patriotic and to remember the past, and the heroes who gave their lives for their country, but we often fail to realize that many a man and woman in quiet homes of country or town live as heroic lives as those who enlisted to serve their King. In whatever rank we stand in the daily warfare 'grit' is the foundation of all that is of value in character, and the open sesame to success. So out in the world in these later days where opportunity and temptation have rushed upon men with electric speed, it is difficult to retain high ideals and to hold by the example of those in earlier generations who led the way to righteousness by the teachings of Holy Writ and the strength of Saxon grit. Too often, tossed on the surface of affairs, with the mighty tides of speculation and business building up sordid lives, the outcome of life's battle is weakness instead of 'grit' and ends in failure.

Power and effort in the right direction will result in courage, in nobility of thought and worthy action. The same power, misdirected, the same impulse wrongly controlled, will bring forth only such fruit as can be ripened into ruin and disaster.

ASKING ADVICE.

A young man asks if it is best for him to follow his trade, or turn farmer and move West—if he marries. It is a question no second person can answer and should be decided by the best opportunities in hand or in prospect, and which business he best understands.

It has been customary to make a farmer of the stupid boys—or those who did not care to study—but agricultural science has demonstrated the folly of this arrangement. Taken upon the whole the life of a farmer who is intelligent and industrious is the most independent in the world. But it is useless to expect success without knowledge of that business, just as you had to learn your trade by an apprenticeship. In the North-West there have been many successful farmers, but those who have made fortunes have been far-seeing men, who were ready to make the best of their opportunities. As an instance, I was lately told of an acquaintance, near Edmonton, who met his bride with an ox-cart fifteen years ago, it being all he possessed. But to-day he can drive in his Victoria with a pair of high-bred horses, and owns sixty others, and has a home with every modern convenience. Not to go so far, there are hundreds of farmers in our province who have in their dwelling houses all modern domestic appliances, and do their work by up to date methods.

A farmer uses a different set of muscles but is no more a laborer than the mechanic or the clerk who seldom owns his house, and spends his time out of working hours, cooped up in a flat or tenement. It is useless to give advice under the circumstances, but one thing is sure, that there is plenty of work in the world for a man of energy and 'grit' in whatever department he chooses to undertake.

RUBBER PLANT.

Mrs. E. T.—First see that the pot has good drainage, then set a little more into the light. The Rubber Plant does not require full sunlight, although it grows well in summer if planted out in the open garden. It is only natural for the lower leaves to ripen and drop off, provided new ones are growing on top. But if the plant is sickly it is quite likely to be a case of over watering without proper drainage for they stand drought better than flood.

PLANT TO NAME.

Flowerdale.—The branches came too late for last week's column, but are identified as Juniperus Communis, or Ground Cedar. It is generally found on dry gravelly land, and there are over a dozen varieties known in North America. The fruit has medicinal properties, and contains an aromatic oil.

In northern latitudes it is a shrub, but in a more temperate climate often becomes a tree twenty-five feet high. The bark is also highly aromatic.

INTENSIVE FARM GARDENING.

Mr. R. who has bought land near the city, is anxious to grow fruit and vegetables to the best advantage, and asks several questions.

In the first place it is as well to remember that a farm or garden needs rotation of crops, and it is not a good plan to lay out the land so that this cannot be done. Besides decreased yield, a number of fungus diseases, and insect pests, will thrive from year to year, where rotation is not practical.

It is possible to grow small fruits among your apple trees, provided they are not too dense of shade, or low branching. I remember a garden orchard of the late Marshall P. Wilder in a suburb of Boston, where currant bushes and raspberries grew well under tall old pear trees, and all seemed to agree and thrive.

Currants are appropriate in tree rows, for they like partial shade, and strawberries can be grown when trees are young.

Grapes should be planted near a fence or open, where they will get all the sunshine, and they need it in this climate.

But without further knowledge of the place it would be useless to advise as to the best vegetables for your locality. A story is going the rounds of the rural press of a gardener who produced four bushels of onions on a piece of ground three by twenty feet in size, but everything depends upon the cost of labor, and whether you are able to work as well as plan. It is the man who goes out with his men, and keeps them interested in the work by his own demonstration who will suceed. It is not a business in which you can say 'Go' to even the best of help. You must say 'Come.'

RUST ON BLACK CAPS.

Mrs. D. H. — Your black cap raspberries are affected by what is known as 'orange rust,' and the disease should not be trifled with.

Dig up and burn all infected plants, if it is possible; even if it takes all you have. That is the only remedy, for this rust is never cured by spraying, and such attempts only result in failure, and the spread of the disease. Probably the plants when you bought them were infected, and time has developed the trouble. It is too bad, and very disappointing, I am sure.

TO DESTROY PLANTAINS.

Mrs. B. J.—Certainly the plantain is a nuisance in lawn, but can be banished by cutting off at the crown, and an application of a few drops of muriatic acid. This will answer in a small space, but becomes tedious when the plants are at all thick. Frequent cutting with the lawn mower will keep it down, but we settled the plants one year by giving two small boys short knives with which to nick off the crowns.

As for dandelions, if the flowers in your yard are all picked before they go to seed this plant will soon disappear, as it is a biennial.

HARDY VINES.

Subscriber.—Yours is a question that is of interest to many readers, how to grow some vines to cover bare posts on a verandah. In the first place the soil must be rich and mellow, for it is too often the case that the vines are planted in hard baked soil that has been dug out of a cellar or other excavation surrounding the house. Whether it be a rose a honeysuckle, or clematis, this is the first necessity. A Crimson Rambler will grow with winter protection if once well established, for it will flourish in any favorable situation if the ground is kept enriched with fertilizers each year. The old-fashioned rose, 'Seven Sisters,' is sturdy and strong of growth, and quite reliable.

Of the hardy Clematis the two most robust are Paniculata and Jackmanii. The former is of a clean, thrifty climber of graceful habit, and especially appreciated because it blooms in August and September, when many flowers are past their blossoming time.

The Jackmanii is not so strong in growth, but its big, velvety blossoms of an intense purple, are very beautiful. These climbers are the hardiest that we can recommend.

HEDGES.

Miss M.E.J.—If you wish the most beautiful evergreen hedge there is nothing better than Hemlock Spruce. The tree is perfectly hardy, and a fine rich green in color, which it retains through the winter. As a hedge plant it can be safely trimmed and the peculiar feathery appearance of the young growth gives it a graceful appearance. It should be set out carefully, and about twenty inches apart. A fine plant for a hedge is Mahonia Aquifolium. It is one of the most beautiful shrubs at this season of the year, being covered with showy, yellow blossoms. The foliage resembles the Holly, and is attractive at all seasons, but especially so in the autum, when it turns to the finest bronze and crimson. It is especially desirable as an untrimmed hedge, and can be planted 18 inches apart.

The Japanese Barberry is one of the most beautiful shrubs in cultivation, so neat and compact, and never needing pruning, as it does not grow more than three feet high, and has the recommendation of being so thorny that cattle and other stragglers will not attempt to pass through it.

The common Lilac makes a desirable hedge, if a tall one is required, and Privet is very popular for this purpose. Unfortunately the California Privet has been proved tender during these last three severe winters, otherwise it is a beautiful hedge, while the sweetbriar is a very pretty and successful plant to hide a fence, and for this purpose the Spirea Van Houttii is excellent.

All depends upon position and requirement, whether for ornamental purposes, or for protection.

REVOLT IN CHINA.

British Consul at Pakhoi Orders all White Women to Hong Kong.

Hong Kong, May 31.—The British consul at Pakhoi has ordered the white women there to proceed to Hong Kong. The white men have been armed, and are taking turns in patrol work. The capture of Liaochou by the rebels was only temporary. The missionaries there are safe. The rising is still spreading, but more troops are being concentrated.

FORGERS CAPTURED

TWO MEN WANTED AT HALIFAX ARRESTED AT TRURO.

Halifax, N.S., May 31.—After victimizing a number of Halifax people in the north end by settling accounts with forged cheques for small amounts on the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Montreal, two men got out of the city, but to-day were arrested in Truro. They are Harry Jenkins, a young man of twenty years, who says he belongs to Prince Edward Island, and Robert Wilson, of England, twenty-four years old. They made purchases in shoe stores, giving in payment cheques purporting to have been drawn by William Horton, of Halifax, and their board bills they liquidated in the same easy manner. The police got on their trail and traced the men to Truro, where the arrests were made. They will come up for examination before the stipendiary magistrate to-morrow, when it is probable that other forged cheques may be produced by victims who hitherto have said nothing about their losses.

This store will close every Saturday at 1 p.m. during June, July and August.

NO PERSON

who aims to keep abreast of the times should neglect the opportunity to become personally acquainted with the new and epoch-making type of musical Instruments, the PIANOLA, and the PIANOLA PIANO, the only instruments in the world containing the METROSTYLE and the THEMODIST.

They are on daily demonstration to the public in Montreal, irrespective of any intention to purchase, ONLY at

NORDHEIMER'S, Limited.

589 St. Catherine Street West.

Any make of Piano will be taken in exchange and easy monthly payments may be arranged.

COLONIAL HOUSE, Phillips Square.

ANNUAL JUNE SALE

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

BEGINNING TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 1st June, We will Offer

SPECIALS

In Every Department at Liberal Discounts.

UNDERNOTED ARE A FEW EXAMPLES:

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

15 pieces Choice Cream and Colored Materials, in light summer weight, less 33 1-3 percent.

Dress Muslins.

50 pieces Irish Dimities, regular, 25c per yard, for 16c.

6,000 yards Fine Muslin, Light and Drab colors, regular, 18c and 25c per yard, for 11c.

Also, Odd Lots of Muslins, etc., to clear at tempting prices.

All Goods left in fixtures at 10 percent discount.

WHITE MUSLINS AND FANCY GOODS.

A Special Line of White Fancy Pique, extra value, 50 percent.

A line of Black French Batistes, 50 percent.

A Choice Line of White Lawns for Maids' Aprons and Ladies' and Children's wear, 42 inch and 45 inch.

Price, 20c and 25c per yard, less 10 percent.

All regular Muslins, less 10 percent.

20 p.c. Discount Off

Linen and Muslin Curtains.

Hand Embroidered Linen Doylies and Centre Pieces.

Special Line of Empire Lace Doylies and Centres.

Also, a nice assortment of Cluny and Linen Centres.

50 p.c. Discount Off

Fancy Silk Centre Pieces and Remnants of Embroidery and Curtain Nets.

Frilled Curtain Nets, less 25 percent.

50 p.c. Discount Off

Taffeta Cushion Covers.

Special line of Stamped Cushions and Fancy Silk Table Centres.

MEN'S TAILORING DEPT.

A Special Table of the very latest patterns and colorings in Scotch and English Tweeds. Prices, $25.00 to $30.00 per suit made up, at 20 percent discount.

Also, a Special Table of English Trouserings, in very smart stripes. Prices, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00, less 20 percent.

A Special Line of English Worsted in various shades of Grey; very suitable for summer wear, at 10 percent discount.

Special attention given to the trimming of Suits, etc. Customers may feel assured that they are getting the best possible value.

Two first class cutters and a staff of experienced workmen in attendance.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING Department.

Youths' and Men's Tweed Suits, asst. sizes, new colors. Prices, $15.00 to $28.00, less 50 percent.

Youths' and Men's Navy and Black Serge Suits, asst. sizes. Prices, $15 to $28.00, less 50 percent.

Youths' and Men's Cravenette Rainproof Coats, asst. Prices, $10.00 to $25.00, less 20 percent.

MEN'S HAT DEPARTMENT.

One lot of Pearl Grey and Fawn Soft Hats; regular, $3.00, for $1.50.

Special values in Panama and Straw Hats.

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Fancy Brooches, less 20 percent.

Fancy Belts and Buckles, less 10 percent.

Special line of Belts in Fancy Silk and Leather, at 50c each.

All regular lines of Smallwares, less 10 percent.

All Fancy Buttons, less 20 percent.

BRAIDS! BRAIDS!

All regular lines of Braids, less 15 percent.

Special line of Trimming, less 50 percent.

DOWN QUILTS.

A lot of French Sateen Covered Down Quilts in a variety of new designs.

Price, $6.50, less 20 percent.

A lot of ditto, ditto, large size. Price, $8.25, less 20 percent.

One lot of Satin Down Quilts, fine coverings. Price, $10.00, less 20 percent.

WHITE QUILTS.

A lot of Satin Quilts, in a variety of patterns and qualities; sizes, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4, less 20 percent.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

A lot of French Opera Flannels at 60c per yard, for 30c.

A lot of Fine French Opera Flannels, new goods, less 20 percent.

A lot of Fine French Flannels, embroidered, less 20 percent.

COTTON DEPARTMENT.

One lot of Fine English Long Cloth, in 10 yard pieces, $1.85, less 10 percent.

A lot of 42 inch Very Fine English Long Cloth in 10 yard pieces, $1.85, less 10 percent.

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

15 percent discount off Fine Lines of Paper, including Crane's Linen Lawn, Highland Linen, Crown, Parchment, etc.

LEATHER GOODS.

Ladies' Hand Bags and Purses. A full range of all the latest colors and designs at 25 percent discount.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

20 percent discount off Books, including Books suitable for School Prizes, Copyright Books, Nature and Art Books.

CHINA DEPARTMENT.

DINNER SETS.

DINNER SETS. Regular stock, from 20 percent to 33 1-3 percent discount.

With exception of Stock patterns, which are less 10 percent.

Special Offer.

25 Dinner Sets, 115 pieces; regular, $25.00 and $27.50, for $18.00.

10 Dinner Sets—115 pieces; regular, $40.00 and $45.00, for $30.00.

Special Tables.

SPECIAL TABLES at 10c, 25c, 35c and 50c, with goods at clearing prices.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Special Sale of Oriental Rugs.

Persian, Turkish and Indian Rugs, 20 percent to 50 percent discount.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

Parlor Furniture.

One Odd Chair, mahogany, $45.00, less 33 1-3 percent.

One, 115-22, Odd Chair, mahogany, $30.00, less 20 percent.

One, 60-6755, Tea Table, rosewood, $50.00, less 25 percent.

One, 10-21, Parlor Cabinet, solid mahogany, $95.00, less 25 percent.

Two, 128-2887, Mahogany Tray, $15 and $18, less 50 percent.

One, 58-16, Mahogany Sofa, $110, less 50 percent.

One, 33-404, Mahogany Sideboard, $126, less 33 1-3 percent.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Ltd., Montreal.

Weekly Calendar.

Zion Congregational Church,
Corner of Mance and Milton Streets.

Children's Day.

SERVICE 11 a.m.—
Preacher: Rev. Horace G. Rice, M.A., B.D.
SERVICE 7 p.m.—
Preacher: Rev. W. D. Reid., M.A., B.D.
Communion at Close of Evening Service.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Cor. Sherbrooke st. and McGill College Ave.
Rev. J. A. GORDON, M.A., D.D., Pastor.
SERVICES TO-MORROW.

11 A.M.—PUBLIC WORSHIP. SUBJECT OF SERMON:
'THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PENTECOSTAL CONVERTS.'
The Lord's Supper will be observed at close of this service.
3 P.M.—SUMMER SONG SERVICE, of a specially interesting character. This will be held in Strathcona Hall in place of the Bible School usually conducted in the Mance Street Baptist Church.
7 P.M.—PUBLIC WORSHIP. SUBJECT OF SERMON:
'CHRIST'S QUESTION CONCERNING THE MESSIAH.'
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

EMMANUEL CHURCH
Service will be held in the Lecture Room of the NEW BUILDING
169-171 Drummond Street (between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke Sts.)
Morning Preacher: **REV. HUGH PEDLEY, Pastor.**
Evening Preacher: **REV. C. A. SANDEN, of Wetaskiwin, Alberta.**
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH
Cor. Dorchester and Guy Sts.
SUNDAY, June 2nd, 1907.
11 a.m.—Ordinance of Believer's Baptism.
7 p.m.—Subject: "The Divine Law of Compensation."
PREACHER:
REV. S. J. ROBINS, of Leeds, Eng.
STRANGERS WELCOME.

Dominion Square Methodist Church
MR. W. G. TAYLOR
Will Preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
STRANGERS CORDIALLY WELCOMED.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH,
SUNDAY June 2nd, 1907
11 a.m. REV. DR. SAUNDERS.
7 p.m. REV. T. ALBERT MOORE.
Everybody Welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational)
GUY STREET, (above St. Antoine)
IN THE MORNING—
REV. MR. SANDEN, of Wetaskiwin, Alberta, will preach.
IN THE EVENING—
The Pastor: REV. E. H. TIPPETT, will preach.
This will be Mr. Tippett's Fifth Anniversary Service as pastor of Calvary Church.
Everybody Welcome.

DOMINION PARK

FOUR BALTUS! TWO ARIBOS!
VAN DER MEERSHAN'S BAND!
And Two Score Other Attractions.

10 CENTS ADMISSION

Herald: Simply a great show, hard to beat.

MONTREAL JOCKEY CLUB
INAUGURAL MEETING

BLUE BONNETS, JUNE 4th to 15th Inclusive

PROGRAMME FOR OPENING DAY.

First Race—Inaugural Cup, with $400 added, six furlongs.
Second Race—Selling, for two-year-olds $400 added, half a mile.
Third Race—The King's Plate, fifty guineas, the gift of His Majesty, with $500 added, one mile and a quarter.
Fourth Race—Mount Royal Handicap, $2,500, one mile and a quarter.
Fifth Race—Steeplechase, $400 added, about two miles.
Sixth Race—Selling, for three-year-olds and upwards, $400 added, six furlongs.
Seventh Race—Steeplechase for Hunters, gentlemen riders, $400 added, about two miles.

Band of the Royal Highlanders in Attendance.

Admission Badges (Grand Stand) - - $1.
Season Badges (Grand Stand) - - - - $8.

Boxes (6 seats) daily, $5 extra or $30 for the meeting, on sale at Star Branch Office, corner Peel and St. Catherine streets.

HOW TO REACH BLUE BONNETS:
Take round-the-mountain cars and transfer to Cartierville line at Snowdon Junction.

BUSINESS MEN.
Get your invoices printed at the 'Witness' Printing House.

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1.

ART ASSOCIATION
Phillips Square.
Galleries of Paintings, Water Colors and Statuary.
OPEN DAILY, except on Sundays, from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m.
Admission, 25c.

MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO MEN
YOUNG MEN'S MEETING.
SATURDAY Evening, at 8 o'clock.
Mr. A. O. DAWSON, Speaker.
Subject: 'Walk in Newness of Life.'
Group Bible-classes will be held at 8.30 p.m.
SUNDAY BIBLE CLASS 3 P.M.
Mr. D. A. BUDGE, Leader.
Men heartily invited to these meetings.
Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion Square.

SUNDAY, JUNE 2.

MEN'S OWN.
Meeting for Men Only
In CALVARY CHURCH - GUY STREET.
SUNDAY, June 2nd, 3 p.m.
Speaker—Rev. Mr. SANDEN, the Scandinavian Missionary at Wetaskiwin, Alberta.
Base Soloist—Mr. A. W. SMITH, of London, England.
All men made welcome.

EASTERN MEN'S OWN.
TAYLOR CHURCH,
Corner Papineau and Logan streets.
Speaker—Rev. W. R. CRUIKSHANK, of Montreal West.
Here is another chance to hear a good speaker.
COME, AND BRING A FRIEND.

MONDAY, JUNE 2.

IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
The Regular Quarterly Meeting of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society will be held in their rooms, Warren Home, 43 Belmont Park, on MONDAY, June 3rd, 1907.

CHANGE IN CONSTITUTION.
Notice of Motion has been given and will be voted on at the above meeting "To amend Art. 6th of the Constitution by erasing the word MARCH, on the tenth line, and substituting the word APRIL instead.'
Your attendance will be appreciated.
C. W. KING, Hon. Sec.

W. C. T. U.
The HOCHELAGA COUNTY
ANNUAL CONVENTION
Will be held in Olivet Baptist Church Lecture room (Guy and Dorchester) on MONDAY, June 3.
The sessions will open at 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.
Basket lunch at noon, and tea at six o'clock, by the ladies of the Western Union.
The public are cordially invited.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

McGill Relief Fund.
CONCERT
—IN THE—
Royal Victoria College, Sherbrooke St.
THURSDAY, June 6th, 1907,
8.30 P. M.
Vocalists—Miss ETIENNA COLLERET and Mr. FRED. CARTER.
Violinist—Miss JULIETTE GAUTHIER.
Pianiste—Miss CLARA LICHTENSTEIN.
Reserved Seats, TWO DOLLARS
Tickets to be had at the Royal Victoria College and at the University Conservatorium, 323 Sherbrooke street W.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

ANNUAL PICNIC
Stanley Street Presbyterian Church Sabbath School,
TO OTTERBURN PARK,
SATURDAY, June 8th,
TRAINS LEAVE BONAVENTURE DEPOT
9.15 a.m. 1.45 p.m.
ADULTS, 65c. CHILDREN, 35c.

THE FIRST BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL
With Their Two Chapels
WILL HOLD THEIR
Annual Excursion to Highgate Springs on SATURDAY, JUNE 8th, 1907.
This is conceded to be the BEST PIC-NIC that leaves Montreal, and no effort will be spared this year to make this the most successful Excursion in the history of the School.
Trains leave Bonaventure Station at 8.30 a.m. and 1.35 p.m.
Tickets—Adults, 80c; Children, 40c.

ANNUAL PIC-NIC
CHALMERS CHURCH SABBATH SCHOOL
To OTTERBURN PARK
St. Hilaire
SATURDAY, JUNE 8th, 1907.
Cars leave G. T. R. Station at 9 a.m and 1.45 p.m.
Adults, 65c. Children, 35c.

A CONGREGATIONAL PICNIC
To HIGHGATE SPRINGS,
SATURDAY, June 15, 1907
Adult Tickets, - - 75c.
Children's Tickets, - 40c.
Trains leave Bonaventure Station, G.T.R., 8.20 and 1.35. Returning from Highgate Springs at 6 o'clock.
RESERVE THE DATE!

CANADIAN MISSIONARIES AT MACAO, CHINA.

Miss A. I. Dickson, B.A. Mrs. W. R. McKay, B.Sc. John A. McDonald, B.A., M.D. Rev. W. R. McKay, M.A. Miss J.A. MacBean, M.D.

One feature of the celebration of the centenary of Christian missions in China that interests Canadians is the fact that many Canadian missionaries are now, and have long been, on that vast and important field of labor. The five missionaries whose photographs are reproduced herewith are among the more recent contributions to the Chinese work from the Dominion. The Rev. W. R. McKay, M.A., and Mrs. McKay, went from Springville, N.S.; J. A. McDonald, B.A., M.D., went from Valleyfield, Que., a short time ago; Miss Dickson was from Fenelon Falls, Ont., and Dr. MacBean from Toronto.

The local commemoration of the China centenary will take place in Crescent Street Church from Monday to Wednesday of next week, and the programme contains much to interest and instruct the student of missions and other departments of Christian effort. There will be literature and curios in great variety on exhibition, with competent attendants to explain what may not be seen at a glance. Apart from the fact that the great Chinese missionary pioneer, Dr. Morrison, was a noted translator of the Bible into the language of that country, the exhibit by the Bible Society of over one hundred Bibles in different languages will be intensely attractive. These will be explained by the Rev. Mr. Welsh, superintendent of the Canadian Bible Society.

Those who are loaning curios, etc., for the occasion are requested to have them at the church on Monday morning. The meetings, to which everybody is welcome, are as follows:—

Young People's and Chinese Sunday-school rally on Monday at 7.45 p.m.; missionary mass meeting on Tuesday at 7.45 p.m.; Women's Missionary Society celebration on Wednesday at 3 p.m.; and the general Sunday-school gathering at 4.30 p.m., besides the curio and literature display daily.

A PATENT SCAFFOLD

NEW ZEALANDER INTRODUCES NEW DEVICE FOR BUILDERS.

On the invitation of Mr. Geo. E. Humphries, of New Zealand, the inventor, a large number of the leading builders and contractors of Montreal were entertained to luncheon at the Queen's Hotel, yesterday. The object was to introduce a new patent scaffolding which in many places is superceding the old-fashioned wooden scaffold. Among those present were Mr. Louis Guyon, Mr. Alcide Chaussé, Mr. J. O. Deslauriers, president of the Builders' Exchange, Mr. B. W. Ross, Mr. J. B. Copland, representing Mr. Humphries. After the luncheon the party adjourned to the Windsor Hotel, where the scaffolding was seen in operation on the new annex.

The device is so simple that the wonder was expressed that it had not been thought of before. It consists, mainly, of a bracket and an eye socket. The brackets are of a right-angled triangle shape, the base forming the platform on which the planks rest. At the corner of the right-angle there is a hook by which the bracket is fixed to the wall. The grappler, on which the hook rests, is shaped like a miners' pick; and, being thrust into the verticle interstices between two bricks, takes a firm hold on the solid brick above. For wood work the grappler is shaped like a screw, which is firmly screwed into a stud. The brackets being hung, and the planks put into place, the scaffold is ready for use. The lighter brackets weigh fifteen pounds, and will carry three tons, while the heavier ones weigh 19 1-2 pounds, and will carry six tons. One pair of grapplers, tested by experts, stood a weight of 26,070 pounds. For the safety of the men handrails can also be fixed to the brackets.

Much interest was evinced in the apparatus, and the rapidity with which it was fixed created much surprise. Some of the party went by the workmen's hoist to the top of the building, where the manner in which the device is fixed to a 'green wall' was demonstrated.

At the luncheon Mr. W. Hood, ex-president of the Montreal Builders' Exchange, presided and introduced Mr. G. E. Humphries, who explained his invention.

NEW ZEALAND LABOR LAWS.

Mr. L. S. Humphries, the inventor's brother, followed with an interesting speech on the New Zealand labor laws. After expressing the opinion that the Canadian buildings and building methods were much superior to those of Australia, Mr Humphries stated that the builders of New Zealand were well organized. Every province had its association by which means uniform conditions of contract were obtained, but in addition there was an association consisting of practically all employers of labor in every trade. A vigilance committee watched all legislation affecting the interests of the employers. This move, Mr. Humphries said, had been forced upon the employers by the action of the working men. The latter had long been strongly organized, while the employers were not.

'By their consolidation the union men were able,' continued Mr. Humphries, 'to make labor laws, and whenever a disagreement occurred they could beat the employers, because the latter appeared simply as individuals, while the union delegates represented so many thousand men. We were forced to follow their example, and we did. Now, the result is that if we have to appear before a parliamentary committee or an arbitration court, our men can say they represent so many thousand employers, with so many thousand men under them And I may say that as a result, our standing is now better than that of the employees.

'By this union of forces we have been able to get the laws changed to a more reasonable basis This has led to the arbitration laws, by which, if a dispute arises between employers and men, it can be referred to a conciliation board, composed of two representatives of each side with a chairman appointed by the government This board, after hearing the case, can make an award binding for a number of years, while if a satisfactory decision cannot be reached, the matter would be appealed to the arbitration board, composed of judges of the Supreme Court and representatives of the employers and employees. This board sits as a court, and can call such witnesses as it thinks proper. Then its award has the binding effect of law, whether it is satisfactory to both sides or not, and they can fix hours of labor, wages and other disputed conditions during such periods as they decide upon. Each side is governed by this, and liable to a penalty if it refuses to abide by the finding. The result is that contractors know where they are at for terms of three or five years at a time, and can tender on work without fear of a strike or lock-out.'

This lucid explanation of the existing conditions of labor in New Zealand was listened to with great interest.

Mr. Lauer, secretary of the Builders' Exchange, thanked Mr. Humphries for his illustration of the New Zealand laws, and said efforts towards compulsory arbitration had been made in Canada. The Exchange had met the Hon. Mr. Lemieux with regard to his recent legislation, and while that law needed, and would, doubtless, secure, improvement, he regarded it as at least an honest effort to meet the situation.

Other brief speeches by Messrs. Louis Guyon, provincial building inspector; Alcide Chaussé, city building inspector, and Jno. B. Copland, followed.

MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, EUROPE, Etc.
CLOSE AT MONTREAL.
June 1.
1 1.00 p.m.—Canada, Dominion.
** 1 1.00 p.m. Canada, Dominion.

* Letters may be posted up to 6 p.m. Other matter should be posted before 5 p.m. Registered before 5.30 p.m.
** Parcels (per Parcel Post) are forwarded by the Canadian steamer, the last time of mailing at head office being 10 a.m. on Fridays. Registered before 10 a.m. on Fridays.
Letters for the above mails may be posted at Postal Station 'E,' 'B' and 'C' up to within 15 minutes of the above mentioned hours.

I.C.R. MACHINISTS

COMPROMISE OFFER OF MANAGEMENT ACCEPTED.

Moncton, N.B., May 31.—A basis of agreement has been reached between the I. C. R. machinists and Mr. Pottinger, general manager, and Mr. Joghins, mechanical superintendent. The management made a further offer of compromise in the matter of the increase asked for by the machinists, and the same has been accepted, subject to the ratification of Mr. Butler, the deputy minister. The increases agreed upon are as follows: Machinists now receiving fifteen cents, increased to twenty cents per hour; men receiving twenty-seven cents, now increased to twenty-nine. The proposition will be laid before Mr. Butler, and is expected to be ratified. The increase is to be from the first of last April.

Mr. Pottinger, who left last night for Montreal, is to accompany the Japanese Prince, who will tour Canada, on his trip through Ontario cities, leaving him at Toronto.

OBITUARY

MRS. G. R. BEAMISH.

Belleville, Ont., May 31.—Mrs. G. R. Beamish, wife of the rector of St. Thomas's Church, died suddenly of heart trouble this morning. Mrs. Beamish, who leaves two young children, was a native of Prince Edward County, and was married to the Rev. Rural Dean Beamish while a hospital matron in Kingston. She was about thirty-four years old.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY MODEL

NO. 5810.—LADIES' OVER BLOUSE

The Japanese or kimona sleeve is a feature of present styles. This design is suitable for wear with the separate skirt or with an entire costume of the same material. A slight deviation distinguishes it from the usual style of 'jumpers.' It opens to the waist line in front, the sections being connected by straps of the material and tiny vests of Persian embroidery add to the smartness of the mode. The use of the short kimona sleeve is optional, and may be dispensed with if preferred. As represented in the illustration, chiffon voile was used for the making, trimmed with Persian bands and soutache braid, but messaline, chiffon, taffeta, louisine and similar materials may be used. For 36 inches bust measure 1 1-4 yard of 44 inch material will be required for the making. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

No. .....
Size .....
Name .....
Address in full
.....
.....
.....

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

Special Notice.—Call at Layton Bros., 144 Peel street, opposite Dominion square, and inspect a full line of Pianos by some of the most renowned makers.

THE GRACE DART HOME

CONTRIBUTIONS OF FURNITURE AND BEDDING REQUIRED.

The fine house at the corner of St. Antoine and Dominion streets has been secured for the Grace Dart Home. There is but very little furniture, however. Iron beds, cribs, mattresses, bedclothes, table linen, are all needed. The iron beds should be single, six feet long and three feet wide. Articles may be sent to 418 St. Antoine street, or can be called for.

INDUCTION AT APPLE HILL.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

Thursday, May 30, was a red-letter day to the Presbyterians of Apple Hill, Glengarry, because on that day the presbytery of Glengarry met to induct the Rev. H. S. Lee, B.A., late of Grand Mere, Que., into the pastoral charge of Apple Hill. The day was beautiful and a large and attentive congregation assembled to take part in the proceedings. By appointment of the presbytery the Rev. Mr. Burnett, a pioneer minister of the Church in Glengarry, presided; the Rev. A. Lee, father of the minister to be inducted, and pastor of Gordon Church, St. Elmo, preached the sermon; the Rev. J. B. McLeod, B.D., of Martintown, addressed the minister, and the Rev. R. McKay, B.D., the people. The sermon and addresses were of a high order, and enjoyed by the congregation present. There were present the Revs. Messrs. A. G. Cameron, a former pastor of Apple Hill, and D. M. McLeod, of the Presbytery of Ottawa, and Revs. Messrs. Burnett, McKay, Govan, McGillivray, McLeod and Lee, and Mr. P. Munro, elder of the Presbytery of Glengarry. At the close of the service the Rev. H. S. Lee, the newly inducted pastor, was conducted to the door, where he was introduced to many of the congregation as they retired, by the Rev. A. G. Cameron. An excellent repast was furnished by the congregation, in the Temperance Hall, and visitors and all who wished were made heartily welcome, to enjoy the good things thoughtfully and tastily provided. Mr. Lee begins his pastorate at Apple Hill under most encouraging auspices, and we have no doubt that the bond that unites the new pastor to his flock will result in good to both pastor and people. The Rev. H. S. Lee, B.A., is a graduate in arts of McGill University, and in theology of the Presbyterian College, Montreal. He labored very successfully at Grand'Mere, Que., where he enjoyed the love of his people, and the confidence of his brother ministers in the Quebec Presbytery. In going to Apple Hill, Mr. Lee goes to a field where there is room for consecrated effort in the furthering of the spiritual and moral life of a growing community.

WESTERN HOSPITAL.

The visiting governors to the Western Hospital for next week are Messrs. Jno. Costigan and Richard Costigan.

A MARKET LETTER

McCuaig Bros. & Company say in their weekly letter:

It is reported that there has been an important strike in the Nipissing, south of Cobalt Lake. The new vein which has been exposed for 300 feet varies in width from 3 to 12 inches and makes an extremely rich showing.

The importance of the discovery is enhanced by the fact that it lies fully a quarter of a mile away from any other known ore body, which speaks well for the possibilities of the large portion of the Nipissing yet unexplored. The steady advance of this stock since the beginning of the week from 11½ to 13 indicates the manner in which the discover is taken by the public.

There has been considerable investment demand for Illinois Traction preferred.

Tri-City earnings continue to show good increases. The April report shows that the gross earnings for that month exceed those of the same month of 1906 by $18,469 20.54 percent, whilst the net increase amounts to no less than 13.195 at the rate of 35.59 percent. Operating expenses show an increase at the rate of only 6.38 per cent.

MONTREAL TRADE

Dun's Bulletin of to-day says of Montreal trade:

'Owing to the extreme backwardness of the season the situation in some parts of the country is reported as rather serious for stock owners, there being little pasturage as yet, while stocks of hay and fodder are well exhausted. Hay is up to $17 to $18 a ton, while millfeed, etc., is advancing. With the thermometer ranging not far above the freezing point at times, and occasional snow flurries, it cannot be expected that retail stocks of light summer fabrics have been much broken into as yet. Some of the larger wholesale dry goods houses are busy with the semi-annual stocktaking, and report business moderate. The iron and metal market is active, and No. 1 Scotch pig iron is quoted firm at $24 in ordinary lots, ex. wharf; domestic furnaces are still busily employed on orders, and have nothing to offer. Groceries show a healthy distribution. Factory prices for refined sugars are firm on the basis of $4.60 for standard granulated; teas continue to rule high, and new crop Japans are quite 10 percent above last year's opening figures. The outlook for the new pack of fruits and vegetables is considered somewhat unpromising. Orders for fall footwear are coming in fairly, but manufacturers are not buying leather very actively at the moment; some fair shipments abroad are reported of sole and splits. The hide market is not a strong one, and No. 1 country hides only realize 10½ cents, though for No. 1 city hides, dealers pay 11½ cents; No. 1 calfskins are quoted at 15 cents. For the week only five district failures are reported.'

THE FRUIT MARKET

Messrs. Geo. Vipond & Company quote imported green fruit as follows and state that business continues excellent, all lines being in strong demand.

Fresh strawberries are selling to-day at 18c to 20c.

Oranges—Fancy 176s, 200s, 216s, $4.75 to $5 per box; fancy 96s, $3.25 to $3.50.

Sorrentos, very fine fruit, 200s, $3 to $3.50 per box; do., 180s, $2 large half box.

Valencias, fine fresh 420s, $4.75 to $5.25 per case; do., 714s, $5 to $5.50 per chest.

Lemons, good demand, our stock cannot be beaten in quality, $3.50 to $4 per box.

Pineapples, fancy 24s, $3.50 to $3.75 per crate; do., 36s, $3.40 to $3.75. Cocoanuts, $3.50 to $4 per 100. Bananas, $1.75 to $2.25 per bunch. Onions, fine new Egyptians, 2¾c to 3c per lb. Cabbage, $4 to $4.25 crate. Cucumbers, $3.75 to $4 hamper.

MARKET OPINIONS

Laidlaw & Co.—As compared with the popular impression of the President's attitude on the so-called railway question, his speech at Indianapolis yesterday might be termed a bullish argument, inasmuch as he sought to appear as the champion rather than as the oppressor of honest railways. Closely analyzed, however, the speech reflected no departure from the intentions outlined by the administration at the inception of its campaign for federal regulation. Foreknowledge of the fact that the President would say nothing more revolutionary than he has said in the past was partially responsible for Wednesday's strength, although the chief reason perhaps was the existence of a large and stubborn short interest. Viewed from a purely technical standpoint the position is still favorable to further improvement and it would not be surprising if such were witnessed within the next day or two. Very soon, however, the fundaments of the situation at large must resume their rightful sway, and the course of prices will again be influenced by crop and money developments. He who can forecast these should be able to foretell the broad movements of security prices.

E. C. Randolph.—Sentiment around Wall Street was much more cheerful than it has been of late, and the President's Message met with almost universal commendation. It is very generally admitted that the position he takes is fair and reasonable, and that the railway men ought to fall in line and take him up instead of opposing. Should the important railway interests of the country adopt this policy it would undoubtedly have a very beneficial effect on the stock market.

Chas. Head & Co.—Doubt as to the outcome of the winter wheat crop will prevail for several weeks longer and until something definite is known in states concerning which there is such a conflict of opinion we look for the market to back and fill and consequently extreme caution in buying securities should be exhibited.

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS

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

	Div.	Paybl.	1906. High.	1906. Low.	1907. High.	1907. Low.	This week. High.	This week. Low.	Last. Price per sale.	Re-share.	Re-turn.
C. P. R.	3½H	July	201	155⅞	195½	156½	169¾	165½	169⅛	$169.13	4.1
Power	1¼Q	Aug.	99⅜	86	94⅞	81¾	89½	89	89¼	89.13	5.6
M. S. R.	2½Q	Aug.	283¾	230½	239	202	215	214	214	214.00	4.6
Twins	1¾Q	Aug.	122	105¾	107½	89	91½	91	91½	91.50	5.4
Tor. Rl.	1½Q	July	116	104½	115½	100¾	106	105½	105½	105.50	5.6
Detroit	1¾Q	Aug.	122	80	84½	65	68½	67½	67¾	67.75	7.3
Richelieu	1¼Q	June	88	79¼	82¼	70	73	73	73	73.00	6.8
N. S. Steel	1½Q	July	73½	59½	79	68	70	70	70	70.00	8.5
Dom. Coal	1Q	July	81¼	58	70¼	57	61	59¼	59¼	59.25	6.7
Iron bonds	2½H	July	87	79	89	74½	76½	75½	76½	76.50	6.5
Iron Com.	1Q	July	34¾	20½	25	14¾	19½	19	19¼	19.25	...
Mackay Com	1Q	July	77	57¾	75	65¼	69¼	67	68	68.00	5.8

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Mont.	2½ Q.	June	261	257	243¼	243¼	4.1
Merch.	2 Q.	June	175½	170	160	160	5.0
Hoche.	1 Q.	June	163	159¼	140	149	5.3
E. T.	2 Q.	July	165	162	159¾	160½	5.0
Mols.	2½ Q.	July	230	215½	200	200	5.0
Toronto	2½ Q.	June	250	234	215	216	4.6
B.N.A.	4 H.	Oct.	146½	153½	150½	152	5.2
Royal	2½ Q.	July	242¼	242½	235	235	4.2
Dominion	3 Q.	July	283	263¼	237	238	5.0
Imperial	2¾ Q.	Aug.	254½	225	223½	224¼	4.9
Standard	3 Q.	June	250¾	246½	218	218	5.5
Ottawa	5 H.	June	227	224	224	224	4.4
Quebec	1¾ Q.	June	145	145	135	135	5.1
Union	3½ H.	June	157	152	143½	143½	4.8
N. S.	3 Q.	July	295	293	286	286	4.1
Comm.	2 Q.	June	190½	179½	171	172	4.6
Sovereign	1½ Q.	Aug.	155¼	134¼	95	96½	6.2
BONDS							
Coal.	2½ H	Nov.	102½	100	95	98	5.5
Scotia.	3 H	July	109¾	109¼	108	109½	5.5
M.S.R.	2¼ H.	Nov.	105	104	102	102	4.4

Bonds	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
Col. Cot.	3 H.	Oct.	110	98	95	95	6.3
Lke. Wds.	3 H.	June	113	107	103	104	5.7
PREFERRED STOCKS							
Scotia.	2 Q.	July	122½	120	112	116¼	6.8
Iron.	...	...	83½	86½	48½	48½	...
Coal.	2½ H.	Nov.	121	112	106	106	6.6
Ogilvie.	1¾ Q.	June	130	120	115	115	6.0
Switch.	1¾ Q.	July	115	105	105	105½	6.6
Mackay.	1 Q.	July	75¾	71½	65	68⅝	5.8
Lke. Wds	1¾ Q.	June	115	112	107	110	6.3
Illinois.	1½ Q.	July	101¼	94¼	85	87	6.8
Tri. City	1½ Q.	July	95	90½	85½	86¼	6.9
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2 Q.	July	158½	145	123¾	136	5.8
Mon. Tel.	2 Q.	July	171	162	157	157	5.0
Mon. Cot.	1¾ Q.	Dec.	133	128	117½	118	5.0
Hafx. Ry	1½ Q.	July	108¾	104½	96	99½	6.0
Trinidad.	1¼ Q.	July	91	78	70	78	6.4
Toledo.	1 H.	Nov.	36¼	29¼	23¾	28¼	7.6
Switch.	7 Y.	Nov.	114	98	96	96	7.2
Soo.	2 H.	Oct.	164	136½	91	94½	4.2

LARDER LAKE'S FUTURE.

Mr. Frank Law, of the firm of Law & Company, Toronto, underwriters of the Blue Bell Mining Syndicte of Larder Lake, when in Montreal a few days ago, showed a 'Witness' reporter some very fine samples of high-grade are taken from the property, the stock of which Mr. Law has been so vigorously putting on the market the last two weeks. Mr. Law is an enthusiast. He believes in the ultimate success of the property now being organized into a limited liability company, and certainly he has been fearless in his demands for public attention. He was asked by the 'Witness' how he expected to float such a large undertaking when money is in such a stringent state as at present, and he said that the firm's publicity organization is now about the most completely equipped of any similar office in Canada.

The location of the 'Blue Bell' is about 60 miles north of Cobalt, and the samples taken from the property are of gold quartz; silver does not predominate as at Cobalt. The Blue Bell possesses twenty claims, in one claim there is a vein showing values running from $6,000 to $7,000 a ton.

There has been considerable opposition to the Larder Lake District by Cobalt promoters, but there is every reason to expect from private and official accounts, that the 'color' already shown will yield profit when proper mining operations have been instituted.

Mr. J. G. Magee, a mining engineer of repute, went over these claims, and Mr. Law showed his report:

'From what I have seen from my examination of these properties and the results obtained from the sampling, I have no hesitation whatever in saying (even in its present undeveloped state) the Blue Bell Mining Syndicate have some of the best located claims in the Larder Lake camp, and if active development work were to be rushed forward ot ance I predict the present properties will be producing gold as soon as machinery can be installed and practical mining operations begun.'

WESTERN MINE QUOTATIONS

Current quotations on Western mining stocks reported by Robert Meredith & Co., Montreal.

	Bid.	Asked.
Consolidated Mines	125	135
Can. Gold Fields	6	7½
Rambler-Cariboo	33	38
Monte Christo	..	3½
White Bear	..	6
California	..	6
Virginia	4½	..
International Coal	70	72
Dominion Vale Coal	..	23
Alberta Coal & Coke	28	32
Nicola Mines	5	6½
Dominion Copper	6	6¼
Novelty	2	3½
Granby	120	128

TRADE REVIEW.

(From Bradstreet's).

Montreal.—Weather conditions here during the past week have not improved to such an extent as to have much influence upon general business. The sorting trade in spring lines is still quiet and, at the moment, there is no unusual activity in summer dry goods. Wholesalers are still shipping goods ordered early in the season. The wholesale grocery trade is brisk and heavy shipments of goods are being made. Teas, sugars and dried fruits continue firm. The movement in all lines of hardware is heavy. Building operations have not been seriously affected by strikes. For all lines of smaller hardware the demand is exceedingly active in all parts of the country. For iron and steel and for the heavy metals generally the demand is equally active and prices are firm. Railway materials and construction steel is also firm in tone and supplies are not generally equal to the demand. Country retail trade is moderately active. Collections from most districts are fair. Money is very firm and scarce. Produce is coming forward well. Receipts of butter are fairly large, but the home demand is taking care of all offering. Cheese prices declined at the time of the longshoremen's strike as exporters were afraid they would not be able to send shipments. At the conclusion of the strike, however, prices re-acted and they are now fairly firm. This has been a good year for syrup and other maple products, the crop having been heavy. Regarding the situation in the steel trade it is interesting to note that certain double tracking which the C.P.R. had hoped to complete this season will not be finished owing to the fact that it will be impossible to secure material. It is reported that the output of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., at Sydney, this season, will be at the rate of 30,000 tons per month, as compared with 20,000 tons per month last year. There is talk here of an advance in the price of soft coal.

Toronto.—All lines of retail and wholesale trade here are moving fairly well. Unseasonable weather still interferes with the spring re-order trade in dry goods but all other branches of business are active. In dry goods there is still a scarcity of dry goods textiles and orders placed months ago are now being filled. Values all round hold firm. A good volume of business is being done on account of fall. Orders are heavy and are well distributed. Manufacturers of ready-made clothing report the business the heaviest known. Notwithstanding the fact that prices are higher in all lines orders for both men and women's wear are heavy and the quality of the buying is worthy of note. Orders for groceries are good, particularly from Western Canada. A heavy trade is also moving in hardware. There has been but little improvement in collections during the past week. While there seems to be no great reason in regard to those from Ontario, Western collections are still slow. No doubt the backwardness of the season has something to do with this state of affairs, particularly in the dry goods trade. It is generally hoped that another week or two will see a marked improvement in this respect. Trade in country produce is active. The market holds fairly steady in nearly all lines. Cheese prices hold firm. Hogs are easier following heavier receipts. New crop unwashed wool is quoted at 13c to 14c per pound.

Winnipeg.—More seasonable weather in this part of the country has had a good effect upon trade. Dry goods stocks are moving better and there is a brighter tone to general business. A big factor to be noted is the general improvement in transportation which is gradually and steadily being relieved. Merchants are experiencing less difficulty in receiving goods. The number of immigrants pouring into this country is much greater than in any previous year. Seeding has been going on satisfactorily and although the crops are late there is every hope the consequences will not be as severe as was at first feared. Collections are still slow.

Victoria and Vancouver.—General trade has shown some improvement during the past week. Provincial industries are more active and there is now a fairly brisk demand for wholesale lines. Collections are fair to good. In all settled parts of the province there is great activity in real estate and values are advancing. Flour prices have advanced twenty cents per barrel and grain prices are tending higher. Groceries are very active following an improved demand from the interior. Sugars are higher. The demand for all lines of hardware is brisk and prices are firm.

Quebec.—Trade, while showing a slight improvement, climatic conditions are not favorable and the demand as a rule is for immediate wants. City retail trade is much about the same. Collections are generally fair. Building trades are active, which is usual at this season. The permits issued during the past month, although numerous, few are for buildings to exceed $4,000. The rush of new settlers is above the average of former seasons. Without exception, every passenger vessel which has arrived at this port since the opening of navigation have had their accommodation facilities fully taxed.

Hamilton.—Trade continues moderately active. The spring sorting trade has not developed any great briskness but orders for fall goods are heavy. Collections are fair to good.

London.—Business has been considerably affected by the late spring. Dry goods houses report the demand for summer lines light. Local industries are actively engaged. The cigar making industry is one of the busiest here. This branch of industry has shown great strength during the past few years.

Ottawa—Business is fairly active although spring and summer lines move but slowly. Collections are inclined to be quiet. Deliveries of country products are fairly large.

VISITING GOVERNORS.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for next week are: Messrs. Farquhar Robertson, Wm. McNally, Thos. F. Dobbin, and M. W. Hogle.

MAKE MONEY WHILE YOU CAN

BONANZA GOLD OF LARDER LAKE

offers you the opportunity. It is a Company in the hands of mine makers who will soon have a producing mine.

Only a few days more in which to get in on the **first underwriting price of 15 cents** per share.

We predict that every share will sell for more than a dollar before this year closes.

We are placing before you the greatest offer in the new gold fields of Larder Lake, and one of the best for a sure and large profit.

The underwriting price of 15 cents per share, for dollar shares, will close on or before June 15th. We urge you to purchase a block of this stock, and hope you will not hesitate about subscribing until it is too late.

We can tell you that the Company will be honestly managed, and that **you will make money on the investment.**

Send your application for as many shares as you feel able to pay for.

P. V. FRASER & CO., - 23 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont,

U.S. Office—A. M. Cottrell & Co., 138 North Ave., Plainfield, N.J.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada

—invites the Accounts of Corporations, Fraternal Societies and Individuals. Interest allowed on Savings Deposits and credited 4 times a year.

MAIN OFFICE—282-286 St. James Street.

Uptown Branch: 754-756 St. Catherine St. W. (Corner Guy.)

34

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

(INCORPORATED 1832.)

CAPITAL, - - $3,000,000

RESERVE FUND, $5,250,000

Unexcelled facilities for the transaction of all kinds of Banking Business.

Special attention given to the Savings Department and interest credited quarterly on Savings Accounts.

This is the only bank having its head office in Canada that submits its books and statements to Independent Audit.

Montreal Branch, 164 St. James St.

W. P. HUNT, Manager.

Money to Loan.

YOU CAN GET MONEY the day you apply for it. Loans negotiated on Household goods. Call, write or telephone. THE BORROWERS AGENCY, LIMITED. 206 New York Life Building. Tel. 3361 Main.

THE CANADIAN RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO

222St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

All Classes. Accident and Health Insurance Issues.

EMPLOYEES' LIABILITY
WORKMAN'S COLLECTIVE
TEAMS LIABILITY
ELEVATOR INSURANCE
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
HEALTH INSURANCE,
Covering all Diseases.

ERNEST PITT, Prov. Manager.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER-CENT upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be PAYABLE at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after SATURDAY, the First DAY OF JUNE next, to Shareholders of record of 16th May.

By order of the Board,

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

Montreal, 23rd April, 1907.

THE MOLSONS BANK

107th DIVIDEND.

The Shareholders of The Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a Dividend of TWO AND HALF PERCENT upon the capital stock has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at the Branches, on and after the

SECOND DAY OF JULY NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to 29th June, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JAMES ELLOT, General Manager.

Montreal, 21st May, 1907.

Professional

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.

ELLIOTT & DAVID,
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors, Commissioners for all the Provinces And for the States of Massachusetts and New York.
Canada Life Building, 139 St. James St.
Henry J. Elliott. L. A. David.

MACLENNAN & MEAGHER,
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors, New York Life Building, Montreal.
F. S. MacLennan, K. C. J. J. Meagher.

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● L.Q. 2 ○ N.M.10	JUNE	◑ F.Q. 18 ◉ F.M.25				
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SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1907.

Those who would like to see a spoke put in the wheel of the Irish home rule movement will no doubt lend a willing ear to a yarn out of which a 'special cablegram' has been made, namely, that Richard Croker is going to become the leader of the Irish party in the British Parliament, now that Mr. Redmond has been compromised by dallying with a measure which evoked the fulminations of the church, and which was therefore doomed to failure. With Croker's lurid record for boss politics tainting its hitherto patriotic banners, the Irish movement would fall into hopeless decay. Mr. Croker, according to this oracle, says he has done with America. He means to begin his Irish movement by swearing eternal allegiance to the King. What would the Nationalists of the Sinn Fein stripe think of that to begin with? But what saving instinct is it that has taught Richard Croker that he has, so far as the United States is concerned, reached the summit of his possibilities?. There he sat on Tammany height, the absolute and unquestioned master of the destinies of ten thousand myrmidons, who watched his least glance and obeyed his slightest nod. Whom he would he set up, and whom he would he slew. And yet, even in that reeking mess of practical politics, he seems to have realized that he had reached his end, and to have done the wisest deed of his clever life in getting far away into rural bliss, before his tower of Babel should collapse. Is he going to come out now in a new role of patriot, and that in an adopted country? He loves Ireland, we are told, yet when he left New York he does not seem to have thought of this. The Wantage estate, which he bought, is not in Ireland. He seemed rather to want to cast in his lot with the gentry. It would seem now as though it was only when there was found to be some kind of hitch in the fulfilment of an ambition which he shared with Shakespeare, Scott, and many of the world's noblest minds, that he has bethought him that Ireland was the country of his love.'

Some writers are contending that a shortage in wheat production plus a correspondingly higher price received per bushel is equal to a plentiful crop at a normal price. For instance, a yield of 75,000,000 bushels at eighty cents a bushel, or $60,000,000, would be equivalent, from this point of view, to a crop of 100,000,000 bushels at sixty cents a bushel. This is an economic fallacy, of the same sort as that of the man who does not deplore a fire because he has come out of it with a fresher stock and newer establishment. It is a selfish view. Every fire is a loss to the community as a whole. Every poor crop is a loss to the world as a whole. If, in the above case, it seems all one to the farmer, he has to consider that it is quite different with his brother, the consumer, for whom he is working and who has to pay the whole loss. His spending powers are reduced and the community as a whole suffers. Even at the farmer's own door the injury to the crop has its disastrous results. This is shown in the fear that thrilled the Continental European shareholders of Canadian Pacific Railway stock, some two weeks ago, when the crop-killers stated that the road's earnings would be impaired by the succession of unfavorable weather alleged to be prevalent at that time. A setback to the railways is a setback to the entire business community. Fortunately, there is no likelihood of these fears proving true on this occasion, in view of the fact that our railway facilities have not overtaken the country's immense productivity.

The refusal of Mr. McKay, County Crown Attorney of Dufferin, to prosecute A. C. Douglass for complicity in the death of Elizabeth Wells, on the ground that he was used as a crown witness against his confederate Jackson, before the grand jury, has made the Ontario press indignant. The 'Globe' describes it as 'An indelible stain on Ontario justice.' The story, as related in a 'Globe' editorial, is revolting and appalling. Elizabeth Wells died as the result of criminal practices. 'Jackson fled 'before the inquest was held. Douglass 'was one of the witnesses at that in'quiry. His evidence was self-incrimin'ating. He visited the woman at the 'laundry at night. She was then able 'to carry a pail of water upstairs. He 'left her an hour or two subsequently 'in such a condition that when a phy'sician was called to see her she was 'in a state of collapse, with her pulse 'scarcely perceptible. He acknowledged 'that Jackson had promised him $50, and 'paid him $25, which, however, he after'wards paid back. The evidence of Dr. 'Carson was that the unfortunate woman 'confessed before her death the respec'tive parts of Douglass and Jackson in 'her misfortunes. He testified that 'Douglass made no denial to him when 'charged with the gravest offence of 'which a man could be guilty in such a 'case, but asked him not to say any'thing about it. To the condi'tion of the room in which 'the woman lay just after Doug'lass left it Mrs. Jackson could have 'testified. Jackson himself has disclosed 'the whole damning facts in an affi'davit.' A witness for the Crown is only entitled to immunity or consideration by making a clean breast of his own part in the transaction. But this Douglass did not do. He contradicted himself on most material points in his evidence, and is worthy of no consideration. The consequence of the public law officers' action so far is, that two men are at large who, as the 'Globe' says, the Crown can have no doubt are guilty of an atrocious crime. There would seem to have been a gross miscarriage of justice, and it is held by those who have followed the case, that Douglass, at least, might still be made amenable to the law.

CHLOROFORMED.

'O listen to this incredible tale. 'Twill make your faces all turn pale.' Thus was introduced a 'giant-killer story' of our youth, and we are reminded of it by a recent heading in the Toronto 'World' which sets forth, in big black lettering, 'Toronto and Ontario are chloroformed,' and in smaller letters, 'Forty years' steady effort to divert our trade.' The giant in this case is, of course, a monster known as Montreal, which, assisted in its nefarious work by three big bogies known as the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific railways and the shipping interests, has 'deliberately sought to prevent the extension of navigation west of Montreal.' It is a most creepy charge, but it has been made by the 'World' for some years now, so that newspaper tells us, and it adds: 'The 'public of Ontario, the public of To'ronto, more especially the business 'men of Toronto and the manufactur'ing towns of Southern Ontario,' have begun at long last to 'appreciate what the 'World' has been preaching.' The railways, we are assured, 'have deliber'ately conspired with members of differ'ent governments, with politicians, with 'newspapers, to "queer" or delay every 'St. Lawrence canal and lake improve'ment that has been attempted up to 'date,' their object being 'to handle 'everything from Montreal westward by 'rail.' Not only that, but while to-day Montreal and the other ogres pretend to favor the Ottawa and Georgian Bay canal system, they will be the enemies of it too when and if it is undertaken. However, the 'chloroform bottle brigade have been found out' and now there will be 'something doing.'

All this goes to illustrate the old saw that 'you must go abroad to learn what is going on at home.' There must be really a number of ordinarily well-informed Montrealers who will learn of this chloroform bottle business for the first time, and will be surprised. We confess to being surprised ourselves. We are glad to be warned, as we at all events will not stand by and see Toronto chloroformed without a stout blow in her defence, especially as we have always rejoiced greatly in the mighty works which have made Canada's canals celebrated the world over, and have always sought the completion of these works. We have indeed suggested an advance far beyond the dreams of the 'World,' in prophecying that this work would not stop till the whole river was canalized and vessels would go up and down it with freedom. We had, however, been of the opinion that Montreal had willingly contributed not unhandsomely to create and improve navigation from Montreal westward. As for the work being kept back, we had thought that from John Young's time and the Lachine canal public moneys to the present had been almost constantly poured out for this purpose, the total to date amounting to seventy millions or so, an achievement that no other country of like population could pretend to equal. But it seems that we, that is, all but the guilty among us, have been deluded. Mr. McLean's paper says so. There is a part of the great river highway, no doubt, that has, in times past, met with a good deal of obstruction, we shall not say in what quarters, and that is that portion of our canal system that lies between Montreal and the sea. The canals in that section are at the bottom of the river, but are at least as essential to the commerce of the country as those which cut through the land. Up till recently Montreal had herself to do the greater part of that digging, because some people were opposed to its being counted a national work. But that is past, and bygones are bygones.

WHO WOULD BE A TEACHER?

In the educational campaign of last August in this province one of the important principles advocated by most of the speakers was that not only should the salaries of the rural teachers be very substantially increased, but that a distinction should be made between the amounts paid to teachers holding diplomas, or those with several years' experience, and the novices. The principle is one that has always been recognized in the mercantile world, and the arguments in favor of its recognition with regard to the teaching profession are obvious enough. But it seems to be possible to apply this principle so as to have an effect the reverse of that sought. We notice a case which would seem likely to work in this way. A rich township, with no debt and with a low rate of taxation both for general and school purposes, has recently advertised the fact that it is making a distinction in salaries for the coming year. For some years it has been paying sixteen dollars a month (eight months in the year) to all of the teachers, whether with diplomas or without. The majority have not had diplomas of any kind. Now the municipality offers eighteen dollars a month to teachers holding model or advanced elementary diplomas; sixteen a month to those holding ordinary elementary diplomas; fifteen a month to holders of permits who have passed second or third grade academy, and fourteen dollars a month to teachers 'below a permit'—that is, with no right whatever to teach. Indeed, good typewriters are making three times the highest of these figures. As the model teachers left in the province are in demand at twenty-five dollars a month and upwards, and the advanced elementary at twenty dollars and upwards, it is easy to conjecture that there will be few aspirants in the municipality for the eighteen-dollar salary. The chances, indeed, are ten to one that the majority of the places will be filled on the fifteen and the fourteen dollars a month basis. Hence, a few dollars will be saved for the pockets of the ratepayers. That such a result is what the people really want we cannot believe. The real desire of the mass of the people is to have better schools. Cheese-paring economy may have been the prevailing doctrine in a community in the past, and commissioners and trustees are apt to think that it is still required of them when, as a matter of fact, a really progressive policy would, in all probability, be heartily supported by the ratepayers. In the case we have referred to it is really pitiable to think that the very highest salary offered only amounts to $144 for the year of eight months. It is impossible to think that ratepayers as a whole have given anything like the necessary attention to the questions affecting their local schools when insufficient salaries like that are offered for trained teachers. As we said the other day, in speaking of the late Dr. Ryerson's work in Ontario, there is need of the missionary spirit yet for a proper awakening to the issues at stake in our educational conditions.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

It is within the memory of the living that Oxford University was regarded as needing reformatory legislation to dispose of a plethora of college endowments, which created sinecures, and of which adequate use in the public service was not being made. It has now come about, that however well off some of the colleges may be, the university sadly needs money. The material side of learning has made great demands, and there is no end to the equipment needed. Instead of having more money than it knows what to do with, Oxford University is, like Cambridge and McGill universities, in the field appealing for new benefactions. This has, of course, set loose and given point and potency to the pen of criticism. Reformers have made known their views in the columns of the 'Times' and other journals. The first reform suggested is that the university shall be freed from the archaic rule of convocation, which places the resident teaching-staff at the mercy of an outside body of graduates; next, that the entrance examination into the university, which is known as the Responsions, shall no longer be the perfunctory and trivial affair it is now, but a fair test of a reasonable amount of knowledge such as a well-educated youth of seventeen may be expected to possess, and that until that examination is passed no lad should be allowed to matriculate at any college; that the university studies shall be reorganized so as to raise the standard of the B.A. degree, to be taken at the end of three years' residence; that the university shall be purged of idlers by sending down or expelling those who after various trials fail to pass the preliminary or intermediate examinations, and that the M.A. degree, which is now a matter of seniority, shall be reserved for those who take a post-graduate course and satisfy the examiners that they are qualified to teach the subjects which they profess. The reformers see the need of reorganizing the honors schools as well as the pass schools, and of providing new and better opportunities for original research. Further, they propose to confine scholarships to those who really need them, to readjust endowments so that the university shall not starve while certain colleges enjoy a superfluity; and, finally, it is proposed to make an effort to reduce the cost of living and to give a more conspicuous place in university life to the non-collegiate student who practices economy by boarding out. The 'Times' itself lends this movement its support, and demands a new commission to enquire into the affairs of the university, but some of the principals of the university seem to be hostile to the movement, which, after all, not only does not threaten or misrepresent the university, but, as the 'Westminster Gazette' says, aims at enlarging her scope and usefulness and making her more acceptable to the mass of the people.

NOBODY'S BUSINESS.

We presume that a very large number of the thousands who have been passing daily along St. James street as they noticed how every gust—and some of the days have been very gusty—raised the powdered mortar from the portals of the lessening pile of the Temple Building, and filled the whole air and street with it, not only encrusting the passers-by and distressing their eyes, but filling all offices and warehouses with dust, have wondered if no one immediately concerned had taken any steps to have it mitigated. Visitors from other cities would wonder, though Montrealers would not, why the police did not order the wetting of it. Of course, nothing could prevent the flying of the dust set free in the process of demolition, but an occasional bucketful of water would have removed the source of nine-tenths of the annoyance by quieting the heap on the ground. Surely it is the duty of the police to look after the interests of the public. But that a correspondent has appealed to us, it is hardly fair to refer to an individual case, since in an appreciable proportion of cases builders by carelessness and in other ways seem to produce a maximum of obstruction and annoyance. It is no rare thing, at the confines of the city, especially, to find, not only the footpaths, but half the roadway strewn with building materials, while houses are being erected, and to find laborers mixing bricklayers' mortar and plasterers' putty almost in the middle of the road, the quick lime used in which endangers the eyes of curious youngsters and even the passersby. But it is all of a piece with other failures in our building by-laws or their enforcement. We have seen, for instance, during the past winter and spring, some scores of families move into small flats while the brickwork was all wet and green, and before they were barely more than half plastered, thus laying up the seeds of rheumatism and consumption. In addition to the eventual suffering, all this means economic loss to the individual and the country, and probably a future tax upon the charitable. In England, no house is allowed to be occupied before the builder receives a certificate from the local building inspector, and no such certificate is given before the house is finished in every particular. It has been said, and with fine truth, of cities, 'by 'their scavenging we shall know them,' and until Montreal makes some radical improvement in this respect, its public self-respect in other matters is not likely to be considerable. We have seen only within the past few days people living on respectable streets shoot their garbage into a lane at the back of them, others shoot it on the sidewalks, and yet others on adjacent vacant building lots. No one fines them, they are not put in jail, it is nobody's concern—not even that of the sanitary authorities!

UNITED SOUTH AMERICA.

A rumor among merchants engaged in Central American trade is to the effect that President Diaz of Mexico contemplates putting an end to the constantly recurring revolutions in the volcanic little republics by annexing them to Mexico. This rumor is a recurring one and arises from the fact that, incapable of governing themselves singly, or of living at peace with each other, these states need a strong man to take them in hand and compel the factions by which they are torn to observe some sort of law and order. Diaz is such a man, but he would be very unlikely to accept such a task at the age of seventy-seven, and after thirty consecutive years as Mexico's President. Indeed, it has been stated more than once of late that he is desirous of retiring. There may well be, as some of the despatches assert, a wish among certain of the more stable people of the turbulent states for consolidation with Mexico, they having grown weary of the ceaseless armed uprisings, murderous reprisals, assassinations and ruinous conflicts between factional leaders none of whom is strong enough to suppress his rivals or of establishing more than a semblance of stable government.

Cabrera, president of Guatemala, appears to be the worst of the lot. His house was the scene of the murder of several of the most prominent citizens of the Republic eight years ago, and it is feared it will again be made a slaughter-pen. It is described in gruesome terms as 'full of trap-doors, with dun'geons beneath them, containing many 'skulls and skeletons.' Nobody believes the story of an attempt on Cabrera's life, though he has succeeded in convicting nineteen men of that alleged crime, and in having them sentenced to death. He fears, however, to inflict the extreme penalty, and with good reason, as there are among them citizens of Spain, Italy, Germany and Mexico, all of whose governments have already had a word to say. The execution, it is said, would be the signal for a detachment of the Mexican army, now on the frontier, to march on his capital and put an end to his reign of terror. So the matter has, it seems, been allowed to go to appeal, where a different result is likely to be reached. A movement for consolidation is alleged to be under the direction of General Zelaya, who has planned to place in temporary power in Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica and Guatemala, men who are hoping to make themselves supreme in their respective states. But he finds himself confronted by incipient revolutions in all these states. Therefore, so the story goes, he has entered into an agreement with President Diaz to make all Central America a part of Mexico, that being the only way by which the factions can be suppressed and peace established. This programme has everything to recommend it, if it could be carried out. Diaz has been a powerful ruler, who proved that he knew how to deal with turbulent malcontents. He has a well-armed and disciplined army at his command. The peacefully-inclined people of all the states would hail his advent, and, if there is a man who can put an end to strife in Central America, he is that man. The extent of territory and magnificent resources that would be added to the United States would improve the balance of many cities on this continent. Certain United States newspapers speak favorably of such a plan. If the United States were to favor instead of opposing it, it would be better hope than we at present have of the dream of Zelaya being filled.

FINNISH EQUALITY.

The people of Finland, who have the sympathy of all free countries in their efforts to cast off the yoke of Russian oppression, are now regarded with interested curiosity in the experiments they are making in self-government. This is increased by the fact that though the governing element is Scandinavian the people are largely of Ugrian stock, a branch of the great Tartar race, their language being akin to that of the Samoyedes of distant Siberia, and of many tribes between as well as that of the Magyars of Hungary, who are of the same ethnical origin. Though many centuries have passed since they abandoned their nomadic habits and became settled in communities, their seclusion in a remote part of Europe and the general prevalence of education among them has tended to produce among them academic, and therefore very advanced ideas of parliamentary institutions. This accounts for their political radicalism, as shown by their adoption of universal suffrage for men and women alike, and the election of nineteen female members of the Landtag. All who have lived among them describe them as cheerful, affectionate towards each other, honest and honorable in their dealings with strangers. The equalization of the sexes, socially and politically, is believed in by the Finns, though that many inequalities have yet to be removed is shown by the demands formulated by the women members of the Landtag. They specifically urge civil as against religious marriage, though they are Lutheran Protestants; equal wages for both sexes for the same kind of work; equal rights for illegitimate and legitimate children; the absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic, and the abolition of all old-fashioned distinctions which imply the inferiority of women to men. It is curious to learn that all these points are conceded by the men except that of prohibition of the liquor business. As might be supposed from this programme, the Finns are strongly socialistic in their tendencies, so much so that a correspondent who has conversed with persons of all parties is convinced that Finland is going to attempt legislation unparalleled in history. They labor under the disadvantage, however, of having no leader who is really educated in practical politics, and their constitution being a creation, not a growth, as in other parliamentary countries, they are likely to blunder sadly in their efforts to put into operation crude conceptions of what is possible to achieve within the economic limitations of legislation. These facts and considerations will give zest to the attention politicians everywhere will bestow on the Finnish experiment in government on new and unprecedented lines.

TO A MAPLE TREE.

As 'neath thy grateful shade I sit, and gaze
Into thy laden branches, bowed on high,
That seem to brush the cloudlets from the sky,
Come memories of earlier, happier days.
When I, the wild-birds trilling out their lays,
Climbed to thy topmost limbs—is this a sigh
Unbidden swells my breast, for joys gone by,—
A sigh the price our fond remembrance pays?
But thou, thro' many a lingering winter's drill,
Hast stood till summer suns again would shine,
Each summer spread the verdure fair as ever still—
Fit emblem of this favored land of mine!
So let my life from every passing ill
Emerge with grander, loftier design!

J. T. McNEILL.

67 McTavish street.

MADAME DONALDA

WITH SIGNOR CARUSO, THE CANADIAN SINGER WAS RECEIVED BY THE KING IN ROYAL BOX.

A Canadian Associated Press cable from London this morning says: Madame Donalda and Signor Caruso were received by the King and Prince of Wales in the royal box at Covent Garden last night.

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We have just got in a new lot of the very finest of the better ribbons, and would like you to see them.

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How well we do our work we would be glad to have you judge, but you can only do this by sending your parcel to the

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"The Laundry that knows how."

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TRISCUIT

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

All Grocers; 13c a Carton; 2 for 25c.

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TRY IT!

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EIGHTEEN TO BE BAPTIZED.

Eighteen candidates will be baptized at a special baptismal service in Olivet Baptist Church to-morrow morning. The Rev. S. J. Robine, of Leeds, Eng., will officiate at the service.

ELOCUTIONARY CONTEST.

The fourth silver medal elocutionary contest under the auspices of Orient Council, Royal Templars, will be held in the lecture hall of the East End Methodist Church, next Tuesday evening, June 4, at 8 o'clock. The contestants are five young men. A programme of vocal and instrumental music will also be presented between the recitations. A very enjoyable time is promised.

OLD BOYS' BANQUET.

The old boys of Loyola College will hold a reunion, in the form of a banquet, on Monday night. The banquet will be held in the college.

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS

The Parks and Playgrounds Association return thanks to their kind friends who responded to their special appeal last December, to make their ground at Charlevoix street, a model playground. The amount required for such a purpose was $5,000, and the amount received was $577. As this sum is insufficient for the carrying out of their scheme, the ladies of the Executive Committee wish to inform their friends that the money so collected is in the bank, and they are considering what steps they will take to secure the full amount, so as to equip this ground with as little delay as possible.

The following contributions to the work of the Association are acknowledged this week:

Robert Henderson & Co.	$ 1.00
Mr. Farquhar Robertson	10.00
Mrs. Ninian C. Smillie	1.00

Subscribers to Coin Card Collection: Mrs. T. R. Adams, Mrs. Casgrain, Mrs. Geo. W. Clark, Mrs. Donoghy, Mrs. R. Carlyle Jamieson, Miss Linton, Mrs. W. McF. Notman, Mrs. Thomas, W. V. S., Mrs. D. Cream, 50c.; T. R. Goulden, J. R. Gardiner, H. Labine, Mrs. C. Lester, Miss Gladys Marling, A. Rutherford, Miss Vinnie B. Williams, Two Anonymous.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS' SUMMER CRECHE.

The ladies of the united local circles of the King's Daughters intend prosecuting the work with renewed vigor this season. The committee is desirous that this year's record shall eclipse that of last season's, both in attendance and contributions, and would remind their many generous friends that the time of their annual subscription has come around once more. Last summer as many as one hundred and fifty-three mothers and children visited the Creche in a single day, showing what advantage is taken of the Creche and the need of funds in large measure to carry it on. Hammocks, baby carriages and toys of all descriptions will be gratefully received by the committee, and much appreciated by the children. The annual opening tea will be given as usual, on Friday, June 7, from 3 to 6 o'clock, when cake, candy and fancy articles will be displayed for sale. Friends are cordially invited to avail themselves of this opportunity of visiting the Creche (which is situated in Maplewood avenue, Cote des Neiges) and get an insight into the work. Subscriptions may be sent to the treasurer, Mrs. Jas. Robinson, 748 Hutchison street, Annex, or left at Scarff's pharmacy, St. Catherine street.

The treasurer acknowledges with thanks the following donations in kind:—Mrs. Jas. Walker, books; Mrs. E. I. Rexford, toys.

Subscriptions to May 25 last:—Mrs. Scholes, $5; Mrs. C. T. Williams, $1; Mrs. W. M. Evans, $1; Mrs. M. Mudge, $3; Helpful Circle, $2; St. Paul's Church Circle, $20; Mrs. Durnford, $4; Mrs. W. Gardner, $2; Mrs. A. Snowden, $2; Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Caswell, $2; Miss C. Dawes, $2; Mr. J. C. Holden, $10; Miss A. Ogilvie, $10; Miss M. A. Weaver, $2; Mrs. A. G. Shirreff, $1; Mrs. A. McDougall, $1; Mrs. H. Paton, $5; Mrs. F. Burgess, $10; Mrs. B. McLennen, $15; Mrs. Alex. McDougall, $2; J. L. R., $1; Miss Dawes, $2; Mrs. E. Holden, $5; Miss Kerry, $2; Mrs. S. Brainard, $3; Mrs. E. P. Black, $1; Mrs. H. Jonas, $5; Miss M. E. Johnston, $3; J. M. and E. B. Rea, $2; Mrs. C. McEachern, $1; Mrs. A. McDougall, $2.50; Mrs. Morrice, $5; Mrs. S. Boxer, $2; Mrs. A. Hadrill, $2; Mrs. Grindly, $2; A Friend, $1; Two Mite Boxes, $14; Mrs. H. H. Ritchie, $2; Mrs. C. T. Williams, $1; Mrs. Dumaresq, $1; A Friend, $1; St. Martin's Circle, $10; Mrs. C. H. Nelson, $5; Christ Church Cathedral Circle, $30; Miss J. McLennen, $15; Miss A. McLennen, $15; Mrs. Kelly, $2; Mrs. F. Hartt, $2; Mrs. O'Brien, $1; Mr. F. E. Dougall, $1; Mr. Ironsides, $15; Mrs. Jas. Bayis, $5.

CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS

MAY RETURNS WERE THE GREATEST IN HISTORY OF PORT OF MONTREAL.

The total customs collections on imports at the port of Montreal for the month ending yesterday were the greatest on record in the history of the port, showing an increase of $344,029.29 over the corresponding month last year. The figures are:—

May, 1907	$1,558,075
May, 1906	1,214,016
Increase	$ 344,029

The heaviest day was on May 9, with $108,476; while the smallest day was Saturday, May 4, with $30,102. The second best month on record was November, 1906, when $1,488,068 was collected, and the third best month was March this year with $1,334,026.

MOTORMAN ARRESTED

OUTCOME OF TROLLEY COLLISION AT ELYRIA, OHIO, IN WHICH SEVEN LOST THEIR LIVES.

Elyria, Ohio, May 31.—C. M. Forney, motorman of a Cleveland & Southwestern traction car, was arrested in Cleveland to-day and brought here to answer to a charge of being responsible for the death of seven persons, killed in a traction accident here early last evening, and for the injury of eight more persons, several of whom will probably die. He pleaded not guilty, and was held in $5,000 bonds. Forney was operating a car which ran at high speed into the rear end of another car standing still on a straight track in broad daylight. Both cars were crowded.

NEW EXHIBITIONS FOR McGILL.

Two exhibitions, of the value of $62.50 each, have been founded in the Faculty of Arts at McGill, by Mr. George Massey, of New York, in memory of his late father, the Rev. Samuel Massey. The university expresses thanks to Mr. Massey for this very acceptable gift.

The Evolution of the Piano.

In 1771 Scipione Maffei gave a detailed account of the first topforl, named by him piano, built by Bartolemmeo Christopford, named by him piano-forte, and exhibited in 1709. Since those days there have been great improvements in the pianoforte, until to-day the

Gold Medal Newcombe Piano,

made in Canada, stands at the front with the

Patent Howard Adjustable Rods,

the most wonderful tone producer of all piano inventions to this day.

For further particulars, apply to

Willis & Co., Ltd,

Sole Agents, 660 St. Catherine St., west (near Mountain St.)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

BILL ESTABLISHING COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL HAS SECOND READING.

London, May 31.—The House of Commons to-day unanimously passed the second reading of the bill establishing a court of criminal appeal and providing for the right of appeal against convictions for crime, similar to that now existing in civil courts.

MEMBER OF CAMORRA

SENSATIONAL CHARGE AGAINST MEMBER OF ITALIAN CHAMBER.

London, June 1—The Rome correspondent of the 'Chronicle' says that the Crown has begun proceedings against Giuseppe Romano, deputy from Aversa, on allegations of his connection with the notorious Camorra. He has been denounced by a group of his fellow-deputies as being president of criminal societies in his constituency. The sensation has been increased by the fact that Signor Schanzer, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, is accused of complicity in the crimes committed by the societies.

FIRE RECORD.

Kingston, N.Y., May 31.—Fire which started in the drug store of Elting & Schoomaker, in Wall street, to-day, burned out that store and the adjoining stores of Herman Marblestone, clothier, and W. Scott Gillespie, wholesale grocer and liquor dealer. The total loss is estimated at $130,000, partly covered by insurance. The fire started under a stairway on the ground floor of Elting & Schoomaker's store, and fed by paint and oil, spread rapidly.

Montebello, Que., May 31.—The large dairy barn on the farm of Senator Owens was burned yesterday about 8 a.m., with a large quantity of machinery and farm implements; partially insured. The fire evidently took from the pipes leading from the steam boiler to the chimney. Fortunately, the live stock was not in the building, otherwise the loss would have been heavy.

Oil City, Pa., May 30.—An explosion, supposedly caused by an accumulation of gas under the boilers, occurred in the pumping station of the Producers' and Refiners' and United States Pipe Line companies to-day. The plant was destroyed by the fire that followed. The loss is about twenty thousand dollars. On account of the damage to machinery, local independent refiners here will be unable to ship any of their product over the lines until repairs are made, this being the starting point of the refined oil line to Marcus Hood, N.J.

QUEBEC ANGLICAN SYNOD

FINAL SESSION TAKES PLACE AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, May 31.—At the final session of the Anglican Synod the motion suggesting that its meetings be held alternately in Sherbrooke and Quebec was deferred to next session. The appointment of a coadjutor bishop, a port chaplain and an additional immigration chaplain were among the most important matters discussed. The matter of appointing a coadjutor bishop was put over to the next session. One of the features of the afternoon session was the presentation to Bishop Dunn of an address of a highly appreciative character, to which His Lordship made a most feeling reply.

CHANGE OF ROUTE.

Owing to renewal of track on Sherbrooke street in Westmount, the St. Catherine street cars will, until such time as this work is completed, starting from Monday, June 3, operate west on St. Catherine street and along Victoria ave., and east on Sherbrooke street, instead of as at present.

ENGLISH BISCUITS

FROM

Messrs. HUNTLEY & PALMER

We have already drawn your attention to the fine Biscuits and Crackers made in Scotland by Messrs. MacFarlane, Lang & Co., and in Ireland by Messrs. Jacob & Co.

Last, but not least, comes the choice assortment from Messrs. Huntley & Palmer, of Reading and London.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

Everybody knows, or has heard, of Huntley & Palmer; their name stands for Perfection in Biscuits all over the world, and their specialties are used by all classes of the community, from the King of England down to the humblest peasant.

Our stocks are now complete with the finest selection of biscuits ever brought into Canada.

Here is the assortment:

HUNTLEY & PALMER

	Per Tin.	Per lb.
Nursery Rhymes, No. 1 Tins	40 each	
Nursery Biscuits, No. 1 Tins	30c each	
Thin Arrowroot, No. 1 Tins	40 each	
Thin Tea Biscuits, No. 2 Tins	60c each	
Sugar Wafers, small tins, assorted flavors, Vanilla, Lemon, Raspberry, Strawberry, Chocolate, per dozen tins, $4.00	.40	
Sugar Wafers, Vanilla and Lemon Flavors, square tins of about 5 lbs each		.60
Opera Wafers, 'Special' tins	.60	
Opera Wafers, square tins of about 5 lbs. each		.60
Dinner Biscuits, No. 1 tins	.35	
Dinner Biscuits, Special tins	.60	
Dinner Biscuits, square tins of about 5 lbs. each		.10
Shortbread, Fancy, round tins	.40	
Rusks, Fancy, No. 1 Tins	.30	
Rusks, Fancy, No. 2, Extra Tins	.50	
Rusks, Sponge, No. 2, Extra Tins	.75	
Rusks, Tea, No. 2 Tins	.50	
Petit Beurre, 'Special' Tins	.40	
Petit Beurre, in large tins		.30
Milk, No. 2, Extra Tins	.50	
Cheese, No. 2, Extra Tins	.50	
Breakfast, Special Tins	.60	
Combination (Mixed Varieties), large tins		.25
Wheatmeal, large cans		.30
Wheatmeal, No. 2 Tins	.70	
President Wafers, Special cans	.40	
Marie, large cans		.30
Marie, No. 2, Extra Tins	.65	.75
Philippines, square cans, about 5 lbs. each		
Philippines, Special Tins	.40	
Afternoon Tea, No. 1 Tins	.45	
Afternoon Tea, large cans		.35
Ginger Nuts, No. 1, Tins	.40	
Ginger Nuts, No. 2, Tins	.65	
Acorn Biscuits, Special Tins	.40	

FRASER, VIGER & Co. LIMITED
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
ESTABLISHED 1836.

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267, 269 & 271 St. James St.,
MONTREAL.

Save The Inebriate.

Dr. Mackay's Treatment of Alcoholism

has been proven an undoubted success. It is the only treatment adopted by a Government. The official returns from the Courts and Prisons under the GOVERNMENT PROBATION SYSTEM show its success with 9 out of every 10 cases to which it had been applied. The number of public cases in all last year was nearly 500. It has now been arranged that

PRIVATE PATIENTS

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

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

Full information and terms given on application to The Dr. John M. Mackay Treatment Co., Ltd., office 893 St. Catherine street west; Dr. Mackay, 500 St. Urbain street, or The Leeming-Miles Co., Ltd., 4 St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal.

SAN FRANCISCO STRIKE

TWENTY THOUSAND IRONWORKERS TO RETURN TO WORK.

San Francisco, May 31.—The ironworkers' strike was settled to-night. Twenty thousand men are involved. The men return to work on the same condition that prevailed before the strike. It has been decided by Mr. Langdon, the district attorney, to call a meeting of the grand jury to-morrow to consider the advisability of taking steps to oust the chief of police.

THE KING'S NEW YACHT.

Glasgow, May 30.—The King's new turbine yacht 'Alexandra,' of two thousand tons, was launched here this afternoon by the Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll. The vessel, which is most richly fitted internally, is intended for the private use of the King and his family, and primarily for short cruises and visiting ports of limited depth of water. She is three hundred feet long, has forty feet beam, and is twenty-three feet deep.

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FOR BREAD AND FOR PASTRY.

Whole Wheat Flour and Graham Flour for Brown Bread.

BREAKFAST CEREALS of all kinds.

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CAKE KEEPS FRESH WHEN MADE WITH

Cook's Friend Baking Powder

Purity, Strength, Perfection.

Sold Everywhere.

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THE "SWAN,"
"SANFORD AND BENNETT,"
"THE DOCTOR."

New Stock received this week.

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Home-made Bread a Specialty

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Baker to Royalty.

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CARPENTERS, BUILDERS
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Tel. Main 4153.

GREAT ORGAN SALE.

We are overcrowded with Good, Reliable Used Organs, and we are prepared to sell at following low prices in order to clear our warerooms at once.

LAYTON BROS., Cottage, Walnut	$50.00
ESTEY & CO., Cottage, Walnut	$45.00
BURDETT, Chapel, Walnut	$55.00
THOMAS, Piano Case, Mahogany	$75.00
DOMINION, Pipe top, Walnut	$40.00
S. R. WARREN, Melodeon, Rosewood	$15.00

Easy terms arranged to suit customers.

Every instrument fully guaranteed.

THE OLD FIRM OF

LAYTON BROS.,

144 Peel street,

Opp Dominion Sq.

Purchase your new Piano from The Leach Piano Co., Ltd., 560 St. Catherine street west. Cash or easy terms.

WANTED,

MACHINERY, SHAFTING, PULLEYS and BELTING, of all sizes and kinds. Write or Phone us what you have to offer. IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO., Tel Main 4959. 5-7-9 Queen street.

FOR SALE,

50,000 feet of 2 inch and 4 inch BOILER TUBES, suitable for conveying water. Apply to the IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO., 5-7-9 Queen street. Tel Main 4959.

LOST, YOUNG IRISH SETTER BITCH. Reward at J. W. MORRIS, 27 Youville square.

ARE YOU TOO THIN? 'ASPA' WEIGHT Producer,' Great European Discovery, increases your weight 5-10 pounds monthly. Price, $2.00. Booklet free. ASPA CO., 1267 Broadway, New York.

WANTED, A TEACHER HOLDING A McGill Normal diploma, for St. Sylvester West Model School; salary, $30 a month; also, a teacher holding advanced elementary diploma, for nine months and a half; terms to begin Sept. 1st. State salary expected, and apply to J. HENRY WOODSIDE, Secretary-Treasurer, St. Sylvester West, P.Q.

DIED.

FLEMING — On June 1, 1907, at the residence of Mr. Bragg, St. Lambert, after a short illness, Therasa A. Footner, widow of the late David A. Fleming, of Montreal. Funeral private.

O'DONNELL— At Quebec, on May 30, 1907, Mary Ann (Siss), daughter of John O'Donnell.

THORN — At Ottawa, on May 31, 1907, Elizabeth Thorn, widow of the late Thos. Thorn, aged 91 years.

Store closes Saturday at 1 p.m. during June, July and August.

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Standard, Instrumental and Vocal

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50 and 60 Cent NEW HITS in POPULAR MUSIC, 17 Cents

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'68 Intermezzo.
Mexican—issimo.
Carbalick Acid—Rag.
Whispered Thought—Novelette.
Enchantress Waltzes—Blanke.

SONGS.

So Long Joe—March Ballad.
Will you be my Teddy Bear.
Patsy Dear.
He never even said Good-bye.
Because I'm married now.

Other popular music at still further reduced prices.

A large quantity of

SONG and INSTRUMENTAL NOVELTIES, ONE HALF OFF.

NORDHEIMER'S LIMITED

589 St. Catherine Street West.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The Rev. Dr. Scrimger and family will leave for Bic in about three weeks.

Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt, of Toronto, have moved to their summer house, Casa Loma.

Miss Alice Elliott, of England, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. T. Fraser, Prince Albert avenue, Westmount.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Wonham and family have left town for the summer to occupy their country place in Richelieu.

The engagement is announced in Toronto of Miss Athol Boulton to Captain James Elmsley. Captain Elmsley is expected home from India in the autumn.

Miss MacGregor, daughter of the Governor of Newfoundland, left yesterday for her home after spending some time in Montreal, the guest of Mrs. R. G. Reid.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Gilmour to Mr. Herbert Ewan, of Montreal, took place last Monday in Sheffield, England. Mr. and Mrs. Ewan are sailing for Canada next Friday, and will reside in the 'Cavendish,' Sherbrooke street.

Mrs. Daniel Galbraith, of Bowmanville, announces the engagement of her granddaughter, Margaret Edith Parrott Bogue, daughter of Mr. Richard Bogue, Moose Jaw, Sask., to Captain Ernest Turquand Wingate, Queen's Own Rifles of Canada. The marriage will take place the last week in June.

The marriage of Miss Gwendolen Evelyn McPherson Stuart, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Charles Robert William Stuart, and granddaughter of the late Sir Simeon Henry Stuart, fifth baronet, to Mr. William Frederick Carter, of Cobalt, formerly of Montreal, will take place in the Church of St. Alban the Martyr, Ottawa, on Saturday, June 15, at half-past two o'clock.

The following Montrealers registered their names at the Canadian Government offices, 10 Rue de Rome, Paris, during the week ending May 18: Miss H. Desforges, the Misses P. and L. Brosseau, Mr. P. and L. N. Lavigne, Mr. R. and the Misses Henderson, Mr. J. N. Henderson, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. F. Dastous, Dr. C. A. and Mrs. Dugas, Mr. A. and Mrs. Aubry, Mrs. A. D. Dufresne, Mr. W. J. Tabb.

The following Montrealers registered their names at the Canadian High Commissioner's office, 17 Victoria street, London, S.W., during the week ending May 21: The Misses Yuile, Mr. H. W. and Mrs. Walker, Lewis C. Walker, Mr. P. R. M. Marling, Mr. W. J. Tabb, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wandless, Mr. Robert and Miss M. Henderson, Mr. J. N. and Miss Muriel Henderson, Dr. and Mrs. Grant Stewart, Mr. Jules Lareau, Mr. Husmer Lanctot, Mr. Jeremie L. Decarie, Miss and Miss E. L. LaRocque, Mr. Arthur A. and Mrs. Sandeman.

The wedding of Mr. Albert Arthur Labelle, of Montreal, and Miss Annie Maude Robinson, daughter of the late Benjamin Robinson, of Shawbridge, took place at Shawbridge on Thursday. The Rev. M. F. Boudreau, of Farnham Centre, brother-in-law of the bride, performed the ceremony. Owing to the illness of the bride's mother, only relatives of the bride and groom were present. Mr. and Mrs. Labelle left the same evening for Montreal, Quebec, and other points of interest. They were the recipients of many useful presents.

The degree of LL.D. is to be conferred by the University of Toronto on the Right Hon. James Bryce, Monsignor Mathieu, C.M.G., rector of Laval University. H. I. Strang, M.A., many years headmaster of the Goderich Collegiate Institute; Archibald McMurchy, M.A. for many years principal of Jarvis Collegiate Institute; Dr. Weir Mitchell, the novelist, of Philadelphia. The senate will also confer the degree of Doctor of Music upon Lieut. Mackenzie Rogan, bandmaster of the Coldstream Guards, who was with the band in Canada two years ago.

At St. Luke's Church, Fort Rouge, near Winnipeg, the wedding of Miss Winnifred Baker Patterson, to Mr. Thos. Scott Strathairn, of the Bank of Commerce, Fort Rouge, took place on Tuesday. The bride wore a gown of lace over taffeta veiled in chiffon, with garniture of real lace and seed pearls. Orange blossoms and a tulle veil were arranged on the hair. She carried a shower bouquet of bridal roses and lilies of the valley. Mr. and Mrs. Strathairn came to Montreal to sail by the 'Empress of Britain' for a visit to the British Isles.

MONTREAL 'LONGSHOREMEN

Representatives Appointed to Board of Arbitration.

The Shipping Federation has written the Department of Labor at Ottawa, stating that while they do not admit the Montreal 'longshoremen are entitled to the full increase originally asked for, they are willing to submit the matter to arbitration, and they name Mr. G. W. Stephens, chairman of the Harbor Board, as their representative on the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. The 'longshoremen have chosen Mr. Jos. Ainey as their representative. It will now be for these two gentlemen to meet and agree on a third arbitrator.

BODY FOUND IN BUSH

POLICE ARE INVESTIGATING THE DEATH OF AGED MAN FOUND AT AMHERST PARK LAST EVENING.

The body of an elderly man was found at 6.30 o'clock last evening in the bush in Amherst Park, above Belanger street, by a man who happened to be walking through the bush wood on his way to his home in Dufferin street. The body was lying on its right side and a broken bottle was lying some little distance away.

The man who made the discovery, and who gave his name as Thomas Beauvais, notified Captain Charbonneau, of the St. Hubert street police station, and a policeman was sent to take charge of the body until the morgue waggon arrived. The old man had apparently been dead only a couple of days, as decomposition had not yet set in. There were cuts on the forehead that may have been sustained by a fall or blows, and after the body had been taken to the morgue the coroner gave instructions to the police to investigate the circumstances of the old man's death.

There was nothing in or about the clothing that would help the morgue officials to establish the identity of the deceased last night. The remnants of a blank cheque, on the St. Catherine street branch of Molsons Bank, on which the name W. A. McCallum, was written, was found in one of the pockets of the vest the deceased was wearing. There was also a transfer from a St. Denis car going north, dated May 22, and punched for 9.50 a.m., and a dollar bill.

The deceased was about five feet nine or ten inches in height, with white hair and beard. He wore a white felt hat, black frock coat and black trousers.

FIREMEN KILLED ON G.T.R.

HEAD ON COLLISION BETWEEN TWO FREIGHT TRAINS.

A despatch from Ottawa states that in a head-on collision of two extra freight trains on the G. T. R., two and a half miles west of Beatty's station, at 1.40 this morning, Fireman Alex. Rochon, Hull, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rochon, of Clarence Creek, was killed, three freight cars were wrecked and the two engines badly smashed, while Engineer N. Cluff, Conductor A. E. Gorman, Engineer H. Champness and Conductor F. Graham sustained minor bruises.

A 'reverse' curve around a recently filled trestle, it is thought, prevented the engineers seeing the approaching trains in time. The trains were going about ten or twelve miles an hour when the smash occurred.

The engines were interlocked, derailed, and badly broken, while three cars were piled up beside the bank. The track was cleared in five hours.

EXCHANGE IN ROBBERY

ABSENT MINDED THIEF FORGETS THE JEWELLERY HE INTENDED TO STEAL.

A remarkable case of theft has been reported to the police by Mr. Clement, who resides on the Lower Lachine road. Yesterday during Mr. Clement's absence from home, the house was broken into by a man who went into one of the bedrooms, took off his own clothes, put on Mr. Clement's best suit, and walked away, leaving the old garments behind him, with Mr. Clement's watch, chain and scarf pin in the pockets. It is assumed, from this fact, that the thief, when he first entered the house, pocketed Mr. Clement's jewellery, and later, when he came across the good suit of clothes, and decided that he would wear it, he forgot to transfer the jewellery he had stolen from the pockets of his own suit to the one he had taken in place of it.

The police are now looking for a very respectably dressed thief.

PRESENT TO RAILWAY MAN.

Mr. J. H. Dougherty, who has for years been secretary to Mr. William Wainwright, comptroller and general agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, is leaving the company's service to enter into real estate business at Winnipeg. He will be succeeded by Mr. J. Law, who has been for some time in the Grand Trunk claims department at Hamilton. Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Wainwright, on behalf of the departmental staff, presented Mr. Dougherty with a handsome travelling case, and expressed sincere wishes for his success in Winnipeg.

A HAPPY GATHERING.

Bishop Carmichael Had Enthusiastic Welcome From His People Last Night.

'I LEFT A SICK MAN, AND HAVE COME BACK WELL,' HE SAID.

'The bells of the churches have been set ringing, but they do not half express the real delight of the people at the Bishop's return.'

Such was the happy way in which the rector of St. George's, the Rev. J. Paterson Smyth, voiced the sentiments of a very large gathering of members of the Anglican Church, held in the Synod Hall last evening, to greet Bishop Carmichael after his three months' tour in Europe. There was no mistake about the warmth of the welcome given His Lordship. Both individually and collectively, his people made it very plain to him how deep was the love he had inspired in their hearts during his many years of labor in their midst, and how glad they were that he had returned showing such marked improvement in his health. The change wrought in his appearance by the trip was striking.

'I left Montreal,' said the Bishop, 'a sick man, and I have come back comparatively well.'

When His Lordship entered the assembly he was enthusiastically cheered, and all stood in taken of respect. The Very Rev. Dr. Evans, in his position as Dean of Montreal, read and presented to Bishop Carmichael, on behalf of the clergy and laity of the city, an address expressing their pleasure that his health had been so much benetfied by the trip, and assuring him of their profound loyalty and affection.

Bishop Carmichael, replying to the address, spoke of the comfort it had been to him to feel that he had been attended on his trip by the prayers and good wishes of his clergy and laity. He had been fortunate in having Dean Evans to take charge in his absence. To the episcopate he desired to express his thanks for helping in his absence. The Bishops of Quebec, Ontario, Ottawa and Niagara had all assisted to shoulder the responsibility.

He made a touching reference to the fact that he had come back to take up his abode, not in the rectory of St. George's, but in Bishopscourt, saying that in doing so he had to enter the heritage of the best friend he ever had—his late leader, Archbishop Bond.

He expressed thanks to all who had helped to make his homecoming so pleasant, and proceeded to speak briefly of the various places he visited in his tour. He said that in the Irish capital he found genuine sorrow at the departure of the Rev. Dr. Paterson Smyth. Dr. Smyth also doubtless felt much regret at leaving one of the loveliest countries in the world, but he was sure he would soon find himself wondering why he had kept so long out of Canada.

Dr. Paterson Smyth also briefly addressed the meeting, and caused a good deal of merriment by relating various humorous memories of Dublin. As a final anecdote, he said he was considerably surprised, soon after he got to the Windsor Hotel in this city, to be rung up on the telephone, after he had gone to bed, and asked by an American to come down at once and marry him to a young lady with whom he had eloped from the Southern States.

Those present at the meeting included the following: The Very Rev. Dean Evans, Ven. Archdeacon Norton, Ven. Archdeacon Ker, the Rev. Dr. Symonds, the Rev. Dr. Paterson Smyth, the Rev. Canon Dixon, Canon Baylis, Canon and Mrs. Renaud, the Rev. Messrs. A. J. Doull, D. J. Neugewirtz, J. E. Fee, F. J. Sawers, J. L. Flanagan, H. E. Horsey, H. C. Benoit, Rural Dean Dart, Frank Charters, F. L. Whitley, E. McManus, H. P. Plimptre, J. H. J. Ker, Dr. Davidson, and Messrs. Lansing Lewis, R. W. Macdougall, R. Wilson-Smith, Mr. Sumner, Mrs. John Turnbull, Col. Frank Bond and Mrs. Bond, Mr. and Miss H. J. Mudge, Mr. Edgar Judge, Lieut.-Colonel Hibbard, Messrs. O. R. Rowley, Geo. Durnford, A. M. Cronbie, Reuben Taylor, Max Leibich, R. H. Buchanan and Mrs. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Fisk, Mr. A. J. Penny.

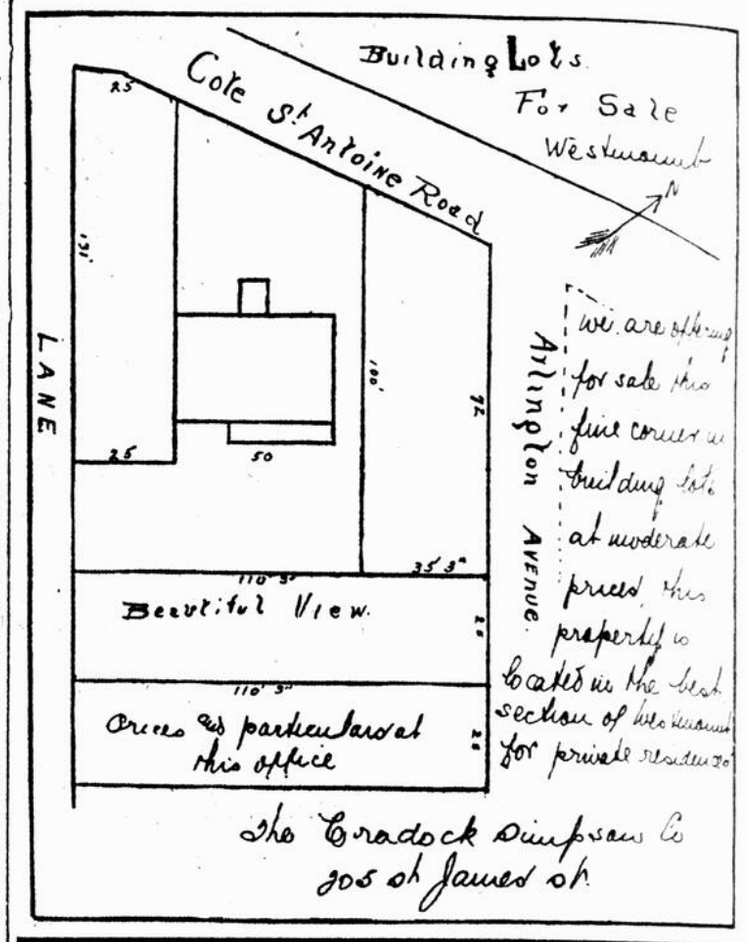
TRAINING LIBRARIANS

FOURTH SESSION OF McGILL SPECIAL SUMMER COURSES OPENS ON MONDAY.

The fourth session of the McGill Summer School for training librarians, which opens in the McGill University Library on Monday morning, June 3, promises to be one of unusual interest. Among the students already enrolled are several from Ontario, one from Nova Scotia, and one from Manitoba. Miss Anna H. Rodgers, of the New York State Library School, who taught cataloguing and classification during the past three sessions, will be unable to be among the instructors this year. Her place will probably be filled by Miss Biscoe, also a graduate of the New York State Library School, who has been teaching in the Library School of the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia. Miss Peck, one of the instructors of last year, returns to the school to fill her former position, and Mr. S. B. Mitchell, of the New York State Library School and McGill University Library, will continue to conduct the courses in ordering, bibliography and reference work. Noted visitors will lecture before the school from time to time. It has again been found best to limit the duration of the course to four weeks, so that attendance may be comparatively easy for busy library people.

GEN. BOOTH COMING

General Booth is passing through Canada on the way home from Japan. He will hold a public meeting in the city of Quebec on June 13 next.



PRINCE FUSHIMI.

His Imperial Highness Will Travel From London to Yokohoma Under British Flag.

Ottawa, June 1.—Word has been received here that the King has placed a war vessel at the disposal of His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi of Japan to convey him from Esquimalt to Yokohama. The warship will leave Esquimalt on June 24, which will give the Prince two additional days in the Rocky Mountains and a day at Victoria. The compliment is extended as a mark of the King's personal friendship for His Imperial Highness. As a result of the courtesy of His Britannic Majesty, the Japanese prince will travel from London to Yokohama entirely under the British flag.

KARL BLIND DEAD

GERMAN PATRIOT PASSES AWAY IN LONDON.

London, May 31.—Karl Bliad, the German patriot, died here to-day suddenly of heart failure.

Karl Blind, the German patriot, was born at Mannheim on Sept. 4, 1826, and was educated at the Lyceums of Mannheim and Carlsruhe (where he was awarded gold and silver medals), and at the universities of Heidelberg and Bonn. He was an honorary member of the Italian Academy of Literature. He was the leader of the German Revolution of 1847-49, and was five times imprisoned. He was a member of the provisional government in Baden; fought at the Battle of Stufen; was captured and tried by court-martial, but was saved from death through a flaw in the grand ducal proclamation. He at that time served eight months in solitary confinement, at first in chains, in Rastatt casemates; was afterwards sentenced to eight years; was freed by the people and army expelling the dynasty; was connected with the new democratic government; appointed a member of Embassy of Baden and Rhenish Bavaria to France; was arrested, in violation of the law of nations, after Ledru-Rollin's rising against Louis Bonaparte; was released after two months; banished from France; co-operated from England with Mazzini, Garibaldi, Ledru-Rollin, Louis Blanc, and other European leaders; promoted the Schleswig-Holstein movement in intercourse with leaders of Schleswig Parliament; supported the Hungarian movement of autonomy; Polish rising of 1863-64 against Russia; American Union cause against the South; the German cause in the Franco-German war (1870-71); the Italian cause against the Papacy; the Japanese cause against Russia, and the present Russian movement for freedom. Karl Blind's publications include many writings on politics, history, mythology, Germanic and Indian literature.

DEATH OF MR. J. T. LYONS.

This morning about 9 o'clock Mr. J. T. Lyons, the well-known druggist, died suddenly at his place of business, Craig street. About three years ago he had a stroke of apoplexy, but owing to a good constitution he survived it, and for some time has appeared to make progress towards good health. This morning he attended to his business as usual. Soon after nine o'clock his eldest son, going to the lavatory, found his father lying face downwards on the floor. Dr. Johnson was at once sent for, and pronounced life extinct. Mr. Lyons leaves a family of nine children, two girls and seven sons, four of whom are in the business. Mr. Lyons was 43 years of age.

FOUND IN THE CANAL.

The body of an unknown man was taken from the canal, near Ogilvie's mill, this morning. The remains were much decomposed, and were evidently those of a man of about thirty-five years of age.

McGILL RESULTS

The following results of the examinations in advanced electricity for the summer term of April and May, in the second year, were announced at McGill Science Faculty to-day:

Class I.—Dwight, H.B.; Lindsay, A. M.; Ford, W. S., and Kearney, G.; Allen, A. D.; Briggs, A. F. M.

Class II.—McKinnon, K. R., and Soper, A. J.; Edward, G. B., and McNaughton, A.; Landry, W. A.; Dion, A. H.; Hague, O. C. F.; Fraser, A. N.

Class III—Wilson, A.; Best, W. P.; Goode, J. D.; Buttenshaw, A. S.; Cook, A S., and Stansfield, M.; Gall, D. M., and Grove, H. S.; Williamson, W. R.; Graham, H. M.; Stackhouse, C. W.; Hudson, C. M.; Dickieson, A. L., and Comes, W. F., and Vessot, S. E.

SON OF JESSE JAMES.

Kansas City, June 1.—Jesse James, son of the notorious bandit of that name, graduated from the Kansas City School of Law yesterday, receiving the highest grade in a class of thirty-eight.

ADMIRAL COGHLAN RETIRES.

New York, June 1.—Rear-Admiral Joseph Bullock Coghlan, N.S.N., having reached the age limit, retired to-day from active service, and from the post of commandant of the New York navy yard.

TRETHEWEY HAS PASSED DIVIDEND

In Face of Brilliant Shipping Record Directors Kill Confidence in Canadian Mining Companies.

The 'Gazette' says this morning that the directors of the Trethewey, at a meeting this afternoon, decided to pass the next dividend, and to use the money to build a concentrator and to sink a deep shaft on the advice of their consulting engineer, Mr. Frank C. Loring. The statement shows cash on hand and ore ready for shipment, $60,000; ore reserves approximately $600,000, including $200,000 concentrating ore. This does not include recent new discoveries, which are very promising, but extent of which is not determined. The passing of the dividend has been already largely discounted in the fall of the price of the stock, and the policy of the directors will, no doubt be approved by the shareholders, who, in the end, will benefit by the conservative action.

MONTREAL POWER PROFITS WERE $1,440,582.

Surplus Fell Off Owing to Increase in Dividend Rate.

Net profits of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company for year ended April 30, 1907, were $1,440,582, out of which $850,000 was paid in dividends, leaving a surplus of $590,582.06 on the year's operations. This compares with profits of $1,278,486 in 1906, and a surplus of $598,4[illegible]. There was, therefore, an increase of $[illegible]96 in net profits and a decrease of $7[illegible]904.25, which decline was due to the dividend change from 4 to 5 percent in 1[illegible].

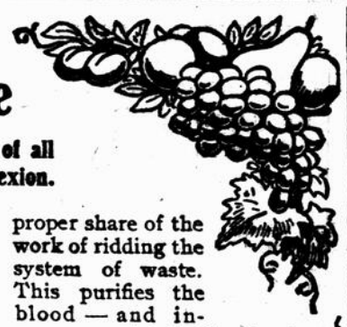
NEW BANK OF MONTREAL BRANCH.

The Bank of Montreal will open a branch in St. Roch's, Quebec, on or about June 1, 1907, as a sub-agency to the Quebec branch, under charge of Mr. R. M. Mansfield, as acting sub-agent.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and [illegible] p.m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper [illegible] the evening service. Offering at both services in aid of the Session Fund [illegible] for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and [illegible] Sunday school at 3 p.m. Ministry [illegible] for men at 3 p.m. C. E. meeting [illegible] day at 8 o'clock. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8 o'clock.

Skin Disease is Blood Disease



"Fruit-a-tives" clean the blood of all impurities and clear the Complexion.

Pimples and Blotches—Redness—Boils—Eczema and other inflammations of the skin—mean Impure Blood.

A person with a bad complexion always suffers from poor digestion — non-action of the bowels (or Constipation) and often the kidneys are weak.

These unhealthy organs cannot rid the system of the waste matter. It is this waste—taken up by the blood and carried to the skin—that ruins the complexion.

"Fruit-a-tives" cure all skin troubles because they cure the kidneys and bowels.

"Fruit-a-tives" cause the eliminating organs to do their proper share of the work of ridding the system of waste. This purifies the blood — and instantly the pimples and blotches disappear, and the complexion clears.

"Fruit-a-tives" are a wonderful cure for Pimples and Blotches on the skin.

"Fruit-a-tives" are fruit juices, intensified, and combined with valuable tonics and antiseptics.

They are without doubt the greatest blood purifier in the world. 50c. a box—6 for $2.50. At all druggists.

Fruit-a-tives
(OR FRUIT LIVER TABLETS.) 110

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Mr. Shepley is Allowed to Look into Subsidiary Companies Affairs.

COMMISSION WAS ADJOURNED TO JUNE 7.

On the resumption of the Bell Telephone Company inquiry yesterday, Mr. Macfarlane objected to the extracts of the evidence taken at the Manitoba inquiry. The Bell Company had no official representative at that inquiry. They were given no right of cross-examination, and as much of the evidence dealt with the question of costs of operation as well as rates, upon which they were not able to question witnesses, they must press the objection.

The objection was allowed.

Mr. C. F. Sise, in reply to Mr. Shepley, stated that as to the condition of the services of the operators, there were only some obsolete rules and by-laws in existence. The new rules for the long-distance service were ready for the printer, but those for the local system were not started on yet.

A long time was occupied on the question of the desirability of certain other returns concerning the mileage of the system, the capital of the company, the value of the stores, and the present position of the company.

On the question of the charges made for additional mileage, Mr. Sise justified the rate made, and provided figures showing the cost of installation. He also showed a comparison of the rates of the Bell Company with those of the Independent Co. in many of the large cities of the United States of over 400,000 people, showing the former were invariably lower than the latter. In all these cities there was competition.

Mr. Shepley asked for the ruling of the Board as to the position of the subsidiary companies, as he had certain information which had been given him confidentially.

However, it was found that such documents showing the list of shareholders, their holdings and the relationship to the Bell Company were not objected to by Mr. Lafleur, and they were consequently filed.

Mr. Shepley asked that evidence might be taken as to the cost of the manufactures, and the prices charged by the subsidiary companies, to the Bell Company.

Mr. Lafleur objected that the matter was irrelevant. Mr. Shepley had already said he was satisfied that the company had bought on the most reasonable terms.

Mr. Shepley contended that the board should be informed of the prices charged by these companies to other customers than the Bell Company.

Mr. Lafleur maintained that such evidence would be entirely irrelevant. It would mean that there should be one rate for a company manufacturing for itself and one for a purchasing company.

Judge Killam doubted whether, under their charter, the company had power to purchase stock in these companies.

Mr. Lafleur argued that under section 4 of the charter, which he read, they had.

Judge Killam said the companies mentioned in the section read were those controlling telephone lines.

Mr. Lafleur replied that the subsidiary companies had telephone powers.

A long legal argument ensued, and after consultation Judge Killam said that the board considered that if Mr. Shepley decided it was necessary he should be allowed to go to the various companies for the information he thought desirable. Everything that tended to prove the reasonableness of the rates should be allowed. An order of the board to that effect would issue and the necessary subpoenas be served. The evidence would be taken in camera.

Adjournment was then made to June 7th.

ASSIGNMENT.

Honorius Lourencelle, trader, has confessed to assign at the demand of Clemens, Johnson & Co., glove manufacturers, England.

MR. HINDLEY ORDAINED.

The ordination and installation of the Rev. J. G. Hindley, late of Montreal, took place in Stanstead South Congregational Church on Tuesday last. The afternoon meeting was held to hear Mr. Hindley's statement of his doctrinal belief, at the close of which eulogistic and appreciative addresses were delivered by

THE REV. J. G. HINDLEY, B.A., B.D.

many of the ministers present. It was at once unanimously decided that the ordination and installation services should be held in the evening. At the evening service the 'right hand of fellowship' was accorded the new pastor by the Rev. Mr. Craik, of Waterville, and the charge to the minister was delivered by the Rev. G. Ellery Read, a former pastor of the church, in which he congratulated Mr. Hindley on becoming the pastor of this church. The charge to the congregation was given by the Rev. Mr. Hall, of Island Pond. The proceedings were very cordial and harmonious.

COUNTY W. C. T. U.

The annual meeting of the Hochelaga County Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet on Monday, June 3, in the lecture room of Olivet Baptist Church, Dorchester and Guy streets. Two sessions will be held, opening at 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Delegates are requested to take basket lunches at noon. tea and coffee will be provided. At six o'clock tea will be served by the ladies of the Western Union to delegates and their friends. Owing to the 'Y' rally on Saturday evening, at which Archbishop Bruchesi is to be the chief speaker, the evening meeting has been cancelled.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Nothing succeeds like Success.—The largest order ever given in Canada.—The wholesalers are the barometers of the drug trade. When the wholesale druggists stock any preparation extensively, this fact may be taken as a sure sign that it is in increasing demand. Probably the largest order ever placed in Canada for a Standard Remedy was recently given to Fruit-a-tives Limited by The National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada Limited, calling for 100 gross (14,400 boxes) of 'Fruit-a-tives,' or 'Fruit Liver Tablets.' Inside of two months, The National Drug and Chemical Co. sold the entire quantity, and purchased an additional 100 gross. These two orders of 200 gross, aggregating 28,800 boxes, show how large the sale of 'Fruit-a-tives' has grown; and proves, too, that people all over the Dominion are fully alive to the value of this excellent preparation. This fruit remedy no doubt has real merit, yet were it not for the best kind of newspaper advertising, which has told the story of 'Fruit-a-tives' to so many of our people, its virtues would be known only to the few. Real merit and newspaper advertising mean success.

C.P.R. TRANSCONTINENTAL.

The People in West Claim That Through Trains Do Not Meet Their Needs

WANT A SYSTEM OF LOCAL EXPRESSES ESTABLISHED.

There is considerable agitation going on in western Canada in regard to the transcontinental train service of the C. P. R. It is claimed that this service is very unsatisfactory as a connecting link between towns and cities in the west, because the transcontinental trains often fail to get in on time, and sometimes are many hours late. It is further claimed that experience has shown it is practically impossible to run the transcontinental trains on time. An unexpected rush of travel, a washout on the line, a broken culvert, a hot box, a storm—any of these things mean a late train at Winnipeg, and a consequent dislocation of traffic over the entire Canadian west. What is being agitated for is the establishment of a fast express service between Winnipeg and Calgary, and the adjustment of all branch services to these main line expresses.

Railway officials at the headquarters in Montreal, spoken to on the matter, are of opinion that the transcontinentals provide by far the best service possible in the west under the present conditions, and point out that it is this very service which has been the making of western Canada. Of course during the past winter the unusual severity of the weather has caused many delays, but nearly all these have occurred in the west itself, and not in the east. Nine times out of ten the trains from the east are handed over to the crews of the middle division at Fort William on time, so that the majority of such delays as do occur are in the country lying between the great lakes and the Rocky Mountains, and would not be done away with by a more local service such as is suggested. Indeed, the dislocation that would result from such a service would probably mean greater delays than at present for people travelling any distances. It is further pointed out that the C. P. R. through service is being constantly improved. The Overseas Express introduced last season, and augmented this season, had added much to the efficiency of the transcontinental service, as these trains run well on time, and give a wonderful quick journey, touching the principal towns over the whole of the main line. However, the situation in the west is being carefully studied, and the suggestions that have been made as to improvements in the connections between western cities are being carefully considered at headquarters.

HABEAS CORPUS QUASHED.

Judgment was rendered by Mr. Justice Fortin, yesterday, in the habeas corpus case of Ivan Doyon, Alfred Daignault and Adelard Miron, who were sent to the penitentiary for having assaulted and robbed an old man named Bourret, in March last. They took out the writ of habeas corpus to secure their release, on the ground of alleged irregularities and illegalities in connection with their conviction and commitment. The magistrate, they claimed, should have signed their sentence when it was rendered, and the commitment under which they were detained, they alleged, mentioned an offence which does not exist in the Criminal Code, namely, 'aggravated robbery.' The Court held that there was no necessity for the magistrate to sign the sentence at once. As regards the commitment, the learned judge held that there was such an offence as 'aggravated robbery,' and, moreover, the commitment need not mention any offence. The habeas corpus must therefore be quashed.

For Sale.

DOGS, WEIGHT, 1¼ LBS.—JAPANESE pups for sale, 3 months' old, and automatic music box; paid $500; will sell cheap. Apply 18 Cadieux street.

FOR SALE, CAMP BED; ALSO, DINING Table, 5 leaves, and Bedroom Crockery, plain; also pair of Feather Pillows, at 34 Shuter street.

BOATS — ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT of Verchere Boats. All sizes and colors to choose from. Now is the time to buy. 28 Pacific avenue, Verdun.

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

FOR SALE, FURNITURE, IN ANTIQUE Solid Mahogany, consisting in Chairs, Sideboard, Sofa, Card Table, Rocking Chairs. These articles are in first-class condition. They were repolished lately. Address A. F., 'Witness' Office.

TROUT FISHING BAIT FOR SALE AT SQUARE LAKE HOUSE, St. Faustin Station, P.Q.

FURNITURE—FOR SALE, FIRST CLASS Black Walnut dining-room set, in good order. Apply 93 Inspector street.

FOR SALE, ON EASY PAYMENTS, Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Go-Carts, etc. THE J. S. PRINCE CO., 88 St. Lawrence street.

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED, FURNISHED ROOM OR FLAT for Married Couple, with or without board, for summer months. Apply Box 6100, 'Witness' Office.

Board Wanted

BOARD WANTED. — WANTED, ON May first, Vegetarian Board, near Phillips Square, or down town; no fancy dishes required. Write terms to P.O. Box 508.

Personal.

DR. WM. M. PATTON HAS OPENED AN Office at 768a Park ave.

PERSONAL. — F. MORRIS, PIANO AND Organ Tuner, 20A Balmoral street. Repairing and polishing a specialty. Phone East 1557.

Business Cards.

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

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, ON THURSDAY MORNING, from 513 St. Antoine street, a light reddish-colored Irish Terrier Dog; no collar. Reward.

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

Flats to Let.

FURNISHED FLAT TO RENT ON Mansfield street, near Sherbrooke street, for summer months. Apply 166a, or Phone Up 4083.

SEVERAL FLATS TO LET IN DIFFERent locations; price from $6 to $15. Apply 56 St. Norbert street. Phone East 1504.

TO RENT, FROM 1st MAY, 1907, ON ST. Peter street, between St. James and Craig streets, two desirable flats, heated, suitable for light manufacturing or offices. Light and power if required. Apply, 142 St. Peter street.

Rooms and Board.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—VICTORIA Street, 33—Single and double rooms newly furnished, Auer light, bath, gentlemen and married couples; also table boarders.

ROOMS AND BOARD, UNION AVE., 55—large front parlor bedroom; also large front double room, with breakfast if desired. Tourists accommodated. Tel. Up 3173.

ROOM AND BOARD FOR ONE YOUNG Lady, in private family. Only those willing to share room need apply. Immediate possession. Telephone Uptown 1539. 216 St. Antoine street.

Miscellaneous.

ANY ONE NOT BEING ABLE TO GET a 'Witness' at his newsdealer's will oblige the publishers by notifying the Subscription Department by telephone Main 4090, or by postcard. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. In the Superior Court. No. 2080. William Joseph Grant, of the City and District of Montreal, Manufacturer's Agent, Plaintiff, vs. Reginald Lyle Uden, of the same place, now of parts unknown, Defendant. The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month. Montreal, May 31st, 1907. N. B. ARCHAMBAULT, Dep. Prothonotary. C. G. OGDEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 151 St. James street.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. No. 1057. Superior Court. The East End Dressed Beef Company, Plaintiffs, versus Samuel Levitus et al., Defendants. On the 10th day of June, 1907, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of the said Defendants, No. 439 Cadieux street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of Scales, Horses, etc. Terms, Cash.

C. T. JETTE, B.S.C.
Montreal, 31st May, 1907.

Property

FOR SALE, NOTRE DAME STREET, East—Large four story solid stone building, containing two stores and two tenements, with lot of land of a superficie of over 25,000 feet; land alone worth from 50 to 60 cents per foot. Actual rental, $50.00 per month; and two stores to be rented. Price, $7,500.00 cash. This property is worth at least double the amount asked for. PARENT BROS., 92 St. James street.

FOR SALE, BREWSTER AVENUE, Upper Lachine, choice building lots, one hundred by one hundred and fifty feet. Immediate Cash Sale, 4½ cents foot. S. SHACKELL & SON, 207 St. James street, Montreal.

Bargains.

FOR SALE — WARREN MELODEON, 5 octaves, rosewood case, ivory keys, $15.00. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street (opp. Dominion square).

FOR SALE — HEINTZMAN UPRIGHT, 7 1-3 octaves, ebonized case, 2 pedals, ivory keys, guaranteed, $190.00. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street (opp. Dominion square).

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, Kindling $2.00; Cut Maple, $3.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75; cut any length; also Anthracite Coal; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, No. 2 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William streets. Bell Telephone Main 452.

Farm For Sale.

FOR SALE, FARM, 100 ACRES, SITUATed at Melbourne, Eastern Townships, four miles from Richmond Station, and one mile from Gore Station, G.T.R. line, close to school and cheese factory; will sell reasonable or exchange for city property. Address E. J. THOMPSON, P.O. Drawer 2481, Montreal.

Rooms to Let.

161 ORLEANS AVENUE, Maisonneuve, Room To Let, furnished or unfurnished, with every convenience. Terms reasonable.

Wanted.

STABLE WANTED FOR 8 OR 10 Horses with yard and small dwelling attached; old dwellings might be done over to suit; should be within three-quarters of a mile of Victoria square. Would rent or purchase. Address GENERAL MANAGER, P.O. Box 2234, Montreal.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, EVERYBODY'S Cast-off Furniture, Clothing, Old Silverplated Ware, Old Gold and Diamonds; best prices for good goods; promptly called for by MAX FRANK, 15 East Craig street. Tel. East 3067.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT Book-keeper. Apply, giving experience and references, to F. 102, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, ACTIVE MAN, WITH Experience at similar work, to take charge of our shipping room. THE MONTREAL BISCUIT COMPANY, Brewster ave.

WANTED, WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, to take charge of house during absence of family; must have best of reference. Apply at 384 Mountain street.

WANTED, STRONG BOYS AND YOUNG Men, to work in our Candy Department. THE MONTREAL BISCUIT CO., Brewster ave.

WANTED, JUNIOR CLERK FOR Wholesale Warehouse. Apply, stating age, former experience and salary expected, to R. 4, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, HOUSEMAID WAITRESS FOR up-to-date country house, near Montreal, good wages. References required. Address Mrs. LOUIS SIMPSON, Valleyfield, P.Q.

WANTED, A BRIGHT AND CAPABLE Junior Lady Stenographer; salary to start, $6.00 per week. Apply DODGE MFG. CO., 419 St. James street.

WANTED, YOUNG MAN ASSISTANT for shipping department of wholesale jewellery house. Apply in handwriting, giving references, etc. Address B. 40, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED — YOUNG LADY FOR OFFICE work; one that has had experience in shipping department of Novelty or Wholesale Jewellery House preferred. Apply B., 40, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, NURSE FOR 6-YEAR-OLD Boy; must be good needlewoman, and make herself useful. 351 Dorchester st. West.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT; FAMily of two. References. 603 St. Urbain street.

WANTED, PLAIN COOK AND HOUSEmaid; small family. 951 Dorchester street west.

REQUIRE MARBLE AND GRANITE Letterer. Steady employment to right man. State wages. References. E. R. FRITH, Maxville, Ont.

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

WANTED, EXPERIENCED OPERATORS on Shirts and Blouses; steady work and good wages. A. H. SIMS CO., Limited, 54 Latour street.

WANTED, GOOD PAINTER AT ONCE. Apply E. SMITH, 117 Rivard street, after 6 p.m.

WANTED, A NURSE, AT 105 CRESCENT street. Must have best of references.

WANTED, A SMART YOUNG MAN FOR a Fire Insurance Office, to care for stationery and despatch agents' supplies, etc. Address P.O. Box 2353.

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

CLERK WANTED, WITH PREVIOUS Experience in the Head Office of a Life Insurance Company. Apply, stating previous experience, age, and references, Box 180, 'Witness' Office.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED; MUST BE quick and accurate. Address, with full particulars, THE MANAGER, P. O. Box 2234.

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

STRONG BOY WANTED TO WORK IN stable. Apply 142 St. Peter street.

WANTED, OFFICE BOY FOR WHOLEsale warehouse. Apply by letter. LYMAN, SONS & CO., 384 St. Paul street.

WANTED, YOUNG GIRL, ABOUT 16 years as nurse for two children, 3 and 5 years. Apply, 126 Coursol street.

WANTED, A BOY TO ASSIST IN AN OFfice. Apply to "LEGALL," 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, YOUNG MEN ABOUT 17 TO 18 years of age for wholesale business. Apply in writing, stating references, to L.Z., Box 4, 'Witness' Office.

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

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

DRIVERS WANTED,

STEADY, HONEST YOUNG MEN. TROY LAUNDRY CO., 35 Lower Lachine Road.

SCHOOL BOY WANTED

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

CARTS WANTED FOR EXCAVATION

Apply 435 St. Catherine street west; 60c per load. JACKSON & CO., Contractors.

Furnished Rooms to Let

TO LET, FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtlemen, or married couple, at 34 Shuter street.

TO LET — A NICE FRONT ROOM, Furnished, on bath flat; nice locality; above Sherbrooke street. Light breakfast, if desired. Apply 2 Holton avenue.

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

To Let.

FIRST FLOOR,

on St. Peter street, near corner of Craig.

For Offices or Warehouse; bright and attractive; heated, and newly decorated. Apply to 'Witness' Building.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, WORK BY A RESPECTABLE Woman, washing, ironing, or housecleaning. Apply 133½ Drolet street.

WANTED, BY ELDERLY WOMAN, good Cook, employment by the week, or a few hours light work daily. Please call at No. 194 St. George street west. Good references.

WANTED, SITUATION, BY A STATIONary Engineer, who understands the care of electric machinery; first class references. Address A.B.M., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY A LADY, POSITION TO care for invalid, and to do light cooking, where work will be confined to one flat. Apply M.M., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY RESPECTABLE YOUNG Woman place as General Servant in small family, where she could keep her 15 months' old baby girl; country or city. Address 13a Alexander street.

WANTED, WORK, BY A PROFESSIONAL Painter and Decorator, of Hebron descent, late from London, England; good work at moderate prices. For reference address Mr. BUHAY, care M. Frank, 15 East Craig, or telephone East 3067.

Agents Wanted

AGENTS WANTED IN THE PROVINCE of Quebec to sell wonderful self-sharpening patented scissors and cutlery; $103.50 made every month. V. E. Giebner, Columbus, O., sold 22 pairs in 3 hours, made $18; you can do it. We show how. Free outfit. THOMAS MFG. CO., CX., Dayton, Ohio.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, A PROTESTANT TEACHER, for Gaspe Model School; one holding a McGill Model Diploma; state salary required. Apply A. D. VALPY, Sec.-Treas.

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

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

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

TEACHER WANTED, FOR THE SHAWbridge Protestant School; one with Model School Diploma preferred. Please state experience. Salary $25 per month for eight months. School to start in the month of September, 1907. Kindly reply to C. L. GIRARD, Sec.-Treas., Shawbridge, P.Q.

WANTED, SCHOOL TEACHER, FOR Protestant School, Chambly; Model School diploma. Salary, $240. Apply to B. B. BURLAND, Secretary-Treasurer, Chambly Canton, Que.

WANTED, ONE TEACHER HOLDING A first-class Elementary Diploma, for the Protestant School, Fort Coulonge, for the coming year, beginning Sept. 1st, 1907. Apply, stating experience and salary expected, to JOHN J. KELLY, Sec.-Treas., Fort Coulonge, Que.

TEACHERS WANTED—THREE FEMALE Teachers wanted by the School Protestant Board of the parish of St. Louis de Gonzague for the scholastic year 1907-1908, for the schools Nos. 1, 2, 4. Salary for 10 months, $200.00. Applications should be addressed to the undersigned until the 1st June next. W. MARTIN, Sec'y-Treas., St. Louis de Gonzague, Co. Beauharnois, Que. St. Louis de Gonzague, the 14th May, 1907.

WANTED, FOR SEPTEMBER FIRST, A Teacher for Kingsbury Protestant School. Apply before June first, with testimonials, stating grade of diploma, experience and salary. H. A. CRACK, Sec.-Treasurer, Kingsbury, Que.

WANTED, LADY TEACHER, for Grade III. Model, at Waterloo Academy, holding a first-class Model School Diploma; applicant to state salary expected, number of years experience, and forward testimonials. Apply to R. F. SHAW, Sec.-Treas., Waterloo, Que.

Business Chance

BUSINESS FOR SALE—A NEW IDEAL Carriage Shop, 24 ft. x 60 ft; 2½ stories. Thriving business in good locality. Rare opening for good mechanic. Also, a good dwelling house. Apply, immediately, W. J. SCOTT, Lancaster, Ont.

WANT ADS

FOR THE 'WITNESS

may be left with

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

CASH TARIFF.

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

20 Words for 10c.

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

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

25 Words for 25c.

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

Personals. Agents Wanted.

25 Words for 50c.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

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

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

THE ROYAL ST. LAWRENCE YACHT CLUB.

(Continued from Page 1.)

but 'Glencairn III.' won the next three.

In 1900 the challenge of the White Bear Yacht Club was taken up, but their boat, 'Minnesota,' apparently had no chance against 'Red Coat,' the defender, and failed to win a single race.

In 1901 a boat representing an English Club appeared on the scene for the first time, when the 'Grey Friar,' of the Island Sailing Club, of Cowes, I.W., unsuccessfully opposed 'Senneville,' the defender of that year.

The Bridgeport Yacht Club sent the 'Tecumseh' to contest the right of ownership for the trophy with the 'Trident' the following year. Again the defending boat was successful.

A number of challenges were sent for a match in 1903. That of the Manchester Yacht Club, of New Hampshire, who later on lifted the trophy, was accepted, and 'Thorella II.' was chosen to defend the club's honor against the 'Kolutoo.'

In the first race the challenger lost her rudder and withdrew. The next two races were both won by the defender.

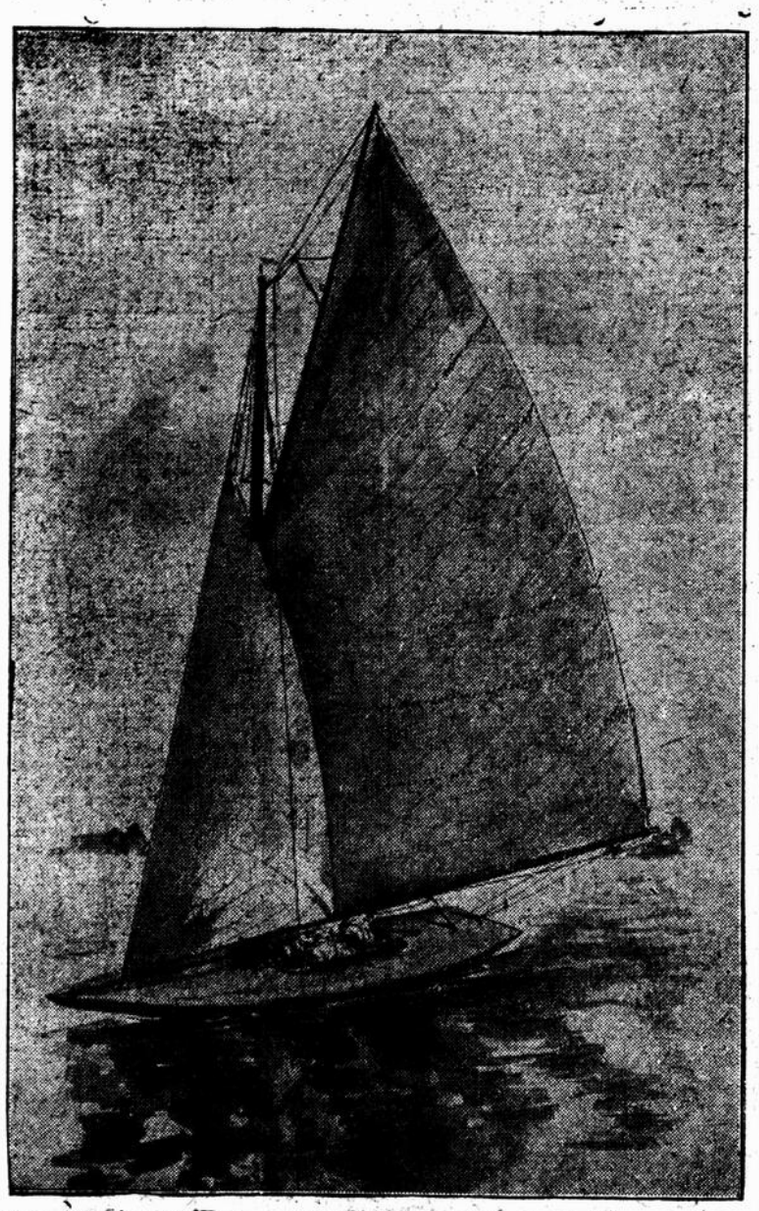
In 1904 the White Bear Yacht Club, of St. Paul, sent a boat bearing the name of their club, to Lake St. Louis. 'Noorna' was sailed as defender, and still the cup remained. That was destined to be the last successful defence of the Royal St. Lawrence Club, for a while, at any rate, for in 1905 the 'Manchester,' of the Manchester, N.H., Yacht Club, defeated the 'Alexandra,' the defender, in practically three straight races.

More attention is being given to the designing and building of cruising craft rather than racers pure and simple at the present time, and within the last few days a handsome addition has been made to the club's fleet in the 'Owlet,' the property of Mr. J. B. Paterson. The 'Owlet' draws about two feet and a half of water, but notwithstanding this shallow draught, has a comfortable amount of head-room in her cabin. She was designed by Mr. J. C. Robertson, of Montreal.

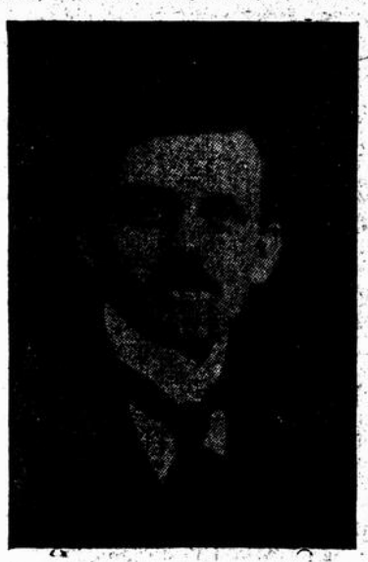
A number of trophies have been presented to the club from time to time to encourage racing among the members. Among them being the Lord Strathcona Challenge Cup, given in 1892; the Hamilton Challenge Trophy, presented by Mr. W. Arthur C. Hamilton, in 1894; the Stephens Cup, presented by the late Hon. G. W. Stephens, in 1903; the Finley Cup, presented by Mr. S. A. Finley, in 1903, and the Hough Cup, presented by Mr. J. H. Hough, 1903.

The trim appearance of the club's surroundings have already been alluded to. The trait also applies to the yachts. Everything is done in 'ship shape and Bristol fashion.' Yachts on the home station follow a regular routine laid down in the regulations of the club. The post of honor and authority in the club, that of commodore, has been held as follows since the inception of the club:—

1888—S. Greenshields.
1889—90—G. Herrick Duggan.
1891-92—The Hon. A. W. Morris, M.P.P.
1893—C. A. Lerin.
1894—The Hon. A. W. Morris, M.P.P.
1895—Geo. W. Hamilton.
1896-97-98-99—James Ross.
1900-01—H. Markland Molson.



TRIDENT, DEFENDER IN 1902.



W. C. FINLEY,
Commodore, 1904-'05.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE DAVIDSON,
Commodore, 1902-'03.

1902-93—The Hon. Mr. Justice Davidson.
1904-05—W. C. Finley.
1906—C. H. Routh.
1907—Peers Davidson, K.C.

MRS. G. R. BEAMISH.

Belleville, Ont., May 31.—Mrs. G. R. Beamish, wife of the rector of St. Thomas's Church, died suddenly of heart trouble this morning. Mrs. Beamish, who leaves two young children, was a native of Prince Edward county, and was married to the Rev. Rural Dean Beamish while a hospital matron in Kingston. She was about 34 years old.

LOST ANOTHER TO JERSEY CITY.

Skeeters Climbed into Second Place as Result of Games With Royals

Jersey City, May 31.—Jersey City climbed into the second place in the league table as the result of their game with Montreal to-day, winning easily by 5 to 1. Barger pitched for the Royals, but was not at all as effectively as Foxen, who did the twirling for the home team.

Montreal were the first to score, getting a run in the third. Kittridge started the ball rolling with a hot one to Bean which that gentleman was unable to negotiate completely, and Kitt. got to first without hindrance. Barger tried a sacrifice, but his hit reached Foxen in time for the latter to head Kittridge off at second. Joyce hit in the direction of Vandergrift and Barger was forced at second. Joyce stole second and with the next ball pitched took a big chance of reaching third. Monanus was so completely overcome by the surprise at the audacity of the thing that he heaved the sphere over Sentelle's head and in consequence the Montreal left fielder continued on the way home. Phelan struck out.

Montreal's score seemed to wake the Skeeters up to the possibilities offered by Barger and they immediately began to make things hot for that worthy. Foxen started the movement with a hit into left field. Clement flied to Joyce, but Foxen was caught at second when he had made an effort to purloin that base. Bean walked, and from the initial sack went to third, when Halligan hit a long one beyond Joyce's reach. Hanford's hit along the ground over second base scored Bean, both Halligan and Hanford moving a base ahead when Joyce threw wild to Kittridge. Keister got hit through short stop and Halligan and Hanford scored. Keister stole second but Vandergrift went out at first, completing the inning.

In the fifth the Skeeters had another spell of hitting, resulting in two runs being registered to their score.

With two men gone, Clement and Bean, the former going on a high foul to Kittridge, and the latter flying to Phelan, Halligan was passed, and Hanford was hit by a pitched ball putting Halligan a base ahead, Keister got a hit of the daisy-cutting variety between first and second; the ball got away from Madigan and both Halligan and Hanford scored, Keister getting on to third on the play.

Montreal looked like scoring in the seventh, after Needham had been retired. Kittridge and Barger both registered hits. Foxen at that point vacated the box in favor of Lake. Joyce, the first man to face him, flied to left field and any chance of a score was at an end. Score:

JERSEY CITY.

	AB	R	B	PO	A	E
Clement, l.f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Bean, s.s.	2	1	1	6	4	0
Halligan, c.f.	3	2	1	2	0	0
Hanford, r.f.	3	2	1	2	0	0
Keister, 2b.	4	0	2	1	1	0
Vandergrift, 1b.	4	0	2	10	2	0
Sentelle, 3b.	4	0	1	0	3	0
McManus, c.	4	0	0	5	1	1
Foxen, p.	3	0	1	0	2	0
Lake, p.	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	31	5	9	27	13	2

MONTREAL.

	AB	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E
Joyce, l.f.	3	1	0	0	0	0
Phelan, c.f.	3	0	1	3	1	0
Morgan, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2	0
Madigan, r.f.	2	0	1	1	0	1
Shehan, r.f.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hill, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1	0
Needham, s.s.	4	0	0	1	6	0
Brown, 1b.	4	0	0	14	0	0
Kittridge, c.	4	0	2	3	1	0
Barger, p.	3	0	1	0	3	0
Totals	31	1	5	24	14	e1

Score by innings—
Jersey City .. ..0 0 3 0 2 0 0 0 x—5
Montreal .. ..0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Summary—Left on bases, Jersey City, 1; Montreal, 7. Bases on balls, off Foxen, 3; off Barger, 2. Struck out, by Foxen, 3; by Lake, 1; by Barger, 2. Sacrifice hit, Hill. Stolen bases, Bean, Keister, Joyce (2), Phelan. Double play, Phelan to Hill. Hit by Barger, 1. Time, two hours. Attendance, 1,100.

BALTIMORE BEAT ROCHESTER.

Baltimore, May 31.—Baltimore won from Rochester to-day by a score of 7-2. Toren made his first appearance at home as a member of the Baltimore team, and was successful in every way. From the start he had the Bronchos at his mercy, and also distinguished himself with the bat, and in the field. Rochester used Walters and Pappalau, and both of them were hit hard. A costly error by Jack Dunn in the second alone prevented Rochester from sustaining a shut-out.

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester .. .. .. 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	2	0	
Baltimore .. .. .. 1 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 x—7	10	3	

Batteries — Pappalau and Walters and Byrnes; Toren and Hearne. Umpire, Mr. Kelly.

TAIL-ENDERS DEFEATED BUFFALO.

Providence, May 31.—Buffalo went down to Providence here, to-day, by a score of 4-1. The pitching on both sides was excellent. Catcher Stevens, of the Providence team, has been suspended for three days by President Pat. Powers for maltreating Umpire Hoffner.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence . . . 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 x—4	5	1	
Buffalo .. .. .. 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1	6	3	

Batteries—Stevens and Donovan; Vowinkle and Ryan. Umpire, Hoffner.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Toronto	17	8	.640
Jersey City	17	13	.565
Rochester	15	13	.536
Baltimore	14	15	.483
Buffalo	13	14	.482
Newark	15	14	.432
Montreal	12	14	.462
Providence	9	19	.321

AMERICAN LEAGUE RESULTS.

At Chicago—Chicago 6, St. Louis 0.
At Cleveland—Detroit 2, Cleveland 1.
At Boston—New York 4, Boston 1.
At Washington—Philadelphia 8, Washington 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	26	11	.703
Cleveland	25	14	.641
Detroit	20	14	.588
New York	18	16	.543
Philadelphia	19	18	.514
St. Louis	15	24	.385
Boston	12	26	.316
Washington	10	23	.303

NATIONAL LEAGUE RESULTS.

At New York—Brooklyn 3, New York 2.
At Philadelphia—Boston 6, Philadelphia 3.
At Pittsburg—Pittsburg 9, Chicago 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	25	8	.784
New York	28	10	.706
Philadelphia	21	13	.553
Pittsburg	19	15	.559
Boston	16	22	.421
Cincinnati	15	22	.405
Brooklyn	11	27	.289
St. Louis	10	29	.356

AMATEUR BASEBALL.

The season of the Mount Royal Baseball League opens this afternoon with the following fixtures:

Y.M.C.A. vs. Gordons, at St. Denis Park.
Opals vs. Westmount, at Westmount Park.
R.R.Y.M.C.A. at Point St. Charles.
Celtics vs. Thistles, at Amherst Park.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

SOMETHING WRONG IN THE SENIOR LEAGUE.

The meeting of the clubs of the Junior Association Football League, called for last evening in the Y.M.C.A. Building, was a fiasco, only two clubs expressing their willingness to join the league for the season, 1907.

The meeting was obliged to adjourn, it being impossible under these circumstances to transact any business, and the representatives of the two clubs present, Rosemount and Kingsleigh, were compelled to return to their homes without having had any satisfaction from the journey. This is a deplorable state of affairs, and those who, through carelessness or half-heartedness, are responsible, should sit up and take notice of the harm which is likely to result from their inconsiderate action, or lack of it. Mr. Arthur Couves, the secretary of the league, was on hand with the league forms and everything ready for the season's work, but had his hopes severely dashed by the reports of the representatives of Argus Rovers and of the Crescents, that they were unable to organize enough members who would pay their subscription to form a league team, and therefore wished to withdraw.

This leaves two teams to form a league, Birks, Jersey City and Ascension having already joined the ranks of the dead and long forgottens.

It would seem from this that junior soccer in Montreal is in a pretty bad way, and yet this is not the case. There are enough juniors kicking a ball around on Fletcher's Field, Westmount Park, or any of the open spaces of the city on any given Saturday afternoon to provide half a dozen strong teams to join the race for the league medals; but they lack organization. This is the only thing that has disbanded the Crescents; this and the tardiness of some of the members in the payment of their fees. Several of those who were foremost in giving their abilities, their time and their money, to the shame of the other members be this last said, to the Crescents last season, have left the city, and there is no one willing to take up the reins. The Argus Rovers report the same conditions, and also say their members will not pay their subscriptions, which is not saying much for the sporting spirit of the aforesaid members. He's a poor footballer who won't spend a dollar or two for the sake of a season's sport and a league competition. But there are surely plenty of juniors in the city who are not afraid to cut down their ice cream expenditure for a week or two and pay their subscriptions. If there are, let them do so and organize. Mr. Couves, whose address is 25 St. Edward street, will be very glad to hear from any such, and to help them all he can. In the meantime, those clubs who are already established, must make an effort to keep together, and give all the help possible to Mr. Couves, who deserves as much better return for his services than the disbanding of the league.

GOLF NOTES

Boston, May 30.—Miss Margaret Curtis, of the Country Club, won the fifth annual championship of the Women's Golf Association of Boston, in Brookline, to-day, defeating her clubmate, Miss Fanny C. Osgood, of Hopedale, Mass., in a brilliant match by a score of 2 up. Despite a strong wind both players drove far and sure, while their short game was above the average.

THE FLIGHT OF THE GOLF BALL.

Many golfers no doubt think that in driving they have to cook their balls up in the air, so to speak, says an exchange, that is to say, that they have to aim at an upward trajectory from the beginning. As a matter of fact, they have to do nothing of the kind, and as a matter of common knowledge, the best balls, as driven by a Vardon or Braid, or any other first-class player, always 'start low,' and keep a path quite close to the ground for some distance before they begin to rise. If there were no under spin the ball could not keep this horizontal path for the time that it does, still less could it begin to rise upwards. It is the under-spin that does it, and the theoretically perfect drive is the one that is hit straight forward with practically no initial elevation or incline. The character of the stroke gives to the ball the necessary under-spin and power to rise; and the way in which the club comes on to the ball in a stroke so perfectly executed makes any considerable initial elevation impossible, just as it is not wanted. But mark that if the golfer has not acquired the proper knack of driving—i.e., the proper knack of imparting just the right kind and right amount of under-spin—then he will need some initial elevation in order to keep his ball in the air, and so he has to depart intentionally from the proper principles of driving, and deliberately cock up his ball, even though slightly.

The second qualifying round for the club trophy takes place at the Beaconsfield Golf Club this afternoon. The J. Black club for first and second best net scores also.

THE AMERICAN 'VARSITY BOAT RACE

CORNELL DEFEATED HARVARD BY THREE-QUARTERS OF A LENGTH.

Ithaca, N.Y., May 30.—Cornell's 'varsity eight oared crew defeated Harvard by three-quarters of a length late this evening in a thrilling two-mile race on Cayuga Lake. The official time was: Cornell, 11.01, and Harvard, 11.03½.

Harvard took the lead at the start, and rowed a rapid stroke. The crimson began at thirty-six, and maintained thirty-eight for considerable stretches, the crew even rowed forty-two at some places. Harvard led for a mile and a half, part of the time by nearly a length. When Cornell finally caught up it was a fierce eighth of a mile struggle before Cornell took the lead by a scant yard. The last half mile was a series of desperate spurts, in which Cornell's superior endurance won. Three of the Harvard oarsmen, Faulkner, Severance and Bacon, were exhausted at the finish. The race was rowed in partial darkness.

CYCLING IN CANADA.

The Auto and the Cycle Lamp—Rear Lights—1907 Tires—American Wheels in England.

The advent of the automobile as a vehicle that has come to stay has revolutionized the question of lamps on bicycles. Montreal, I believe, has always had a law providing for the carrying of lamps, but like many other laws, it has been more honored in the breach than in the observance. In other parts of the country, however, the lamp has long ago been discarded as superfluous, it being claimed that it is more of a menace than a protection, especially the acetylene gas variety, the dazzling brilliancy of which has caused more than one accident, brought about in exactly the same way as in the case where a Thousand Islands steamer ran on a rock, her helmsman being dazzled by the search light of another steamer coming towards him.

Since the auto has become a potent factor in rapid transit on our city streets and country roads at night as well as by day, however, it has become almost imperative for bicycles to carry lamps as a protection to themselves as well as the general public. In fact, in England the advancement of the Lights Bill another stage in Parliament has raised the question once more as to whether cyclists should or should not carry rear lights as well as head lights.

An English writer says: 'It is of course, not suggested to make such a thing compulsory, but for his own protection a cyclist might well consider the advantage of doing so. Motors come up very quickly and although many are fitted with acetylene search-lights, yet some only mount the less illuminating oil lamp.. With a red light showing at the rear of his machine the cyclist certainly takes less chances.'

Most cyclists will probably remember the port and starboard (red and green) lights that were once carried on the hub of the old high wheel, and even now, occasionally, these lights are seen on the present safety.

It is reported that there has been considerable improvement in the quality of the tires fitted to machines in 1907 over last year, although last year's tires were an improvement on some that had gone before. The fact is the public have come to the conclusion that however good a machine is, if it has a bad tire fitted to it it is practically a useless article, so far as reliability is concerned. The result of this is that manufacturers have been paying a higher price for their tires than heretofore, with the result that they have been getting better quality and giving greater satisfaction to their customers. The everlasting trend of cheapness of manufacture has enabled them to do this without adding to the price of the machine.

It is not possible to over-estimate the necessity for taking care of one's tires. It goes without saying that they should always be kept pumped hard; they should not be allowed to stand in the sun, and great care should be taken that no oil ever touches them. If there are any cuts in the outer cover they should be seen to at once, and having first been well brushed and cleansed from grit and other impurity they should be closed up with some of the advertised preparations for this purpose. If the cuts are too far gone to be treated in this way the outer cover must of course be revulcanized and this will necessitate it being sent to the makers, unless of course you happen to know anyone who has one of these patent vulcanizers which are supplied for the use of motorists. If you know anyone who has one of those he will probably be able to do it for you.

Here is an item which will perhaps be a surprise to many who have labored under the impression that American wheels were making great inroads on the cycle trade in Great Britain. The cycle editor of the London 'People' says:

'I am frequently being asked by readers if I can tell them where they can obtain renewals or parts of American-made machines. I am afraid I have not been able to be of much assistance to them, for I do not know of any place in London where American machines are stocked or where parts can be got for renewal. If any of my readers happen to know of a place I shall be glad to hear of it and make a note of same for future reference. As a matter of fact I think, however, there are very few American-made machines now being ridden in this country. The English experience of these articles was not such as to warrant them in continuing to buy them.'

MONTREAL POLO CLUB

LINE UP WILL BE STRENGTHENED THIS YEAR.

The Montreal polo team, whose season opens next week with fixtures at Kingston on Tuesday, and Toronto on Thursday, will be considerably strengthened this season by the inclusion, on the line up, of Major Freeman, who last year played such a dashing game with the Calgary team when they were here to take part in the tournament on the Montreal Polo Club's grounds at St. Lambert. Major Freeman, at his position—No. 3—is considered to be the finest player in the Dominion.

The gentleman in question has arrived in the city, and brought down a carload of ponies from the West with him, most of which were purchased for local enthusiasts. All the animals have been well trained, and are of considerable value, some of them being sold for as high as $700.

This afternoon at the St. Lambert polo grounds there will be a scratch match preparatory to the opening of the match season at Kingston on Tuesday. So far no arrangements have been made for matches on the local grounds, but there is a possibility that fixtures will be made shortly.

SHRUBB'S GOOD RACE

Philadelphia, May 31.—Alfred Shrubb, of England, the world's champion distance runner, was the main attraction here yesterday at the games of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. It was Shrubb's first appearance in America in a big meet. There were six other starters besides Shrubb in the four mile race, which the English runner won in the excellent time of 20 minutes and 20 seconds. Shrubb ran his first mile in 4.35, and finished two miles in 9.44. His nearest competitor was 'Bob' Hallen, who holds the American professional championship from ten up to twenty miles.

LACROSSE OPENING.

MONTREAL PLAY AT CORNWALL AND SHAMROCKS AT NATIONAL TO-DAY.

A large crowd of supporters is accompanying the Montreal team [illegible] to Cornwall to see the representatives of the winged-wheel play their opening match with the team from [illegible] Town.

On the National grounds at Montreal the Nationals are at home to the Shamrocks.

So much depends on the start made the race for the league championship that all four teams can be expected to go at the game with all the vim possible, though the form displayed may not be that which could be expected later in the season. Montreal are expected to win in Cornwall, but lacrosse, like all other games, is full of surprises and Cornwall of all places, is the particular spot in which surprises seem to be more often unloaded.

The National-Shamrock game should result in a battle between speed and finesse. Whether the intimate knowledge of the fine points of the game which the Irishmen undoubtedly possess will be sufficient to bring them through the ordeal against a team that has had six or eight weeks' steady training remains to be seen.

The referee question for the Cornwall match had to be decided by Vice-president Thompson, of the N.L.U., and he settled on McIntyre and Robinson, of Ottawa, to officiate.

REFEREE CHOSEN

FOR PAN-AMERICAN-WESTMOUNT GAME AT M.A.A.A. TO-DAY.

The referee agreed upon between the Pan-Americans and Westmount for this afternoon's big match at the M.A.A.A. grounds, is Alf. Baker, one of the best known of the staff of local referees. The decision was reached last night at a conference between the representatives of the two clubs. Both teams are in the best of condition and a first-class exhibition of football is expected to result.

Last night the visitors were entertained by the Westmount boys at the theatre and an enjoyable evening was spent.

The Pan-Americans have a great reputation in the United States as being hustlers from the time the ball is kicked off till the time when the referee blows the final whistle. They have travelled far and wide and wherever they have gone have maintained their reputation.

As members of the New England League they have captured the championship year after year since 1900, their success being mainly attributable to the fact that the players have kept well together, so that practically the same team has played from season to season.

CRICKET

TO-DAY'S CRICKET TEAMS.

The following will represent Westmount in their match at the Point St. Charles Club's grounds to-day: A. A. Chesterfield, S. Hargreaves, A. Starkey, H. J. Dalton, E. A. Mahon, K. Dowie, R. V. Carleton, A. E. Howell, C. C. Lomax, W. L. Thom, T. C. O'Brien. Spare man, Wm. Dalton.

Westmount II. play Cote St. Paul at Westmount Park. The following will represent Westmount: S. L. Bernard, L. Bernard, C. R. Sledge, J. Wolstenholm, A. B. Manning (capt.), J. L. Rintoul, T. A. Rayson, C. Burgess, G. Chugg, R. A. Allan, and O. G. Beckit. Spares—J. McEwan, D. W. Roos and W. E. Hansford.

The team to represent Victoria against Osborne at Montreal Annex this afternoon will be: J. Whittle (capt.), F. A. Fyfe (vice-capt.), Redfern, Hooper, Millar, Naylor, Welshman, Norman, Lewis, Norton, Mather, Brown, J. Duthie, W. Duthie. Umpire, W. Gosling.

HORSES ARE ARRIVING

FOR THE MEETING OF THE MONTREAL JOCKEY CLUB ON TUESDAY.

The first of the thoroughbreds to take part in the inaugural meet of the Montreal Jockey Club on Tuesday next arrived last night, when two special cars from New York arrived at the track.

The finishing touches are being put to the course at the back of the mountain. Altogether it has taken only four months short of two years for the Jockey Club to get its plant into the present excellent condition, and now more than a hundred men are at work rushing the final details through.

The grand stand will be a revelation to the people of Montreal. It is a solid steel structure, with a concrete flooring, the seating accommodation being provided in long comfortable benches with good backs. Along the front of the stand runs a row of boxes, neat and simple, divided off by iron piping. Three broad stairways lead from the lawn to the stand. On the roof of the stand, approached by a fine stairway, is another stand from which the view of the track and the surrounding country is magnificent. The space below the stand is utilized to the full for offices and refreshment rooms.

The grass in the steeplechase field is showing up in good shape and under the influence of the warm rain of Thursday shows up in a delightfully fresh manner, just giving that touch of color which is needed to make a very pleasing picture. The color of stands, and stables, the brown track, the green centre, and the whole being backed by Mount Royal, is refreshing to the eye of the dweller in the city.

CUSTOMS RETURNS

Ottawa, June 1.—The customs revenue received by the Dominion for the month of May amounts to $5,333,633, an increase of $1,208,958 over last year.

MAIL FOR YUKON.

Ottawa, June 1.—The Post-Office Department has been advised that navigation is on the point of opening on the Yukon. It is expected that the first steamer will leave White Horse on June 4. Postmasters are being instructed to accept all classes of mail matter at the ordinary rates for all places in the Yukon on and after June 1.

TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

(Kansas City 'Journal.')

Eight or ten rocks averaging about ten pounds each are on exhibition at the Santa Fe depot in Ottawa. Each was found in the centre of a bale of hay, skillfully concealed from the casual observer. The hay was taken from a car that was on fire and the stone 'ballast' was discovered when the bales were torn open to extinguish the fire. Every bale contained a rock.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

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THE DERELICT.

ONE OF THE FEW REMAINING MENACES TO OCEAN TRAVEL.

(New York 'Times.')

One by one the perils of ocean travel have been removed or so neutralized by the safeguards which science and engineering skill have thrown around the voyager that travels by sea is now much safer than travel by land. By the adoption of rules by which lines of steamship travel are laid in certain 'lanes,' such as those of the transatlantic route, westbound vessels adhering to one and eastbound vessels to another, the risk of collision has been largely reduced. The general adoption of the twin-screw type of propulsion has further minimized the chance of disablement through a breakdown in the engine room, and while accidents still happen, even on the best-regulated lines, there has been no record of where any vessel propelled by twin screws has suffered anything more serious than a slight delay through such cause.

It was only a short time ago that one of these liners sent one of her 'brace of bucking screws' spinning to the bottom shortly after the beginning of her voyage. The engineers merely shut off the steam from that engine, and, without even stopping, the vessel continued on her journey, and, travelling 'on one leg,' as the phrase goes, completed the trip with the loss of only a day and a half of time. And there was no one to worry over the delay, for before the ship could be reckoned as overdue, wireless telegraph had brought the news of her mishap and had told not only the day, but the exact hour when she would reach her pier.

Submarine bells, which give warning to the mariner, groping through fog or thick weather, are another ingenious and effective device to prevent stranding or collision. And even should collision occur, the vessels are so minutely subdivided that the damage is localized and foundering made a remote possibility. Modern construction is such that the big liners of to-day have nothing to fear from any raging of sea or wind, and, practically fireproof, the world will probably turn on to the end of time before any of those old-time tragedies of steamships burning at sea are repeated with any of the big new liners, such as are now in service or in course of construction.

Thus every danger which formerly environed the ocean voyager has been eliminated—all save one—the derelict, and against which neither seamanship nor vigilance can avail. And, like the poor, it seems to be 'always with us,' and with the perversity of inanimate things has a predilection for being where it is least wanted and where it can do most harm. Partially submerged, scarcely detectable by day, and almost, if not wholly, invisible by night, its very existence is unsuspected, and the question of plumping into it at night or in thick weather is one of merest chance. The sodden and sullen thing makes no signals, gives no warning. The danger that lies in them has been frequently exemplified. Many disasters are known to have been due to collision with these half-hidden dangers, and it is believed that many in that melancholy roll of 'missing' have staggered away from such impact to plunge under with bows crushed in and water roaring into holds and fire-rooms.

That there is, in some quarters at least, some misapprehension as to the term 'derelict' is shown by a recent instance, when one of the leading magazines of this city, in a signed article treating of the subject, committed itself to this amazing statement:

'Many derelicts fly the Norwegian flag, and are engaged in the Canadian lumber trade, the ensign and the business enabling the employment of a class of craft that would otherwise be condemned. In 1897 one of these, the 'Baltic,' reduced to a hulk off Cape Race with six of her crew swept overboard, was driven right across the Atlantic to the Irish coast with her three remaining men, who subsisted on a sack of rice and some rain water until rescued near Galway.'

A derelict, of course, is a vessel that has been abandoned at sea, and usually after being wrecked by storm. In later years it has been the custom for a rescuing ship, after taking off the crew of a storm-beaten vessel, to set fire to the wreck. But a derelict is rarely, if ever, destroyed by this means, and for the good reason that when a wooden sailing vessel, which is the type of craft that the majority of derelicts are made of, reaches a condition when its crew finds it imperative to abandon it, the hull, as a rule, has become waterlogged, and therefore efforts to destroy it by fire are almost always unsuccessful. Such fires as are kindled do little else except to burn away the upper works, therefore leaving the wreck still more invisible.

The only way to remove the menace is to search for it by a vessel specially fitted out for the purpose, and then to destroy it by disintegrating it with explosives. It is, therefore, with much gratification that the shipping world last week read the announcement that the Treasury Department is asking bids for the construction of a derelict destroyer. The vessel was authorized by the last Congress, which appropriated $200,000 for its construction. In asking bids the Treasury Department stipulates that the vessel is to be of steel and of the following dimensions:

	Feet.
Length over all	204
Beam moulded	34
Depth moulded to main deck	18
Draught, forward	12
Draught, aft	15.6
Mean draught	13.9
Displacement in salt water, tons,	1,200

The vessel is to have a good sheer, straight stem, and a rudder of large capacity; to be fitted with bilge keels; the rig to be of fore and aft type; sails to be without gaffs. A single yard will be fitted on the foremast, and a derrick on the mainmast.

It is intended to provide the vessel with about twelve watertight bulkheads, and to equip her with a steel hoister for handling boats, towlines, etc. Heavy towing and mooring bitts will also be provided. The engines will be of triple expansion, vertical inverted type, of about 1,700 horse power, and the shaft will be equipped with a single screw of ten feet six inches diameter. She will also be fitted with two Scotch type tubular boilers fourteen feet in diameter and ten feet six inches in length. The vessel will have a coal capacity of 320 tons. This will give her a steaming radius, at an economical speed, or about four thousand knots. The cruising speed will be twelve knots an hour.

She is also to be furnished with powerful searchlights, and will have a wireless equipment which will enable her to receive and give information as to the location of derelicts. In addition the vessel will be provided with an ammunition room stored with high explosives for sinking and blowing to pieces floating hulls and wreckage. As in warships, provision will be made for flooding the magazines in case of any emergency. The destroyer will be furnished with an equipment designed to assist her in salvage and life-saving work, for which her size and the 1,700 horse power engines will render her highly efficient.

Through its Hydrographic Office the Navy Department contributes much toward the safety of all who travel on the high seas. On the monthly pilot chart, a sheet about two by three feet, the mariner finds the very latest obtainable information regarding currents, winds, and what is more pertinent to this article, the position of icebergs, derelicts, and wreckage. This chart, which might be called the 'track walker' of the deep, shows in its current issue ten derelicts adrift off the Atlantic seaboard, several taking the course of the arrows which point the direction of the Gulf Stream, and which in the natural sweep of that great ocean river will eventually bring them into the path of the transatlantic liners if they do not sink or go to pieces before they reach that much-travelled highway.

Many of these, like Falstaff, 'have no alacrity at sinking,' and for an incredible length of time vessels which have been hurriedly abandoned on the supposition that they were on the verge of plunging under without more ado, have managed to keep their battered decks above water, to float a menace to everything else which uses the seas.

One of the most noted of all these tenantless wanderers was the 'Fannie E. Wolston,' which during its aimless wanderings was sighted by forty-six vessels. During the 1,407 days which this stoutbuilt lumber carrier remained afloat after she had been abandoned by her crew it is estimated that it travelled upward of nine thousand miles, and that it had crossed and recrossed its own track more than a score of times.

But the waif which has the record for fast drifting is the 'Alma Cummings,' an American schooner, and which from the reports made from time to time by the half hundred vessels which had sighted her was estimated to have drifted five thousand miles in fifty-four days. This vessel had been caught in a blizzard off Cape May and dismasted. Seas which swept over the helpless hulk flooded holds and cabin, drenched the foodstuffs, and laid a thick coating of ice over the deck. Matches had been soaked, and the wretched, half-frozen crew, in an effort to kindle a blaze, fired a rifle into a can of kerosene. The result was that the burning oil set fire to the hulk, and the blaze attracted the attention of a passing steamship, which rescued the doubly imperilled crew. The fire had then gained such headway that it was thought that it would soon destroy the wreck. But a gathering storm threw so many seas over the hulk that the fire was extinguished, and then the derelict started on its erratic wanderings, and was next heard of off the British coast. Later it was seen off the coast of France, and was next reported off the Azores. Then ships arriving from the tropics brought reports of the wanderer, and at last the wreck drove ashore near the Isthmus of Panama.

Another notable derelict was the 'Siddartha,' which, putting out from Jacksonville, lumber laden, and bound for Liverpool, became dismasted in a gale soon after leaving port. The provisions had been destroyed, and for twenty days the crew subsisted on a small bag of raw potatoes. The half-famished men were eventually rescued by the 'Norwegian barque 'Verdande.' For five months after this the derelict drifted about the North Atlantic, and during that time covered a distance of nearly two thousand miles. Several of the ships which had fallen in with the waif sought to rid the seas of the menace by setting it on fire, but all efforts failed. Ultimately the wreck was reported off the English coast, and was reported so frequently that the government sent out a cruiser to destroy it. But the commander of the cruiser found the job such a difficult one that he got a towline on board and brought the derelict to Bantry Bay, where it is still afloat, and at last reports was rounding out its adventurous career as a coal hulk.

IDENTIFYING A TAPPER.

During Burnside's Fredericksburg campaign in 1862, the War Department operators discovered indication of an interloper on the wire leading to his headquarters at Acquia Creek. These indications consisted of an occasional irregular opening and closing of the circuit, and once in a while strange signals, which were evidently not made by any of our own operators. It is proper to note that the characteristics of each Morse operator's sending are just as pronounced and as easily recognized as are the characteristics of ordinary handwriting, so that when a message is being transmitted over a wire the identity of the sender may readily be known to any other operator within hearing who has ever worked with the sender of such signals. A somewhat similar means of personal identification occurs every day in the use of the telephone.—'Century.'

RUSSIAN PRISONERS

MORE LIBERTY ENJOYED BY INMATES OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS THAN ELSEWHERE.

St. Petersburg, April 2.—Prisons in Russia differ widely from places of penal confinement in other countries. They are immeasurably worse and immeasurably better—worse, because the prisoners themselves make them so, and better, because the inmates enjoy a greater degree of liberty. Solitary confinement is almost unknown, home rule is universal, the prisoners being governed by a club of their own members, who condemn obnoxious comrades to severe punishments, including death, and always go unpunished. Against the authorities prisoners employ strikes. It is a common occurrence for the inmates, when dissatisfied with some regulation or decision of the Governor, to arrange by taps on the wall or on the pipes to refuse all food until the authorities yield. This is termed a hunger strike. Lately something more original—a clothes strike—broke out in the prison of Smolensk, in which several hundred took part.

One morning the officials, who on their rounds of inspection have to visit all the cells daily, were amazed to find each inmate without clothing. Questions were asked, threats and entreaties used, but the criminals remained obdurate. They were in revolt, they said, and would hold out until the authorities caved in. Over a month has passed since then, and both sides are still carrying on the struggle. The official account of the matter is as follows:

Since the war no more prisoners are sent to Sakhalien. The Japanese requested the Government, if possible, to abolish the penal settlement there, and the request has been complied with. But the extra accommodations rendered necessary in Siberia by this act of courtesy has put a severe strain upon the resources of the Prison Department. The overflow has had to be turned into the ordinary jails in European Russia. Every available building was therefore put in requisition, and, among others, the prison at Smolensk.

Since the advent of the first contingent of convicts the Governor of the Smolensk jail, M. von Retticher, has found his post no sinecure. For the first few weeks things went well. The conduct of the new arrivals was exemplary. Indeed, their behaviour seemed good enough to warrant the authorities to relax, little by little, the prison rules and regulations. Exceptions were substituted for rules. The convicts were allowed to receive money and gifts of almost all kinds from their friends. Visitors were freely admitted into the prison building. The inmates were permitted to receive as many books and newspapers as they liked, and to supplement prison fare by obtaining unlimited stores of provisions from outside at their own or their friends' expense. What must have been a still greater boon to them, they were allowed to carry on unhindered a voluminous correspondence. Fancy an English prison run on these lines!

In Smolensk, however, it worked well for a time. But in December came a numerous band of convicts from Sebastopol, who turned everything topsy-turvy. They were mostly men condemned for taking part in the mutiny there. A few of them have nominally a life sentence to undergo, and these became the leaders of all the others. They marched into jail singing revolutionary songs, and when the authorities remonstrated, they said that they were come, not to suffer a punishment, but to bring to a successful issue the struggle which they had begun outside against the Czar's Government. The images of Christ, the Virgin Mary, and saints, which are always kept in the cells, they ordered to be taken away, and when their command was disobeyed they turned the icons upside down. When the prison chaplain appeared they gave him his choice of quitting the jail at once or being put standing on his head. They declared that all cells must be left open at night, otherwise they would organize riots. But the real trouble began when the question of clothing cropped up.

It is a rule in Russian prisons that convicts have to give up their own dress and wear prison costume, which consists of a coarse coat and trousers. And this regulation was enforced at Smolensk. The mutineers, however, wanted to be exempted, and declared that they would wear their own clothing as before their condemnation. The jail authorities insisted and had their way. The convicts vowed vengeance, and determined to bide their time. Meanwhile, they debated among themselves what they had better do to defeat the officials.

The Governor's tale of what took place is naive. He admits that the authorities were powerless to hinder the conspiracy; they could only play the part of eavesdroppers. For the prison building at Smolensk is so constructed that each cell is connected not only with the adjacent cells next door, but also with the one above it by means of a ventilating pipe which goes up to the roof. The prisoners are thus easily able to communicate with one another. The ill-starred warders, therefore, had to content themselves with eavesdropping, and what they heard was interesting. Many of the prisoners were in favor of a violent outbreak against the authorities, but the more intelligent and better educated among them discountenanced the scheme. More could be gained, they said, by passive resistance than by aggressive action. The public, too, would give them its sympathy if they were quite passive. The force of these arguments prevailed, and the outcome of it is the present strike.

They brought it about by making five demands and calling on the Governor to comply with them: First, that the catering for the prison inmates should be put into the hands of a committee of convicts elected by themselves; secondly, that they should be allowed to choose one of their number to act as an intermediary on the outbreak of disputes and misunderstandings with the officials; thirdly, that they should have the right to wear their own clothing and use their own bed linen; fourthly, that they should be allowed to converse with their friends without being separated from them by an iron grating; and, lastly, that the doors of the cells should remain open from the time of the morning inspection until the evening round of the official on duty.

These demands, made by the convicts, may have a queer sound to British ears. But, altogether, Russian prisons differ greatly from those of other nations. Still, a line must be drawn somewhere. The Governor, accordingly, refused to grant these five points, and then thec lothes strike began within the prison, and a vigorous agitation outside. A member of the Labor Party who was in the first Douma requested the public to subscribe for $300 to $480 a month for tea, sugar, and tobacco for the prisoners, and to protest against the refusal of the authorities to allow them to wear their own linen, to lie on their own pillows, and receive the daily papers, and have their walks together. The public is in favor of the convicts, and the latter continue to strike. They wear the prison coat and trousers throughout the day, but no linen, and whenever a member of the prison administration appears they quickly divest themselves of those articles of apparel.—London 'Telegraph.'

A HINT FOR PROOFREADERS.

Mr William Kent, Dean of the College of Applied Science, of Syracuse University, writes to the New York 'Tribune' as follows regarding a common error, the newspaper press being a conspicuous offender:

For several years, during which the writer held a position on the editorial staff of an engineering periodical and it was part of his duty to revise the manuscripts offered by engineers for publication, he was impressed with the fact that the grammatical error most commonly made by engineering writers was the use of a singular verb wth the plural noun 'data.' Such expressions as 'this data,' 'much data,' 'little data,' instead of 'these data,' 'many data,' 'few data,' were also quite common.

The use of 'data is' has become so common lately in technical papers, and even in books written by engineers, that it is apparent that proofreaders, as well as engineers, need some elementary instruction in the proper use of the language, and especially in regard to the plural form of nouns taken directly from Latin and Greek, such as datum and phenomenon. The expressions 'memoranda is,' 'phenomena is,' 'strata is,' are sometimes seen in print in journals which otherwise generally use good English.

All the dictionaries give the word 'data' as the plural of datum. It may be said that no good writer ever uses the expression 'data is,' and no good proofreader ever passes it.

A copy of this is being sent to the editor of many papers that the writer is in the habit of reading, and he requests that if the editor does not care to publish anything on the subject, he will at least turn it over to the chief proofreader and instruct him to cut out 'data is' whenever he sees it in proof hereafter.

TREE THAT DRANK UP A DRAIN.

(York Correspondence of the Philadelphia 'Record.')

Workmen digging at Penn Park today to determine what obstructed the drainage pipe leading from a big fountain basin discovered at the same time why one of several hundred poplar trees planted about six years ago, is to-day head and shoulders above the others. The curious discovery was made when the eight-inch terra cotta pipe was unearthed. A root of the tree had wedged itself into a loose joint and, flattened into a band, worked into the pipe. There it sent out innumerable rootlets which matted into a tightly interwoven mass and extended for fully thirty feet through the drain.

They fitted so well that several sections of the pipe had to be broken in extracting them, and when removed they retained its cylindrical shape. The tree had thrived upon the water and the rich black dirt from the fountain basin; but, the absorption being considered rather slow drainage by the Park Commission, the roots were ruthlessly torn out. Apparently the poplar derived almost its sole nourishment from the fountain drainage, and the gardeners fear that its life may pay the price of its greed.

REPRESSING CHINESE REVOLUTIONISTS.

(From the London 'Globe.')

Telegrams reaching Berlin from China represent the province of Shanchufu as in an appalling condition owing to the strength of the anti-dynastic rebellion there and the savage methods of repression used by the government. Every insurgent who falls into the hands of the government troops is summarily executed, and all sympathizers are similarly treated by the civil authorities. At the town of Shanchufu alone 600 men have been decapitated, and in the trees that surround the court house their heads hang as thick as Chinese lanterns on a gala night. Notwithstanding this repression the rebellion continues to make headway.

PEERS VS. PEOPLE.

LONG FIGHT IN ENGLAND FOR A FREE PARLIAMENT—EARL GREY'S POLICY.

'Nothing talked, thought of, dreamt of, but Reform. Every creature one meets asks, what is said now? How will it go? What is the last news? What do you think? And so it is from morning till night, in the streets, in the clubs, and in private houses.'—From Greville's Diary in 1831.

Far and away the boldest fight against the Commons ever undertaken by the House of Lords was that against the great Reform measure of 1831-2. The fight lasted two years. It was against a measure already overdue by half a century. It was against a people absolutely united in resistance to an obstinate caste. The measure was confirmed in two general elections. It was passed twice through the House of Commons. And yet, at the very last, it was only accepted by the House of Lords from sheer terror at the threat against their order. The Lords only surrendered because they cared more for social privilege than for political power.

The case in favor of the old unreformed parliament had been given up by William Pitt before the French Revolution. Pitt had introduced a Reform bill in 1785, and would have carried it but for the events in France; then came the Red Terror, and, though the English system of representation was as absurd as ever, no one any longer thought of changing it. Under the influence of Burke and the fear of the Jacobins, Englishmen rushed back to the old order, and clung to it as a fetish. But by 1830 the memory of these events had become dim, and was only keen among the old aristocracy. The English people were expanding rapidly in population and trade; and this very expansion made them impatient of a mediaeval system of government backed during the twenties by ruthless and stupid coercion. For it was sheer mediaevalism. The great new towns were unrepresented, while the majority of members of parliament came from villages and little towns, under the pressure and influence of peers.

DOGGED DUKE'S OBSTINACY.

Then came the French Revolution of 1830, this time an example in orderly but complete change. France now sent England a thrill of hope, and every man asked: 'Why not get rid of the Duke as France has got rid of Polignac?' For the Duke of Wellington had become the leader and chief of all that was retrograde in our politics. His military mind could not see beyond the necessities of discipline and cohesion. He had given way on Catholic emancipation from fear of rebellion; but that only made him the more obstinate about Reform.

It was the Duke's obstinacy that first set the heather on fire. George IV.'s death in the summer of 1830 sent a sigh of relief through England. Hope revived; the era of repression seemed at an end; the very manners of the new bluff Sailor King, least majestic of royalties, seemed to be a promise of better things. A general election became necessary, and the party on the side of Reform increased by fifty votes. Lord Grey pronounced for Reform on the Address. The Duke of Wellington uttered an absolute negative:

'I am not only not prepared to bring forward any measure of this nature, but I will at once declare that as far as I am concerned, as long as I hold any station in the government of the country, I shall always feel it my duty to resist such measures when proposed by others.'

On the next day it had been arranged that the King and the Duke should go to the banquet at the Guildhall. But the attitude of the people was so hostile that they thought it wiser not to go. On Nov. 15 the Duke's government was defeated in the House of Commons by a majority of twenty-nine on the King's Civil List—a blow both at the Duke and the King. Lord Grey was sent for, and formed his first Reform Ministry.

THE SECOND DISSOLUTION.

This was in November, 1830; but it was only the beginning of the fight. The new government was composed partly of old Whigs and new Radicals; but happily the new Radicals had the drafting of the Reform bill. It was a drastic — almost a revolutionary—measure. Fifty-nine boroughs were disfranchised outright, and forty-seven lost one of their members. The vacant seats were distributed to the new towns. The Tories received the bill with shouts of laughter. But the Radicals were delighted; the reform party closed up its ranks; and the bill, brought in on March 1, passed its second reading by a majority of one.

So far, so good. But it was clear that another dissolution was necessary, and the Reformers faced it cheerfully. The Lords, divided in mind, tried to resist it, and obstructed the King's Commissioners in announcing the dissolution. This made the King angry; he rushed down to the House of Lords and broke in upon the wrangling, raging peers, set his crown on his head, although he had never been crowned, and immediately dissolved parliament.

The Reformers went to the country with the cry of 'The bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill.' They swept everything before them. They returned Grey's ministry with an immense majority, passed the bill with a majority of 136 on the second reading, and 109 on the third, after a struggle of forty nights in committee, and sent it up to the House of Lords in October, 1831.

It was instantly thrown out by the Lords on its first reading by a majority of 41. Then, as now, general elections and majorities of the House of Commons went for nothing when the privileges of the Upper Chamber were really threatened.

Then began the final struggle, now grim as death throughout the country. The peers hoped for another dissolution and waited. But the country would not stand it.

The ministry responded to the call of the nation. Without any hesitation, a new Reform bill was prepared, and brought into the House on Dec. 12, 1831. It passed the Commons by 116 on March 23, 1832, and was sent up to the Lords with the clear intimation that the government were considering the policy of advising the King to create peers.

The dread of that possibility already began to work. A party arose among the peers, who were called the 'Waverers.' They opened negotiations with the government, and the government hinted at possible concessions. Enough peers entered these negotiations to pass the bill through its second reading in the Lords by a majority of nine. Earl Grey always for peace, offered more concessions, and reform might have been carried in a very diluted form. But the Duke stamped his iron heel on the negotiations, crushed out the 'Waverers,' and defeated the bill on an amendment by thirty-five. Lord Grey, now really angry, immediately asked the King for the power to make peers. The King refused; Grey resigned; and the Duke of Wellington was sent for.

Then, indeed, the fury of the people broke bounds. The mobs in the streets insulted the King and hunted peers. The political clubs in the big towns, nominally suppressed by the Whig Government, but still very active beneath the surface, deliberately prepared for a rising. The Reformers began to organize a run on the banks. The great aim was to prevent the Duke from dragooning the people.

The Duke was 'game' to the last. He was willing to form a government if any one would join him. He was willing to put down the people if any one would fight with him. But no one would join him; and it was notorious that the army was neither big enough nor loyal enough for such work. The House of Commons shouted down his men, and voted confidence in Grey. There was no chance of a better House of Commons. So, reluctantly, after a week of vain effort, the Duke found the task impossible.

The King then turned again to Grey; Grey held out for his old terms—enough new peers to swamp the opposition to the bill. Fifty, at least—possibly a hundred—would be required. The King argued, pleaded, implored. He circularized the Lords with his own letters, imploring them to stop opposing the bill. He promised anything but this. But the Tory peers would give no pledge. They fought to the very end. It was not until the King at last, on May 18, wrote a letter giving Grey the permission he asked for, that the Duke led out of the Lords with 100 followers after him.

After that the battle was won. With that letter in his pocket, Lord Grey drove the bill through easily, and it passed through the Lords on June 4, 1832, by a majority of 84. There was no need to create peers. The threat had done its work.—Harold Spender, in the London 'Chronicle.'

TWO KINGS.

Mr. William Le Queux, in the new number of 'Printers' Pie' tells of his acquaintance with royalties. The King of Italy, he says, for England and the English entertains the warmest regard:

'I like to see the English in Italy,' he declared to me one afternoon as I was sitting with him in his private cabinet, 'and I do all I can to facilitate their travel, and to induce them to take residences here.'

The King seeks recreation in fiction. 'I often read English novels at night,' he says. 'I like those with a real good plot, which you cannot unravel to the end.'

For King Peter of Servia, with whom he is also on terms of friendship, Mr. Le Queux has a very good word to say:

'A more courteous, sincere and kindly-mannered monarch does not exist in Europe. . . . I know full well how he is exerting himself, by every means in his power, for the prosperity, strength, and well-being of the country over which he was, three years ago, called suddenly to rule.'

He knows the shortcomings of Servia and the Servian people, but, according to Mr. Le Queux, he is striving for ever to introduce reforms, to promote good relations with the powers, and with his neighbors, especially, and to reinstate Servia in the confidence of Europe.'

'MR. PETRARCH.'

There is constant danger in a great pulsating centre of civilization like New York of becoming too parochial in outlook. Catholicity of mind is always to be commended, and it must be particularly cultivated in a swirling city consumed with its own affairs. Not long ago William Heineman, the publisher, of London, issued a new edition of one of Petrarch's works which received admiring comment abroad and was noted approvingly in some of the columns of the New York press. Shortly afterward the London publisher received a letter addressed to Mr. Petrarch, with directions that it be forwarded. Mr. Heineman opened it and read an illuminating letter from a New York firm. It announced that it conducted a clipping agency, and that its staff was peculiarly alert in collecting comment concerning the progress of new men of genius, and that as Mr. Petrarch was beginning to receive favorable mention an occasional envelope of clippings could be sent to him at a moderate price. Petrarch was a modest man, and when he died, before the caravels of Columbus set out on discovery, he little dreamed that five centuries later a clipping bureau in the metropolis of a new world would be attracted by his fame.—New York 'American.'

The total trade of Norway during 1906 amounted to $150,308,000, of which $83,995,000 represented imports.

KIDNEY DISEASE
COMES ON QUIETLY

Perhaps no other organs work harder than the kidneys to preserve the general health of the body and most people are troubled with some form of Kidney Complaint, but do not suspect it. It may have been in the system for some time. There may have been backaches, swelling of the feet and ankles, disturbances of the urinary organs, such as, brick dust deposit in the urine, highly colored, scanty or cloudy urine, bladder pains, frequent or supressed urination, burning sensation when urinating, etc.

Do not neglect any of these symptoms, for, if neglected they will eventually lead to Bright's Disease, Dropsy and Diabetes.

On the first sign of anything wrong

Doan's Kidney Pills
SHOULD BE TAKEN.

They go to the seat of trouble, strengthen the kidneys and help them to filter the blood properly and flush off all the impurities which cause kidney trouble. Mr. Thomas Petty, Massey, Ont., writes: "After I arrived in Canada from New Zealand, a couple of years ago, I suffered very much from kidney trouble. I tried several remedies, but they did me no good. Finally my back became so lame I could scarcely work. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills and after taking them I felt like a new man.

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for $1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

The fee for recording a claim is $5.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mechanics, Farmers, Sportsmen!
To heal and soften the skin and remove grease, oil and rust stains, paint and earth, etc. use The "Master Mechanic's" Tar Soap. Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.

A. HODINA,
Practical Shoe Maker,
Repairs Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.
Main 5061, 4 BEAVER HALL HILL.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

[The correspondence department is valued by some as the most interesting part of the paper. The bane of it, however, is the length to which letters are liable to grow. There is not only the fact that readers avoid what is long, but the great difficulty of finding the space necessary. We do not like to refuse a good letter on the ground of length, but it often has to be done. Some newspapers put a limit on correspondents of a hundred or two hundred words. We recognize that there are subjects occasionally that cannot be well handled in so brief a manner, but we must keep before our readers the fact that brevity is always a primary commendation.]

ANSWERS TO 'DISCIPLE WALTER.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—If 'Disciple Walter' wants a few cut and dried statements which will save him from all doubts and strivings in the future, he is doomed to disappointment. But if he is willing to spell out the mind of God in the experiences of each passing moment, he can begin now to find an ever clearer answer to all his soul's questionings, in this life and the life to come.

Certainty does not depend upon anything outside ourselves. We are so constituted that we know the truth when we are brought into contact with it. But we can only know more by making our own what we already know. We are certain of what is a part of our own character and of that alone. No man can have certainty of truth who lives or speaks lies. No man can be sure of the meaning of purity whose life is unclean. The pure in heart see God.' The true in heart are certain of truth.

The Bible is the record of the truths which have been known and lived by a nation of specialists in religious truth, and the record of the life of him who was truth incarnate.

It is only true for us in so far as we accept and live the truths it brings to us. Its value is not a matter of opinion, but of experiment.

The Christian Church has grown up because of men's conviction that Christ was a perfect embodiment of truth, and that he lives now to be the master and friend of every one who will wholly accept him.

The power by which we know right from wrong is that by which we know him. Conscience speaks to us with the voice of our master, whoever we elect that he shall be. If that master is Christ, and we try to get acquainted with him in the Bible, the experience of his saints, and the inner recesses of our own lives, we will slowly come to know him for ourselves. Such knowledge is wholly untouched by the opinions of others, but is immediate and personal, and it comes by doing, more than by reading and thinking.

'Disciple Walter's' work and his relations to those dependent on him are the best avenues for reaching certainty. Whenever he does the smallest task, he has not only finished it, but has made a contribution to his own character. God does not slight his work nor does he dwell in unclouded presence with the man who slights his. Let 'Walter' do his work and perform his duties to those about him with as much reverence as he uses in prayer, and he will find in the ever increasing riches of his own character the answer to his prayers and the certainty for which he seeks.

JOHN MACKAY.

Sir,—The question, 'What must I do to be saved?' asked by 'Disciple Walter,' an apparently anxious inquirer, is exactly the same as the question asked by the keeper of the jail at Philippi (Acts xvi., 31.) The answer given by Paul, 'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved,' was applicable in the jailer's case, and is applicable in the case of every one anxious to be saved, for without faith in Christ salvation is impossible.

Mark xvi., 16, contains the gospel in a nutshell: 'He that believeth, and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned.' The unbeliever is condemned. Sin unpardoned is soul-destroying. "The soul that sinneth it shall die.' 'The sting of death is sin.' Death is sin's wages. But sin was laid upon Christ. 'His soul was made an offering for sin.' God accepted the offering. His justice in the believer's behalf is satisfied. His law is honored. What the law could not do, the Lord Jesus has done. He, the just, suffered for the unjust that he might bring us to God. Faith sees it and says, 'I live, for Jesus died.' Wrath ends in him, for he paid all that law and justice exacted. His blood cleanseth the penitent, regenerate believer from all sin. It is the ground of the sinner's peace. Oh, what peace! 'My peace I give unto you.'

The inquirer acknowledges himself a sinner, for he asks, 'What must I do to be saved?' By what means, or by reading what book, did he come to know that? By reading the Bible? or by reading Huxley? If the Holy Spirit, through reading the Bible, has revealed to him his sinnership, the Holy Spirit will also reveal to him the Saviour. He asks, is it true that Christ exists? Why did he not ask, Does sin exist? Is it not because he felt it as a burden on his conscience? That is the first step towards salvation. Conviction of sin is necessary; so is repentance. Christ came to seek and to save the lost. The second step is to accept Christ. 'But as many as received him to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name; which were born not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God.' (Jno. i., 12.)

The word of God, when he receives it, is inquirer's certainty, both as to the fact of his being saved, and also as to the fact of certain events having happened as the result of believing prayer.

R. W. KELLY.

Lanark, May 30.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—'Prayer is an offering up of our desires unto God, for things agreeable to His will, in the name of Christ, with full confession of our sins, and thankful acknowledgment of his mercies.'

As to 'Disciple Walter' having at his bedside prayed or not, I am not aware, but if he has not done so, let him begin—and as one who has strongest faith in prayer, he will be answered. In my youth I was taught to pray, and I can assure 'Disciple Walter' I have been answered, and from great troubles and adversity, have been raised up out of all.

'Ask the Saviour to help you,
Comfort, strengthen, and keep you,
He is willing to aid you,
He will carry you through.'

'Disciple Walter,' put your desires before God at your bedside, and in your thoughts, and in faith, and He will carry you through.

AN EARNEST BELIEVER IN PRAYER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—May I crave space for a few further remarks on the subject of the letter of 'Disciple Walter,' in your issue of last week. Your correspondent, 'Disciple Walter,' says that he is an Anglican; he must, therefore, be aware that in the Anglican Church a minister of learning and education, who has had opportunity of all the reading and study which 'Disciple Walter' says are denied to him, is appointed over every congregation. If he is an Anglican, moreover, it is to be supposed he has been present at the communion service, and should have some knowledge of what the Prayer Book says respecting it. But, apparently, he has not read the exhortation to attendance at communion, in which reference is made to persons who have doubts, troubles or difficulty of conscience. To such persons the minister is required to say, after exhorting to self examination, etc., 'If by this means he cannot quiet his conscience,' (here I quote the exact words of the exhortation), 'but requireth further comfort or counsel, let him come to me, or to some other discreet and learned minister of God's Word, and open his grief.'

Here, it is observable, that the doubting soul is not to go to a priest, to make confession of sin, but to a learned minister of God's Word, who will give him counsel, and show him the way out of his trouble. And it is observable, too, that the doubting soul may resort for counsel to any other learned and discreet minister of God's Word, and is not confined in the matter to his own minister or pastor, though he should certainly see him first.

This exhortation, I submit, exactly fits the case of 'Disciple Walter.' He is bound, as a loyal member of the Anglican Church, to ask counsel and advice from his own pastor or some other learned minister, whose reading and study would enable him to give sound advice in the case. This advice, it is evident, should be given in a personal interview. Your correspondent, apparently, has not done this; but, if he had, I can well imagine what such a discreet and learned man would have said to him. I think he would have said something like the following: 'My good friend, you seem to be much disturbed about something that Mr. Huxley said at some time. Are you aware who, and what, Mr. Huxley was? that his forte lay in discussions on physical science, and natural philosophy, in which matters he was an acknowledge authority; but that he had no experimental knowledge of Christianity; of which, it is evident, he knew no more than "the man in the street." And your own common sense will tell you that the remark you quote as Huxley's, namely, "That Christianity would die out in a few years' time," is an absurdity. It is probably more than forty years since he said this, and you know yourself whether his prediction has been verified or not. Why, then, should you be disturbed by so obvious a fallacy? But Huxley was not the only man that hazarded this kind of assertion. Long before his time, Voltaire had defiantly asserted that, although it took twelve men to establish Christianity, he would show the world that one man could overthrow it. It is more than a hundred years since Voltaire said this, and did his very best in this direction. But you see, my friend, that Christianity still lives. Now, as to your remarks about the necessity of examining all the evidence, pro and con, in regard to this matter, let me ask you, were you ever seriously ill? If you were, did you set to work and ransack all the libraries at your command in order to explore all the mysteries of physiology and medical science in order to determine what you should do? To ask that question is to answer it; for, if you had taken that course, you would probably have been dead long ago. And suppose some acquaintance of yours, who knew nothing about medicine or disease, had expressed to you the opinion that all medical practice was a humbug, and that all the hospitals would be abolished in a few years, would you not have told him that you were a sick man, and that you must have recourse to such treatment as every day was proving to be efficacious. Now, my friend, Christianity is God's remedy for diseased souls. It is a very practical thing. It requires action and obedience. Now, the question is, have you obeyed, and acted in accordance with the light you say you have enjoyed? You ask whether your minister is right. You may spend a lifetime in reading books before you will get an answer to that as a speculative question. But, if you want a practical answer, obey the teaching which you have received and will receive when you ask him; follow the instructions that have been, and will be, given you, and see whether it will not bring out a satisfactory result. You say you are well up in Bible truth; did you ever come across this saying of the Divine Saviour, "If any man is willing to do God's will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it is true or not." You observe here, that sure knowledge of truth is dependent upon willingness to obey; and, let me tell you, the truth of this has been confirmed in thousands of instances during the last eighteen centuries.'

It is certain that the learned minister in question will say much more than this—especially in answer to such questions as a candid inquirer might put in an interview. But I think he would say something like the foregoing, though not, perhaps, in the same words. And I am pretty sure he would emphasize the concluding portion of these supposed remarks, and tell the inquirer to do the will of God as far as he knows it, from time to time, and to follow the instructions that are given in his own communion, faithfully and honestly as he hears them, paying no heed to the carping criticisms of skeptics and infidels, who are only saying over again the same things that have been said for hundreds of years back, and which time and experience have proved to be false.

That the above is the right course for 'Disciple Walter' to pursue is the conviction of

ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In answer to 'Disciple Walter,' I would say, 'do not expect to be able to learn everything in this world.' Begin your studies by making an act of reasonable humility. 'Humble yourselves, therefore, under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you in due time, casting all your anxiety upon him, because he careth for you.' (I. Peter, v., 6.)

Learn to be thankful for what you have, and for what you know at present, and you will be convinced with restful and peaceful satisfaction that you have and know enough for your present needs, and a great deal more than you deserve. Then try to live up faithfully to your present knowledge, working all the time quietly and diligently to improve it.

(The rest of this letter is omitted.)

'DISCIPLE PETER.'

Another ministerial correspondent writes that a book of the Rev. R. E. Welsh, 'In relief of Doubt,' might prove helpful to those represented by our correspondent. The book is published in cheap form (sixpence), by H. R. Allenson, London.

'CHURCH-GOER' ANSWERED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Replying to 'Church-goer's' letter of May 11, I would like if he would take his Bible, and if it is the same as mine, or any I have seen, he will find an answer to his question as to where our souls go after death, although he has not put it in the form of a question. In Luke, 16th chapter, and from the 19th verse to the end, it states plainly—and it was Christ himself telling it. Lazarus could not go to relieve the rich man's torment. Then he wants him sent back to the world to convert his five brothers lest they also should go to hell. He was told they had Moses and the Prophets. We have the Bible. I think that answers as regards reincarnation. Also in Revelation, 20th chapter, and verse 13, we are told that the sea, death and hell, deliver up for the second judgment those which were in them. About the ministers being better clothed, I do not think they would be as much respected, nor respect themselves or their office more, by being carelessly dressed. In Exodus, 39th chapter, God gave special directions to Moses for the making of the clothes for the high priest and priests, and do you think he cares less for those who speak his message from the pulpit to-day? In regard to proper clothing and lack of collection keeping you away from church, try Malachi, chapter 3, and 10th verse, but try it faithfully, remembering the first and tenth belong to God, taking it out first and never use it for any other than his work, not for your own or family's need, and I can tell you, you will ask to have your eyes opened to show you where it will be spent. You will say with me, God does keep His promises.

ONE WHO HAS TRIED AND IS TRYING IT.

UNWARRANTED DETRACTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of April 27, which has just been brought to my notice, there is a report of a lecture on the subject of Immigration, delivered by Mr. Henri Bourassa, M.P. for Laval. In this report several statements are made with regard to the emigration policy of the Church Army, and I trust you will give me the opportunity of pointing out through your valuable paper that neither the 3,000 persons sent by us to Canada last year, nor those who are now being sent, are of the class indicated by Mr. Bourassa. We do not send to Canada people of whom we can make nothing in this country; indeed the chief criticism levelled against our emigration organization here is that we are sending away the best men and keeping the worst. We are particularly careful that no man shall be sent out unless his previous record is good both as regards character and work. It is perfectly true that the Church Army does deal with loafers, tramps and hooligans, but these are not the kind of people we ever emigrate, and we are at a loss to know in what way the prospectus, the lecturer is said to have quoted from, indicated such a policy on our part.

We have recently received letters from employers of labor in Canada congratulating us on the class of men we are sending out, and we have also had many interesting communications from the emigrants themselves, and from the clergy of the parishes to which they have gone, which tend to show the majority of them are doing well, and likely to be a credit to us and to the Dominion.

W. CARLILE.
Hon. Chief Secretary.

The address of the Rev. Prebendary Carlile is 'Church Army Emigration Department, 55 Bryanston Street, Marble Arch, London, W.

SPITTING IN STREET CARS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—This forenoon, at a little before nine o'clock, I was riding on a street car up Frontenac street and observed that while the conductor spoke to any one who attempted to smoke, he said nothing to those who were spitting, some on the floor of the car and others were spitting into the vacant space outside of the blinds, but inside the wall of the car. The number of the car was 450, and there was a notice above the door inside of the car which forbid spitting in the car, but the only effect which it seemed to have on the expectorating crowd was that most of them ejected the nauseous fluid into the space behind the blind where it could not be readily seen, but where also it is almost impossible to wash it out, consequently it is left there to infest the interior of the car as there is no opening on the outside of the car by which it might escape. Now that the car floors are dry the sputum on the floor soon becomes dry dust and circulates freely through the interior of the car, which has its windows closed on account of the cold weather.

A PASSENGER.

Montreal, May 29.

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—While reading the article in the 'Witness' concerning Confucius and his descendants, the thought flashed into my mind what a splendid confirmation of the truth of the promise 'that thou mayest live long in the land that the Lord thy God giveth thee,' for we know how strong Confucius enjoined upon his followers honor to parents, and how faithfully the Chinese have fulfilled this command. No doubt this is the reason why they have been permitted so long to dwell in their own land, while so many other nations have risen and flourished, and then passed away. It looks as if the Master is about to do great things among peoples that have so long been abused and held in contempt by Christians; they may make such advances in learning the 'righteousness that exalteth a nation' that in the coming 'parliament of man' they will take higher place than some who consider themselves far superior. This is the only 'yellow peril' we need dread. These questions deserve the greatest consideration.

A. M. O.

THE CHINESE FAMINE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In regard to an 'Outsider,' I would like to ask him if he were starving, would he like the proposition made as he has made it? Wouldn't he rather they would send the five hundred dollars at once and not wait until someone else or others took up his plan? If he has it, and God has put it into his heart that it should be given for the Chinese famine fund, then send at once; do not delay—delay is dangerous, both for them and yourself. As you are going around your daily life and work enlist as many as you can by your talk to them about it and see if you cannot enlist them to your side.

ONE WHO GIVES.

THOMAS BOSTON'S DEDICATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the memoir of Thomas Boston, of Ettrick, there is a dedication of himself to God on the occasion of being settled as minister in the parish of Simprin, in Berwickshire, Scotland. I enclose it for publication and consider it worthy of study because of the recognition of—

1. The soul's deadness in sin and contrarity to God;
2. The need of the consciousness of that state, both for known and unknown sin;
3. God's wrath against sin;
4. The power and willingness of Jesus Christ to give deliverance and peace from sin;
5. Complete surrender to Christ;
6. The threefold office of Christ to the soul—prophet, priest and king;
7. The covenant character of Christianity as revealed in the Holy Scriptures, and Boston's determination to have a place in that covenant.

The human soul, that recognizes sin's destructions, tears and heart-aches, knows the blessedness of the knowledge and experience of these things which Boston, whilst still a young man of twenty, knew. May a spirit that seeks these from God be put upon us all!

JAMES TAYLOR.

Chelsea, Que., May 24.

THE DEDICATION.

I, Mr. Thomas Boston, preacher of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, being by nature an apostate from God, an enemy to the great Jehovah, and so an heir of hell and wrath, in myself utterly lost and undone, because of my original and actual sins, and miserable thereby; and being, in some measure, made sensible of this my lost and undone estate, and sensible of my need of an absolute need, of a Saviour, without whom I must perish eternally; and believing that the Lord Jesus Christ, the eternal Son of the eternal God, is not only able to save me, by virtue of His death and sufferings, but willing also to save me (though most vile and ugly, and one who has given Him many repulses), both from my sins and from the load of wrath due to me for them, upon condition that I believe, come to Him for salvation and cordially receive Him in all His offices, consenting to the terms of the covenant; therefore, as I have at several opportunities before given an express and solemn consent to the terms of the covenant, and have entered into a personal covenant with Christ; so now, being called to undertake the great and weighty work of the ministry of the Gospel, for which I am altogether insufficient, I do by this declare that I stand to and own all my former engagements, whether sacramental, or any other way whatsoever; and now again do renew my covenant; and hereby, at this present time, do solemnly covenant and engage to be the Lord's and make a solemn resignation and upgiving of myself, my soul, body, spiritual and temporal concerns, unto the Lord Jesus, without any reservation whatsoever; and do hereby give my voluntary consent to the terms of the covenant laid down in the Holy Scriptures, the word of truth; and with my heart and soul I take and receive Christ in all His offices, as my prophet to teach me, resolving and engaging in His strength to follow, that is to endeavor to follow His instructions; I take Him as my Priest, to be saved by His death and merits alone, and renouncing my own righteousness as filthy rags, I am content to be clothed with His righteousness alone; and live entirely upon free grace; likewise I take Him for my advocate and intercessor with the Father; and finally, I take Him as my King, to reign in me and to rule over me, renouncing all other lords, whether sin or self, and in particular my predominant idol, and in the strength of the Lord, do resolve and hereby engage, to cleave to Christ as my Sovereign Lord and King, in death and in life, in prosperity and adversity, ever for ever, and to strive and wrestle in His strength against all known sin; protesting, that whatever sin may be lying hid in my heart out of my view, I disown it, and abhor it, and shall, in the Lord's strength endeavor the mortification of it, when the Lord shall be pleased to let me see it.

And this solemn covenant I make as in the presence of the ever-living, heart-searching God, and subscribe it with my hand, in my chamber, at Dunse, about one o'clock in the afternoon, the 14th day of August, 1696.

T. BOSTON.

PEWS OR CHAIRS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Would you kindly present the following request to the Christian people through your valuable paper, and oblige very much.

The undersigned has built a mission church under the Board of French Evangelization in Perkins, Que., near Ottawa. The church edifice itself is completed. This has been done by the active work of the people of the church and their liberal subscription, and the very generous gifts of friends. One firm gave the shingles, one man gave the boards, others gave other kinds of lumber, one man gave all the paint, another

Business and Biliousness

don't go together. A man can't do good work with an aching head or an upset stomach. He won't be at his best in the morning, after a sleepless night.

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

cures Constipation, Biliousness, Headaches, Stomach and Bowel Troubles. It sends a man to the office with clear brain—steady nerves—and his whole system bounding with good health. Try it yourself.

25c. and 60c. a bottle. At All Druggists. 143

AT FORTY

Some of the signs that life has passed its zenith appear. Exertion is followed by fatigues that are not quite worn off next morning, and the beginning of that slow decline is commenced which culminates at seventy.

At forty, men and women should be careful. Nature needs a little help, and no remedy equals Ferrozone as a strengthening system-builder. It renews health by producing new blood, by supplying food elements to rebuild the nervous system.

In this way the decline which sets in at forty is postponed by Ferrozone. The vital fluid is renewed, surplus vigor is created, the nervous system is invigorated.

With increased appetite, sound sleep, and strong nerves, you are bound to feel better; you will surely feel the enormous push Ferrozone has given your health; try it. Thousands use it every day, just one tablet before meals. 50 cents per box, at all dealers.

gave the 'finial' for the tower of the church, others gave money, and this from 25 cents to $100.

Now we need pews or chairs. The new chairs we are using at present belong to the school where we formerly worshipped. Perhaps some friends who will read these lines may feel disposed to furnish the little church with the necessary pews or chairs? Or perhaps some church may have pews or chairs which have been put to one side, and would like to help us out. Communications can be sent to the undersigned at 672 St. André street, Montreal.

T. S. ST. AUBIN, Pastor.

SUNDAY LIQUOR-SELLING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A few weeks ago you published a letter from Archbishop Bruchesi whereby in the interests of his flock he placed a ban upon the socialists' parade proposed for May 1. This proceeding was quite in order, if, as he said, the parade was, amongst other things, against law and order. Will you, with your well-known regard for public morality, approach the Archbishop with a view to his using his undoubted influence for the suppression of the sale of intoxicants on Sundays. That this illegal selling of liquors is carried on with impunity is notorious; that it is against law and order is a fact, but that no one with influence raises a protest against it, is astounding. With all the ministers of the gospel in the city preaching against the evils of drink, is it not surprising that they do not, at the very least, make some sort of protest against this flagrant breach of the law?

I have written to you before on this same subject, but you evidently paid no attention to my letter, probably because I am unknown, and anyhow, only a working man.

I respectfully ask you if you cannot give publicity to this question, even if, horrid thought, you have to omit such important events as the baptism of the Spanish heir or even the date when he is expected to cut his first teeth.

JAMES SPENCE.

Montreal, May 28.

Note.—There is little to be gained in this world by sneering at those you want to do it. The Archbishop, who is above reproached, is the very person who has done most of all men to bring about the end mentioned, and whose campaign of last year has produced lasting effects in many parishes, not only in his own diocese, but in others throughout the province. In one case of Sunday selling he acted in person.

PROHIBITION IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have just received a very interesting letter from the little temperance banner province down by the sea—Prince Edward Island. It struck me as I read it that a brief sketch of its contents would be encouraging to many of our fellow workers in our own province.

It will be known to most of your readers that this province has taken a foremost position in dealing with the greatest evil in our country, viz., the liquor traffic. The legislature has gone to the full limit of its constitutional authority in shutting up all bar-rooms, and in putting a stop to the licensed retail sale of intoxicating liquor.

It is a gratifying circumstance that we have one province which in its wisrom and practical commou sense has seen fit to adopt this forward movement in the matter of temperance reform.

The Legislature of Prince Edward Island deserves all honor in having set a bright and noble example to the surrounding maritime provinces; and indeed, to all the provinces of this broad Dominion.

In the communication which I have received I have very decided evidence that the prohibitory law is commending itself to the judgment and approval of the electorate. It is working a mighty change for the better. I may mention one significant incident as a good illustration. In the city of Charlottetown there was under the license regime one street which made itself very notorious for its intemperance and debauchery. The people, by common consent, named it 'Hell street.'

After the prohibitory law was enacted and came into force it quite revolutionized the state of things in that degraded locality. There was a good deal of street cleaning accomplished. The street has had a new name given to it. It is known to-day as 'Paradise street.' With certain modifications it strikes me that 'Hell street' may be taken as a fair sample of the fruits of the traffic. And 'Paradise street' is a fair sample of the fruits of prohibition.

In the letter just referred to I read the following sentence: 'Prohibition is moving on by leaps and bounds; and is fast becoming a political force.' That is just as it should be. Our comrades down by the sea are evidently clearing the decks for action. The time has fully come for a thoroughly organized and determined battle of the ballots. No whiskey government is in accord with the enlightened and advanced temperance sentiment of our age. The ballot paper is a sacred trust from the hand of God. The man who marks that ballot for a liquor candidate prostitutes it to one of the vilest purposes. Whoever puts such a ballot in the box is guilty of a serious offence, against his conscience, his country and his God.

My friend from Prince Edward Island writes me that the temperance people of the Island found it necessary to bring pressure to bear upon the legislators to induce them to enact this prohibitory legislation.'

It would be hard to understand why it should be necessary to bring pressure to bear upon the gentlemen representatives of the people to induce them to vote in the interest of temperance. Every man of them knows full well of the great and terrible evils of the traffic. They know full well the benefits which have resulted from restrictive legislation, so far as it has been tried.

In view of all the circumstances of the case we might reasonably suppose that every M.P. and every M.P.P. would regard it as a real pleasure to vote the deadly poison of alcohol out of existence. There can be no reason given why the open bar-room should be permitted to exist. Its influence is only for evil in every place. It means ruin to multitudes of young men, and older men as well. It has not a single redeeming feature.

The legislation in Prince Edward Island will tend largely to increase the wealth of the community. It will increase the peace and comfort of domestic life. It will serve to diminish the amount of debauchery and crime in such places as the former 'Hell street.'

When will the other legislatures of our Dominion follow suit? When will they cease to legalize and to license one of the greatest crimes of the age in which we live?

G. G. HUXTABLE.

129 Colonial avenue, Montreal.

THE INFAMY OF THE YUKON.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I would once more ask you to grant me the use of your columns to keep the attention of the eastern public and the Federal Government upon the infamous legalized plague spot of the Yukon, until it is cut out forever. We are far away on the rim; the days of the rush have gone; we are now a small community of 6,000 or 7,000 people, and therefore cannot longer claim a very large share of your attention from the great interests and movements of the nearer and more remote east. But we are a part of Canada, and where one member suffereth all the members suffer with it, or where one member is honored, all the members rejoice with it.

In the Yukon 'World,' of April 19, is an extract, from the Montreal 'Witness,' reporting an interview with Dr. Thompson, member for the Yukon, concerning my first letter. Also a statement made by the Minister of the Interior, from his place in the House of Commons, deprecating my 'violent appeals' in behalf of common decency. I reiterate everything I said then in that letter, and tell the public and the government that what I said therein is true, but only a fraction of the whole disgraceful truth.

Dr. Thompson's interview is a very happy illustration of the small wisdom which seems to be so highly valued in Canadian public life to-day. Its intent is not to be untruthful, but to avoid telling or admitting the truth. Our member tells the Canadian people that the 'dance halls in Dawson exist primarily for the amusement of that part of the public there that wants to indulge in this form of entertainment and is willing to pay for the dance.' They do not exist primarily for that purpose, but for the purpose of bleeding our people in the interests of the scum, male and female of United States coast cities. Incidentally, they afford the lowest form of entertainment, along with unlimited liquor at an unlimited price.

Fancy a man paying in one evening over $250 for liquor and the remainder of $600 he does not know how, in a place that 'exists primarily for amusement!'

But the part of the interview which has provoked both smiles and indignation in the Yukon is the following: 'With regard to the allegations of prostitution, I cannot speak, for I do not know; but I have no doubt a certain amount of prostitution exists.' I think Dr. Thompson must have intended this for a joke. For no one here will believe that Dr. Thompson, who practised for years in rooms in the 'honeycombed block' in which these dives are, does not know the character of the men and women who are engaged in the dance-hall business. I have never been inside of a dance-hall, but I know that these places are snares set and worked by panders and prostitutes; and I am confident that our member knows this better than I do. Nor will it serve Dr. Thompson's purpose in his attempt to avoid telling the truth, to say that the licensing of these dives is excusable because they are not at all unusual in the west.' I am not at all surprised that our member has no word of condemnation for the ordinance which licenses this most dangerous form of prostitution, for he helped to place it on the statute book of the Territory. But he should not have been so ready to malign the west, and to create the impression that it is not unusual to find this iniquity legalized in the west. It is, I believe, the truth, that on neither side of the line except in the Yukon, is there a camp in which the dance-hall form of prostitution is legalized as an adjunct of the saloon.

That the public whom I address may see where this precious ordinance places us, or in the vernacular 'what we are up against,' I quote the sections referring to dance halls in Senator J. H. Ross's liquor ordinance of 1902, and the amendments of 1904:

Ordinance, 1902:

58. No public dancing shall be permitted on any licensed premises.

59. There shall be no connection between any licensed (liquor) premises and any dance hall or room in which public dancing is allowed, by means of doors, windows, wickets, elevators, chutes or openings of any kind.

In 1904, these two sections were deleted, and the following substituted:

58. No person shall keep a music hall in connection with premises licensed to sell liquor under this ordinance, without obtaining a license therefor from the Board of License Commissioners.

59. A music hall license shall be in force for one year from the date thereof and no longer.

The public will observe the euphemistic change in the name—music hall for dance hall—and also, that under the amended ordinance any saloon man may turn part of his saloon into a music hall on procuring a license costing $100.

The enforcement of the ordinance is placed entirely in the hands of a license inspector, in whom no one but the saloon men have any confidence whatever. The Mounted Police are powerless. For it they report to the inspector against these people their reports are pigeon-[illegible] if they proceed under the Criminal Code, they are confronted with the fact that these women are not technically prostitutes, for they are earning their living in legalized bawdy houses.

It may be true, as a prominent Yukon councillor said, when this matter was up for discussion four years ago, on an amendment introduced by the Commissioner of the Mounted Police, to give them greater control over this evil, which was not then legalized, that 'we cannot apply the moral standards of Nova Scotia to the Yukon.' But surely protest is not unreasonable or extreme when the moral standards of Seattle and San Francisco panders and prostitutes are fastened upon us by law, legalized in a British territory, and allowed by the government to which its council is responsible. For, notwithstanding the disclaimer of the Minister of the Interior, the Federal government is responsible, and especially when it controls, as it does now, the majority vote of the Yukon Council. I think that if the Yukon Council passed an ordinance forbidding Japs to enter the territory, it would be promptly disallowed, because such legislation is out of accord with general policy. It appears to me that federal interference would be as fully justified when an ordinance is passed which gives the panders to lust a standing which they have nowhere else on this continent, and contravenes the criminal law of Canada.

Here is a case which I have verified, which reveals the character of such men as run the Orpheum and Floradora dance-halls. One of the panders of the place known as the Orpheum, alias the M. and N., visited the coast to get women for the 'entertainment of those willing to pay for the dance.' In a Seattle restaurant he met a young girl 17 or 18 years of age, held out large inducements and succeeded in procuring her for his dive. She had no money and was provided with none by the procurer. She was given her ticket to Skagway, and an order on the agent there for transportation to Dawson. She was not properly clad, and a companion bound for the same resort, touched by her condition, bought clothing for her at Skagway. How she paid for her meals between Skagway and Dawson I do not know. How she was expected to pay for them I can guess. She will become a mother in a few months, and is 'rustling' in the Orpheum night after night amongst drunken men and women, to make money for herself and the pimp who procured her, and to entertain that 'part of the public willing to pay for the dance.' The whole situation here, on which this is but a glimpse, is enough to make one ashamed to be known as a Canadian.

Will our government instruct their agent, the Commissioner of the Yukon, to have these places cut out at once, if possible, or at the end of the license year?

Will it use its influence to the end that our License Inspector shall show a proper regard for his duty under the law as it exists, and be in sympathy, not with the people who desire an 'open town,' but with those who have some regard for and the moral future of their children, and their country?

Will the government take unclean men in public positions here out of this territory, and, if bound to keep them on the pay roll, place them where the organized moral sense of the community will compel them to a measure of self-control?

The First Minister said some commendable words about stories reflecting upon the character of public men—stories which have winged their way to the far north. He tells us that he is bound to act upon facts, i.e., specific charges, and that he would have the courage to do his duty to friends, colleagues, party, and country, if he were met by a demand for the purification of the public service. There are men in the public service here whose lives have been habitually and openly scandalous, against whom charges have been made, to every member of the cabinet, backed up, in one case, at least, by many affidavits. Why do they still hold high positions before the eyes of the people whose sense of decency they have persistently outraged?

I am a Liberal, not an enemy of the party in power, but a friend. I abhor the notoriety which correspondence such as this gives me, but patience does sometimes cease to be a virtue. And when quiet, confidential statements and protests from parents whose sons have been ruined, from prominent citizens whose patriotism compels a recognition of the importance of morality in the public service and in the administration of public interest—when these fail, are unheeded for years, the choice left to those who are interested in the moral aspects of government is silence or publicity. I have not, in haste, or without deliberation, chosen the latter.

JOHN PRINGLE,
Presbyterian minister.

Dawson, Y.T., April 30, 1907.

A DUST NUISANCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I reckon that the man who is taking down the beautiful 'Temple Building' within thirty days was safe in his prediction, for there is so much dust being thrown into the people's eyes that they will not be able to see when the time is up.

If the 'powers that be' were awake they would not allow such practical jokes upon the community. A good sprinkling of water, even if it did wet the contractor's feet, would give the passers-by the chance of seeing whether he will be able to fulfil his promise or not.

O. B.

British-American Cobalt Mines Co.

Limited.

SILVER AS WELL AS PROSPECTS.

Do you know what the Ontario Government did to guide you in investing in Cobalt mines?

A law was passed saying that a prospector or company must prove that a mining claim has value before a clear title is granted.

The Government has competent inspectors. These mining experts make an examination of the property—examine the mineral deposits—and then decide whether or not a clear title to the claim shall be given.

This law is the greatest safeguard which investors in mining stocks ever received.

I mention it particularly—it proves what I say about the property owned by the British-American Cobalt Mines, Limited. This company has 560 acres in the richest districts of Cobalt. And they have a

GOVERNMENT TITLE TO EVERY CLAIM

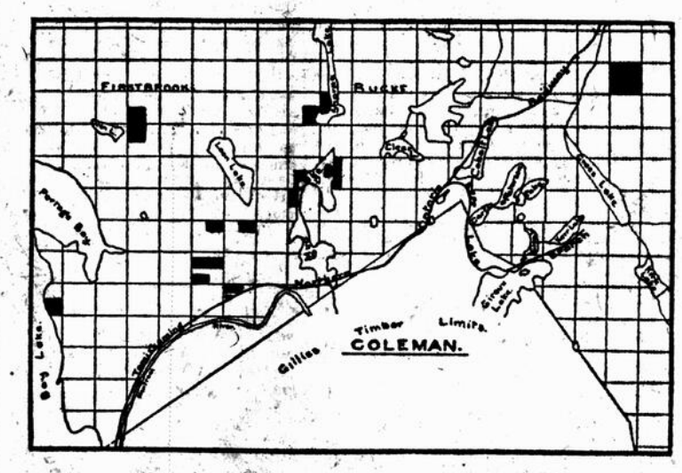
Thus, the Ontario Government says that the British-American mines are valuable because its inspectors have examined the property—seen the deposits—and have satisfied themselves that the SILVER AND COBALT ARE THERE.

The British-American owns the "Silver Lion" claim of 120 acres. It includes the famous "Lucky Godfrey" mines.

I have some ore which was taken out of this mine when the shaft had been sunk only 7 feet. This ore assayed $160 worth of cobalt and

400 OUNCES OF SILVER TO THE TON

A contract has been let to sink the shaft to 75 feet if necessary—although the mining experts told me they expect to strike NATIVE SILVER at 50 to 60 feet. All the rest of this claim, that has been gone over, shows very favorably.



In fact, there is not one acre of the whole 560 owned by the British-American Cobalt Mines, Limited, that does not hold out every promise of being rich—WONDERFULLY RICH—in silver.

Here's something else I want you to note. Nearly all of the claims lie west of Mud Lake and north of the Montreal River.

This is where the "big strikes" are being made.

Geologists and experts agree that every indication points to the

RICHEST MINES IN COBALT

being found in this section.

The directors of The British-American Cobalt Mines, Limited, are too well known to need comment.

W. A. McKAY,
President International Steel Co., Montreal.

D. W. LOCKERBY,
Vice-President, Merchant, Montreal.

W. I. GEAR,
Vice-Pres. Robt. Reford Co., Montreal.

LT.-COL. JOHN CARSON,
Carson Bros., Montreal.

JAS. A. OGILVY, Jr.,
Merchant, Montreal.

R. W. GARTH.
Merchant, Montreal.

F. ROSS,
SEC.-TREAS., Accountant, Montreal.

They know the property. They are enthusiastic over the silver already found, and the possibilities of finding a second Nipissing on the 560 acres of claims.

Now that snow has gone, and frost is out of the ground, active prospecting is being pushed forward. Any day, the biggest vein of silver in the whole Cobalt district may be uncovered.

Until that time, I can sell stock of British-American Cobalt Mines, Limited, for

50c. A SHARE

The par value is $1—and the capital stock only $3,000,000.

The man and woman, who buys now pays only 50c a share. Those who wait, until the news comes of a big strike, will have to pay many dollars a share.

Write or call for prospectus. And order your stock NOW. Make out all checks, money orders and drafts to the order of the company

HAMILTON GORDON,

Fiscal Agents,

National Trust Building,

151 St. James Street.

SCEPTICAL OF COBALT.

Many authorities undoubtedly are, but no one ever remains skeptical who has used 'Catarrhozone,' because it cures so quickly that all doubt is removed. Best remedy on earth for throat irritations, coughs, colds and [illegible]

MR. JAMES K. HACKETT.

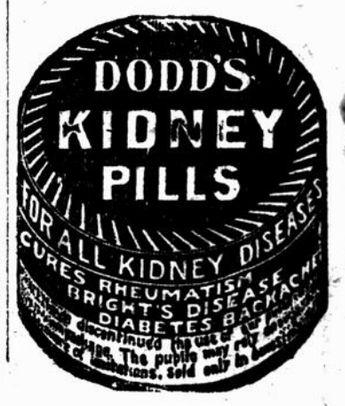
WELL KNOWN ACTOR VISITS SCENES OF HIS BOYHOOD AT KINGSTON, ONT.

Kingston, Ont., May 30.—Mr. James K. Hackett is in the city renewing acquaintances. His mother is with him. Mr. Hackett lived on Wolfe Island in boyhood days and, though having obtained eminence as an actor, he has never forgotten his early days, and comes back with pleasure to revisit his boyhood home and to spin yarns with the boys I played ball with long ago.'

Mr. Hackett leaves soon for England.

LONDON'S PATRIARCH STUMP.

The patriarch of Hyde Park is the ivy-clad stump of an old oak near the superintendent's house; there it remains supported by props—a relic of bygone days. It is said to have been raised from an acorn gathered from the celebrated Boscobel oak in which Charles II. hid after the battle of Worcester, in 1651. The first lines of trees in Kensington Gardens that form the avenues running from the Round Pond to the east, northeast, and southeast, were planted about a century ago. Some of these have quite recently been lopped and topped, as the branches began to fall. The treachery of the elm in this respect is well known. In St. James's Park are some grand planes, and a sturdy old elm by the waterside, under which the monks from the Westminster monastery were wont to fish. Regent's Park has a most beautiful surrounding of trees. The avenue contains some very fine examples; not large and lofty, but with straight, clean trunks and symmetrical heads. In Victoria and Battersea parks the trees have grown to a size producing depth of greenness and breadth of color, and are a wonderful attraction to the populous surroundings. —London 'Telegraph.'



CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

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

CHALMERS CHURCH, Prince Arthur st., corner of St. Lawrence Boulevard. Divine service will be conducted at 11 o'clock and at 7 o'clock. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed at the former service. Chinese school at 9.45 a.m. Sabbath school and Young Ladies' Bible class at 3 p.m. Young Men's Bible class at 3.10 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services. Pews and sittings can be had on application after the services. The pastor will receive inquirers in the vestry after either service. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau street and Logan street. The Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Chinese Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday school, Bible classes and Eastern Men's Own at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Subject fifth sermon in series on Moses, 'Moses' Appearance Before Pharoah.' C.E., Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior Christian Endeavor on Friday at 4 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services. Seats free.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (beside the Windsor Hotel)—11 o'clock morning service, Rev. Mr. Foote, preacher. A communion service will be held in the evening at 7 o'clock. The Rev. Prof. Mackenzie, of Presbyterian College, will officiate. Sunday-school and pastor's Bible class, 3.15 p.m., Chinese school, Monday, 8 p.m., C.E.S., Wednesday, at 8 p.m., prayer meeting. Strangers always welcome.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH, Presbyterian, St. Catherine street.—The Rev. J. W. Woodside, M.A., assistant, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m., and the pastor, the Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., at 7 p.m. Subject: 'The Question of Creeds,' Sunday-school and Woman's class, 3 p.m. Mr. Woodside's Adult class, 3.15 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

ST. MARK'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Haymarket square, corner of William and Dalhousie street. The Rev. G. F. Kinnear, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Men's Own at 10 a.m. Chinese school after evening service. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ERSKINE CHURCH, head of Crescent st. The Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., the pastor. Rev. E. McGougan, M.A., B.D., assistant pastor. Services, 11 a.m. by the assistant; 7 p.m. by the pastor. Communion at evening service. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. The opening meeting of the General Assembly on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m., and at 7 p.m. School for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Minister's class for men at 3 p.m. C. E. meeting on Monday at 8 o'clock. Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 8 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount, corner of Cote St. Antoine Road and Stanton street, Westmount. Pastor, the Rev W. J. Clark, will preach at both services. 11 a.m., Communion service. Romans 1-7. 7 p.m. Psalms 119-19. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai streets The Rev. J. Myles Crombie, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount Park. Rev. J. G. Clark, M.A., minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Administration of Sacrament of Lord's Supper at forenoon service. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

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

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Presbytery of New York), corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets. Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. Sabbath services: Public worship, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school, all departments, 3 p.m. Bible Study section of Young Men's League, 10 a.m. Mid-week prayer meeting and conference, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Tomorrow the pastor will preach at both services. Strangers are cordially invited to all services.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Crescent streets. The Rev. John Mackay, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. John Mackay, B.A., will preach at both services. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Midweek service in the lecture hall on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets. Pastor, the Rev. J. L. George, M.A. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by Mr. Thos. Drumm, The subject of discourse will be in the morning: 'A Christless World,' and in the evening special monthly sermon to young men and women. Religious teaching of 'King out Wild Bells,' by Lord Tennyson.' Sabbath school and 'Ladies' League' and 'Young Men's League' Bible classes at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor meeting, on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m., conducted by Mr. Drumm. Strangers and visitors welcomed and shown to seats.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All seats free and everyone welcome to all the services. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 o'clock. Pastor's class for men, Sabbath afternoon at three o'clock, in MacVicar Hall, upstairs. Week day services—Christian Endeavor Society, Monday, 8 p.m.; prayer meeting, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock; junior Christian Endeavor Society, Friday afternoon, 4.30; monthly meeting of the session, second Monday of each month. Pastor, Rev. K. J. Macdonald, B.A., B.D., 37A Rozel street.

COTE DES NEIGES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, St. Catherine Road—Sabbath services at 11 a.m. Sabbath school, 10 a.m. Bible class in St. Laurent school-house at 7 p.m. Rev. J. Steven, pastor.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

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

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st.—Point St. Charles—The Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7.30 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Sewing class on Friday at 3 p.m.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE — Service at 7 p.m.

Church of England.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral. Rev. F. J. Sawers, M.A., curate. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.15 a.m., matins. 11 a.m., Choral Communion; preacher, the Vicar. 3 p.m., Sunday-school and Bible-classes in the Synod Hall. 7 p.m., Cathedral service; preacher, the Rev. F. J. Sawers. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.
Rev. J. Paterson Smyth, B.D., LL.D., Litt. D., Rector.
Rev. H. P. Plumptre, M.A.
Rev. J. A. Elliott, B.A.
First Sunday after Trinity.
9.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Induction of the new rector by the Lord Bishop of Montreal.
Morning prayer and Holy Communion. Preacher, the rector.
3 o'clock—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7 o'clock—Evening Prayer. Preacher, the Rev. H. P. Plumptre.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Counsel and Vinet streets—Rev. Canon Dixon, rector, 517 St. Antoine street; the Rev. J. S. Ereaux, 463 Elm avenue, assistant. Morning service at 11 o'clock; preacher, the rector. Evening service at 7. Preacher, the Rev. Mr. Ereaux. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner of St. Paul and Inspector streets. Rural Dean Sanders, incumbent. Morning prayer and Holy Communion at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. M. M. Goldie. Strangers made welcome.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 11 a.m., Holy Communion and sermon. Preacher, the Rev. G. W. H. Troop, B.A. 3 p.m., Bible-class for Men; Bible-class for Women. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Preacher, the Rev. James L. Flanigan. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

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

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

VERDUN BELCHER MEMORIAL CHURCH. Services at 11 a.m., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer.

Baptist Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The specified rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets, Sunday June 2, 1907. The Rev. S. J. Robins, of Leeds, Eng., will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers very welcome.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Olivier and Western avenues, Westmount. Pastor, the Rev. G. O. Gates, D.D. — Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Bible-school at 3 p.m. Young People's Association on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome. Seats free.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Sherbrooke street and McGill College avenue.—Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. Regular services are held on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. On Monday, B.Y.P.U., at 8 p.m., and on Wednesday, prayer and praise service at 8 p.m. The Bible-school meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the French Baptist Church, Mance street, near St. Catherine street. Strangers cordially welcome to all services.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Wellington and Liverpool street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Gordon H. Baker, B.A., pastor.

BERRI STREET BAPTIST MISSION, 793 Berri street, two doors below Duluth ave. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service of song at 6.45 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. John W. Ede, superintendent.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHAPEL, 693 Albert street, a few doors west of Vinet street, ste. Cunegonde Ward. West End branch of the Olivet Baptist Church. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.30. Sunday evening service at 7 o'clock, and Thursday evening prayer and praise service at 8 o'clock.

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

Unclassified Churches

THE ENGLISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, No. 365 Mountain street, between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke sts.—Rev. Chas. G. Beck, M.A., pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday-school at 12 noon. Evening service of Vespers at 7 p.m. Luther League at 8.15 p.m. All services are conducted in English. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian) —Rev. W. S. Barnes, pastor.—Services in Fraser Hall, University street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 12.15 p.m.

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.)

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Sherbrooke and St Lawrence—Rev. M. Taylor and Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., pastors. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. T. A Halpenny, B.A., will preach at both services. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH. — St. Catherine street, West.—Rev. W. R. Young, D.D., pastor; the Rev. G. D. Armstrong, assistant pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. The Rev. Dr. Saunders will preach in the morning, and the Rev. T. Albert Moore in the evening. Everybody welcome.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal avenue and Berri street. The Rev. A. W. Williamson, S.T.L., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. E. L. of C.E. on Monday. Young Men's Association on Tuesday. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH. — corner of Wellington and Charron streets. Class meetings at 9.30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Preaching service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Class meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. on Friday at 7 p.m. The Young Men's Brotherhood on Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers will be made welcome. Rev. J. E. Mavety, pastor.

NEW EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. Bertrand and De Montigny streets.—Pastor, the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, B.A., B.D. 11 a.m., the Rev. H. E. Plewman. 7 p.m, the Rev Ed de Gruchy, S. S., at 3 p.m. Epworth League, Monday evening at 8. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers welcome. All seats free.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets.—Rev. A. A. Radley, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. as usual. Mr. J. A. Barbour will conduct both services.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, St. Henry, cor. Metcalfe avenue and St. Antoine street. Pastor, Rev. B. B. Brown. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. to-morrow. Sunday school at 3 p.m. League, Monday at 8 p.m. J. C. E., Wednesday, at 4.15 p.m. Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Class Sunday morning at 10.30. Strangers cordially welcomed.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH. — Rev. E. E. Scott, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers always welcome.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marlborough street, near Notre Dame. The Rev. J. Armstrong, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. The Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Visitors made welcome at all services.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. J. Wood, pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Mr. Hiram Sykes will preach in the morning, and the pastor in the evening. Class-meeting at 10 a.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Monday at 8 p.m., E. L. of C. E. Wednesday, general prayer meeting. Friday at 4.15 p.m., Junior League.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. H. S. Osborne, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. 3 p.m., Sunday school, 10 a.m., class led by Mr. W. F. Meyers. Everybody invited to these services.

AMHERST PARK.—Services are held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. every Sunday, by the Methodists in Protestant Schoolhouse, on Huntley street, Amherst Park. All are welcome.

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

ENGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elizabeth—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le Mercredi, à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche, 10 h.

Congregational 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.)

BETHLEHEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. The pastor, Rev. Wm. Munroe, will conduct both services. Strangers always welcome.

EMMANUEL CHURCH—Service will be held in the Lecture Room of the new building, 169-171 Drummond street (between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke streets.)—Morning preacher: Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor. Evening preacher: Rev. G. A. Sanden, of Wetaskiwin, Alberta. Everybody welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH CONGREGATIONAL, Guy street, above St. Antoine. Rev. E. H. Tippett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. At the morning service the Rev. Mr. Sanden, of Wetaskiwin, Alberta, will preach. In the evening the pastor, the Rev. E. H. Tippett, will preach. This will be Mr. Tippett's first anniversary service as pastor of Calvary Church. Communion at the close of the evening service. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor, Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

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

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton streets, one block north of Sherbrooke and east of Park ave. Rev. Horace G. Rice, B.A., B.D., pastor. Public worship, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior Endeavor Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. Strangers always welcome. Seats free.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Undenominational.

SALVATION ARMY. —Corps No. 1, the 'Citadel,' corner University and Cathcart streets.—Services every week night at 8 o'clock, and on Sunday at 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7.30 p.m. Staff-Capt. McAmmond and wife, and Ensign Comstock in command.

Corps No. 2, Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles; Adjt. Orchard and wife in command. Public services on Sundays at same hours as above, and every week night except Tuesday.

Corps No. 3 (French), at No. 477 St. Lawrence street; Adjt. Cabrit and Captain Helbling in charge. Services on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, and on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 and 8 o'clock p.m.

Corps No. 4, at No. 110 Delorimier ave.; Ensign Bury and wife in command. Public services every week night and Sundays at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.

Corps No. 5, St. Alexander street, near Craig; Capt. Wood and Lieut. Lawrence in charge; services as above.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 896 Dorchester street. Prayer meeting every Thursday morning from 9.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members the first Thursday of every month at 11 o'clock. Bible class every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters second Tuesday of every month at 8.15 o'clock. Service conducted by city ministers every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. 'I Will Trust' Club every Friday evening at 8.15 o'clock. Bible class on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. All young women are invited to each and all of these services.

GIRLS' READING ROOM AND EVANGELISTIC HALL, 111 Stanley street.—Library open every day from 5 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., excepting Wednesday evenings. Bible class every Sunday at 4 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 8.15 p.m. 'What We Can' Circle of the King's Daughters, second Thursday of each month at 8.15 p.m. All young women cordially invited to all these services.

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

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

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

WELCOME HALL MISSION, 207 St. Antoine street. Services: Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, of each week, at 5 o'clock p.m., in the Mission Hall.

MONTREAL WELSH MISSION, Gordon Hall, cor. Mountain and St. Catherine Sts. W.) Special services are held in this hall every Sunday afternoon and evening at 3 and 7.15 p.m. All Welsh residents and friends are most cordially invited to attend. Come yourself and bring a friend.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday June 2, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted.

C.N.R. IN ONTARIO

ENGINEER TO EXAMINE INTO THE RIVAL ROUTES BY SMITH'S FALLS AND LANARK.

The plans for the entrance of the Canadian Northern Railway into Ottawa have been temporarily held over owing to a difference of opinion as to the route of the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa, the Canadian Northern, and the Grand Trunk lines, as to whether the route shall be via Smith's Falls or Lanark. Mr. M. J. Butler, the Deputy Minister of Railways, has decided to ask the government to allow the appointment of an expert engineer to go over the rival routes, and decide which is preferable in the public interest. It is understood that the companies interested have agreed to accept this suggestion, and draft a plan which will carry the line into Ottawa over the existing tracks of either the Grand Trunk or the C. P. R.

VALLEYFIELD PRESENTATIONS.

A very pleasant event took place in the Methodist Church, Valleyfield, on Tuesday evening, in the form of a farewell to Mr. F. Sherwood, the retiring president, of the Epworth League, who is about to leave for the West. Mr. Sherwood was the recipient of a beautiful Bible from the members of the League, who wished him, in a few well chosen words, every success and prosperity. Mr. Sherwood has been connected with the Methodist Church for the past 12 years, and has served on all the different Boards faithfully. He will be missed by everyone in the church, and if at any time Mr. Sherwood should feel like coming back he would receive a hearty welcome.

Another family is leaving. Mr. Sharp is returning to England. His daughter, Ada, and his two sons were presented with tokens of the regard in which they are held by the members of the League and Sunday School, who wished them a pleasant voyage. After singing and refreshments had been served, all enjoyed themselves till late playing games. The meeting closed with the singing of 'God be with you till we meet again.'

ON SLOCAN LAKE

DAILY SERVICE WILL PROBABLY BE RESUMED SHORTLY.

Nelson, B.C., May 31.—Mr. D. C. Coleman, the new C. P. R. superintendent of the Kootenay division, who assumed his duties here yesterday, met a large deputation of the local Board of Trade and of Slocan residents, when the question of the tri-weekly service on Slocan Lake was discussed at length. It was shown that the Post-office Department had not interfered with, or cut down the allowance for mail carrying, and a return to a daily service, as formerly, was very strongly urged. Mr. Coleman promised immediate consideration and it is now considered probable that the daily service will be resumed shortly.

AGAINST EMIGRATION

HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT TO KEEP PEOPLE AT HOME AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.

Budapest, May 31.—The intention of the Hungarian Government to keep the people of this country at home, so far as possible, has been further emphasized by the refusal of Francis Kossuth, Minister of Commerce, to license the establishment of a new emigration route from Hungary to South America by way of Genoa, Italy.

NO MORE UNION BEER

BREWERY WORKERS ORGANIZATION BOYCOTTED BY LABOR LEADERS.

Chicago, May 31.—The last barrel of 'union' beer in Chicago and the whole country, according to an edict of the American Federation of Labor, will be manufactured to-day. At midnight the Brewery Workers' Union will cease to exist in the eyes of the National Labor leaders, and the two million organized workingmen in the United States will be asked to get on the water waggon, or use some other kind of beverage. The brewery employees have rebelled against President Gompers and the National Labor Executive Council, and they are to be disciplined. The method adopted is that of expulsion.

Secretary Kemper, of the local union, said that 3,000 brewery workers in Chicago will go on brewing beer whether the American Federation of Labor regards it officially as a 'union' product or not.

The trouble has been growing for several years. Two months ago the National Label Council met in Washington and gave the Brewery Workers' Union until June 1 to comply with an order to oust all engineers, firemen and teamsters from its organization. These men were under the protection of the union, which was in conflict with the principle of trade autonomy upheld by the Federation. The brewery employees then took a vote and 98 percent of the membership favored resistance to the order, which brought about the present situation.

CUSTOMS OFFICE AT PORT DALNY.

Pekin, May 31.—An agreement providing for the establishment of a Chinese maritime customs office at Port Dalny, was signed to-day by Sir Robert Hart, Director-General of the Chinese Customs, and M. Hayashi, Japanese Minister to China. The office probably will be opened to-morrow. Following the precedent at Kiao Chow, where a German was appointed commissioner of customs, a Japanese commissioner will be appointed at Port Dalny.

AMERICANS MUST REGISTER.

Kingston, Ont., May 31.—Hereafter, all United States citizens in the Kingston consulate district must register once a year with Consul Van Sant, else they will lose citizenship in their native land. This new law will go into effect on July 1. The authorities at Washington are taking this means of finding out how many true sons of Uncle Sam are living in Canada, without taking the oath to the British Crown. In the Kingston consulate district covering from Napanee to Brockville, there are about fourteen hundred Americans.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

In effect Monday, May 13.

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 8.20 a.m. daily except Sunday, and 7.40 p.m. daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 10.20 a.m. except Saturday and Sunday; 1.35 p.m. Saturday only; 5.40 p.m., 6.20 p.m., except Sunday and Sundays only, 9.45 a.m.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.30 a.m. daily and 9.20 p.m. daily except Sunday.
From Valleyfield and intermediate points, 8.25 a.m., except Sunday; 2.40 p.m., except Saturday and Sunday; 4.30 p.m., Saturday only and 8.47 p.m. Sunday only.

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

Corrected to May 14th, 1907.

For Toronto, Hamilton, †9.30 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.30, 9.00 a.m. daily, †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday, 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Boston, etc., 9.00 a.m. daily, 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Sherbrooke, †8.30 a.m., †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday.
For St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 7.25 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m. daily, †4.30 p.m., and 7.45 p.m. daily.
For St. Fortune and intermediate stations, 5.15 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays) Saturdays 1.30 p.m.
For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto †9.30 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.
For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 10.15 p.m. daily.
For Ottawa †8.45 a.m., 9.40 a.m., †11.5 †4.00 p.m. 9.40 p.m. daily, 10.15 p.m. daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 9.40 p.m. daily.
For Winnipeg and Calgary, 9.40 a.m. and 9.40 p.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.15 a.m. daily 8.55 a.m. (except Monday), †11.55 a.m. and †5.40 p.m. 9.15 p.m.
From Boston, 8.15 a.m. daily, and 9.15 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.55 a.m. except Monday, †11.55 a.m., and 6.40 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., 8.55 a.m. daily except Monday.
From Toronto and West, 7.35 a.m. daily, and †7.15 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, 8.00 a.m. daily.
From Vancouver, 7.00 a.m. daily.
From Ottawa, 7.00 a.m., 8.00 a.m. daily, †11.15 a.m. 6.20 p.m., daily, †7.00 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †8.55 a.m., 2.00 p.m. daily., 11.30 p.m. daily
For Joliette †8.00 a.m., 8.55 a.m., 12.20 p.m., †5.45 p.m
For St. Gabriel, †8.55 a.m., 12.20 p.m., †5.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.20 a.m., †5.45 p.m.
For St. Eustache, 8.25 a.m. †4.20 p.m.
For St. Jerome, †8.45 a.m., (1.40 p.m. Sat. only), †4.40 p.m., 5.25 p.m., 6.30 p.m.
For St. Agathe, 8.45 a.m., 11.10 p.m., 11.40 p.m., †4.4 p.m., 5.35 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points †8.25 a.m., 8.45 a.m. (1) 1.40 p.m., 5.35 a.m0, A6.30 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m. daily, †2.57 p.m. and 6.45 p.m., Ottawa †11.30 a.m., †12.35 p.m., St. Jerome, †8.30 a.m., 9.20 a.m., 11 a.m., †7.00 p.m., k9.40 p.m., St. Lin, 9.20 a.m., St. Eustache, †8.20 a.m., 11 a.m., †7.05 p.m., k9.40 p.m., Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.50 a.m., and 6.05 p.m., 10.00 p.m.
†Week days. (1) Saturday.
rMonday Wednesday, and Friday.
ADaily except Saturday and Sunday.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 129 St. James St.
Telephone Main 3 7?2
Telephone, Main 732.

G.T.R. trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

Corrected to May 24th, 1907.

7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, [illegible] and Massena Springs.
*8.00 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland [illegible] except Sunday to Quebec.
*8.30 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points [illegible] Division.
8.45 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Pt., Albany, Troy [illegible] York via D. & H.
8.46 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, [illegible] Waterloo, Sorel, Pierreville.
*9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.
*9.01 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York via [illegible]
*9.45 p.m.—Brockville, Valleyfield, Daily [illegible] except Sunday, Kingston, Toronto.
11.10a.m. St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany [illegible] New York, via D. & H.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.
3.40 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points [illegible] Division.
4.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
4.20 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, [illegible] ington.
4.21 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate points.
4.50 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
5.01 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sorel, Pierreville.
5.16 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.
6.20 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans.
7.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points [illegible] division.
*7.40 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany [illegible] New York via D. & H.
*8.00 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
*8.15 p.m.—St. Hycinthe, Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec.
*8.40 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York via C.V.R.
*10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

7.00 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, daily except Sunday, Quebec.
*7.01 a.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
*7.15 a.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H. Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
*7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R. St. Johns.
*7.40 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
8.00 a.m.—St. Genaire, Marieville, Chambly.
8.25 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Pier ville Sorel.
8.40 a.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
8.56 a.m.—Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
9.21 a.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville, Chambly.
10.50 a.m.—Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Valleyfield.
*11.30 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa division.
1.00 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec.
1.55 p.m.—White River Jct., Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns.
3.15 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H. Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
4.30 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
5.28 p.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.
*6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
6.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
8.10 p.m.—(Sunday only) Brockville, Valleyfield and intermediate points.
*7.00 p.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
7.15 p.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
7.50 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H. Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
*8.00 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa division.
8.10 p.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R. St Johns.
*10.10 p.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R. St Johns.
*Daily: Trains not otherwise specified daily except Sunday.

Suburban Train Service

FOR LACHINE—5.00 a.m., 7.15 a.m., 9.45 a.m. daily, 12.10, 1.30 Sat. only, 2.20 p.m. Sat and Sun., 3.45, 4.21, 5.15, 5.45 p.m., 8 daily, 9, 11.25 p.m. ex-Sat., 11.55 p.m. Sat. only.
FOR LACHINE WHARF—6.25 a.m., 6.30, 8.01, a.m. 12.10, 5, 6.21 p.m.
FOR ST. ANNE'S and VAUDREUIL—8.30 a.m. daily, 9.45 a.m. daily, 1.30, 1.35 Sat. only, 5.15 Sat. only, 5.40, 4.21, 5.45, 5.45, a.m., 6.15, 7.30 daily 8 daily, 9.00, 11.25 p.m., 11.55 Sat. only
FOR DORVAL—5.00 a.m., 6.25 a.m., 7.15 a.m., 7.30 a.m., 9.45 a.m. daily, 12.10, 1.30, 3.45, 5.15, 6.15 8 daily, 9, 11.25 p.m.

THE BAD LUCK OF KAPTAN HOLAR.

(E. J. Bell, in 'Chambers's Journal.')

(Concluded).

Andersen dropped the letter and sat down on the locker. His wrath died; pity rose again. He began to understand something of what the ex-captain must have suffered during his twelve years' mateship; something of what the old woman at home must have endured as year after year went past without restoring her husband to the position that had seemed so grand to them both. And twelve years without firing a harpoon! Perhaps that appealed to the young gunner more than did anything else in the tragedy. Twelve years' blank on the top of, perhaps, twenty years' full existence, for Holar had been a famous gunner in his day.

Andersen felt sick of himself. He had pitied the old man, but had he ever really done aught to help him? Was he not a nephew of the largest shareholder in the company? Yet he had never spoken a word on Holar's behalf—he, 'the young kaptan who was so kind!'

. . . . . .

The second mate summoned him, and he hurried on deck.

'Take the wheel, and send Holar to me,' he said briefly, and went forward to the gun. The unsuspecting cachalot, after a long submersion, was coming leisurely towards the 'Gisli,' and would most probably cross her bows.

The captain signalled with his hand for 'dead slow.'

Presently Holar stood beside him. The old man was trembling.

'You mean to strike him, kaptan?' he whispered.

Andersen nodded. 'How could I go back to the station and tell them I had let a cachalot go from under my gun? Are you afraid, Holar?'

'For you, kaptan. You will lose your ship.'

Andersen bit off an oath. The old man's croaking was maddening.

The whale came nearer, and suddenly Holar whispered, 'Look! See!—the whitish blotch on his head!'

'Ah!' The young man drew a long breath. He laid his right hand on the stock of the gun, and signalled with his left for a turn ahead. The supreme moment was nigh. Already he saw the 'Gisli,' with all her flags and bunting flying, arriving at the Faroe hvalstation with the cachalot in tow; already he heard the managing director's praise and the congratulations of brother-captains.

The mate sighed, the sigh of a man growing old without hope.

Kaptan Andersen stepped from the gun-platform. 'Holar,' he said, rapidly, 'I give you charge. Take the gun—and your revenge. I go to take the wheel. Good luck!'

Holar went white as death.

'Are you afraid?' asked the captain.

'Afraid! But I think of you. What will they say at the station?'

'Oh, I have a little accident to my right hand,' replied Andersen. But now I have given you your orders. Quick, Holar! Look out!'

Like a boy, Holar sprang to the gun. His face was still ghastly, but his limbs had become steady.

'Holar takes charge,' said Andersen to the wondering sailors, and ran aft to the steering-box there to await the instructions of his mate.

But Holar seemed mate no longer. With the polished stock of the short swivel-cannon on his palm, he was captain in everything but name. The twelve dreary years were blotted out in the joy and exultation of the moment. He signalled his orders without hesitation, he swung his weapon on its bearings with friendly familiarity.

The cachalot appeared to be half-asleep, so lazily did he forge through the water, his head with its peculiar marking showing from time to time.

Suddenly the creature seemed as it he suspected danger. He moved forward with a rush. But ere he could sound, Holar's finger had pressed the trigger. It was a long shot, but the old man's skill had not departed, and the hundred-weight harpoon buried its four feet length in the great greasy flank. Almost with the crash of the cannon the awful tail whirled aloft, and amid the roaring and foaming of waters the cachalot plunged for the depths.

To the tune of whirring and clanking wheels the yellow hempen cable flashed from the winch and over the bow. Ninety fathoms poured into the sea ere Holar gave orders to check the wheels with the massive wooden brakes—lightly at first, then heavily—until at last the cable ceased to flow, and the 'Gisli,' her screw at rest, glided through the water. Between the wind and the bow the cable stretched, taut as a fiddle-string, a foot above the deck. Holar stood with one foot resting on it while he searched the sea ahead.

In seven minutes, perhaps, the cachalot rose. He had gone down with but half-filled lungs, and ere he broke the surface the carbonic gases burst from his blow-hole and carried a watery spout high in the air. Again he blew tremendously and sucked in fresh air, rolling from side to side, lashing out with his tail. The cable slackened ever so little under Holar's foot; but he felt the change, and immediately the donkey-engine went to work. Not for long, however. The cachalot set off once more, towing the 'Gisli' at the rate of six knots an hour, and swimming at or near the surface.

In the steering-box Kaptan Andersen felt anxious. It was plain to him that the bomb on the harpoon had failed to explode. A long struggle was therefore likely, and it looked as if lancing would be necessary before the end could be reached. He glanced at the two small boats belonging to the 'Gisli,' and shrank from the thought of risking his inexperienced men in them alongside an infuriated whale. It was a rare experience indeed to use the lance in rorqual-hunting—so rare that little or no provision was made for such an emergency. Andersen remembered that, a year before, three men belonging to an Iceland station had left the whaler to lance a wounded blaa-hval and not returned. It almost seemed as if the 'bad luck' had come after all, and he could only hope that by some happy chance the bomb might yet explode, or that Holar, who was already reloading the gun, might somehow get a second shot home.

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Two hours had passed, but the cachalot, though slower in his movements, was far from being exhausted. Several times, too, he had just missed getting a kink of cable round his tail, which would have ended matters so far as the company was concerned.

Forward and backward ran the wheels as the cable was let out or hauled in, and once the 'Gisli' was sent 'full astern' to overcome a sudden slackening.

Holar's eyes had become feverishly alert, but the color had not returned to his face. The crisis had yet to come. He knew it. He dared not leave his post for a moment, otherwise he would have run aft to whisper a single senetnce to the captain:—'Kaptan, it is for you more than for myself.'

. . . . . .

Of a sudden the cachalot sounded.

'Steady!' muttered Holar to the men at the winch, who were ready to let out more cable. 'Hold on!'

He pressed his foot on the cable—once—twice—thrice.

'Full ahead! Hard astarboard!' he yelled.

Beneath his foot the cable became elastic, then easy to bend.

The deck quivered as the 'Gisli' shot forward in a curve, the cable trailing from her port bow as though she were a stricken monster running away with the line.

A groan burst from Kaptan Andersen's throat. Had Holar gone mad? He opened his mouth to shout, when the second mate at his side screeched and pointed astern.

There, from the shattered sea, burst the monstrous head; and, as the men gaped, the cachalot heaved his frightful bulk half out of the water and across the still bubbling track of the 'Gisli.'

Down he went again, rising a tempest of spray and leaving a whirlpool of foam. And Holar laughed aloud, for he saw that the spray and foam were ruddy, and he knew he had beaten his enemy at the game of twelve years ago.

'Stop! Full astern!' he bawled. A minute later the cable was once more safely ahead of the bow.

'Stop!' The cable went rigid.

'Half-speed ahead!'

At the same time the donkey-engine was set to reel in the cable at a moderate pace.

Fifty fathoms away the cachalot came to the surface in a fury, and blew fountains of blood skywards. The bomb had done its work, after all.

The 'Gisli' crept nearer, and Holar was again at the gun.

The cachalot lashed out madly with his tail. Once he raised it as if to sound, but it fell with a futile thunderclap on the crimson water. He lay still.

The 'Gisli' crept nearer. Holar pointed the gun. He wanted to make sure.

Suddenly a convulsion seized the enormous bulk. It rolled over, exposing the gaping jaws, the shallow pointed under jaw with its row of great teeth, the cavernour upper jaw with its empty sockets. Then a shudder like an earthquake passed it; then quietness. A flipper fluttered the surface feebly for a few seconds, and was still.

Holar took his hand from the gun. It was not required. On his side, almost completely submerged, the cachalot lay dead.

'It is enough,' murmured Holar, and sat down on the gun-platform, shaking painfully.

'Is he killed?' asked a young sailor, who had never seen a cachalot before. 'He still floats.' The young sailor was used to rorquals, and they sink immediately after death.

Holar did not appear to hear, and the young sailor, with a curious look, left him.

Kaptan Andersen came along and laid his hand on his mate's shoulder. Youth is humble once in a while.

'You were right, Holar,' he said. 'I should have lost my ship.'

. . . . . .

Thirty-six hours later the cachalot lay on the flensing-slip of one of the Faroe hvalstations. Men were laboring on the carcass with keen curved knives, attached to six-foot handles, and sharp spades. Standing in two inches of thick yellow grease and inhaling an odor beyond description, Holar, the mate, waited impatiently while a couple of men delved deep into the carcass at a spot which he had indicated.

'Have you not found it yet?' he asked.

'Not yet. Ah, here are the barbs!' cried one of the men. 'I must get an axe. It is jammed in the ribs.'

Holar clambered on to the carcass and peeped into the cavity. He laughed softly, almost boyishly.

The man returned with the axe, and fell to work on the obstruction. Presently he and his fellow hauled forth a harpoon seemingly formed out of rust. They wiped it roughly with some waste.

Holar's eyes glistened. He gave each man a silver coin, and carried his prize towards the little pier against which lay the 'Gisli' and another whaler that had just brought in a fine blaa-hval.

On his way he met the manager of the station coming from the 'Gisli.'

The manager laughed very pleasantly. It was cheerful to have a cachalot and a sixty-barrel 'blue' on the slip yonder.

'What is that you carry, Holar?'

Holar laughed also. 'You did not believe me this morning when I said I had met the same cachalot long ago.'

'Ah, well, Holar, you know I hear so many wonderful stories from my whalers. And I have heard of marks on whales before, too.'

The mate rested the barbs of the weapon on the ground and took out his knife. He carefully scraped the rust from the edge of the slotted shaft near its butt.

'Of course you know all the whaling companies' marks?' he said quietly at last. 'And you know the mark of the company owning the "Ulf," which I—I lost twelve years ago?'

The manager nodded and made a sympathetic remark.

'Then, please, look at this,' said the mate.

The manager inspected the metal. 'Ah, so! It is the mark of your old Finmarken company. It is wonderful!' he said. 'Come with me to the house, Holar.'

They went to the house together. The manager was truly in an extraordinarily gracious humor.

'You have heard that our company is building a new whaler for next season,' he remarked. 'It is perhaps a little early to drink to her success, but we will do so, and also to the health of her kaptan.'

'Kaptan Andersen,' murmured the mate, raising his glass. 'He deserves it. The new steamer and Kaptain Andersen. Skaal!'

'No. Kaptain Holar,' said the manager, holding out his hand.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE GIFT OF GOLIATH.

(Alice E. Allen, in 'S. S. Times.')

'I am sorry, dear,' said mother, 'but it's been a hard year, you know, and we must have the money.'

Davy choked back a sob, for there were tears in mother's voice. 'Never mind, mother,' he said, 'I'll get along some way.'

Mother went back to her work. Davy sat down in the window. Of course it was all right. But whatever should he do without Goliath? Goliath was only a turkey. But when a little boy has nothing else to pet—well, a turkey isn't so bad. And such a turkey! White, plump, and bristling with importance from his earliest days—a regular giant of a turkey, Mr. Mason had said.

'Let's call him Goliath, father,' Davy had said. Davy—never quite strong, like Ben and Dan—read a great deal, and his head was full of Bible stories.

From the time Goliath was named, he seemed, someway, to belong to Davy. The two were always together. Goliath ate from Davy's hands. Then many of the turkeys had been taken sick—Goliath among the rest. Davy had carried him into the house and given him the best of care. Goliath got well, but many of the other turkeys died. That was why there were so few for sale this year. Goliath was by far the fattest and finest every way, and there were father and mother and Ben and Dan and Davy to feed and clothe and keep warm. Of course, Goliath must do his part. He must be killed. Davy's tearful thoughts followed the big turkey to the city. It was a big place, he supposed, with many stores and houses and people and schools and books. Just here it was that a big thought came into Davy's head. It took a front seat there, and wouldn't leave.

The next day Davy went out where the turkeys lay waiting to be packed. Quickly, he recognized Goliath. Davy took a piece of folded brown paper from his pocket. With a piece of string he fastened it around Goliath's neck.

'What you doin', Davy?' called father from the barn.

'Just giving Goliath a letter to take to the city,' said Davy. 'It's all right. I've told mother. You can read it, father, but please don't take it off.'

Davy went slowly back to the house. Wonderingly, father read the letter. He didn't take it off. Instead he added an extra knot to Davy's three hard ones.

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Three days later, Goliath lay in the great roaster in Grandma Burton's cheery kitchen. In the parlor were all the Burtons. First, there was Grandpa Burton, the little round, rosy, bustling old butcher. Then there was Grandma Burton, almost as round and rosy. Then there was Papa Burton, the little, plump, pink-cheeked, bustling young butcher, and there was Mamma Burton, herself as plump and pink-cheeked as a peach, and there were five plump pink little Burtons. The biggest little Burton was just big enough for his first real birthday party with an iced cake and eight pink candles. The littlest little Burton was too little yet for any name except Baby. He crowed and kicked in Mamma Burton's lap. Mamma Burton unfolded a piece of wrapping paper. It was Davy's letter. Safe and sound, Goliath had brought it straight to Grandpa Burton's butcher shop, and Grandpa Burton had brought it straight home to Grandma Burton.

'Listen,' said Mamma Burton. Then she read:

'Dear Man or Woman who buys my Turkey:—

'This is Goliath. He belongs to me. We love each other very much. I've taken good care of him ever since he was little. But this is a hard year for us farmers, and we've got to sell him. I shall be awful lonesome without Goliath. So I'm writing this letter to say won't you please, whoever gets Goliath, send me a story book with pictures in it I can't do much but read, and there's only mother's Bible. 'Most any book will do, but I would like "Robinson Crusoe," if it don't cost too much.

'Respectfully yours,

'DAVY MASON.'

'Bless his precious little heart,' said Grandma Burton. Grandpa Burton wiped his glasses. Papa Burton wiped his eyes.

'I've got lots of books,' said Bobby.

'So've I,' said Dolly.

'Me's dot books,' said little Don.

'Books,' said the Next-to-the-Baby.

'Boo-oo,' cooed Baby.

'I'll tell you what,' said Mamma Burton, 'let's every one of us, from Grandpa down to Baby, send Davy a book.'

Such selecting of books as followed! Such buying of books! Such packing of books! Such sending off of books!

Away off in the lonely little farm house among the hills Davy waited. And one day the box came.

It almost seemed that the little old house couldn't hold the joy inside it. The doors banged merrily. The windows danced and rattled and sparkled. Down on the floor among the precious books sat Davy. Of such riches he had never dreamed—'Robinson Crusoe,' in red, 'Rip Van Winkle,' in blue, 'Swiss Family Robinson' in blue, and a half-dozen others, all fresh and new with crisp leaves asking to be read.

Out from 'Robinson Crusoe' fell a little note. It was written by Mamma Burton, and signed by all the Burtons except Baby. It said:—

'Dear Davy,—Goliath brought your letter straight to us, and we're all so glad you thought to write it. If you're half as happy when you get these books as we are when we send them, we'll be satisfied. And some day, Davy Mason, you must come and make us a nice long visit.'

Davy hugged the letter. Then he hugged 'Robinson Crusoe.' 'Dear old Goliath,' he said.

DAILY TEXT.

June 1.

Walk in wisdom toward them that are without, redeeming the time.—Col. iv., 5.

'God never commands what we cannot accomplish.'

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

SATURDAY, JUNE 1.

WHAT IS SIN?

The word sin occurs about two hundred times in the New Testament. It means transgression of law. It comes into existence when the will knowingly acts against law, light or love. Sin is an intruder to be cast out, a disease to be cured, an enemy to be fought. Christ is the deliverer from its guilt and power. Romans deals with the subject of sin. Hebrews with Christ's putting away sin. If this is rejected there remains no other sacrifice for sin. (Heb. x., 26.) Bishop Moule has said 'There are very loose notions about sin. Very loose ideas of eternal judgment, of the need of atoning blood, and of a living personal faith in Christ.' This arises from ignorance of the Bible. Too much of the preaching is not God's words but man's opinions. Sin sets at nought God's authority. It says: 'He shall not rule over us.' What has it done for man? Let heathen races answer, and the submerged—even in cities of so-called Christian lands. 'O sin, what hast thou done? Murdered God's eternal Son.' All sorrow and suffering come through sin. In heaven alone no sin is found and there is no weeping there. Sin may vary in its expression not in its nature—whatever my conscience condemns is sin to me. I am not responsible for my sinful nature, but I am for yielding to it. No man is ever compelled to sin. God's grace is all sufficient to keep us from sinning. God's Holy Spirit has imparted a spiritual nature which is sinless, through which we may have constant victory. He that yields to his fleshly nature shall reap corruption, while he who yields to the spirit shall reap eternal life. (Gal. v., 16 to vi., 10.)

Do not spoil the chime of this morning's bells by ringing only half a peal! Do not say, 'Hold thou me up,' and stop there, or add, 'But, all the same, I shall stumble and fall,' Finish the peal with God's own music, the bright words of faith that he puts into your mouth: 'Hold thou me up and I shall be safe!'—Frances Ridley Havergal.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

Doctor—'This patient has water on the brain.' Nurse—'Very likely; he's a railway capitalist.'—Baltimore 'American.'

Tommy—'My papa's automobile is a nicer one than your papa's.' Dicky—'Bein' nice ain't nothin'. You can smell my dad's machine a mile away!'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

'Catch anything?' asked the boy of his schoolmate, who had played truant to go fishing. 'No,' replied the truant in disgust, 'but I will when I get home.'—Philadelphia 'Public Ledger.'

'What sort of breakfast food do you like, Mr. Newcome?' asked Mrs. Skarvem, on his first morning in her house. 'Well,' replied the new boarder, 'I wouldn't mind some grape-fruit, lamb-chops, a couple of poached eggs on toast, hot muffins, and coffee.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

A THING UNKNOWN.

When Dugald Buchanan was schoolmaster at Kinloch-Rannoch, the woman who kept the village inn was one of the few ladies in the district who were able to read. In her little bookcase she had a volume entitled 'The Practice of Piety,' by Dr. Bayly, Bishop of Worcester, which was very much esteemed in its day. The book somehow went amissing, and the hostess having met Dugald Buchanan on the street, put the question to him: 'Was it you that took away "The Practice of Piety" out of my house?'

'I was not aware,' retorted Dugald, 'that there was such a thing in your house.'

Stern Employer—'Come here, boy. How many grandmothers have you got?' Surprised Office Boy—'Two, sir, just like other folks.' S.E.—'All right. Now, remember, I have you on record, and two are your limit for the season.'—Baltimore 'American.'

She of '07.—'Now, that you are through, do you honestly believe that a college education helped you?' He of '06—'Helped me! Well, yesterday, I signed a contract to coach the Montbraska University football team for a period of five years.'—'Puck.'

Mrs. Dickenharry—'Why, Mary, how long did you cook these eggs?' The New Cook—'Half an hour mum.' Mrs. Dickenharry—'But didn't I tell you that three minutes was enough for an egg?' The New Cook—'Yessum. But I biled ten of 'em.'—Cleveland 'Leader.'

'Why don't you make a few speeches on that subject?' asked the admiring friend. 'My dear sir,' answered Senator Sorghum, 'making a few speeches is out of the question. Once the habit is acquired it is impossible to make a few speeches, just as it is impossible to smoke a few cigarettes.'—Washington 'Star.'

'What you need,' said the doctor, 'is a change of scenery.' 'I know it,' replied the manager of the one-night stand company; 'but, see here, I didn't come to talk business with you. I'd like to find out about this buzzing in my ears.'—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

'I have always contended,' said the man who whittles, 'that every one has a perfect right to his own opinions.' 'True,' replied Senator Badger, 'he has. But in the majority of cases the man who thinks that way doesn't know enough to keep them to himself.'—'Milwaukee 'Sentinel.'

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Home Department.

My Work.

I am glad to think
I am not bound to make the world go right,
But only to discover and to do,
With cheerful heart the work that God appoints.

I will trust in Him.
That He can hold His own; and I will take
His will, above the work He sendeth me
To be my chiefest good.
—Jean Ingelow.

How One Woman Became a Foreign Missionary.

('Presbyterian Banner.')

Mrs. Brown gave a sigh as she closed the door upon the retreating form of a huge Polish woman, and turning to her husband she said, 'That settles it, James; this is the very last one of these foreign girls I am going to waste time, sympathy and patience on; I shall do without help until I can find a girl who is capable, and who will stay with me.'

Mr. Brown wrinkled his brow thoughtfully for a few moments and then said: 'Well, Mary, it is too bad, but you must have help; with your household cares, the children, callers and visitors and those nervous headaches, you are handicapped, and help you must have; I insist upon it.' Then taking his hat he kissed his wife and went out.

Mrs. Brown worked bravely all day, never getting a chance to even change her dress, but she consoled herself that James would have a good supper and she could steal away while the rest ate and attend to her toilet. This was only a sample of other days, which went by all too quickly for her. There was so much to be done and so little time in which to do it. She never had leisure now to read, and as for making calls, they, too, were out of the question; but one thing she would do, and that was go to church. On Sabbath morning she arose at five o'clock and had everything prepared for dinner; the children were sent to Sabbath-school, then she got herself ready. Her heart was still full of bitterness toward Mary, the Polish girl, who had just left her, after she had taught her to do all kinds of housework, and just when she was feeling that she could let go and Mary could take charge of things, thus enabling her to enter more fully into her missionary work. She was thinking it all over when Mr. Bailey, the minister, announced his text, and she wondered if there might not be some special message for her, as it was her favorite missionary text, 'Go ye into all the world and make disciples of all nations.' She had once intended to go to India as a missionary and this was the very text that had touched her then; how her heart throbbed as the pastor read it over and over again, Go ye into all the world, and as he developed his text she grew restless. Why was it that she, who surely loved these heathen, had not been able to go? Why was it that others less capable, and even less anxious had been selected and she rejected by the Board? These and many other thoughts were passing through her mind when she was recalled to the sermon.

Mr. Bailey was surely speaking to her, or at least about her. Did he know of her trials with the various Polish Marys and Slavish Katys? Someone must have told him of her resolve to never try another foreign girl, for he was telling them that there were many right here in this church who wanted to go to India and China, but were refusing to seize the opportunity that lay at their door to take into their homes these very foreign-speaking girls and train them to be competent, Christian women, who could go out either to start good homes for themselves or to help others. Yes, there it was again, just when she had settled the matter that she would spend no more precious time upon these thankless girls, the minister upset it all by showing her clearly that it was her duty to hunt up another Mary and once more go through the tedious task of teaching her to bake, cook, wash, iron and read; and Mary, of course, would expect that and then leave her as soon as she was a competent servant.

But Mr. Bailey clearly pointed out to her that this was her work. Why hadn't she seen it before? That was why God had kept her at home, and also why six different foreign girls, after training them, had left her to go to some better place. God was using her as a foreign missionary in her home land.

Sabbath dinner was usually the happiest meal of the week in the Brown home, for then all were at home and all were free from care, but to-day Mrs. Brown was in a deep study. Should she go through all that nervous strain again? The memory of it made her shudder; but there were Mr. Bailey's words, 'God is using you here and the work you do here is easier than that on the foreign field.'

Must she lead, and wait and worry and work all the days of her life, training these ignorant girls, just to have them leave her when they were really competent. Must she give up the idea of a really useful girl and take another of these slow, ignorant girls into her home?

No, she could not do it, and she would settle the matter once for all. There was no use Mr. Bailey talking about it; what did he know about it, or foreign missionary work, either? She was quite sure the articles in the 'Foreign Missionary Magazine' read like romance, and she was quite sure there had been nothing romantic about the training of these Polish Marys; the magazine articles were so uplifting, but not so the girls. No, she, indeed, wouldn't take one again.

That evening, when she took up her Bible she opened it at random and there was Mr. Bailey's text again, right before her eyes. She closed the book and opened it again; this time the first words her eyes fell upon were, 'Withhold not thy hand from doing any good thing when it is within thy power to do it.' She studied carefully over these words. Was it in her power to do good to these people? There was only one to be benefited; at least, at a time, she reasoned. Couldn't she do more for God in some other way?

She grew restless, and throwing a scarf over her head she went to the parsonage and asked to see Mr. Bailey. After seating her in his study, he said: 'Mrs. Brown, your face helped me to preach this morning, for I knew you were doing just what I was urging others to do.'

Bursting into tears she told him her perplexity. With a gentle voice he said 'My dear friend, don't you think God is calling you back into your appointed work; don't you know and feel sure that God marks out our pathway, but that he leads us on, and were you not led during these twelve years to this very end? Don't give it up; look at Polish John's home, where one of your Marys is its true, tender and loving wife; is not that alone enough? Go on in this noble work, leaning on God for your strength and resting in the Everlasting Arms for your solace.'

The next morning Mrs. Brown sought help in one of the foreign employment offices of the city, and when Mr. Brown came home to supper Mary, the Fourth was stumbling along the hall, trying to find the door.

'Yes,' said Mrs. Brown, 'I have concluded, John, that God means me to be a foreign missionary.'

'And what are you going to do with me and the children; are we to be put into an asylum, or where are we to go?'

'Right here, I mean, I shall bring the foreign field home, and I, with God's help, will teach each new girl as best I can to do her work.'

Home Thoughts.

LOOK ON THE INSIDE.

To-day, if things go wrong, let me consider whether the wrong is within me or without; and if it is within me I shall surely not be disconsolate, because then I can remedy it; and if it is without, I shall surely not be disconsolate, because that would do no good. To-day, if I am reproached with any mistake, let me first decide whether I am in error, for if I am not, then I shall be glad, because the reproach cannot harm me; and if I am justly reproached, then I shall thank God for so faithful friends. To-day, if I become depressed, let me examine carefully the cause of my depression; then, if there is no just cause, I shall feel ashamed, but relieved; and if I have any genuine grief, then I shall know that God will come especially near to me to help me bear it. Through this day, O my Father, Satan will press upon me in many forms, but chiefly in the disguise of my own feelings. Protect me from them I pray thee. Grant my reason such shrewdness and my heart such force of cheer that I shall pierce through Satan's black mists to the secret joy of things. Be with my eyes to-day, that they may see how all is good, in earth and in heaven.—The Golden Rule.

'WITH WHOM IS NO VARIABLENESS, NEITHER SHADOW OF TURNING.'

It fortifies my soul to know
That, though I perish, Truth is so:
That howsoe'er I stray and range,
Whate'er I do, Thou dost not change.
I steadier step when I recall
That, if I slip, Thou dost not fall.
—Arthur Hugh Clough (1819-1861.)

A HOSPITAL INCIDENT.

'Invite the poor!' I once saw an illustration of this command that I shall never forget. It was in a hospital, by the bed of one of the unhappiest men I have ever known. Stricken in his affections, for he had lost all the members of his family; stricken in his body, for he was dying of a frightful disease which had nailed him to his bed for many months; stricken in his beliefs, for he had no longer the happiness of guarding in his breast the hope of a better world, he was in a more miserable state than Job himself. Job could say: 'Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him!'

As I sounded this distress of heart and while these shades of the soul were filling me with terror, I saw a woman enter, a nurse, bringing his supper. She rendered her service not only with great care, but with all manner of kindly words, with smiles, with questions, just as one would with a person who was quite well. In a word, she cared for the sick man, but she remembered the man, and did not treat him as an exceptional being, placed outside the world by his misfortune.

When she had gone out, graciously, and bowing like a retiring visitor, I saw the emaciated countenance of the dying man light up with a smile, 'I have never been spoiled,' he said, 'how good it is to be a little spoiled!'

This woman had just fulfilled, perhaps without knowing it, the commandment of Jesus; she had invited the poor.—Charles Wagner.

ROSE BLOOM.

There is a spot in every heart,
Deep down below the world,
That human nature keeps apart
In sacred incense furled.

Not love of man nor love of maid
Can ever hope to be
Sacred enough that spot to fade
From dearest memory.

Not love of any mortal may
Reign o'er this sacred spot;
For she who ruled it rules to-day,
Although we see her not.

Oh, mother! queen of every heart,
Not wife nor child that space
Can ever hope by any art,
To rule, nor take your place!
—Nancy Robinson, in 'Table Talk.'

BUILD HIGHER.

'The fault is in the chimney,' said the expert who had come to see what was wrong with the kitchen range. 'A stove has, of course, no draught in itself; it is only its connection with the flue that makes the fire burn and the smoke ascend, and the higher the chimney the stronger the draught. At shops and foundries, where fierce fires are needed, they run their stacks up to a great height. Your stove clogs, chokes and smokes because your chimney is too low. You must build higher.' His words reminded us of other fires that burn low and choke too easily; or love and aspiration so often clogged in life's daily worry and fret; of faith that only smoulders instead of flaming bright and bearing away the petty troubles and worries which seek to smother it; of hearts and lives that grow cold and dull because their upreach is not high enough. The upward drawing is not strong enough to give vigor to the flame and to whirl away the refuse. We must build higher.—'Wellspring.'

With the Children.

A NEGLECTED ART.

('Congregationalist and Christian World.')

'Then welcome . . . Each sting that bids nor sit nor stand, but go!'

The wail that is ascending from many quarters about the difficulty of securing obedience in children may incline an occasional mother to wonder what can be the matter with the working of her beautiful modern theories.

She reads and studies, and lays herself upon the altar, yet her small child defies her to her face and is the terror of the neighborhood. From morning till night she is unwearied in her attempts to 'interest' him, to appeal to his reason, to endeavor to learn from his unconscious revealing of the heaven within, yet he continues to shriek: 'I shan't!' and 'I won't!' and the exhausted mother frequently seeks leisure to pursue her pedagogical research in the calm retreat of a sanitarium.

But there is a small and select circle of mothers who are enjoying sweet peace in the midst of the tumult. They do not always figure conspicuously in the Mother's Congress, because they are discreet enough not to mention their old-fashioned views in public. I can even imagine them to preserve a guilty silence in the presence of discussions upon The Degrading Influence of Punishment, by the enlightened mothers who always 'rule by reason.' But they can afford to be silent. They have the serene consciousness that their hand is upon the button, so to speak, and the rest will follow naturally.

One is led to ask why it is that the good old-fashioned verb 'to spank' has fallen into disfavor. It certainly is an excellent word, sanctioned by some of the best masters of English, and it has a breezy, refreshing sound, well calculated to arouse to action. The poet Bryant employed it with good effect in a celebrated poem (though it is possible that he did not have exactly our thought in mind), and who can deny that it seems especially well suited to the vocabulary of the strenuous life?

One often wonders why it is that so many false notions prevail in regard to the effect of this lost art upon the past generation. Possibly it is because the Unspanked have risen up to possess the land and we are powerless before them. Certain it is that the ancient maternal art is popularly supposed to have aroused only the most evil passions in the bosom of the irrepressible and defiant child, while the sensitive little soul is said to have emerged from under the warming hand a Blighted Being, who, upon coming of age, writes pathetic articles to show how his nature has been warped by misunderstanding.

The truth is that in the memory of some of us, an old-fashioned spanking was a beneficent institution, a promoter of peace and harmony, a sweetener of domestic joys, a bond between parent and child and a great stimulus to mutual affection. When rightly administered, it seldom failed to produce, not merely immediate repentance but, for several days afterward, a sweet peace pervaded the home. Mother's arms were never so loving as at the moment when the sobbing little sinner came to her lap to be kissed and forgiven; and so great was the sweetness of restored favor, that one did not feel like stirring from her side the rest of the day.

The other children, too, were wont to regard the Spanked One with peculiar respect and consideration. They had passed through the same ordeal often enough to realize its trying nature, but their faith in the necessity and virtue of the observance had never received a shock. Did not each recognize the hour when patience in the long-suffering mother ceased to be a virtue, and the perverse one was, as our dear old aunt used to say, 'fairly aching for a spanking. Well for the mother who was ready for the crisis and whose hand was firm enough to seize the opportunity! Her works have not ceased to praise her in the gates.

Contrary to the vindictive spirit supposed to be aroused by this old method of government, I have a lively sense of gratitude toward my mother for her efforts in this direction. 'The Spanking that Helped Me' is one of the most interesting of recollections, distinctly marking a new era of behavior.

It was on a certain Sunday afternoon, and my conduct during church had been outrageous. A small visiting companion sitting beside me gave special occasion for play, and we grew daring in invention as we reflected that immediate justice could not follow. We made mice of our handkerchiefs; we whispered anad giggled, unmindful that mother was shaking her head and opening large eyes upon us; and finally, to her deep mortification, for our pew was far in front, she was obliged to separate us in the very eyes of the congregation.

At last the benediction was pronounced; the small companion returned to her friends; and my mother took my hand in a firm grasp and proceeded homeward down the quiet village street. My attempts at conversation met with no response, though my mother was usually the most genial of companions. Through the front yard we marched, up the stairs into the 'spare room'—an imposing place to my childish fancy, with its carved mahogany bed and tall bureau and embroidered muslin curtains looped upon immense silver knobs.

My mother did not reason or expostulate. The necessity for the coming deed was self-evident. She placed me upon her lap and conscientiously and affectionately spanked me.

In three minutes I had repented truly, been kissed and forgiven and left behind the muslin curtains to reflect and recover my equanimity. There was never a thought of injustice in my small heart. I knew that the punishment was richly deserved and, after many years and a copious diet of the most approved pedagogical literature, I still think that even the most moving of 'bedtime talks' would have failed to meet that situation in an adequate manner.

It may be well to note that, in the case of the small child in question, so far from having had an abhorrence to church attendance implanted in her nature by maternal severity, she seemed to develop a real penchant for religious services, and can attend as many as six a day with increasing interest. This is so contrary to the popularly accepted idea of the effect of New England training in the matter of church-going, that it should have a scientific value to the collector of statistics.

The same person has given the subject some attention in later life, and is prepared to testify that in many cases that have come under her personal observation, a judicious application of 'the sting that bids nor sit not stand, but go' has resulted in obedient and responsive children who, from early age, have become agreeable members of society. They are the ones who will carry the 'message to Garcia' without exhausting explanations as to 'the reason why.' They will change places in the choir, or seats in the synagogue, with a cheerful willingness, for they are not bristling all over with 'hurt feelings,' or suspicious that they are to be victims of 'injustice.'

Whenever the Initiated Observer sees one of these brisk and cheerful workers spring to do as he is requested, she involuntarily murmurs under her breath: 'You are evidently a Spanked Person. May your tribe increase!'

Health Hints.

FACTS ABOUT WATER.

A fact perhaps not generally known is that water as well as food requires to be assimilated to properly fulfil its natural offices in the system. Water is not readily incorporated into the blood serum, thinning it, increasing its solvent properties, and lessening its plastic properties, unless it is drunk in response to thirst, such as normally follows good digestion, brisk exercise, eating salt foods, a hot bath, vigorous sweating, fever, etc. Adventitious water, water taken into the stomach without appetite, or demand for it, lingers longer in the digestive organs, often producing a feeling of weight, followed by sloshing, gurgling noises in the bowels very annoying to patients. Unless measures are employed to stimulate the assimilation of water by creating a legitimate demand for it, as expressed by thirst, it is not advisable to force too much on the system. A single glass between meals, and at bedtime, will wash out the stomach as well as several, where the individual manifests no desire for, or an actual repugnance to, water. It is difference to a fluid which constitutes three-fourths of the human body, is abnormal, and requires treatment, but the treatment must consist in establishing a physiological need for water in the system, not in forcing nature by distending the digestive organs with a heavy fluid.—'Family Doctor.'

An excellent gargle for sore throat is listerine and water, in the proportion of one-third listerine to two-thirds water. It is very pleasant to the taste, purifies the breath, and is a good disinfectant. Often a troublesome irritation will attack the throat, caused sometimes by a deranged stomach, often the forerunner of a serious cold. This listerine gargle, if taken in season, will prevent the cold from materializing to any great extent. It is an antiseptic which is largely used by the medical fraternity.—New York 'Observer.'

WORRY.

Worry is itself a species of monomania. No mental attitude is more disastrous to personal achievement, personal happiness, and personal usefulness in the world than worry and its twin brother, despondency. The remedy for the evil lies in training the will to cast off cares and seek a change of occupation when the first warning is sounded by Nature in intellectual lassitude. Relaxation is the certain foe of worry, and 'don't fret' one of the healthiest of maxims.—George W. Jacoby.

Nor love, nor honor, wealth, nor power,
Can give the heart a cheerful hour
When health is lost. Be timely wise:
With health all taste of pleasure flies.
—Gay.

How She Walks.

'The chief and characteristic mannerism of the modern young woman,' says a woman who was once a toast at the White Sulphur Springs, in the days when toasts had not got quite out of fashion, 'is the way she sets her feet down when she walks. In my day gentlewomen glided along. They didn't stamp. I remember a poem, written to Miss Mattie Oulds, in the hey-day of her beauty. In it the poet spoke of the daisies lifting, refreshed, from the fall of her fairy foot. These days a daisy is only a hole in the ground after a girl has stepped on it once. Girls these days walk on their heels, and make as much noise as grenadiers. We used to step lightly on our toes. Even in their evening slippers modern girls tread like soldiers. How they ever manage not to jar themselves to pieces, I can't imagine. If they only knew how much more attractive they'd be if they tried to walk as their grandmothers did, I'm sure they'd give up tramping and stamping along as they do.'—Washington 'Post.'

For the Housekeeper.

THE UNBEARABLE BURDEN.

The newspapers lately reported the death, by his own hand of a prominent and popular baseball player, who had made his way to the captaincy of the team with which he was connected. He was young, making a handsome living by an occupation in which most persons engage purely for pleasure, and in the eyes of the world was happily situated. He died a victim of overwork and worry. Almost his last words were, 'I cannot stand it any longer.'

The case was unfortunately, not remarkable, but only typical. It was merely an example of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of cases of men who find the pace too rapid, the burden too heavy. In the majority of instances the body yields before the spirit. The victim breaks down, drops in the harness, before he reaches the frightful step of taking his own life. But the result is, in effect, the same. The body has not been more than raiment, and they who would have saved their lives have lost them.

It takes courage and it takes that great quality, wisdom, which is so much more than education or knowledge, to resist the tendency of modern American life toward overwork and the assumption of unnatural burdens. A part of the courage, and perhaps some of the wisdom, may have to be expended in resisting pressure from those who are nearest and dearest—from wives and daughters who have social aims and aspirations, and from sons who regard the head of the house as an inexhaustible source of supply.

If this is so, there are double reasons why firmness should be exercised; but ignorance makes more demands than unreasonableness. The extravagant woman is more often careless of money because she does not know than because she does not care, and if she were once made to understand the price of gratifying her wishes, would do her share toward establishing a saner and safer standard.—'Youth's Companion.'

SELECTING COOKING UTENSILS.

Always buy steel finished ironware and see that the surface is absolutely smooth and without blemishes. Nothing in other materials can take the place of iron (in certain vessels) for long, slow cooking, where an even temperature is to be maintained. In pots, those of graniteware or porcelain lined are the best, but much care must be exercised in selecting them,

Advertisements.

SAFETY FOR CHILDREN

Baby's Own Tablets contain no opiate, no narcotic, no poisonous drug. The mother who uses these Tablets for her children has the guarantee of a government analyst as to the truthfulness of statements. This medicine can therefore be used with absolute safety, and it always cures such troubles as constipation, sour stomach, constipation, diarrhoea and colic. The Tablets break up simple fevers, break up colds, destroy worms and make teething easy. Mrs. W. Young, Roslin, Ont., says: 'I have used Baby's Own Tablets as needed for more than a year and would not be without them in the house. They are the best thing for teething babies and for minor ailments.' The Tablets are sold at twenty-five cents a box and may be had from medicine dealers or by mail from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

as a single blemish in such ware will quickly chipping off from that point rendering the vessel useless. The cheap quality is the avenue of great extravagance in kitchen furnishing. The best is the only kind worth buying nowadays. There is a great difference in appearance of good and poor tin, the latter being very bright, while the former is dull.—Ella Morris Kretschmar, in Woman's Home Companion.'

If boiled or mashed potatoes must stand for a little while before serving, they may be kept palatable by laying three or four thicknesses of clean soft cloth directly over them, then covering the kettle closely and setting it where it will keep warm but not scorch. Setting into a pan of hot water is the best method, and is that employed by hotels and restaurants, which must keep potatoes ready for serving for two or three hours at a time. The cloth absorbs the steam, and prevents the potatoes from becoming heavy and soggy.

Selected Recipes.

Unfailing Sponge Cake.—Five large eggs, one level teaspoon cream of tartar, one cup granulated sugar, one scant cup flour and half a teaspoon of vanilla. Sift both sugar and flour four or five times. Beat the whites; when half beaten add the cream of tartar and continue beating until very stiff; then carefully fold in, in succession, the sugar, flour, vanilla and well-beaten yolks. Bake in a moderate oven.

Boston Potatoes.—Put half a pint of milk into a saucepan with half an onion, a small blade of mace, a few thin strips of lemon peel and a little salt and pepper; let the milk boil up and then simmer for twelve minutes. Melt half an ounce of butter in a saucepan and mix it smoothly with half an ounce of flour, then add the milk, which should be strained and stir until the sauce has thickened. Cut four or five boiled potatoes into thick slices and make them hot in the sauce; when they are ready let the sauce boil up, then remove the pan from the stove and stir in the yolk of an egg which has been beaten up with a teaspoonful of lemon juice, add a dessertspoonful of parsley and arrange the potatoes neatly in a hot dish.

Cheese Omelet.—Use from five to ten eggs according to the size of the family, and whisk them thoroughly. Add to them grated cheese and salt and pepper to taste. Dissolve in a small, clean frying-pan, two or three ounces of butter; pour in ingredients and as soon as the omelet is well risen and appears quite firm, slide it carefully on to a hot dish and serve hot.

Cheese Drop Cakes.—Cook together in a small saucepan three tablespoonfuls of butter and four of flour. When these are blended pour upon them a half-pint of boiling water and stir until thick and smooth; add four tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, a dash of celery salt and a pinch of cayenne pepper. Cook, stirring constantly until very thick; remove from the fire and add, very slowly, two beaten eggs. Beat for ten minutes and drop by the spoonful upon a greased baking pan. Drop these cakes so far apart that they will not touch each other. Lay a sheet of brown paper over the top of the pan and set in a hot oven for ten or fifteen minutes. When the biscuits are puffed up and seem nearly done, remove the paper and brown them. Slip a thin bladed knife carefully under the biscuit to loosen them from the pan and serve at once, as they soon fall.

Cocoanut Cookies.—One and one-half cups of sugar, three-quarters of a cup of butter, two eggs, one cup of grated cocoanut, one-half cup of milk, one tablespoonful of baking powder. Cut out and sprinkle with sugar. Then bake.

Thick Chocolate Icing.—Put two tablespoonfuls of gelatin to soak in three tablespoonfuls of cold water and allow to stand until it becomes a little soft. Now add four tablespoonfuls of boiling water and let the mixture boil a minute. Meanwhile sift pour upon a large plate, and to every tablespoonful of the liquid add two spoonfuls of powdered sugar and repeat and sifted to free it from lumps and two tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate. Beat well, as the longer it is beaten the richer it becomes. Have the cake cold. If desired to frost the top only, strips of paper well oiled can be pinned around the cake extending above the top, to prevent the icing from running down the sides; removed when cool.—Selected.

Summer Resorts.

KNOWLTON.

Mr. Lynch, of Sherbrooke, spent Empire Day with his parents, Judge and Mrs. Lynch.

About twenty-five young people from Waterloo were present at the ball given in the Lake View House on the evening of the 24th. Upwards of forty couples, all told, enjoyed the festivity. The Waterloo orchestra furnished music.

Mr. Roddick Kennedy, of Montreal, spent Victoria Day in Knowlton.

A number of young people enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. Wilson, recently, at a party given in honor of her daughter, Miss Lenore Wilson.

Miss Molly Pettes has returned from Montreal where she was the guest of friends last week.

The Knowlton Methodist Sunday-school purposes holding their annual picnic at Mount Orford, on June 26. It is reasonable to hope that by that time the snow will have left the hill-tops, although at present it seems very loath to depart.

Mrs. C. K. Temple attended the Military Tournament in Montreal last week.

Mr. Harvey, of Dunham, inspector of factories, was in Knowlton recently.

Miss Louise Williams spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Williams, and returned to Montreal on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Truell, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. N. Pettes over the holidays.

Miss Mabel Whiteley, of Montreal, who has been spending a number of days in Knowlton, returned to town on Tuesday evening.

Sir Melbourne Tait and family have taken possession of their cottage for the season.

Miss Marguerite Knowlton arrived here on Thursday of last week, to spend a short holiday.

Mrs. Austin Pettes has returned from a visit to friends in Montreal.

Judge Mulvena, of Sherbrooke, was in Knowlton on Wednesday of last week, to give judgment in the case of the men caught fishing illegally in Brome Lake. They were fined $23 each.

Mr. Harry Williams, of Montreal, who has been spending a week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Williams, returned to the city on Saturday last.

Among the visitors who were in Knowlton on Victoria Day were: Mr. J. P. Noyes, Mr. Pickle, Sheriff Cotton, Mr. Harold Lynch, Mrs. (Dr.) Cotton, Miss Minnie Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. Gilman, Miss Gilman and party, all of Cowansville; Mas. Watson, Mrs. G. Stevens, Miss Stevens, Miss E. G. Stevens, Mr. Harold Stevens, Mr. Gordon Lynch, and Mr. Parmelee, of Waterloo; the Misses Davidson, Mr. H. Kingsley, Mr. Wynn Robinson, Miss Amy McKeown, Messrs. Magill, Stanley, and R. Tait, Mr. Eddie Parker and Mr. Roddick Kennedy, of Montreal.

An informal but enjoyable dance was held on Saturday evening last in the hall of the Lake View House.

Mr. Hiram Foster, of New York, is spending the summer at 'Darley Place.'

Mr. J. McKeown, of Montreal, spent the week-end with his family at 'Hillcrest Villa,' his pretty summer cottage here.

Mr. Ernest Carter, of Ottawa, left on Monday morning after a short visit with his parents at Alva Farm.

Messrs. T. O. St. Denis and Walter Nutt, of Sherbrooke, were in Knowlton lately.

Mrs. A. H. Sweet, of Ludlow, Vt., has returned home after being the guest of her sister, Mrs. Johnson, for a number of weeks.

Mr. Charles Smith, of Montreal, has been spending a few days with his parents, the Rev. William Smith and Mrs. Smith, at the parsonage.

Mr. Nelson Whitman, of the Eastern Townships Bank here, made a brief visit to Montreal last week.

Miss Molly Robb visited friends in Montreal during the recent holidays, and returned to Knowlton on Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall, of Montgomery, accompanied by their son, arrived in their automobile a short time ago, and have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Green at the Lake View House.

Mr. and Mrs. P. England returned early in the week from Cowansville, where they have been visiting friends.

Miss Ruby Knowlton expects to leave for Montreal in the near future.

Mr. Hugh Matheson, of Montreal, spent the week-end in Knowlton.

Mrs. F. Potter has been entertaining her friend, Miss L. Mooney.

Mr. Thomas Gardiner, of Huntingdon, visited Knowlton last week.

Dr. Britton has been appointed superintendent of the McDonald School Garden work in this vicinity. He replaces Mr. J. E. Fuller, who left for Chicago some months ago. Dr. Britton has already arrived to oversee the work in question.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Noyes and Master Jack Noyes spent the Empire Day holidays in Sutton, guests of Mrs. Eland.

Mr. Leduc, of Waterloo, has purchased the grist mill and the buildings which go with it, from Mr. Bayley, of Compton.

The Anti-Cigarette League, and Band of Mercy, intend holding a meeting in the Paul Holland Knowlton Memorial Building on June 3. The June examinations, looming ominously ahead, have put a check on the active operations of the society for the present.

Mr. Stevenson, of Cowansville, was the guest of Mrs. N. Pettes over Saturday and Sunday last.

Mr. George Foster, K.C., of Montreal, attended the funeral of Mrs. Asa Foster, on Monday.

Miss Emily Canning, of Cookshire, has been a recent guest of Miss M. Ball.

The Ladies' Parochial Guild held a successful meeting on Wednesday of last week at 'Coldbrook Farm,' the home of Mrs. Henry Knowlton, where they were most hospitably entertained.

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Angus and family are now occupying their residence in Senneville.

Mr. R. T. Henneker is now occupying his cottage in Senneville.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hale are registered at the Clarendon Hotel.

Miss Sadie L. Finley is spending a few weeks with friends.

The Hon. and Mrs. L. J. Forget and family are occupying their residence in Senneville.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Shallow and family will soon occupy their residence in Senneville.

Miss M. Grier is spending the summer the guest of Mrs. A. Wilson, on St. Mary's road.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Morgan are registered at the Clarendon for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hossack and children have taken rooms at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Shea and family have taken a cottage on St. Mary's road.

Mr. T. J. Brick, who now occupies a cottage on St. Mary's road, has left for a trip to the West on business.

Mr. H. Knowles spent the latter part of the week the guest of Mr. J. R. Richardson, on Lower road.

Mr. N. Birks will spend the summer the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Birks, on Grand Trunk avenue.

Miss A. M. Clarke spent a few days visiting friends in Senneville.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Chouinard are now occupying their cottage on Lower road.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hughes, of Toronto, will occupy the cottage formerly occupied by Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hardy, in Senneville.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Williams are now occupying their cottage in Senneville.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Patterson and family are now occupying their cottage in Senneville.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Kelly and family are occupying their cottage on Isle Perrot.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Lane are occupying their cottage on the island.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Pope have taken rooms at the Clarendon for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Redpath are now occupying their cottage in Senneville.

Miss G. Willie was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Clarke, on Lower road.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Forbes Angus are occuping their residence in Senneville.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Simpson are now occupying their cottage in Senneville.

Mr. James Allan is now occupying his residence in Senneville.

Mr. Louis Perry and Master Perry are occupying their cottage on Grand Trunk avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Slavin are now occupying their cottage on Lower road.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hardy and family have left for Toronto where they will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Meredith are now occupying their residence in Senneville.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Parker are now occupying their cottage in Senneville.

The Hon. and Mrs. Lionel Guest are now occupying their island in Senneville.

Mr. and Mrs. Kimball are at the Clarendon for the summer.

POINTE CLAIRE.

The first meeting of the P.C.B.C. was held in the club's committee room on Tuesday evening, and a large number of members turned out. The following gentlemen were elected as officers for the season: President, Mr. B. Mackenzie; vice-president, Mr. Locke Trimmingham; treasurer, Mr. Leonard; secretary, Mr. Vincent Simpson. Committee:—Messrs. Meredith, Foster, Clifford Pease and Leslie Lilly. After a general going over of the business affairs of the club, it was finally announced that the opening dance for the season would be held on June 5, and that the ladies of Pointe Claire would be asked to undertake the decorations.

The Presbyterian services that have been held in Pointe Claire during this last winter, have had a very large attendance. A number of students in turn held these services, and Mr. Grey, of Montreal West, has been appointed to the charge, both in Pointe Claire and Ste. Anne's for the summer.

Mr. Clifford Forster, who has been the guest of his uncle, Mr. W. Black, of 'The Homestead,' has left for Toronto, where he will in future reside.

Mr. Clarence Hepburn and family have arrived, and have taken one of the Desjardin cottages.

Mr. Mathers was the guest of Mr. L. Trimmingham on Victoria Day.

Mrs. C. MacFarlane was entertained on Monday by Mrs. Locke Trimmingham.

A very pleasant entertainment was given by Miss Gwendoline Holland and Miss M. Chillas on Saturday evening.

Mr. Beaudin, K.C., spent Monday in Pointe Claire.

Mr. Mortimer Holland, of the Bank of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. H. Holland for the summer.

Miss Louisa Haskell, who has been visiting her aunt, Miss Holland, in Saranac, has returned to Pointe Claire.

Mr. Harold Hughes, of the houseboat 'Oswegatchie,' has left on a fishing trip to St. Agathe.

Dr. Laurin and family have arrived, and are in the Legault Homestead.

Mr. A. Merrill, who has been the guest of Mr. Sherring, has gone on a survey.

The Messrs. Brothers, McLaughlin, Goldrick and Lepine, were entertained by Madame Perrier on Saturday last.

Mr. W. B. Mackenzie has arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nelles and Master Nelles have arrived, and are in one of the Brunet cottages.

HUDSON-ON-THE-LAKE.

Mr. and Mrs. Lancey are now occupying their cottage at 'Fuller Place.'

Mrs. John Greig was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Wm. Vipond, for a week.

Messrs. Manville and Stanley Vipond are the guests of their parents.

Messrs. Syd. and Frank Waters were the guests of their aunt.

Mr. J. Dugdale McKinnon was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. McNaughton this week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Vipond and family are now occupying their pretty little cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Trotter and family opened their house on McNaughten avenue this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Schneider entertained over the week-end Messrs. Wilbur Thompson, Hickson Holland and Stanley Hyman.

Mrs. Alexander was the guest of Mrs. J. Vipond.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the guests of Mrs. Thompson's father, Mr. Lancey.

Mr. and Mrs. Granda and family spent the holidays at the 'Chateau.'

Mrs. Gilmour and family are spending a few weeks here.

Mrs. L. B. Rogers and little daughter are guests for some weeks at Mrs. Campiong's.

Miss Pearl Thompson was the guest of her friend Miss Mona Vipond, over the holidays.

Mr. Robinson was a visitor here last week.

Mrs. Burdon, Westmount, spent a couple of days with her sister this week.

The Rev. Mr. Miller is away at Conference.

The Rev. Mr. E. E. Scott, wife and daughter, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Hodgson.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Hodgson were the guests of Mr. Hodgson's mother.

Miss Ewart and Miss Nellie Hodgson were the guests of Mrs. G. D. Hodgson.

Mr. Nicholson spent a few days here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Farquharson have opened 'Rest and be Thankful' for the summer.

ST. GABRIEL DE BRANDON.

Owing to the backwardness of the season few pleasure seekers have, as yet, found their way to St. Gabriel. In spite, however, of the tardiness of the spring, the summer cottages were all taken for the season several weeks ago.

The Mastigouche Fish and Game Club opened on the 18th, and trout fishing is in full swing, about twenty-five members, principally from New York, having arrived.

Mr. J. C. Sinton is spending some days with the Misses Hicks. Mr. William Robb City Treasurer, of Montreal, paid them a short visit last week.

Mr. Robert Sharpley, accompanied by his friend, Mr. Philip Hoerner, came up on Thursday morning and remained until Sunday evening.

DIXIE AND DORVAL.

Mrs. A. M. Peny is staying with Mrs. H. H. Vaughan.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lyall are expected here from Winnipeg next week.

Among the guests at the Lakeview Cottage are Messrs. Riley and Creed.

Messrs. H. Dawson, L. Johnson, Percy Gifford, Alex. Smith, Bert. Crombie, W. Lawson and Alex. Carr, have taken rooms with Mrs. Constantineau.

Mr. and Mrs. John Watson have taken a house in Dixie for the season.

Mrs. A. Richardson and family, and Mr. and Mrs. John Mock and the Misses Mock have taken one of the Quesnel houses.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Elliott have reopened the 'Hermitage.'

Among the new arrivals at the Misses Coburn's are Messrs. Robert Hulme, S. H. Halliday, A. G. Millar, Wm. Torrance, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McClurg, J. A. Ryan, Alex. Watt, Harold Rogers and Percy Sherwood.

The Racquet Court has been reopened and remodelled under Mr. W. Morrison.

Mr. G. Goggs, of Toronto, and Mr. Arthur Sprague, are staying at the Post-Office.

LACHINE

A cricket match was played between Lachine and the Victoria Club last Saturday, when the score was: Lachine, 113; Victoria, 48.

Mr. Montague Stock has returned from Quebec.

Mr. H. N. Robert, son of the Chief of Police, has received the first prize for Greek at the St. Laurent College.

The winners of the prizes offered by the Lachine Horticultural Society will receive their prizes at the Town Hall to-day. They are: 1st, Albert Davies; 2nd, Helen Cameron; 3rd, Margaret Cameron; 4th, Olive Ledaine; 5th and 6th, equal, H. Ford and Agnes Tabrett; 7th, Walter Woolam.

The many friends of Dr. Martin, who lost all his furniture at the late fire, will present him with a handsome dining-room set to-night.

Miss Annie Brodie is the guest of Miss D. Bowie, on Erewster avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Reid, of Toronto, are staying with Mrs. Fry on the Lake Shore.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Auchmuty have opened their cozy villa on Broadway for the season.

The opening dance of the Riverside Club was well attended, a large number of young people being present.

Mr. Gordon Ironsides, of Winnipeg, is among the new arrivals.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude Elliott to G. A. Norman Clarke, of the Dominion Bridge Works will take place this month.

The Caughnawaga annual races, which will be held this afternoon, always attract a large crowd. The event to-day will be between Dunsmore, the Lachine Snowshoe Club champion, and Indian 'Deer.'

Among the new guests at the Lake View are Dr. and Mrs. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, St. George Leger and W. O. Brown.

Mrs. R. Diamond is the guest of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. George Diamond, on 11th Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. R. McKenzie have taken up their residence at Lachine.

The Rev. Alfred E. Pates, of the Methodist Church, left last Wednesday for Gananoque to attend the Methodist Conference. Mr. Jos. Bodfish, the popular Sunday school superintendent, has been elected a lay delegate.

The awards to the Jubilee Mission fund collectors have been given to the following: Edna Smith, Doris Lee, Lila Trenholm, Elsie Linford and Victoria Norton.

MONTREAL WEST.

The Ladies' Guild of St. Phillip's Church of Montreal West, will hold an ice cream and strawberry social in Aberdeen Hall next Saturday. As the concerts and socials promoted by the Guild have brought out a lot of visitors to the town a large crowd is expected.

The Elm Boys' Association meet at Mrs. Lancaster's next Saturday.

The Ladies' Auxiliary are helping the Guild for their next concert.

Mrs. Lancaster entertained informally at a supper in honor of the Montreal visitors to the recital at Aberdeen Hall.

The Ven. Archdeacon Norton preached here last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Trenholme and the Misses Trenholme spent the week-end in Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Mitchell are staying with their daughter, Mrs. A. H. Hastie for the season.

Miss Annie Kearns was a guest at the 'Cottage' for the week-end.

Mr. Willie McKercher, of Valleyfield, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hastie.

TERREBONNE.

Miss McLaurin and Miss Edna Douglas, of Montreal, were guests of Miss Ruby Moody last week.

Dr. Frank Harwood spent Sunday in town with friends.

Miss L. Phelan has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Hamilton, for past month.

Messrs. Arthur and Johnny McLaurin were in town on Sunday.

Miss Percy, of Montreal, was a guest at 'Elmhurst' on Victoria Day.

Mr. Simons, of Laohute, was in town on Tuesday.

Miss Johnson, Montreal, was visiting Miss Vicars, of 'Sunnyside,' for a few days last week.

Mr. Kyle, of Brockville, spent Sunday at 'Maple Hall.'

Mr. P. Walsh, of Lachine, spent Saturday and Sunday with his brother, the Rev. H. C. Walsh.

Miss Dupis, Montreal, was visiting Miss Cecele Masson last week.

Mr. Chisholm, of Montreal, was in town for a few days visiting friends.

Miss Hunter spent a few days at her home in St. Andrew's East.

Mr. Wm. Hamilton, of Montreal, was in Terrebonne on Monday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. McKay, of Wissenberg, Ont., spent two weeks with relatives in town.

Mr. Henri Mason has opened his residence for the summer.

Mrs. Walsh, of Lachine, is visiting her son, the Rev. H. C. Walsh.

Mr. Jack Slaughter spent a few days with his parents last week.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS.

Abenakis Springs Hotel opens June 1, for the reception of guests. Extensive improvements have been made, the hotel being enlarged and improved generally. The Grand Trunk Railway in connection with the Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway, will run through tourist cars from Montreal morning and evening. The large number of inquiries received from all parts of the United States and Canada, indicate that this year will be a record breaker for Abenakis Springs. Mr. R. G. Kimpton, the manager of the hotel for more than twenty years, announces that he is in a better position than ever before to serve his patrons.

NORTH WAKEFIELD.

The arrivals at Townsend House during the past week were as follows: Miss Russell, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. A. McPhee and family, Ottawa East; Miss Maude Russell, Miss Jean G. Young and Russell Young, Arnprior; Miss J. Woods, of the C.P.R., Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Sykes, of Ottawa, are making arrangements to occupy their cottage on the hillside some time in June.

Mr. Lake Marler, of Ottawa, has rented his cottage, 'Mon Repos,' to a family from Ottawa.

Miss Martin, of Ottawa, who has been spending a few weeks at Townsend House, proposes returning to the city early next week.

ULVERTON.

Mr. Charles Miller and Miss Miller spent Victoria Day with Mr. James Miller, the village postmaster.

Among the recent visitors are Colonel and Mrs. W. Stevens; also Mrs. A. T. Bishop and son, of Montreal, guests of Mrs. B. E. Reed; Miss Skillens, of Westmount, visiting her parents; Mr. Allison Keir, of Montreal, guest of his sister.

VAUDREUIL.

Mr. Evariste Ranger, Mrs. Ranger, of Lachine, spent a few days here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood, of Montreal, were here last week at Lalonde's boarding house.

Mr. J. A. Richard and family are now installed in their cottage for the season.

Miss M. R. Valois is spending some time in Montreal at her uncle's, Dr. G. E. Cartier.

Miss Marie Anne Valois, of Montreal, passed the week here, the guest of her relatives.

Mr. Napoleon Guidman and family, of Montreal, have arrived to spend the summer in their pretty villa.

Mr. Henri Brabant, of Montreal, spent the week-end here, the guest of Mr. Napoleon Lefebvre, registrar.

Dr. J. A. St. Denis and Mrs. St. Denis were here Sunday among their relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Zotique Brunet and their daughter, Miss Rollande, spent the week-end here.

Mr. J. Emmanuel St. Denis and Mrs. St. Denis, of Montreal and Miss St. Denis, spent Sunday here the guest of Mr. Alphonse Lalonde.

Mrs. Bellarmin Brossard, of Vaudreuil is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Adolphe Moffatt, in Montreal.

Mr. Romuald Pilon, Montreal, passed the week-end here, the guest of his father, Mr. W. Pilon.

Mrs. Alphonse Lalonde left last week for Hemmingford, to spend some time the guest of her father.

Col. A. E. Labelle and family, of Montreal, have arrived to pass the season. They have taken the same cottage as last summer.

Mr. Honore Riendeau, of Montreal, spent a couple of days last week in our village.

Judge and Mrs. Sicotte, of Montreal, have arrived for the summer.

Mr. Gaspard De Serres and family, of Montreal are now installed for the summer.

Miss Stella Gamache, of Montreal, has arrived to spend the month of June at Lalonde's boarding house.

Mr. R. Gravel, of Montreal, will spend the summer here at Mr. George Lalonde's.

Mrs. R. Taylor, of Montreal, is visiting her father, Mr. Snasdell.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wilson, of Montreal, are coming to spend the summer with their family. They will arrive the beginning of June.

Mr. R. J. Tooke and family, of Montreal, are to take possession of their villa next week for the summer.

Mr. Louis Gosselin, of Montreal, is to spend the summer here.

Mr. George Dumont, of Montreal, and Mr. Ernest Dumont, also of Montreal, have taken rooms at Mr. George Lalonde's for the summer.

Mr. J. N. Cherrier, of Montreal, and family, will arrive Thursday to pass the summer.

Mr. L. S. Parizeau, C.E., of Montreal, has taken a cottage for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Woolsey, of Montreal, arrived last week. They have rented a cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Turpin, of Montreal, and their family, are installed for the summer. They have taken Dr. A. A. Brodeur's residence.

CHATEAUGUAY BASIN.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams spent Wednesday in Chateauguay.

Miss Rosalie Hamilton was one of the guests at Donalda cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Currie were the guests of Mr. Wells on the 24th.

Miss Nellie Cliff was a guest at Maple Bank on Friday.

Miss Nora Morrison spent Friday here the guest of Miss M. Marshall.

Miss Gertrude Evans is visiting Miss Rhea Creighton.

Miss Bella Bishop was a guest of Mr. G. Meldrum.

Mr. Young spent a day in Chateauguay last week.

Miss Savage was a guest of Miss R. Macfarlane last week.

Mr. Douglas Richardson, of the Molson's Bank has left for the west to fill a position for the same bank.

Mr. and Mrs. Lapointe are residing in their new cottage here.

Mr. W. Meldrum and family have taken up their residence in their new home in Chateauguay.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller and family have returned to Chateauguay again this summer.

RIGAUD.

Dr. J. A. St. Denis, of Montreal, spent a few days here last week.

Miss Rosina Rheaume spent a couple of days with her sister, Mrs. Gustave Boyer.

Miss G. Wood, of Aylmer, is visiting here, the guest of Miss Charlebois.

Mrs. Dr. Gaboury, of Bryson, passed some time here with relatives.

Dr. Avila Telmosse, of Hull, spent the week-end here.

There were over two thousand people here on Sunday from Ottawa, on a pilgrimage.

ST. LAMBERT.

The Victoria Golf and Country Club links are in fine condition and well patronized these cool, bracing days. The increased membership promises a full house this summer, some of whom have already taken up their quarters.

The Montreal Polo Club grounds will be in shape for the opening, which will be at an early date. Many of the members will, as in former years, spend the summer at their country places here.

There was an impromptu dance at the boathouse on the evening of Victoria Day, when a merry time was spent by the members and their visitors.

The Rev. Canon and Mrs. Dixon were guests of Mrs. Tucker, Victoria avene, this week.

Miss Grace Williams has been the guest of honor at many pleasant entertainments this week. Her marriage to Mr. Herbert Bourne takes place shortly.

Mr. Loudon and Miss M. Terroux returned home this week from a visit at St. Marie de Matoir, where they were guests of Seigneur Rolland.

Mrs. Hirsch and family were guests of Mrs. Brown on Victoria Day.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Percival and family, Chesterfield avenue, Westmount, moved out this week to spend the summer, and are occupying a home on Victoria avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Rosevear, Westmount, were guests of Mr. W. H. Rosevear this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Nuttall and family have leased the Misses Church's residence on Victoria avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Morehouse are occupying one of the 'The Elm Cottages' on Victoria avenue, and are among the new residents here this season.

LACHUTE.

The Rev. Ernest Thomas left on Tuesday evening to attend Conference at Ganonoque.

Miss Wilson, of Grenville, was the guest of Miss Morrison last week.

Mrs. Ryseckman, of Almonte, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) Alexander.

Mrs. G. Holland, of Montreal, has reopened her prettey cottage, 'Ivan Bower,' and will occupy it for the summer months.

Miss Gladys McOuat, who is attending the Ladies' College, Ottawa, spent the holidays at home last week, and was accompanied by Miss Vilas, of Cowansville, and Miss Moody, of Terrebonne.

Mrs. George McFarlane and little daughter, Frances, left last week for Pembina, North Dakota, where she will spend the summer months with her brother, Mr. J. Mitchell.

The Rev. Mr. McLeod, of Three Rivers, spent a few day last week the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Christie.

Mr. George Hays has left for a trip to Scotland.

Miss Hyde, of Ottawa, is the guest of Mrs. J. S. Giles.

Messrs. E. Simpson and Roy Dewar left last Monday for Regina, and intend taking up farming land in that vicinity.

Mr. O. B. Lafleur is erecting a handsome residence on his corner lot, Bethany street.

Mrs. Reid, and two little sons, of Westmeath, Ont., spent the week end, guests of Mrs. H. W. Giles.

Mr. and Mrs. Channell, of Montreal, are in town, and have taken the Shepherd property on Main street.

Miss Florence McGillivary spent the week end, guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. McGillivary, West End.

The Rev. H. and Mrs. Charters were visiting friends in Buckingham for a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Todd, of Lachute Road, returned home this week from Montreal, where they had been attending their daughter's funeral, Mrs. D. Currie.

The Rev. Mr. Minard, of Ste. Scholastique, was the guest of Mr. T. Jousse last week.

The concert held in the Victoria Hall on the 24th of May was very successful. The Hiawatha Quartette, from Ottawa, provided the programme, which was much appreciated by a large audience.

Hood's

Sarsaparilla is unquestionably the greatest blood and liver medicine known. It positively and permanently cures every humor, from Pimples to Scrofula. It is the Best.

Blood Medicine.

HUDSON HEIGHTS.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lamb will not occupy their cottage this summer.

Owing to Mr. G. F. Johnston's removal to Winnipeg their cottage will be occupied by Mr. W. W. Williamson and family this season.

Mr. and Mrs. George Darling have been settled in their bungalow for some time.

Mrs. H. M. Boyd and family are enjoying the Heights.

Mr. and Mrs. W. V. McNally were among the early arrivals at the Heights. Mrs. Bird is their guest.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hodges spent a few days here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. O'Connor were up for the holidays, but Mr. and Mrs. Neville W. Evans have been here for some time.

Mrs. Joyce, as usual, opened her cottage quite early.

Mrs. J. H. Hutchison and family are occupying their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Parkes and family spent the holidays here.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Hopper and family opened their cottage for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lee were Mrs. Geo Darling's guests lately.

Mrs. McNally spent a fortnight in Ottawa the guest of Mrs. Geo. Murray.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnston and Miss Johnston, of Pembroke, spent the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Hopper.

Mr. and Mrs. Mathewson, Ottawa, have been guests at the Heights for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Schneider and family opened their cottage some time ago.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Mumford and family were also among the early arrivals here.

Mr. Sweedy was a guest at the Heights for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Moltey are occupying their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wood and family opened their cottage for the holidays.

Mr. Goodfellow has bought a splendid gasoline launch, and, judging from appearances, will be difficult to beat.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Nolan and family opened their cottage for the week end entertaining Mr. and Mrs. W. Hodges and Miss Doris Mathews.

STE. ROSE.

Victoria Day was generally observed by the cottagers at Ste. Rose. Several picnics were held, and a large number of visitors came out from the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Snowdon, of Montreal, have opened their cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Corneil and family, of Montreal, arrived this week, and will occupy their cottage on the Island during the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Montreal, opened their cottage here for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Chapleau and family, of Montreal, are again occupying their Island cottage.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Montreal, spent several days in Ste. Rose vicinity as the guest of his son, Mr. N. Campbell.

Latest arivals at the Ste. Rose Hotel include. Messrs. W. R. de Wolfe, T. R. Meadowcroft, H. J. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. MacMahon and family, M. Corneil, R. Boon, H. Boon, C. L. Harbeson, E. McNeice, F. Ward, S. Ward, H. L. Piper, A. Ross, E. S. Taylor, J. S. Kay, W. H. R. Deaman, T. J. Lyons, A. M. Miller, Miss M. Charlebois, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Rivet, J. B. Drapeau, Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald, D. A. Burns, Miss Burns, J. A. Clavel, W. Jos. Nelson, Fred. Gibb, Geo. Atkinson, R. Lamontagne, W. Lesperance, H. Lesperance, R. D. Lemieux, Dr. Jos. Daunais, and others.

Ulcers in the Flesh Mean Bad Blood.

As a result of debility, sickness or improper diet, the blood often becomes weak and unable to free itself of poisons.

Morbid, unhealthy matter accumulates and breaks out in sores, that discharge, and will not heal.

Washes, salves and ointments are useless because they have no action on the poisoned blood.

But Dr. Hamilton's Pills cleanse and enrich the diseased blood, drive out impurities and fill it with nutriment and strong building material.

Ulcers, boils and sores heal up.

Likewise all weakness due to impoverished blood is cured by these famous pills, and anaemia, erysipelas and rheumatism go before it as chaff before fire.

The skin grows smooth, complexion clears, health, vigor and strength are evident on all sides.

A blood remedy for blood diseases, the formula of a famous physician—no improvement can be made on Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

Their use extends to the people of many nations and thousands have proved that they do cure when all else fails.

No matter what your ailment may be, if it has its origin in the blood it is curable with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Sold everywhere, 25c per box, or five for $1.00, and be sure to refuse a substitute.

The Boys' Page.

Into Life Maimed

(Mabel Earle, in the 'Christian Endeavor World.')

Miss Ballard paused by Number Eleven, at the east end of the ward.

'He's waking,' she said.

Swathed in bandages, and stiff with plaster, a boy of sixteen tried feebly to push back the covers. He blinked up at Miss Ballard, and muttered, 'Hello, Pete!'

'You must be quiet,' the nurse said. 'Don't try to get up.'

''Tisn't Pete,' the boy whispered to himself.

'You are in the hospital,' Miss Ballard went on. 'Everything is all right; but, if you move, you will hurt yourself. Now swallow this, and go to sleep again.'

She drew the blanket over his shoulders. It was easy to believe a voice like Miss Ballard's, even when its assertion that everything was all right was contradicted by a hundred nerves of pain. The boy obeyed her, and shut his eyes. Presently Miss Ballard went away down the corridor, and the white sunlit silence into which he had wakened folded him close again, and hushed him to sleep.

'Who is he, Miss Ballard? Where did he come from?' the second nurse ventured to ask.

'He is Frank Henderson,' Miss Ballard answered.

The second nurse gave a little exclamation of surprise.

'Not the one that was hurt out on Kimball's alley? The leader of the gang of toughs?'

'You read about it in the papers?' said Miss Ballard. 'A pity, isn't it? He must be less than seventeen, and he and his gang have been giving the police trouble in plenty for a year. Well, we have all kinds of human beings in a hospital. The man in the cot next him is a college professor.'

It was a week longer before Frank Henderson was able to speak more than a word or two, or to clear his own brain from the confused mist of impressions and memories. 'A painful week in many ways; with more of steady aching, and fresh twinges of torture, and sick faintness of body and soul than he had known in all the years of his healthy young life put together.

But there were other things in that week that he had never known before. The pure, quiet order of the place, and the touch of skilful, kindly hands, and the sense of efficient rule and trained obedience which breathed in the very atmosphere — those were things which had been left out of Frank Henderson's earlier experiences. He came to listen for Miss Ballard's voice, and to distinguish her light, quick step from the other footfalls in the corridor, while he lay with shut eyes, hour after hour. And always, from that first moment of waking, no matter how great the pain or restlessness might be, or how much the doctor hurt him, he obeyed Miss Ballard.

It was on Sunday morning when he began really to talk to her. She had been washing him and smoothing his hair, quickly, of course, for there is no time for a nurse to idle, but not hurriedly. The firm, sure touch of her hands was like a tonic, better, he thought vaguely, than the medicine they made him take. Presently he spoke aloud. 'This is better than jail.'

'Yes?' said Miss Ballard cheerfully, neither arguing nor agreeing.

'I was in jail once, over night,' the boy went on after a moment.

'Was it clean?' asked Miss Ballard professionally, with no suggestion of being shocked.

'Clean? O, my! Maybe they scrub up once a year. 'Twa'n't very near scrubday.'

'Molly doesn't bother when she scrubs the floor here, does she?' said Miss Ballard, suggesting another topic.

'No. Say!'

'Yes?'

Miss Ballard had finished brushing his hair, as much of it as could be reached outside the bandage. She was pulling the white spread straight, and tucking it in at the foot.

'They'll send me to jail now, sure?'

'What for?' the nurse parried.

'Because they've got me. They've been after me a long while.'

'They won't do anything to you while you're in my care,' Miss Ballard said. 'Fancy me letting a big blue policeman in at that door!' She laughed, and the boy laughed a little, too. 'No, Frank, nobody can come in here unless I say they may. You're safe here. Now I'm going to feed you.'

It quieted him for the time, though his mind was beginning to clear enough so that he was not entirely reassured. Next morning, while the nurse was measuring his medicine, he returned to the subject.

'Say! I didn't really do anything so very bad. They won't send me up for very long, will they?'

'Four-five-six,' said Miss Ballard, counting drops. 'Frank, you are a bad boy. You made me put in one drop too many. Now I shall have to do it all over again.'

He watched her in silence until the dose was given. Then he spoke again.

'How long do you guess they'll send me up for?'

The nurse saw that it was a real anxiety, eating into his mind, and that nothing short of a genuine answer would meet it. She stood resting her arms on the high brass foot-rail of the bed, and looked into the troubled brown eyes that appealed to her. The college professor had been discharged two days before. There was nobody near to hear what she had to say.

'You will not be sent anywhere, Frank. Dr. Hewitt was talking to me yesterday. He said the case had been dismissed for lack of prosecution. People know how you were hurt, and a thing like that counts, you know.'

The boy turned his face against the pillow. A slow red crept over it.

''Twasn't anything,' he said.

'Tell me about it, won't you?' asked Miss Ballard. 'Maybe I didn't hear it straight.'

''Twasn't anything,' he said again. 'A lot of us had a den in the cave up there, you know—the big clay bank where they graded Kimball's alley. It's all broken up now; so I guess I don't mind telling —not you, anyhow. 'Twasn't anything so terrible bad. We didn't ever break into houses where folks lived. But we'd crawl in the cellar windows of vacant houses, and saw the lead pipes from the plumbing and get off the faucets and gas-fixtures and locks and things, and sell them. There's folks that'll buy them. And we had a den tunnelled out in the clay bank, and we'd get in there, and hide; and some of us slept there, sometimes even the fellows that had nice homes; and we'd holler up and down the streets after dark, and scare the girls sometimes; and we'd get chickens and apples, and roast them; and, when the cops got after us, we'd fire off pistols into the air, you know; and the rest did just as I said. And that night one of the fellows and I had run in there to hide. It rained that day, you know, and those clay banks always wash and break in the rain; and we had this place timbered up; but the other fellow ran right into one of the timbers, and I saw the whole thing was giving way, and all the tons of the clay above it. And I could just reach up and hold it for a second, and I hollered to him to run, and he did; and it all came smashing down on me. But I don't really guess I held it up a bit. 'Twasn't anything.'

'Yes, but you waited, and tried, instead of getting out first yourself,' Miss Ballard answered, with a little quiver in her voice that the boy had never heard before. Her eyes were suspiciously bright as he looked up into them. 'You are my brave boy, Frank, and I'm proud to have you in my ward. Now tuck this thermometer under your tongue, and don't say another word.'

Frank Henderson had been called brave before. Every boy in the gang had been ready to swear by his pluck; and their crude admiration had thrilled him, and fired him to fresh lawlessness. But from Miss Ballard it was different. Her words touched a chord in his heart that had never waked before. She had not scolded him, nor shown any shocked surprise at his confession; but her approval of the one genuine heroic act in all his daredevil career, the quiver of her voice when she said 'my brave boy,'—these things made Frank Henderson loathe the other memories that started up before him. He felt no thrill of gratified vanity now. He wanted to pull the white spread over his burning face, and shed slow, scalding tears into the pillow. He—Frank Henderson, who knew himself to be what he really was! And she had said she was proud to have him in the ward!

But they were not going to send him to jail. He lay and thought about it all that day and the next.

(To be continued.)

Pull vs. Pluck and Push

(By Graham Hood.)

There are many young men who seem to think that they must exert some sort of a 'pull' before they can hope to make any marked progress in the commercial world. Thus, when they desire to accomplish any particular thing, they first try to think of somebody who can assist them. They look about among their acquaintances in search of the individual who may have some influence in that direction, and then they try to persuade him to give them a laudatory letter of introduction or to sound their praises by word of mouth. With such assistance they feel that they may have sufficient courage to go forward with their purpose. Without such aid they would not dare to proceed.

Of course, it cannot be denied that there are times when a 'pull' is not to be despised, but the man who depends upon it for his support has a pretty poor crutch. In the first place, the business man, as a rule, does not like to feel that he has been forced to do something for some one merely because of the influence of some business associate or personal friend. He prefers to follow his own custom about such matters, and select the men who are to help him because he recognizes their capacity to perform the duties to which he expects to assign them. As the result, a letter of introduction often has no more value than that it may assure the bearer a little longer conversation with the man to whom it is addressed. Beyond this polite reception, however, it carries little weight, unless the man who presents it has the personality or the record that will entitle him to greater consideration.

In such ways a 'pull' may sometimes be of value—in bringing men together who have mutual need of one another—but even in these instances it is unsafe to depend upon a pull beyond this service, for it is not 'pull' that counts in this world, but pluck and push.

The man who succeeds in any great enterprise to-day must have both these qualities fully developed. He must possess almost infinite courage or he will fear to take the steps up which he must ascend if he wishes to attain the plane of noteworthy achievements. If he lacks this element of courage in his composition he may earn a living, or he may make a little better position for himself, and yet he will always feel that he is handicapped. In these days a man must dare before he can do, and if he does not dare to take any step that is out of the ordinary, he is doomed to be an ordinary man as long as he exists.

Take the case of any of the men who are acknowledged to be 'great' and see how many of them have attained such places in the world's regard without having made a strenuous personal effort. It is very safe to predict that you will find that there was not a single one of them who stumbled over his greatness and seized it without any preliminary labor. Every one of them have had the courage to be independent of other men. Because the road that stretched out ahead of them was untravelled did not discourage them. They had faith in their purpose and confidence in their ability to carry it through to completion, so they stepped off as bravely as though the path before them had been trodden smooth by countless feet. In other words, they dared to do something that other men had not done, and they are entitled to their reward.

It is not pluck or courage alone that is necessary if one will wage a winning fight, however. Besides the pluck one must possess another quality, and that is push. It is not enough to possess a great idea. Nor is it sufficient that one should begin to carry it into execution, for even this exhibition of courage will avail little unless the individual showing it has sufficient push to keep on to the end. It is, of course, praiseworthy that a man should have the spirit to strike out upon a new path, but if he gets discouraged and turns round to come back again within a short time his daring will have accomplished nothing of which he may be proud.

It is by no means easy for any person to accomplish really great things in this world, for the moment that one gets out of the ordinary paths of life —steps out of the ruts that the wheels of countless generations of travellers have made—he begins to come across all kinds of obstacles. To get out of the rut was a proof of his courage, it is true, but it is the problem of these later obstacles that will try his soul to the point of discouragement, for this is a case in which 'pull' is of no avail. Instead, one must blaze the pathway for himself; it is his own hand that must hew the trees and remove the rocks, or his own brain that must find a safe pathway over them. Nobody can help him, and if he is lacking in the element called 'push' he can never hope to succeed.

'Pull' is all right in small doses, or as a sort of spice to the sauce of life. To depend upon 'pull' for support, however, means disaster and ruin. To win out in the struggle one must have the 'pluck' to dare and the 'push' to fight on until the battle has been won.—'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.'

KEEPERS OF THE KOMATIK

We have not yet been able to get word from our forces in the field of Labrador, although winter is now over, but we hope to hear soon. This winter has been a long, and in some parts of Canada a very hard, one. How it has treated the northern corner in which we are particularly interested we do not quite know, but they are used to rough weather there and can pull through what would utterly discourage less courageous men. One of the doctors, writing at this season two years ago, has a tale of difficulties past to relate, that is most interesting.

'I am writing this letter,' he says, 'at Flowers Cove, in the Straits of Belle Isle. One side of this two-storied house, where I am at present staying, has been completely covered with snow for weeks. Holes have been cut to admit light through the windows. One man in this same harbor has just told me that ten or twelve times this winter he has had to get out of his house by an upper window and dig through several feet of snow before an exit could be made through the door. Often it is perfectly clear overhead as it is today, but the wind and drift combined make it impossible to travel or to remain out of doors any length of time.

Drifts ten, twenty, and even thirty feet deep have in some places entirely covered up extensive woods so that instead of threading one's way through trees in these places it is possible to drive completely over them, and never even see their topmost twigs.

Despite this terrific weather, by judicious travelling, though sometimes held up, we have been able to reach distant settlements that have never before in winter time been visited by a Mission doctor.

Our experiences have been many and varied by day and by night. Sometimes the weather may be clear, the wind fair, and the 'going' good, and all one needs to do is to cheer the dogs and hold on. At other times we may have to face the blinding drift, and tread wearily ahead of the dogs on snowshoes hour after hour all the day long.

One night we may have a good supper, a warm house and a comfortable bed, the next scanty food, a windowless tilt, and no bed save the floor.

A few days ago I had an experience, the repetition of which I do not desire. Two days' journey from home, across country, we got into thick woods, and put up at nightfall in what is called a 'side tilt'—a structure having three sides and an open front before which the fire is built.

The night was clear and frosty, twenty degrees below zero. We built an enormous fire of great logs five and six feet long, as high as this table on which I write, and soon it blazed up fiercely. But the wind carried the smoke around the tilt till we were smoke-blind and half smothered, and the enormous blaze scorched whatever part of our bodies was exposed to it, and the rest was half frozen. So from time to time during the night, we stood as near as we dared to the fire, and moved gradually round and round to allow the heat to play upon each part. Long icicles hung down from the roof and sides of the tilt, even a few feet from the fire.

After the fire had been in some time, the bank of snow on which we had made it, began to melt, and the fire to sink down. This continued until the water began to flow over into the tilt itself, and we had to bale the water out, though most of it froze again as soon as it had gone a little way from the fire.

The floor of the shed consisted of another solid bank of frozen snow. We flung branches of fir and spruce down upon it, but a few moment's unconsciousness caused us to waken stiffened and distressed by the intense cold. Several times during the night I had to take an axe, go out into the woods, and hew at a few trees to thoroughly warm myself through. Never was dawn more welcome. Directly it came, after a hasty 'mug up' we harnessed dogs, and away again on our journey to Canada Bay.'

RECEIVED FOR THE KOMATIK.

Russell Dow, Springhill, Ont. ..	$ .25
Willie D. Dow, Springhill, Ont...	.10
Kenneth Dow, Springhill, Ont. ..	.10
Agnes R. Eadie, Springhill, Ont...	.25
Wallace Hughes, Kansas, Alta....	.25
Jimmie Hughes, Kansas, Alta. ..	.25
Harry Hughes, Kansas, Alta... ..	.10
Rennie and Leslie Wightman, Belgrave, Ont.	1.00
S. S. Class, Bethlehem Church, Kingston..	1.00
Previously acknowledged	35.00
Total received up to May 28.. ..	$38.30

PUZZLES.

To the boy or girl who will secure the highest number of marks in three months, commencing from Saturday, April 13, for correctly guessing the puzzles in our puzzle corner, we will give as a prize a nice book.

The answers must be in not later than Thursday morning of each week, that is, for our Montreal readers. Those living at a distance are requested to send in their answers as soon as possible.

Address your answers to 'Puzzle Department,' 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

BEHEADINGS.

I am a number. Change my head, I am a drink. Again, I am in the earth. Again, I am a tree. Curtail, I am a useful article. Behead, I am not out.

SQUARE WORDS.

1. Naked; a word used much in churches; to tes ishes.

NUMERICAL PUZZLE.

My 5, 3, 2, 7 is in the heavens.
My 1, 4, 9, 11 is a garment.
My 10, 8, 9, 11 is expectation.
My 1, 2, 7, 6 is a vehicle.
My whole is a calamity.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Charade.—Rose-Mary.

DIAMOND.

P
DRY.
PLEAD
TEASING
PRESIDENT
CONDUCT
KNEAD
AND
T

A HIVE OF BEES.

1. Bear. 2. Box. 3. Boil. 4. Bring. 5. Bark. 6. Balms. 7. Bangle. 8. Bowl. 9. Brag. 10. Brake. 11. Barrow. 12. Blank. 13. Block. 14. Bold.

Answers to puzzles of May 11 (Hidden Islands, etc.) have been received from Frank F. Chute, South Berwick, who is awarded 18 marks (your marks for puzzles of April 27 were published on May 18, or, if 'Weekly Witness,' it would be May 21. The number was 20); A. B. Whiteside, Lamont, Alta., 18; Minnie G. Robertson, Kaslo, B.C., 16.

The following are the names and marks of those whose answers arrived too late to be published last week: Eliza Brown, Broadview, Sask., 21; Grace M. Currie, Pictou, N.S., 15; Corinne G. Vessot, Joliette, Que., 21; Clarice Allen, Brazil Lake, N.S., 18; Georgina Simpson, Bay View, P.E.I., 17 (your marks for puzzles of May 4 were published on May 18; we did not receive your answers in time for May 11); Joy Deeprose, Peterborough, 19; Harriette Smith, Chatfield, Minn., 10 (what a pity you did not understand the triangle; your other answers are all right); Jessie M. Telford, Strabane, 9; Helen Telford, Strabane, 9 (Jessie and Helen also missed the triangle); L. Claire Parker, Bridgetown, N.S., 17 (we are sorry, after all your hard work over the triangle, you did not get it right. We allowed two extra marks for this one because it was rather difficult; only a very few succeeded in getting them. Your answers to the puzzles of May 11 have not been received); Edith J. Hunter, St. Etienne de Beauharnois, 4; Frank F. Chute, South Berwick, N.S., 9.

The charade last week seemed to be the stumbling block. No one yet has sent in the right definition, which is Rose-Mary. There have been three Annabelles and two Mabels, and we must admit they are very good answers, perhaps our far away puzzlers will solve it. Those who sent in answers are: Corinne G. Vessot, 23; Bertha Beeler, Montreal Annex, 22; Melville G. Anderson, 23; Edith Munroe, 23; Jock Noad, 20; Gladys Moreland, 23; Hazel Mackercher, 23.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT

The Upland Meadow

With canter, gallop, and head-toss we
plunge through the sun-bathed air—
The scent of grass in our nostrils, the
wind at play in our hair.
The clouds are dancing before us, the
shadows chase o'er the plain,
Then on, and up to the corner, and back
to the fence again!

With canter, gallop and head-toss, in
proof that the day is ours,
We kick up the dust behind us, we stop
and pluck at the flowers.
We look far down to the valley and sigh
for folk who must work—
Then on—a race to the corner, and back,
with the stop a jerk!

Then on, and up to the corner, and back
to the fence again!
The clouds are dancing before us, the
shadows are in the plain!
With canter, gallop, and head-toss we
plunge through the sun-bathed air,
The scent of grass in the nostrils, behind us a kick for care!

—Charles Mulford Robinson, in the 'Outlook.'

Or, limbs grown tired in the [illegible]
browse where the [illegible]
We steep ourselves in its [illegible]
beauty take our repose
The crack of whip and the [illegible]
mand—bridle, check, and [illegible]
Are far away. We are [illegible]
Ah, what is life to gain!

They can't know life who [illegible]
ne'er shaking the trace
Nor reaching upland [illegible]
broader vision to see
How cramped the shadows [illegible]
the roads are narrow
There's all the pasture to [illegible]
sun and the stars are [illegible]

THE BEECH.

(G. U. Hay, in 'The Educational Review.')

The trim, neat appearance of the beech (Fagus americana) when growing in the forest has given it the reputation of being the 'best dressed' tree of the woods. It has a tall, graceful trunk, with thin, smooth, close-knit bark, ashgrey in color, with darker and slighter shades, but becoming paler in winter. Its green leaves turn to a rich reddish-brown or amber color, and in autumn remain longer on the branches than those of other deciduous trees. Frequently trees in the deep woods retain their withered leaves throughout the winter. Its green leaves are not liable to attack from any insect. The smooth, shining appearance of its twigs and the polish of its shapely, conical winter buds add to its trim appearance.

The beech frequently attains a height of from 75 to 100 feet, with a trunk diameter of from two to four feet. When growing in open fields it is much less in height, but often attains a considerable circumference. Its spreading branches help to give it the dense shade for which beech forests are remarkable. While there is an abundance of flowering plants to be found on the ground in oak woods, few are to be met with under beeches. This is perhaps due to the dense shade. A curious brownish-yellow plant, from six to twelve inches in height, is sometimes found in great abundance under beech trees in late summer and autumn. This is a parasite, called beech-drops, which draws its nourishment from the roots of beech trees to which it is attached.

The beech is one of the most widely distributed trees in north-eastern America, and many of our so-called hardwood ridges are clothed principally with this tree, along with birches and maples. The flowers which appear at the same time with the leaves are of two kinds, staminate and pistillate. The former are yellowish green, growing in tassels or heads; the latter usually in pairs on a short stalk. The fruit is the well-known triangular nut which is enclosed in a bur. The burs open and the nuts fall soon after the first frosts of autumn. There is a saying that beech-nuts are abundant only once in seven years. This would be an interesting question for some one to follow up, to find out whether there is any foundation for the saying, and if there is, to ascertain, if possible, the cause. Another saying about the beech tree that requires to be investigated is that it has never been known to be struck by lightning.

The wood of the beech is hard, tough, and close-grained. A cubic foot weighs 43 pounds. In color it is light or red, giving rise to the belief among country people that there are two kinds, the white and red. There is but one species known in these provinces. The difference in color in those noted above may arise from the more or less rapid growth of the wood. The texture also of the white beech is tougher and less liable to warp; that of the red is more brittle.

The wood of the beech makes the best of flooring. It is used also in chair-making and turning, for saw-handles, bench planes, and for many other purposes. Its wood makes excellent fuel.

It is difficult to transplant beeches, because they usually grow attached to one another under ground. But to cultivate a young tree from a beech-nut is an interesting experiment, if only to notice the two wide and thick first leaves (cotyledons) that appear above ground, and growing up between them the little stem bearing the true beech leaves.

THE BEES THAT BURROW.

The burrowing bees are commonly ranked with solitary insects. Certainly they are not 'social,' living in organized communities, like honey bees. But one might venture to call them 'neighborly insects,' for they love to make their cavernous hermitages in well peopled neighborhoods.

Their burrow sites are preferably upon hard, dry spots, with a bit of slope, maybe. Therein the mother will sink a shaft, eight or ten inches deep and about three-eighths of an inch wide. On either side she will dig out small ovate cells, five or six in all, which she duly provisions and supplies with an egg apiece.

The burrows are about the bigness of the occupant and extend inward for a foot or so with sundry enlargements, after the fashion of their kind, wherein the young are bred. In the height of the season these bee neighborhoods are the scene of a busy life. The air resounds with the hum of wings as the insects fly to and fro on parental duties bent, plenishing their nurseries with pollen and honey-of-the-flowers. But just inside each burrow gate an interesting phase of insect life goes on.

Beyond the gateway, which is about the length of the bee, there [illegible] vestibule—a tiny expansion of the [illegible] whose use soon appears. Just within the gateway, with face towards the [illegible] ing, one of the housekeepers [illegible] male and now the female, but [illegible] the former, keeps constantly [illegible] And great need there is for such [illegible] duty; for insect robbers and thieves [illegible] siege the doors to plunder the [illegible] of the nurseries or infect them with parasitic eggs.

Here, then, we see the male on [illegible] duty, his body blocking up the gateway and his rounded head closing up the entrance. When his mate comes home with her bee basket full, the male backs into the vestibule, which is large enough to allow the passing of the female, and returns to his post. A loving welcome awaits the incomer; for the doorkeeper, with open mandibles and waving antennae, the apian style of embrace, greets his partner right joyously. Thus the good mistress of our homes and their maids at the back gate are not the only order of housekeeping creatures that exchange kisses at one's doorways.—A. C. McCook, in 'Harper's Magazine.'

The test of character is gentleness and kindness of heart.—Newell Dwight Hillis.

A SWIFT REVENGE.

'Cuvier, the naturalist, became what he was, says a writer in the New York 'Globe,' simply through an incident in a wonderful fight which he saw for the possession of a nest. While Cuvier was a young man a pair of swallows built a nest of mud in one of the angles of the casement of his apartment. A pair of highwaymen in the form of sparrows visited the nest during the temporary absence of the swallows, liked the house first rate, and decided to move in forthwith. When the owners returned they were told they were not "in it," and that they had been dispossessed. Every effort of the rightful owners the usurpers resisted successfully. But the wronged one had planned vengeance.

''After a time flocks of swallows began assembling on the neighboring roof. Great commotion and excitement had possession of the birds, among whom, Cuvier said, he recognized the exiled pair. Suddenly, before the future naturalist fairly realized what was taking place, each swallow of the gathered hundreds darted at the nest. Each had a small quantity of mud in its bill and deposited it at the entrance, one bird making way for another, till the entrance was completely closed and the robbers were entombed.

THE STRATEGY OF THE MOUSE.

The runways under the snow, no doubt, serve the double purpose of path along which the mice can speed at an astonishing rate, and safeguards against winged foes, which include various hawks and owls, the Northern shrike and his kin, the more common loggerhead. But when the enemy is a quadruped, the runways are no longer to be depended upon. Wolf, fox, dog, the weasel tribe etc., have shrewd noses and strong paws and every hairy pirate of them is very wise concerning the tracing of runways and breaking into grass houses. It is true, that the field mouse almost invariably has a burrow as well as a nest—a sort of cyclone shelter into which he can dive whenever matters at above appear to be getting too hairy and snuffy. But, alas! even a foot of frozen soil is no safe shield when the paws of anything canine get to digging in dead earnest.—From 'The White Woodland' by Edwyn Sandys in the 'Outing Magazine' for March.

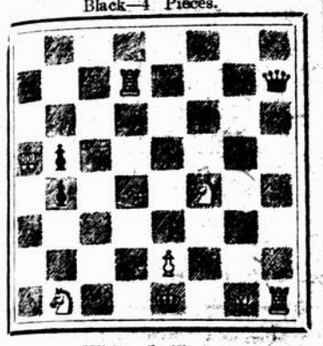
BOTANIZING CATS.

The fondness of cats for catnip is well known, but it seems, from a recent experience at the Arnold Arboretum in Boston, that cats have other favorite plants, and more than that, are pretty good botanical investigators for their own purposes. A few plants of a new vine from China were set out in the greenhouse. Presently it was found that some animal was eating them to the shoots. The depredator turned out to be the hot-house cat. This was perhaps regarded as only a temporary aberration of that particular cat's appetite, for in the spring 100 small vines of the same kind were set in a cold frame. But the cats of the neighborhood flocked there and destroyed the entire bed, eating the plants clean to the ground. It has become necessary to protect these vines with wire nettings against the inroads of cats. An interesting question is, how did the American cats find out that the Chinese plant was good to eat? And how did the news of the presence of such a new delicacy so rapidly spread through the cat community?—Youth's Companion.

CHESS

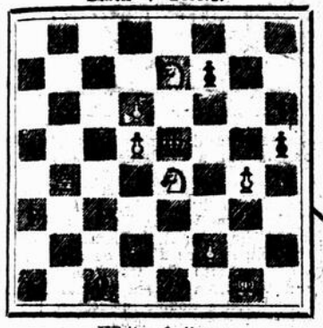
Saturday, June 1, 1907.

PROBLEM NO. 1156.
(Al Krynt.)
From the Dublin 'Herald.')
Black—4 Pieces.



White—7 Pieces.
White mates in Two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1157.
(By the late J. Juehly.)
(From the Swiss 'Chess News.')
Black—7 Pieces.



White—8 Pieces.
White mates in Three moves.

SOLUTIONS.

To Problem 1152—1. B R 7; 1153—1. Kt B 1.

The meeting of the New York State Chess Association will be held this summer, during the week of June 23-29, on board a chartered steamer, the 'Alexandria,' plying between Charlotte, N.Y., and Quebec. A few interesting places, such as Picton, Kingston and Ste. Anne de Beaupre will be visited, and a team match will be arranged with Montreal and Quebec.

Marshall has begun badly at Ostend, having drawn with Tarrasch and lost to Schlechter. Burn beat Tarrasch, so that the doctor is not going to sweep the 'talent' off its feet. Maroczy is absent, his place being filled by Tschigorin.

Two changes have occurred in the list of the players chosen for the Masters' Tournament at Ostend, and the following are the names to hand: Blackburne, Bardeleben, Billecard, Bernstein, E. Cohn, W. Cohn, Duras, Fleischmann, John, Johner, Lee, Leonhardt, Marco, Metger, Mortimer, Niemsowitsch, Dr. Perlis, Rubinstein, Salwe, Scheve, Shorter, Snosko-Borowsky, Shoosmith, Spielmann, Suchting, Swiderski, Tartakover, Tchigorin, Teichmann, Van Vliet.

PRESENT VS. PAST MASTERS' PLAY.

The 'Times' says: 'An interesting comparison may be made as to the relative merits of the old and the new generation of chess players. Lasker, when he played his match against Steinitz twelve years ago, was, if anything, a more incisive player than he is to-day; whereas the veteran champion whom he defeated was more than 30 years Marshall's senior; yet in his declining days and with diminished powers, Steinitz made a very much harder fight and attained a much better result to that of Marshall.'

The 'B. C. M.' announces a problem tournament for four-movers, in which the aggregate forces do not exceed twelve men. Mr. J. W. Allen kindly provides prizes. First £2 10s.; second, £1 10s.; third, £1. The usual conditions re mottoes and sealed envelopes will apply, and entries should be sent to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson road, Stroud Green, London, N., on or before Dec. 31, 1907, for European composers, and January 31st from other parts of the world.

Played during the recent Chess Festival at Hastings; Messrs. Teichmann and Cheshire consulting against Messrs. Blackburne and Waterman:

RUY LOPEZ.

White. Teichmann, etc.	Black. Blackburne, etc.
1 P K 4	1 P K 4
2 Kt K B 3	2 Kt Q B 3
3 B Kt 5	3 Kt Q 5
4 Kt x Kt	4 P x Kt
5 Castles	5 Kt K 2
6 Q R 5 (a)	6 Kt B 3
7 P K B 4	7 P K Kt 3
8 Q B 3	8 B Kt 2
9 P Q 3	9 Castles
10 Kt Q 2	10 P B 4
11 Q Kt 3	11 P Q 4 (b)
12 B x Kt	12 P x B
13 P K 5	13 Q K 2
14 Kt B 3	14 Q Kt 5
15 Q B 2	15 P B 4
16 P Q R 3	16 Q Kt 3
17 P Q Kt 4!	17 P B 5 (c)
18 Q x P	18 P x P
19 P x P	19 B Q R 3
20 R Q sq	20 K R B sq
21 B K 3	21 B Kt 2
22 K B 2	22 B B sq
23 K R Q B sq	23 Q Kt 4
24 Q B 3	24 P Q R 4
25 B B 5	25 P x P
26 P x P	26 B K R 3 (d)
27 Kt Q 4	27 Q K sq
28 P Kt 3	28 P K Kt 4
29 Kt x P	29 Q R 4
30 P R 4	30 B B sq (e)
31 B x B	31 R x B
32 P Kt 4! (f)	32 Q x P ch (g)
33 Kt x Q	33 R x P ch
34 K Kt 3	34 Q R K B sq
35 P Q 4? (h)	35 P x Kt ch
36 K x P	36 B B sq
37 R K Kt sq	37 P K R 4
38 K x P (i)	Resigns

(a) Retarding P K Kt 3 and B Kt 2; as, of course, if 6....P Kt 3, White wins the Doubled Pawn, 7. Q K 5.

(b) Already Black has to choose between evils. The text move gives White a dangerous passed Pawn. The alternative—11.....P x P; 12. P x P, P Q 3; 13. B B 4 ch, K R sq.; 14. Kt B 3, threatening 15. Kt Kt 5—was not an encouraging prospect.

(c) Evidently, if P x P, 18. P x P, Q x P? 19. B R 3. Mr. Teichmann and his partner, it seems to us, demonstrates here the unsoundness of the defence very clearly. The rest is a mere struggle with adversity for Black.

(d) Breaking out in a fresh place, which is right enough. Black's only chance now being to harass the adversaries as much as possible.

(e) If either P x P, White replies 31. P Kt 4, winning at least the Bishop.

(f) This pretty move is decisive.

(g) Perhaps, not absolutely necessary. But if Q K sq. (the only other move), then 33. P K 6, threatening mate.

(h) Why not Kt B 5?

(i) Black must have overlooked this move! Practically, the game was lost on the seventeenth move.

CORRESPONDENCE GAME.

Played in the Four-leaved Shamrock 'Crown' Tourney No. 2, and won by a local player. From 'The Cork Weekly News.' Notes by H. G. Hole.

PETROFF DEFENCE.

F. U. Beamish, Cork (White) vs. S. Luckcock, London (Black).

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P—Q 4 (1)
4 Kt x P	4 Kt x P
5 B—Q 3	5 Kt—K B 3 (2)
6 Castles	6 B—K 2
7 Kt—Q B 3	7 Castles
8 P—B 4	8 Kt—B 3
9 Kt—K 2	9 Kt—K 5
10 P—B 4	10 B—K B 4
11 P x P	11 Kt—Q Kt 5 (3)
12 B—B 4 (4)	12 Kt—K B 3 (5)
13 Kt—Kt 3	13 B—B 1
14 P—B 5 (6)	14 Q Kt x Q P
15 B—K Kt 5	15 Kt—Kt 3
16 B—Kt 3	16 P—Q R 4
17 P—Q R 3	17 K Kt—Q 4
18 B x B	18 Q x B
19 Q—B 3	19 Q—R 5
20 Kt—K 4	20 P—Q B 3
21 Q R—K 1	21 P—K 5
22 B—R 2	22 Kt—Q 2
23 Kt—Kt 4 (7)	23 Kt (Q 2)—B 3
24 Kt—K 5	24 Kt x Kt
25 R x Kt	25 Q—Q 1
26 Q—R 5	26 Q—B 3
27 R—B 3	27 R—R 4
28 B—B 4 (8)	28 P—R 3
29 P—R 4	29 Kt—K 2
30 P—K Kt 4	30 Kt—Q 4 (9)
31 P—Kt 5	31 Q—Q 3
32 P—B 6	32 P—Kt 4
33 B P x P	33 Resigns.

(1) One of Marshall's new moves.

(2) This is not forced. If it was, it would be an admission that the opening was bad.

(3) Black's game is not sufficiently developed for these attacking moves. The move in the text ought to have lost a piece.

(4) The champion of Bristol here misses a chance, for P—K Kt 4 would have won a piece.

(5) Black develops on the 'as you were' principle, regardless of the fact that White is meanwhile progressing.

(6) This move is very useful for blocking Black's game.

(7) This is a trap for Black to play P—K B 3, in which case P—K Kt 3 would win. For if Q—R 4, then Kt x P ch wins the Queen; and if Q—R 6 then Q Kt—B 2, followed by B x Kt wins.

(8) Before commencing the final advance, White is careful to prevent any chance of counter-attack by R—Kt 4.

(9) Eight moves have now been spent over this Knight.

HAD THIRTY-TWO BOILS AT ONE TIME

Two Bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters Cured Him.

Imperfect organic action makes bad blood, so, too, bad blood, in turn, makes imperfect action of every bodily organ. If the blood becomes impure, poisoned or contaminated in any way from constipation, biliousness or any other cause, some especially weak organ must soon become diseased thereby, or the whole system may suffer in consequence.

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GOVERNMENT OF PORTUGAL

Lisbon, May 31.—King Charles has agreed to receive deputations from the House of Peers, and the Lower House of Parliament, who desire to petition on the basis of national sovereignty. The King also said he would support their views.

NEWS OF THE JEWISH WORLD.

The Jewish population of New York city numbers 672,776—120,000 more Jews than in all Palestine, France, Italy, and the whole of Great Britain combined.

* * *

The Western Australian Government has refused an application to set apart a million acres of land for a Russian Jewish settlement. According to the 'Ito,' the application was not made by that body, but by a private individual, who acted on his own initiative and responsibility.

* * *

Dr. Max Nordau, in an interview published in the 'New National Zeitung,' of Vienna, says: 'When I think of the fate of my people a feeling of intense sadness comes over me. I doubt if there are one thousand Zionists who really understand Zionism. Until recently the Zionists of the whole world were children of one nation; they were one nation in the past and in the present, and their ideals of the future were also mutual. Now that the Russian Zionists have decided to participate in the political work of Russia, a strong wall has been formed, separating them from the Zionists in other lands.'

* * *

Dr. Edward Reiss, burgomaster of Czernowitz Bukowina, died after a prolonged illness. Dr. Reiss distinguished himself in his capacity as an executive and was decorated by the King.

* * *

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has conferred one of the highest decorations of the empire upon Dr. Ludwig Bendiener, the prominent Jewish attorney. Dr. Bendiener was at one time alderman of Prague, and is at present a member of the Board of Education of Bohemia, and the vice-president of the Jewish Community of Prague.

* * *

Professor Sellin and Herr Niemann, who are excavating in Asia Minor, have discovered on the site of Jericho a seventeen-roomed Canaanite castle in excellent condition. The castle is three stories high, and a stone staircase leads to the upper rooms. Another castle, more massive still, is being explored in an adjoining tumulus. The excavators have also laid bare the celebrated wall of Jericho, which joins both castles and which is described as resembling that of Babylon. Within one month, a most interesting collection of relics has been unearthed.

* * *

Minister and Councillor State Tobias M. C. Asser, has been appointed a delegate of Holland at the coming Peace Conference. M. Asser represented Holland at the first Conference.

* * *

Temple Israel, the magnificent new house of worship at Lenox avenue and 120th street, New York city, was dedicated on Friday, May 17th, with impressive ceremonies. A feature of the exercises was the presence of prominent members of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church as guests of the Jewish congregation. For eighteen months the relations between the two bodies have been peculiarly friendly and intimate. Temple Israel for eighteen months has had no home except a borrowed one, which, through the religious friendship of the pastor and board of trustees of the Methodist Church, they have gratuitously used.

* * *

A perhaps unique instance occurred in the Russian city of Samara. Dr. Jarushevski, a Jewish physician, who was quite active in championing the Jewish cause and an assiduous contributor to the Russian Jewish press, had an only son whom he raised as a Christian. For some unknown reason the boy, who was 17 years old, committed suicide. The father, coming home, found the boy with a revolver in his hand dead on the floor. Driven to despair, he took the revolver from the hand of the dead and fired a shot into his mouth, dying instantly. It was a tragic sight, says a correspondent to 'Hasman,' to see in one room the body of the boy surrounded by ikons and wax tapers, and in the other room the father's body in Orthodox Jewish fashion, lying on the bare floor, the Jews chanting their prayers while in the adjoining room mass was chanted and incense burned.

* * *

Imperial Chancellor Dr. Aroni Luzzatto has just been appointed Chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy in appreciation of his services to the Italian Benevolent Society in Gorz.

* * *

News from the agricultural colonies in Palestine is far from encouraging. The tobacco culture which was introduced some years ago to take the place of the vine which still does not prove profitable, is far from being a success. The development is just the same. The administration buys the tobacco from the farmers at a given price and sells at a loss, and each party blames the other for this trouble. How little some of the farmers are adapted to their calling may be seen from the following little story, reported in 'Hasman.' In one of the colonies the overseer engaged by the administration lectured on the importance of flower gardens, and advised the colonists to plant gardens in front of their houses. One may imagine his surprise when after a few days, the colonists informed him that they had done as he had asked, and wanted to be paid for their labor. He laughed at first at this joke, but finally in order to keep them in good humor settled with them at twenty francs each. Some of them, however, demanded thirty, and as they did not get this sum, destroyed their gardens. Such reports do not strengthen the hope that farming in Palestine is apt to furnish the solution of the Jewish question.

* * *

The fourth annual report of the Shanghai Zionist Association shows that the movement is progressing in China.

* * *

The Hon. Simon Wolf, of Washington, proposes to secure the enactment of a law by the various state legislatures making it a misdemeanor for hotel-keepers to refuse accommodations to Jews or to advertise that Jews are not accommodated at their hotels.

* * *

In consequence of the assassination of three police officials of Odessa by three terrorists, more than 100 Jews were mercilessly beaten by the Odessa 'Black Hundred' on May 20. The police refused to interfere.

* * *

The Russian Social Democratic Party being without the necessary legal status has been forbidden to hold its conference in Russia. It endeavored to do so in Sweden and Denmark, but in each case was prevented owing to the intervention of the Russian Government. The result is that the delegates have gone to London to hold the ingathering, the Russian authorities being powerless to follow them thither. No fewer than sixty of the three hundred delegates are Jews. These are members of the 'Bund,' which it may be recalled, was affiliated not long ago with the Social Democrats.

* * *

The report of the Hebrew Free Loan Association of New York for 1907 contains a list of the occupations of the 14,432 borrowers from the association during the last year, and it takes 135 divisions to classify the various pursuits followed by this army of applicants. The list can be taken as representative of Jews who have to earn their daily bread, for it is made up of people who are actually working and who form a permanent part of New York's population.

* * *

The Zionists of Rotterdam, Holland, have resolved to give their support to the proposed orphan asylum in Palestine for children orphaned by the Russian pogroms.

* * *

In the 'Contemporary Review' there is an article by Mr. A. E. Keeton on 'The Jew in Music.' The treatment begins with King David and ends with Rubinstein.

* * *

At the annual meeting of the Societe des Etudes Juives it was decided to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the opening of the convention of the Sanhedrim by Napoleon in 1807.

* * *

The fifteenth annual meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society will be held at Newport, Rhode Island, on July 4. All persons intending to submit papers have to send their titles by June 1 to Max J. Kohler, corresponding secretary, 42 Broadway, New York city. Action will also be taken on a proposed amendment to the Constitution, approved by the executive council, to extend the scope of the society by adding to Article II., which now reads: 'The objects shall be the collection, preservation and publication of material having reference to the settlement and history of Jews on the American continent,' the additional words: 'And to promote the study of Jewish history in general, preferably, however, so far as the same is related thereto, or connected with the causes of emigration from various parts of the world to this continent.'

* * *

Rabbi Bernard M. Kaplan, formerly of Montreal, but now of San Francisco, has been placed on the advisory committee of the Civic League, whose object is to promote peace in the centres of activity, and to secure good government. Some of the other members of the committee are President Wheeler, of Berkeley University, Bishop Nichols, the Rev. Father Crowley and ex-Mayor Phelan.

* * *

Some time ago there were many manifestations of hostility toward the Jews in various parts of Ireland. Joseph Devlin, M.P., who has just returned from a tour of Australia and New Zealand on behalf of the Irish parliamentary party, has now made a public statement which has done much to remove too hastily-formed impressions of the Jews in their relations with Ireland. 'The Jews,' he says, 'extended to me and my colleague a hearty welcome and supported us financially and otherwise in a manner that no intelligent Irishman can forget or disregard. As a persecuted race they are able to appreciate Irish grit and persistence better than any other people living. As far as I am personally concerned, I am going to do my utmost to kill this feeling of hostility to the Jew in Ireland. His industry, sobriety and keen business methods ought to have a stimulating influence on our own people. This outspoken pronouncement has created more than a mild sensation throughout the whole of Ireland, and already in places where a spirit of aloofness was fostered there is a disposition to treat the Jew as a friend and a brother.

UNEASINESS IN THE STOMACH.

That's the complaint to prove the merit of Polson's Nerviline. Cures nausea and indigestion at once, settles the stomach, and makes you well, and all for 25 cents per bottle.

LONDON'S EMPIRE DAY.

A great and representative concert was given in the Queen's Hall, London, Eng., on May 24, under the direction of Dr. Chas. A. E. Harris. The net proceeds were divided between the Victoria League and the Empire Education Fund. The representative character of the event can be seen by the list of artists who gratuitously offered their services and assisted. They were as follows:—

Sopranos:—Miss Amy Castles, Australia; Miss Perceval Allen, England. Miss Ada Forrest, South Africa; Miss Esta D'Argo, Australia.

Contraltos:—Madame Ada Crossley, Australia; Madame Alice Gomez, India; Miss Edith Miller, Canada.

Tenors:—Mr. Ben Davies, Wales; Mr. Lloyd Chandos, England; Mr. John McCormack, Ireland.

Baritones:—Mr. Dalton Baker, England; Mr. Campbell McInnes, Scotland; Mr. Albert Archdeacon, England.

Solo-Violinists:—Miss Audrey Richardson, New Zealand; Mr. Spencer Dyke, Canada.

Solo-Violoncellist:—Mr. W. H. Squire, England.

Solo-Pianist:—Mr. Percy Grainger, Australia.

Conductors:—Mr. Landon Ronald, England; Mr. Stanley Hawley, England; Dr. Charles Harriss, Canada.

CONSIDERATE ROBBERS.

(From the 'Corea Daily News.')

A letter from the south says that a number of robber bands have posted notices beside the road saying that as the people are trying to pay off the public debt it will be a shameful thing if any more robbery is committed, and they affirm that they will stop.

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DELIBERATE CASE OF GRAVE-ROBBING

Remarkable Experience of Well-known Forest Citizen Vouched for by Baptist Minister and Local Druggist.

(From Forest 'Free Press.')

Forest, May 2nd, 1907.—The following facts, vouched for by Rev. C. E. Burrell, Baptist minister, and Ralph E. Scott, the well-known local druggist, is incontrovertible evidence that even when physicians have abandoned hope, there is still a way whereby the grave may be cheated of its prey.

John A. Galbraith is a well-to-do farmer, living in Plympton Township, about five miles from Forest. He is 5 feet 9 inches in height, and about 46 years of age. He enjoyed good health until early in 1906, when he had a severe attack of pleuro-pneumonia, which apparently broke up his whole system. In speaking of the case to the Forest 'Free Press, he said:—

'I did not seem able to gain any strength after the attack of pneumonia. One doctor said that tuberculosis had developed, that I could not recover, and advised me to settle all my affairs as quickly as possible. This was the condition I was in when my pastor, Rev. C. E. Burrell, of the Baptist Church, advised me to try Psychine, and procured for me a trial bottle. This was in May, 1906, and at that time I was reduced in weight to 120 pounds. The Psychine seemed to do good from the start, and I continued until I had used about $15 worth from Scott's Drug Store, Forest. I gained in weight at the rate of half a pound a day until I went up to 150 pounds, steadily regaining my strength and feeling better. I actually had to have my clothes enlarged, not through any corpulency, but owing to a putting on of good, solid flesh all over. I have resumed my work, and have gone through this severe and sickly winter with nothing worse than an attack of grip, which my system was able to throw off without any serious results.

'I give this statement for the purpose of showing how Psychine has probably saved my life, and in the hope that others may be likewise benefited by its use.

'J. A. GALBRAITH.'

'Mr. J. A. Galbraith is a prominent member of my church, trusted by his neighbors and very highly respected throughout the entire community. His case has attracted very considerable attention. His was a pitiable case, indeed; in the prime of life and with the brightest of prospects, to be suddenly stricken down in the midst of it all. Visiting him after his physicians had pronounced his case hopeless (and, indeed, set the date at about which he would likely pass away), and observing pretty closely his condition, it occurred to me that Psychine, which I had used in my own family with wonderful results, might benefit him. I strongly recommended it to him, and he began its use. The result was truly wonderful. Almost immediately he began to improve, and soon was able to be out again. He apparently regained his old health, and was able to take up onee again his old duties on his large farm and to perform them with comparative ease and comfort. The improvement was permanent, and he is to-day apparently just as well as ever. He gives all the credit fot his recovery, under God, to Psychine.

'C. E. BURRELL,
'Baptist Pastor.'

'I have read the statement made by Mr. J. A. Galbraith and Rev. C. E. Burrell regarding the results of the use of Psychine. I know both gentlemen personally, and can heartily endorse all that they have said. Mr. Galbraith obtained his supply of Psychine at my drug store, saying from time to time that it had done him good. I took an interest in his case, and noted a steady improvement. Altogether I sold him about $15.00 worth. Psychine is having a big run here, and so far as I know is always used with beneficial results.

'RALPH E. SCOTT.
'Forest, May 1st, 1907.'

LITERARY REVIEW.

CRITICAL ESSAYS.

Among the most recent contributions to critical literature is a new volume of the 'English Men of Letters' series, edited by Mr. John Morley. 'Ralph Waldo Emerson,' by George Edward Woodbery, (The Macmillan Co. of Canada, cloth, 75 cents), is a worthy addition to this well known series; dignified, scholarly and analytic. An evident great admiration for Emerson as a man and a writer does not hinder a candid criticism of him in both aspects. Recognizing his limitations the author yet find him 'a shining figure as on some mount of transfiguration.' The brief sketch of his career brings out the constantly paradoxical character of Emerson. The chief crisis of his life is his leaving the Church, in and for which he had been born and bred; yet 'he never ceased to be at heart a preacher.' Longing for the regeneration of man as a whole, he yet was slow to identify himself with any specified reform. Shy and aloof, so that Dr. Holmes says, 'What man is there that would lay his hand upon his shoulder?' Yet he had many devoted friends and was kindly and tolerant of all. Not a deep thinker or profound scholar, he, nevertheless, stands as the foremost of the American Transcendentalists, and is revered alike by scholar and poet. It is not his thought that makes him immortal, but the play of his own personality upon the thought. It is this personal element which Mr. Woodberry finds the centre of all his work. . . . His books are full of personal ascendancy. . . His writings, like his life, make their impression by their wholeness and not by their detail. . . . He is not a great writer in the sense in which Bacon, Montague or Pascal are great writers, but he is a writer with greatness of mind, just as he was not a great poet, but a poet with greatness of imagination. . . . 'We do not go,' says Lowell, 'to hear what Emerson says so much as to hear Emerson. . . . I have heard some great speakers and some accomplished orators, but never any that so moved and persuaded men as he.'

In his philosophy also, 'it was no part of his purpose to set forth Transcendentalism itself, but to show its working in him. It contains but three ideas.

These three ideas—the primacy of the soul, the sufficiency of Nature and the immortality of God—are the triple root from which grows Emerson's entire thought of the universe, in a philosophic sense. . . Emerson was fundamentally a poet with an imperfect faculty of expression. . . . . The poems contain so many thoughts by the way and scattered beauties and felicities that any general view is inadequate to indicate truly their value. . . . One has often in reading him that feeling of eternity in the thought which is the sign royal of greatness. It is in his poems I feel it most, and find there the flower of his mind.

Speaking of his renunciation of Christianity, his critic says:

It is to be recollected that in Emerson's case he was placed by birth and breeding in a community where religion had been gradually drying up in its sources. Unitarianism had already given over a considerable part of the ordinary Christian faith and especially that portion in which emotion most resides, the person and authority of Christ. He required, therefore, a new means of emotion if he was to retain his religious life. He found this means in metaphysical ideas. . . . He was exclusively a man of religion; his other thought is a corollary from his religious premises. It belongs to primary honesty, therefore, to say that he was not a Christian in any proper use of the word . . . rather he was a link in the de-Christianization of the world in laying off the vesture of old religion; but it is plain that no modern mind can abide in his ideas.

It is also pointed out that Emerson's political philosophy, vaguely anarchistic in his early writings, underwent a wholesome change during the Civil War, when he was stirred to a liver interest in the preservation of the established order.

* * *

Of an entirely different type is 'In the Days of Goldsmith,' by Tudor Jenks, (A. S. Barnes & Co., $1.00), one of this author's series of 'Lives of Great Writers.' The aim of this little volume is to precent to its readers, especially on this side of the Atlantic, a fair and clear view of the life, times and character of Oliver Goldsmith, to counteract in some measure the effect of many anecdotes showing his eccentricities by placing them in true perspective and to show him 'not only as an odd genius who amused the habitués of 'The Club,' but also as one who won and held the friendship of England's brightest minds.' Unlike Emerson, Goldsmith had a career of constant adventure, extremity and makeshift, often of bitter hardship and want, until the merit of his work was recognized and prosperity came to lighten his later days. Of his writings, Mr. Jenks says:

Undoubtedly there are great faults even in Goldsmith's masterpieces. . . . But the general value and sterling qualities of the books completely overweigh minor defects. . . . If we are to give Oliver Goldsmith his rightful place in English literature, we shall have to consider him as a writer skilled in every branch of his art. As a poet he wrote 'some of the best familiar verse in the language, ... still among the memories of the old as they are amongst the first lessons of the young.' As an essayist he must be reckoned among the most delightful; and when to the two successful plays we add the immortal 'Vicar,' we shall have built up a monument that will not be overthrown.

* * *

A third book of critical character is 'The Short Story,' by Evelyn May Albright, M. A. (The MacMillan Co. of Canada, 90 cents.) It is intended particularly for a classbook in the department of literature, but contains much that is suggestive and valuable for short story writers in general. It is a thorough examination of the science and art of this most modern and most popular form of literature. The author is an instructor in English in Ohio Wesleyan University, and is consequently in a good position to know the pitfalls for the unwary and obstacles for the timid, that beset the path of the novice in letters. A bibliography on this subject and a classified list of the best short stories add to the value of this book for reference purposes. The body of the work is clearly and thoughtfully prepared, and is of general interest to the student of literature. The elements of the good short story are critically analyzed—unity of impression, simplicity and dramatic intensity. Realism, romanticism, the emotional element, whether pathetic, sentimental, or humorous—all have their place in the good short story, but all must be subordinated to the first requirements of unity and simplicity. The plot, the mechanism, dialogue, title, characterization and the setting, are discussed in separate chapters, the value and best use of each being illustrated from the masterpieces of such writers as Hawthorne, Stevenson, Kipling, and Maupassant. The way not to do it is also freely illustrated by way of contrast, not the least valuable part of the book for a young writer. Finally, the 'Spirit of the Author' forms the subject of an important chapter. This determines the motive, the manner of treatment and the moral tone of a story. The author's attitude rather than the subject, produces the moral effect of a tale, and its good or bad taste.

If one does not wish to become a literary malefactor, let him first make sure of the purity of his purpose, and then, before making his work public, carefully consider whether his work is within the limits of good taste; for 'taste is always on the side of the angels.'

GREATER BRITAIN.

The May number of that important English magazine, 'The Nineteenth Century and After,' devotes much space to Imperial matters. The first article is 'The problem of Empire.' by Sir Charles Tupper. One of his points is that a permanent commission for colonial affairs need not be established in London, for such a body practically exists, he can testify from thirteen years' experience as High Commissioner for Canada:—

Whichever Government was in power, the representations of the Colonial Governments received the most prompt and attentive consideration. If it were a matter affecting one colony, it was dealt with by the representative of that colony, but if it were a question affecting the other colonies as well, all the colonial representatives met at the Canadian office and having agreed on the line to be taken we went in a body to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, or where the question affected another department an interview would be arranged for us there.

'Will the British Empire stand or fall?' is to be decided, J. Ellis Barker declares, in the next ten or twenty years, and his paper is a plea for a mighty navy sustained by the whole Empire. 'Imperial outposts' speaks of Gibraltar, Ceylon and other distant possessions of Britain, calling attention among other things to the dangers of life in Shanghai, 'a commercial settlement hampered by Chinese sovereignty mixed but not combined with foreign administration. It would be for the benefit of the whole community if Shanghai were a British possession.' 'South African loyalty,' by Lord Monk Bretton, sets forth that too much interference with the status of the natives might be resented by the Boers, but otherwise they are fairly appreciative of the advantages of their present government.

It is a characteristic common to farmers to put material interests before high-flown enthusiasm. They are a clever people, but both in the Transvaal and in the Orange River Colony they are, as regards civilization, quite a century behind the British. It is their interest to learn from the newcomers, and in nothing has this been brought home to them more forcibly than in the recent work of the departments of agriculture. The increase in the Boer population and the custom of dividing property equally between all the members of the farmer's family have led to a reduction in the size of farms. Their nomad practice of driving their stock from the high to the middle veldt for winter feed has necessarily come to an end owing to shortage of land. Better methods have to be resorted to, and the high-veldt farmer has to learn how he may feed his stock on his farm in winter, and is driven to cultivation. In this he has been greatly assisted by advantages offered by the new agricultural departments, and has largely availed himself of them.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Stray Shots From Solomon,' by S. Davidson, (Toronto: The James Acton Publishing Co., Ltd.). 'The University of Toronto and Its Colleges, 1827-1906, 2 copies, (Toronto: The University Library). 'The Prodigal and Other Poems,' by Peter McArthur, (New York: Mitchell Kennerley). 'The Race Question in Canada,' by André Siegfried, (Toronto: Eveleigh Nash). 'The Century,' 'Scribner's,' 'The Canadian Magazine,' 'Westminster.'

LITERARY NOTES.

SHORT STORIES.

Labrador, Newfoundland, and their fishing coasts generally furnish nowadays to a select few a favorite background for some excellent tales. The hardy, simple, fishermen who stand by their unfortunate friends knowing that in a change of fortune the friends would do the same by them, or venture their lives for another because they have not learnt the meaning of fear, are fine stuff for heroes. They come in again in Lawrence Mott's latest book, 'To the Credit of the Sea' (Harpers), a collection of short stories. Mr. Mott's previous tales of this northern region have made his work favorably known and will secure a welcome for these further stories of sea life and heroism.

Another collection of short stories, nine in all, is published by Scribners, under the title 'The Militants.' Those who have known the author's name and liked her previous work will feel sorry that in some of them Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews has fallen below her standard while in others again there is full compensation for the previous disappointment, for the stories are of rather unequal merit.

'It is all very lightweight, of course,' says the New York 'Times,' 'and distressingly false from the point of view of moderns cursed with the quality of moral earnestness. But it is quite pretty and entertaining, its saccharine and mystic tendencies relieved by a certain mild and harmless humor.'

More stories of the invincible detective are told by Albert Keyser in 'The Truth About the Case.' (J. P. Lippincott Company.) M. Goron, ex-chief of the Paris detective force, is the hero from whose notebook Mr. Keyser has been fortunate enough to secure the facts here narrated, and the usual faint clues point the infallible detective on his triumphant way. The stories have been previously published separately and will be read again, for they are as good as the ordinary good detective tale.

RUSSIA.

There is some of the farcination of a riddle without a known answer in all discussion of Russia's future, for there is, after all, no accounting for human nature. 'The Future of Russia' (Smith, Elder & Co.) is, however, again discussed by Rudolf Martin and translated from the German by Hulda Friedrichs. The author is a member of the Prussian Statistical Bureau, and with awe-inspiring facts and figures to hand he draws a deadly parallel between the state of France before the Revolution and Russia of to-day. Truly what a country may do whose national debt has almost reached the appalling sum of a billion pounds sterling, and with famine and ignorance struggling for its throat, while a distraught government is busily working the halter with one hand and trying with the other to pat into submission the crouching, snarling hordes about its heels, is a question that cannot very much longer wait for a terrible answer.

'We must not forget, however,' says the London 'Spectator,' 'that Russia has always shown an extraordinary power of recovery, and the lessons of history are perhaps even more significant than the state of Russian finance at any particular moment, even though it should be as precarious as Herr Martin supposes.'

ABYSSINIAN LEGEND.

An extremely interesting and curious publication is promised shortly by Funk & Wagnalls Company in 'Magda, Queen of Sheba,' the English translation by Mrs. John Van Vorst, of the French work by Hughes Le Roux, from the original Ghese, the language of the Ethiopian priests. The story forms part of an ancient manuscript, entitled 'The Glory of the Kings,' in which is contained the genealogy of the Ethiopian kings from the beginning of their known history. No full translation of 'Magda' has ever before been made into any European language, the nearest approach being a few chapters which, a few years ago, were put into Latin by a German scholar.

Upon the defeat of King Theodore by the English at Magdala, about fifty years ago, this manuscript was found among Theodore's personal effects after his death by suicide. It was then taken to London and deposited in the British Museum, but later was restored to the successor of Theodore, King John. M. Le Roux, while on a recent mission to the Abyssianian Court, was allowed to see the manuscript and make a translation of it into French. The present translation into English has been made from Le Roux's versions, and has been authorized by him.

'Magda' is the story of the visit of the Queen of Sheba to King Solomon, and of the early life of their son, told in the form of fiction, with what would, in Abyssinia, be accounted as an historical basis, the facts being those which have been believed there for many generations. Experts have given the opinion that the date of the original manuscript is probably somewhere in the fifth century of our era, and that some learned Abyssinian person, possessed of traditional records, put them into this form under the influence of the literary culture of Byzantium.

POETRY.

There is no question but that Old Greece holds out the greatest allurements to the poet with the dramatic instinct and despite the goodly company that has travelled this land of promise before, the modern poet is still able to win some glory there. Mr. Percy MacKaye's 'Sappho and Phaon,' which has just been published by Macmillan, is his fourth published dramatic work, and will be produced in New York in September. The interesting feature of its prologue and introduction will of necessity be omitted for the stage, but add greatly to the pleasure of the work for reading. The old story has been reclothed in language that is most suited to its expression, and full of the spirit of Old Greece.

Badger also publishes 'a dramatic poem' of slighter ambition, but real merit, entitled 'The Missive.' Athens of A.D. 75 is the period chosen by its author, Maud May Parker, and the hero of the piece is the evangelist Luke. He is represented as having been in slavery and it is unnecessary to say that there is a strong Christian flavor to the poem. The ministrations of the evangelist slave are successful in turning his wealthy master and his wife to the consolations offered by the new religion, and the really beautiful poem closes with their acceptance of its truth.

That Australia has not been left behind in the world of letters while pushing ahead in the world of business has one more proof in 'An Anthology of Australian Verse' (Macmillan), edited by Bertram Stevens. The short sketch of the rise and progress of Australian poetry with which the editor prefaces this book places 1845 as the first date of real importance, and his selections from then on contain among them many fine poems.

Three other small volumes of verse are being published by Robert Grier Cooke, Incorporated, 'The Hidden Places and Other Poems,' by Alida Chanler Emmet, 'Waifs or Poems,' by Bernard Grady, and 'Ad Dilecto,' by Fannie E. Huntington.

LIFE OUTDOORS.

The green half of the year is tugging at the city's heart strings at this season, with insistence that the most be made of its short stay, but the call of the business world is more peremptory, and only allows a grudging holiday to the many. It is wise, then, to make the most of this and to go out with eyes to see. Such little books as 'Outdoors, A Book of the Woods, Fields, and Marshlands' (Scribner's), by Ernest Mc[illegible], are delightful reading, and give a glorious peep into the world of the shy and too often unseen companions that should add a double interest to every man's brief emancipation. But Mr. M. Gaffey has not made his book on for the summer alone, and though particularly pleasing now, it is worth reading at all seasons.

The wonders of plant life and its possibilities cannot be more interestingly set forth than in the 'New Creations in Plant Life,' of which the Macmillan Company is issuing a new edition. The account of Luther Burbank's life and work as told by W. S. Harwood, has an interesting addition in the description of the new work Mr. Burbank has under way. The new material adds largely to the book, and the old has been personally verified by Mr. Burbank, and bears his complete endorsement.

A pretty piece of bookmaking is produced by Robert Grier Cooke, Incorporated, in 'Lilies and Orchids,' by Rosina C. Boardman. Upwards of fifty species of each of the families are described, and the twenty-four colored plates which form the illustrations give careful and lifelike reproductions of the flowers.

TWO SONGS.

The patriotism that finds expression in song is the kind that will grow, and the musicians and poets who help it along deserve well of their country. The 'meaning' and the 'go' of such a song are more thought of than any particular beauties of poetical expression or peculiar musical harmony. The 'Canadian War Hymn,' words by Major C. D'Arcy and music by A. C. Howland, is not ambitious except to please, and as the sentiment is of the right sort, and the music pleasantly suited to words and theme, it ought to be a success. The words will make it particularly fitted for Dominion Day exercises, and more than the boys will like the marchy swing of the air. It is published by J. W. Shaw & Co., Montreal.

The simplicity of the cover of the above song is rather contrasted by the blue and gold appearance of a second one lately received. 'When We Meet on that Beautiful Shore' (New York: The Globe Music Co.), the words and music by Samuel H. Speck, does not need to rely on the rather brilliant cover design to attract, for it is a sacred song of rather a pleasing character. Its theme is sufficiently indicated by the title, and the form of verse and chorus makes it suitable for either congregational or solo use. The quartette arrangement is rather prettier than the solo itself.

PAINTING FOR PRESIDENT DIAZ.

(From the Mexican 'Herald.')

With a simple but impressive ceremony President Diaz was presented with the military painting portraying the action of his command in the battle of Puebla against the French forces in the war of the invasion. The painting, which was the work of the artist Francisco de P. Mendoza, a professor in the national school of fine arts and of the military college, was executed at the request of the Governors of twelve Mexican States and was presented as a personal gift to the Chief Magistrate. The painting represents Gen. Diaz in action in the glorious battle which won fame for the Mexican forces, and at the moment when the forces under the direct command of Gen. Diaz saved the day.

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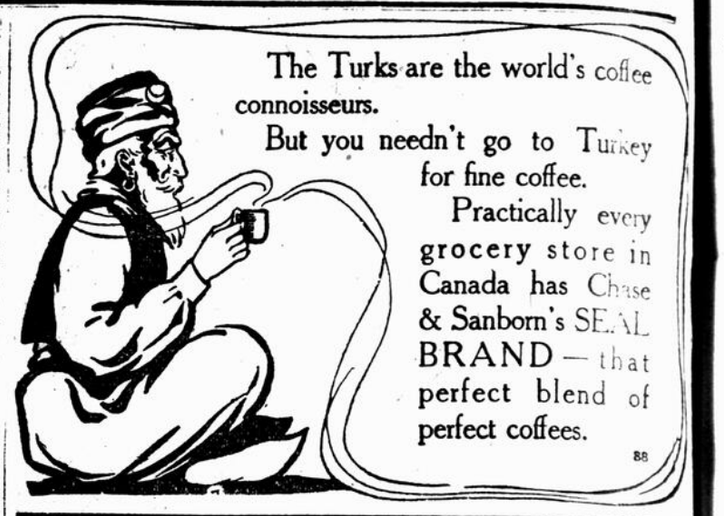

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THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

HOPES AND PLANS FOR RUSSIA.

(By Baron Woldemar Uxkull, Thonia, Russia, in the 'Baptist Missionary Magazine.')

I have great hope for the future of Russia. Russia has not rejected the gospel of Jesus Christ. The Russian Government has now given religious liberty and the people are all most anxious to hear and ready to accept the truth. I do not expect great blessings for nations who have heard the gospel and have rejected it, persecuting and banishing the witnesses of Jesus Christ. But Russia as a whole has not heard the gospel. The masses of the population have not been touched by the glad tidings.

I see the gracious purpose of God to save Russia in the fact that the Bible has been given to the people and that the holy Scriptures have not been hidden away from the people in Russia, as in Roman Catholic countries. The clergy of the Greek Orthodox Church have almost encouraged the people to read the Bible and have been favorable to the Bible societies, and it is marvellous as well that in Russia the Bible has had free transport on all railways and navigation companies connected with the government. It is the hand of the Lord, who knows that he has a great people in Russia and who prepares the means of their spiritual resurrection for the day when they shall hear the clear sound of the trumpet of truth. But in other ways also the Lord prepares a great people for a great blessing. Russians are under the law; the teaching of the Greek Orthodox Church is law. 'Thou must.' These poor people have been under the severe law of the Greek Orthodox Church their whole lives, and the soil of their hearts is marvellously prepared for the great message of Jesus, the Saviour of sinners.

How new, how precious is the message for the Russian people, and how happy and thankful are they after having heard and believed. I can see the preparing wisdom of our God in the troubles through which Russia is passing now. Child liberty has always been born with bloodshed. The change was too great, the contrasts too immense, that it could happen without blood and struggles, but the improvement is coming. Many families are mourning for a beloved member of their circle who has been killed in the war or in the revolutionary troubles. Many factories are bankrupt because they cannot fulfil the demands of the laborers. There are many workers without bread for themselves and their families. All these people need help and comfort, and who can comfort as Jesus They are prepared for his message. It was the hand of the Lord who used the troubles as a mighty plough to open the soil of the hearts for the divine seed.

I have great hope for Russia because the Lord knows what he does. If he opens the door to bring the gospel to such a vast empire, he will not expect that the little flock of his children in Russia shall do the whole work alone. He knows that the burden is too heavy for us. Those 135,000,000 of Russian subjects cannot be evangelized except by means of Russian Christians. Yet I have great hope that they will receive the gospel because I see the readiness of American Christians to help Russia.

This is our plan, the way we shall bring the gospel to Russia. If we wish to bring the gospel to the millions in Russia, we must have preachers. We need a seminary where our young men can be sent from all the provinces and villages, and thus be prepared in two or three years to go out and be a blessing among the 128 different nationalities in Russia. Our plan is to have a seminary in the city of Reval, in the province of Esthonia, one of the Baltic provinces. There the Russian Baptist Union has already a building in view with large grounds which have been secured for this aim. This building would cost $50,000, and about the same amount would be needed as an endowment to support the teachers of the school. The students, of course, would have to pay for their own board and tuition. This would have to be provided as cheaply as possible, for the young men would be all from the poorer classes. It may be that one or more may come from a city and have some means and better education, but many will come from villages—boys from the country. There will be different nationalities, but the two chief languages which will be learned in the seminary will be, first, the Rusian and then the German, as we have hundreds of thousands of Germans in Russia, many of them Baptists. The students will have to be taught to read and to write well and to understand what they read. To prepare a sermon, they ought to be taught biblical geography, biblical history, biblical doctrines, universal history and arithmetic; also a little hygiene, and geography and the history of missions. It is also of great importance that church history be taught in the right light and that the truth be understood by them.

Brethren of wide experience have given much time to prayer and consultation in planning the seminary. There will be a large hall where public meetings can be held and where the students can have practice in conducting religious services, and also where foreign brethren can speak to the students and to the public who will gather. We wish to make this place a place of blessing, not only for the students, but for the whole city and for the whole empire. That is our plan, and we hope that we can soon begin with it. The children of God in Russia are praying that the help may come soon. Already the Lutheran Church in Germany, the state church, dead in formalism and sacramentalism, has understood the great opportunity in Russia and has provided a seminary in South Russia, where the teachings of the Lutheran state church will be given to the Russian people. It is really painful to me that the truth and the right teaching cannot be brought as quickly to Russia as those errors and false doctrines. In this case certainly, quick help is double help.

OPIUM IN CHINA.

*From Headley Bros., 14 Bishopsgate street Without, London, E.C.

Christians all the world over are asked to set apart May 30 (the anniversary of the unanimous passing of the Anti-Opium Resolution in the House of Commons) as a Day of Prayer 'that God will move the hearts of those in authority to carry forward with all boldness, and with as little delay as possible, the necessary steps to secure the entire abolition of the traffic.'

Presiding recently at a public meeting in Birmingham to protest against the continuance of the opium traffic, the Bishop of Birmingham said that opium was smoked and otherwise taken with such disastrous effect upon the vast population of China that the Emperor had decreed the total abolition of the consumption of opium within a few years. All knew by report what a disastrous and destructive drug opium was, and we were impressed by the restrictions under which Japan had placed the importation of opium. It must lie on the British conscience with almost unbearable weight that we used the power of our army to force the drug upon China altogether against its will. There was no doubt about that. The wars that were urged with China in the last generation had undoubtedly that for their motive. Opium was one of the most lucrative commercial assets of India when that country became part of the British Empire, and the power of British arms forced China to admit opium under treaty obligations. There was nothing which the righteous conscience ought to demand more than that we, as a nation, should reverse the fatal policy by which, solely for our commercial interests, we forced the drug upon China years ago. Since then China has grown the drug for herself in immense quantities, but now an imperial edict had declared that the growth and use of opium must cease within ten years. The question for England to decide was whether we should co-operate with China in the attempt to deliver itself from the curse of opium.

He had studied the subject with the natural desire to evade the conclusion that England had been as guilty as he feared she might turn out to be, but, with all his prejudices in her favor, he had arrived at the conclusion that the British nation forced the drug on China, to its infinite detriment and almost to its ruin. If China had taken to growing vast quantities of opium, it was we who encouraged her to do so in self-defence, and now that an imperial edict had been issued that the growth and use of opium must cease it was the plain duty of this country to help China to put an end to so noxious and destructive a drug. The curse of God would lie upon us if for commercial gains we refused that plain and inexorable duty.—'Britain's Opium Harvest.'

CHINA'S YALE.

Yali is not exactly Yale, but it is as near as the fixed list of Chinese names will permit the Yale Mission to go in transferring in sound the name of its American mother to her daughter in Changsha, Hunan. The school is of secondary grade at present, but college rank is planned, and as soon as students are fitted for it, studies of this grade will be offered. Four Yale men now constitute the mission: E. H. Hume, M.D., Brownell Gage, N. B. Seabury and N. J. Hail. Dr. Hume has opened a dispensary, which is expected ultimately to become the medical department of the college. The movement is educational, but Christian. Full religious liberty is granted to the students, but Christian customs and rules are to prevail. The interest of the universities in this country in the missionary work of the East is one of the most encouraging features of the young people's movement in missions. In China, even more than in America, it is the students who rule, and no larger opportunity presents itself than Yale has seized in China, with the University of Pennsylvania in Canton and Princeton in Pekin. Harvard's work in India is as far-reaching. The influence of these enterprises upon the colleges themselves should also be powerful. These are days of opportunity in missions for very one, and those who recognize this will reap a harvest for God.—'Missionary Magazine.'

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

The following interesting letter has been received by Dr. Klopsch from the Scandinavian Alliance Mission at Pueotoo, Shansi, China: 'Ours is the work of rescuing the castaway orphan Chinese. One never heard of such awful massacre of babies—with some exceptions all girls—as is now going on here, year after year, and day by day. Many are put to death just when born; some are thrown out to die in a back street or open space, or outside the city wall. It is these latter we are trying to save.

FAMINE WAIFS.

One of the heartrending sights that the missionaries in China see daily.

How cruel these parents are, we had an opportuntiy of knowing some weeks ago, when a new-born babe was found not far from our station. We asked the mother to nurse it, allowing her a monthly payment, but she refused. It is needless to say that when these rescued girl babies are grown up and are married, they will make a splendid factor in forwarding the Kingdom of Christ, as they, from their tenderest years, will be brought up under Christian influences.' It is stated that already a million people have died during the present famine in China, and that millions more are suffering tortures beyond our powers to imagine. Large numbers are committing suicide to escape their agony, and many parents are killing their children rather than see them suffer any longer. The land is full of scenes of tragic horror.

THE LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT AMONG MOSLEMS.

(By S. M. Zwemer, D.D., in the 'Christian Intelligencer.')

The great religions of the world may be divided into two classes—the non-missionary and the missionary. Prof. Max Muller in his famous lecture at Westminster Abbey in 1873, defined the former as 'a religion in which the spreading of the faith and the conversion of unbelievers are raised to the rank of a sacred duty by the founder or his immediate successors—the spirit of truth in the hearts of believers which is not satisfied till it has carried it message to every human soul, till what it believes to be the truth is accepted as the truth by all the members of the human family.' If we accept this definition Judaism, Zoroastrianism, Hinduism are non-missionary, while Buddhism, Christianity and Islam are missionary religions.

In matters of faith and morals Christianity has nothing whatsoever to learn from Islam. She stands unique and supreme by as much as the Bible is greater than the Koran and Jesus Christ than Mohammed. The sun in noonday splendor needs no borrowed rays from the waning Crescent.

But in zeal for propagating their faith, in world-wide missionary enterprise and activity, whether by fire and sword or by word of preaching—Islam affords a striking example of how the rank and file in the Moslem army are missionaries of the faith.

One hundred years after Mohammed's death his followers were masters of an empire greater than Rome at the zenith of her power. They were building mosques in Canton, China, in Spain, in Persia and in Southern India! The extent, the rapidity and the method of the early Moslem conquest are a marvellous illustration of the fanatic ardor of their zeal.

Two hundred years after the Hegira, Mohammed's name was called out on thousands of minarets from the Pillars of Hercules to the Pacific, and from Northern Turkestan to Ceylon. Only thirteen centuries have passed, and today there are over 230 millions Mohammedans—one-seventh of the population of the globe! 58 million in Africa, 62 million in India, 30 million in China, 35 million in the Malay Archipelago, and a quarter of a million in the Philippines, not to speak of the lands that are almost wholly Mohammedan in western Asia. It is easy enough to say that Mohammedanism was propagated by the sword. It largely was. But we may well ask with Carlyle 'Where did Mohammed get his sword?' What fires of faith and devotion must have burned in the hearts of the early champions of Islam to make them gird the sword and fight and die for the new religion!

What a Laymen's missionary movement it was that swept across Syria, Egypt, Tunis, Tripoli, Algiers, Morocco like the desert simoon, swift, fierce, impetuous, irresistible, only to be curbed and cooled by the waves of the Atlantic. History tells of their leader, that he rode his horse far out into the surf and cried: 'Great God, if I were not stopped by this raging sea I would go on to the nations of the west preaching the unity of thy name and putting to the sword those who would not submit.' Tarik, finding no lands to the west, crossed over the straits into Spain and names its promontory Jebel Tarik (the mountain of Tarik) Gibraltar—an everlasting monument to his missionary zeal.

In spite of cruelty, bloodshed, dissension and deceit, the story of the Moslem conquest is full of heroism. If so much was done in the name and after the example of Mohammed, what should we not do in the name of Jesus Christ and in obedience to His marching orders? A careful study of these early Moslem conquests impresses one with the fact that a large measure of their success was due to their enthusiasm and fanatic faith rather than to the mere power of a sword. The preaching of Islam was as powerful and demanded as unconditional a surrender as did their weapons. The thunder of their cavalry was not more terrible to the enemy than the clamor of their short, sharp creed in the ears of an idolatous and divided Christendom! La-ilaha illa Allah! Allahu Akbar! These laymen of the desert carried everything before them, because they had the backbone of conviction, knew no compromise and were thirsting for world conquest as the hart panteth for the waterbrooks. Not Khaled alone, but every Moslem warrior felt himself to be the 'Sword of God.'

Nor did they shrink back from hardship, danger or death itself in this holy war for their faith. Had not Mohammed said: 'The fire of hell shall not touch the legs of him who is covered with the dust of battle in the road of God'? And was not Paradise itself under the shadow of the spears of the thickest fight?

And again the Moslems were brave preachers as well as brave warriors. Witness the spread of Islam in China, Java, Sumatra, West Africa and the Philippines.

To the modern Christian world missions imply organizations, societies, paid agents, subscriptions, reports, etc. All this is practically absent from the Moslem idea of propagation, and yet the movement goes on. With loss of political power the zeal of Islam seems to increase, for Egypt and India are more active to preach the faith than are Turkey or Morocco.

In Burma (where Indian merchants are the Moslem missionaries) the Moslem population increased 33 percent in the past decade. In the western Soudan and on the Niger whole districts once pagan are now Mohammedan, and this has been the work of lay missionaries—merchants, travellers and artisans to a large extent. It would be an exaggeration to say that every Moslem is a missionary, but it is true that with the exception of the Dervish orders (who resemble monks) the missionaries of Islam are the laymen in every walk of life, rather than its priesthood.

I know a pearl merchant at Bahrein, East Arabia, who at his own expense and on his own initiative printed an entire edition of a Koran commentary for free distribution. On the streets of Lahore, Calcutta, you may see clerks, traders, bookbinders, and even coolies, who spend part of their leisure time preaching Islam or attacking Christianity by argument.

The merchants who go to Mecca as pilgrims from Java return to do missionary work among the hill tribes. In the Soudan the Hausa merchants carry the Koran and the catechism wherever they carry their merchandise. No sooner do they open a wayside shop in some pagan district than the wayside mosque is built by its side. And is it not a remarkable proof of the earnestness even of the Arab slave dealers that in spite of the horrors of the traffic the very slave routes became highways for Islam, and the negroes adopted the religion of Mohammed to escape the very curse which brought it to them?

The laity in Islam are in one sense all preachers. The shopkeeper and the camel driver are ashamed neither of their proud creed nor of their prophet and his querile book. They proclaim the creed from the housetop; they never utter his name without a prayer, and they carry the Koran everywhere, although eighty percent of the Moslem world is illiterate. If they cannot read it they can at least kiss it or wear it as an amulet! All ranks of society are propagandists.

Richman, poorman, beggarman, thief,
Doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief,
Butcher, baker, candlestick maker,

one and all belong to the laymen's missionary movement of Islam. And only as a result of such incessant, spontaneous and almost fanatic parading, preaching, pushing of their faith by the mass of believers Islam grew to its gigantic proportions—and not solely by the power of the sword. But grant that they did use the sword—so can we. The Word of God is sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing of soul and spirit to the joints and the marrow and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart. That blade we can all wield. It is a better sword than theirs and slays to give Life Eternal.

If they did so much with theirs, surely we can do more with ours. We can do it if we will. We have a better message, a more glorious faith, a higher motive, a richer reward, a more certain victory, a nobler inspiration, better comradeship, and a Leader before whose great white throne and great white life the mock majesty and the whitewashed immorality of Mohammed shrivel in abject terror. They did it for Mohammed—and they were only laymen—shall not we do it for our Saviour?

They were fatalists, and believing it was God's will they cared not what it might cost, but leaped forward to victory. We are not fatalists, but we know it is God's will that the world be evangelized in this generation. It is now or never. God's will is not to be argued about or talked over, but done.

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DESTRUCTIVE LOCUSTS OF AFRICAN VELDT.

(From the 'Transvaal Leader.')

From the Lichtenburg district comes the news that forty percent of the late crops have been destroyed, and at Heidelberg a worse calamity has overtaken the farmers. In that district, up to the middle of March, better crops had not been seen for many years; now all is destroyed, the locusts having made a clean sweep. Besides the damage to crops there is the wholesale eating up of the winter feed for cattle on the veldt, almost as serious a matter for the stock farmers as the destruction of crops for the agriculturist.

The red locust, which is different from the brown locust of the high veldt, chiefly has its habitation in the low country extending from Lydenburg through Barberton to Piet Retief and into Swazieland. This species is just now getting wings and going down to the coast. Natural enemies have attacked these red locusts in the form of a parasite fly which lays its eggs in the body of the locust; and in the nature of a fungus, which breeds on the body of the insect, eventually destroying it. In certain conditions of climate both the parasite fly and the fungi are prolific and powerful destructors of the red pest, and this year they have destroyed an immense number of the locusts. It has been suggested that this fungus bred disease should be inoculated into the brown locust of the high veldt and middle veldt, and this was tried, but as it is a disease which only appears in seasons of excessive moisture and heat the experiment was a failure.

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GRANT, DR., B.O.A., O.P.H.D., 294 St. Catherine street west. Up 1332.

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DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090

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ARLESS PHOTO STUDIO, cor. St. Catherine and Mackay streets. Up 4215
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GORDON, P. J., 409 St. Catherine West. M. 1429.
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LAPRES & LAVERGNE, 360 St. Denis st. E. 1283.

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LEE & SARGENT, 675 St. Catherine st. W. Up 3817
SMITH, R. F., 116 Notre Dame street west. M. 1467. Up 1006.

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SHAW, J. W. & CO., 370 St. Catherine st., West. Up 1414.

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DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
McALLISTER A. & CO., 93 St. Frs. Xav. M. 2157.

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Galarneau, A. & Co., 322 Mt. Royal. Mer. 2134.
PROWSE, GEO. R., 288 McGill st. M. 264.

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REED, G. W. & CO., 337 Craig st. West. M. 588

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VIROLLE & CO., Room 61 Guardian Bldg. M. 1945

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THE CANADIAN BAG CO. Ltd., 492 William st. M. 3289.

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GRIMSON, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine. M. 1924

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The Caledonia Biscuit Co., 182 Mountain. Up 1941
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ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke st. M. 3647.
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STRACHAN, JAMES, 246 City Hall ave. E. 71.
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