Twetny-four Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

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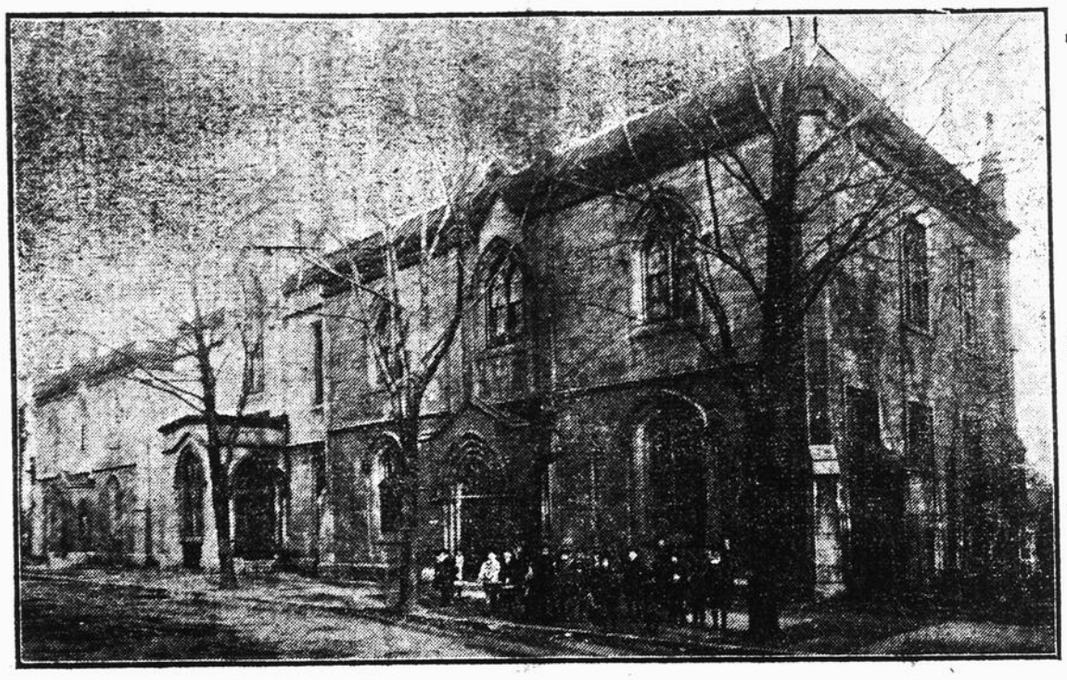
The McGill Normal School

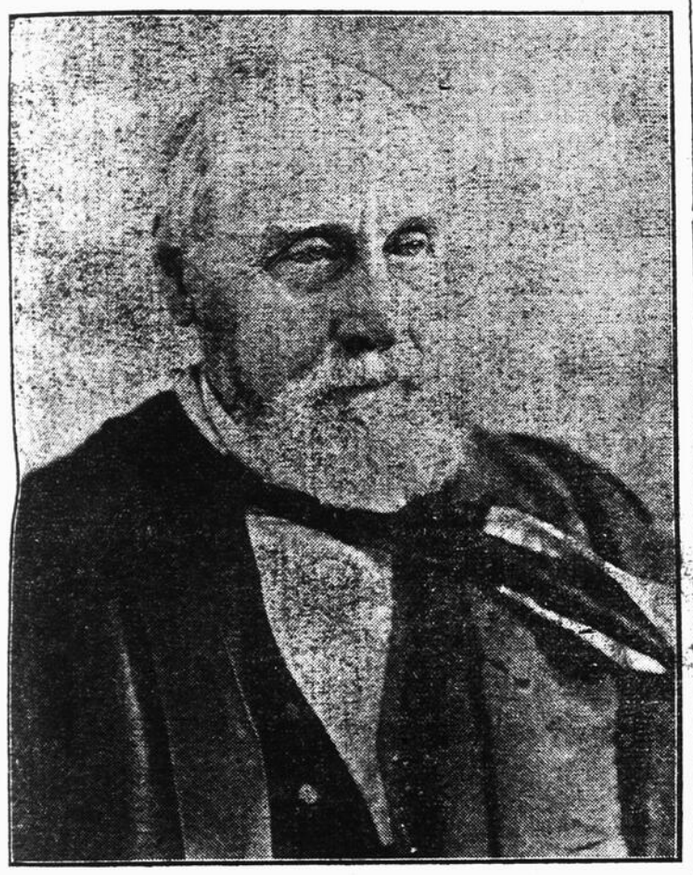
Its Past and Future.



M'GILL NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL is not dead, or going to die, though it may be translated.

There is a proposal to merge the school into the Agricultura. College now being erected at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, by Sir William Macdonald, but as to what will actually be done nothing definite is known. Negotiations are at present being conducted between Dr. Robertson, on behalf of Sir William Macdonald, McGill University, as represented by the McGill Normal School Committee, and a sub-committee of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction.



THE LATE SIR WM. DAWSON, FIRST PRINCIPAL M'GILL NORMAL SCHOOL

If these parties agree to recommend that the work of the school be transferred to Ste. Anne's, the matter must come before the government. With the government lies the last responsibility, and the people will certainly look to the government to maintain in some efficient manner its control of so important a branch of the public service as the training of teachers for the public schools.

It may be that the government, having obtained an addition of $250,000 to the federal subsidy, all of which it has consecrated to education, may wish itself to develop the Normal School in relation to the needs of the province, to the extent of a quarter of a million dollars or more to everything.

The Normal School was founded in the year 1857, as the result of negotiations between Sir William, then Dr. Dawson, who had recently been appointed principal of McGill University, and the government, as represented by the province of Quebec by the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, a man of liberal and quabties. Three Normal schools were established in the province of Quebec, the Roman Catholic population of which one was located in Quebec and the other in Montreal, and for the Protestants, in association with McGill University, the McGill Normal School. There was affiliated with the institution a school which had been founded by the Colonial Church and School Society, and which was carried on under the headmastership of the Rev. W. Hicks, the late Archdeacon Reid, then the Rev. William Reid, the secretary of the Society. Mr. Hicks was transferred to the Normal School. The first class consisted of about twenty pupils.

Dawson was the first principal of the Normal School, and he retained the office until the year 1870, when he became chairman of the newly-constituted Normal School Committee. Professor Hicks was then made principal. The attendance on the Normal School increased in increasing numbers until the year 1883, when Dr. Robins, who was one of the members of the staff in 1857, but who had for some years been superintendent of the Protestant schools of the city of Montreal, replaced Mr. Hicks as principal.

Since that time the school has very much increased in building accommodation, in strength of teaching staff, and in numbers of students in attendance. The number of diplomas which have been granted since the inauguration of the school amount to nearly four thousand, these having been awarded to nearly three thousand teachers in training, some of whom have, of course, received more than one diploma.

At first, only the elementary school and model school diplomas were granted, but gradually the work of the Normal School has increased, and at present diplomas of five grades are given. Those which authorize their holders to teach in elementary schools are of two grades, namely, elementary and advanced elementary. Following these diplomas are kindergarten diplomas, model school diplomas, and finally academy diplomas. The academy diplomas are only granted to graduates in arts, but the course of instruction for the four other grades is wholly completed in the Normal School itself. The staff of the Normal School as it stands to-day consists of the principal, two ordinary professors, one associate professor, eight instructors, and five lecturers.

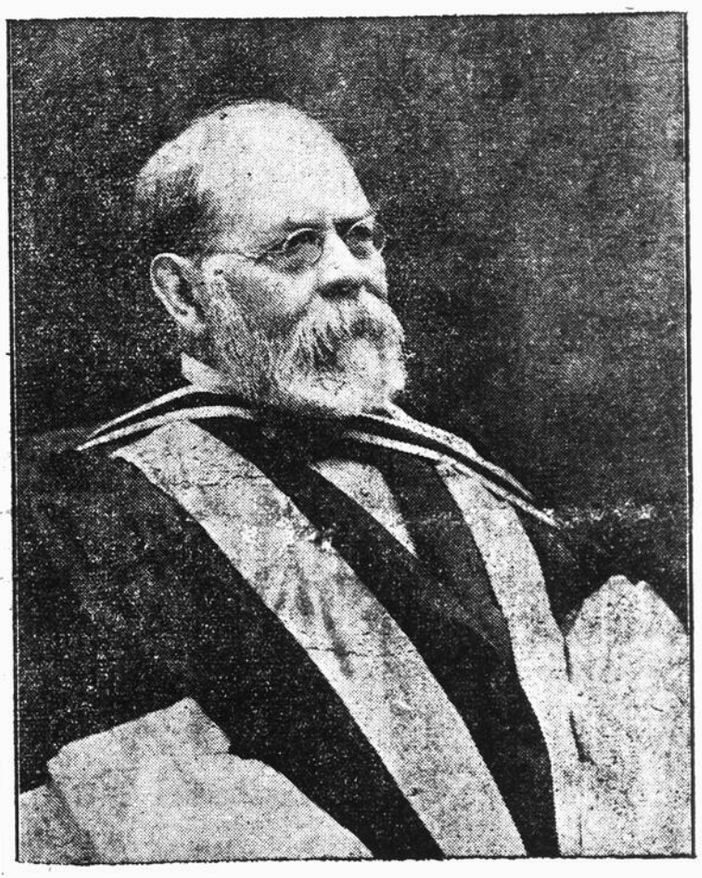
To provide for the necessary practice in teaching of teachers in training, the McGill Model Schools are maintained. These are three in number, under separate heads. The boys' department is under Mr. Montgomery Campbell, B.A., the girls' department, under Miss Peebles, and the primary department, including kindergarten and transition classes, under Miss Sloan. These schools from a very small beginning have grown to be important, and contain at the present moment 482 boys and girls.

The returns of the teachers in training for the present session are not yet complete, because in one grade the entrance is only made after Christmas. But the total number of diplomas issued last session—which was the fiftieth session of the school—was 142. Thirteen of these were for academies, 44 for model schools, one for kindergarten, 51 advanced elementary, and 33 elementary.

The nucleus of the present Normal School building on Belmont street was erected in 1841, for the Montreal High School. It was then a long one-story building, with a central hall of two stories. The High School was transferred to the building erected for it on the corner of University and Dorchester streets, now occupied as the Fraser Library. The old High School building was then transferred to the government for the purposes of the Normal School, and with some minor alteration was fitted up to accommodate the Normal and Model Schools in 1857. A few years later a building was erected on the playground to accommodate the primary department of the school. Still later a workshop was also put up on the playground, but these later buildings had in time to be replaced by the erection of the present extension, reaching to Palace street.

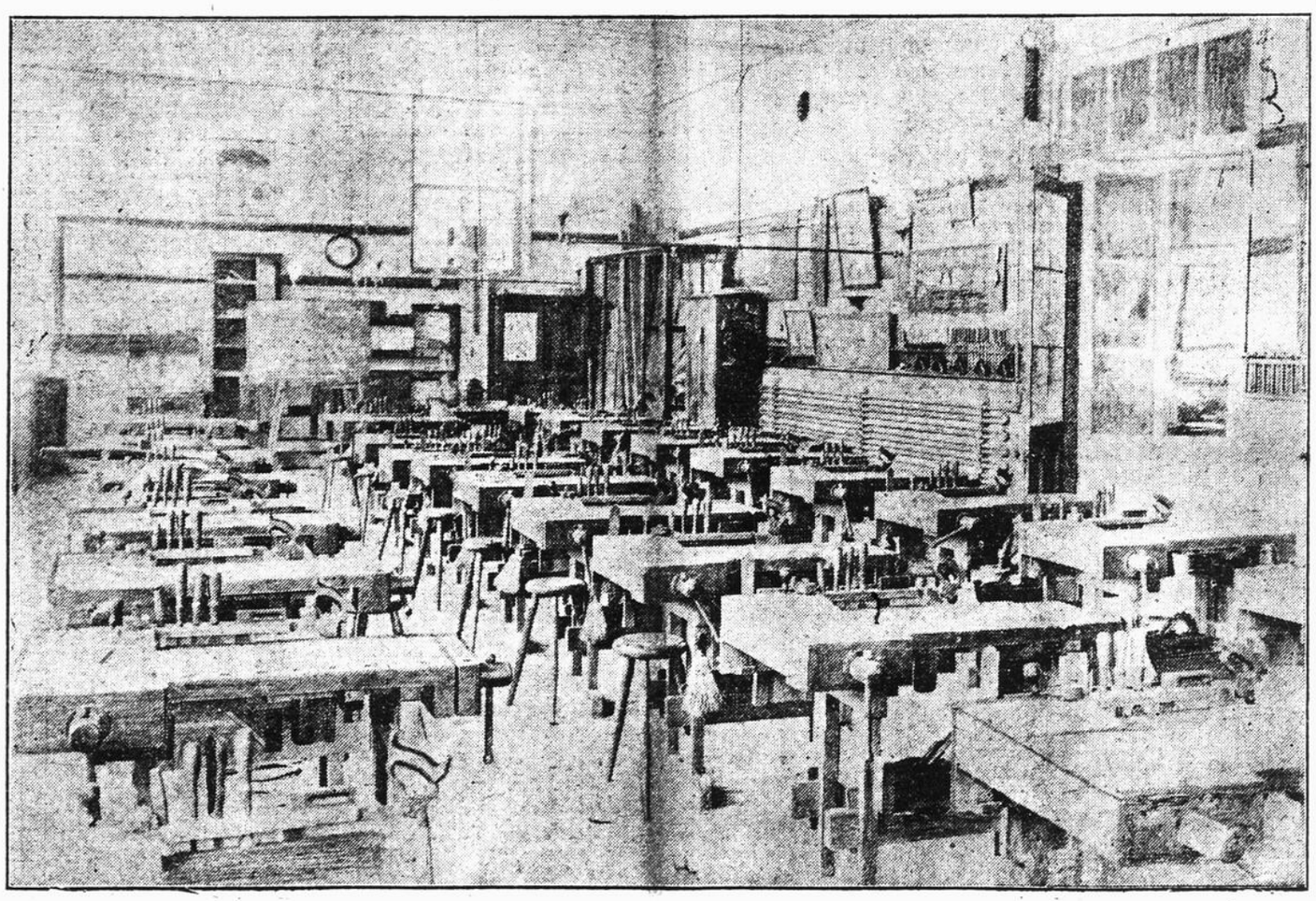
In its inauguration the only connection that the Normal School had with McGill University was through Dr. Dawson. He was both principal of the University and principal of the McGill Normal School. The professor of French Normal School. The professor of French in the University was also professor of French in the Normal School, and these were the slender ties that connected the two institutions until Sir William Dawson resigned the principalship. His resignation was nearly coincident with the establishment of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction. Then provision was made whereby the Normal School was placed (subject to the school law) under the legislative control of that committee, the executive administration being placed in the hands of the superintendent of public instruction and a committee of five persons, called the Normal School Committee, appointed annually by the Corporation of McGill University. Under this dual control the Normal School has been conducted for many years past. Appointments to the chief positions in the Normal School are made by the government on the recommendation of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, but minor offices are filled by the Normal School Committee directly.

The Normal School is supported by a grant annually made by the government, which grant has for a few years past amounted to between $13,000 and $14,000. This grant has very lately been augmented by a grant of $3,000 in aid of the maintenance of the Model Schools, from the Protestant School Commissioners of Montreal, and by the fees of the pupils. During this year for the first time fees in the Model Schools are abolished, so as to be in keeping with the other schools of the city. This is done by an arrangement with the Protestant School Commissioners, who will increase their subsidy to cover the loss on this account.



DR. ROBINS, PRINCIPAL M'GILL NORMAL SCHOOL.

The history of the Normal School is bound up with that of Dr. Robins, who has for so many years been its principal. He is known and loved by many hundreds of the best teachers in the Dominion, who have gone forth from his instructions not only well equipped, but inspired by high ideals to be a blessing to the whole country. His influence upon those fortunate enough to come under his charge has been magnetic, for he combines with a singularly high-minded and noble character the quality of arousing enthusiasm in his charges and in inspiring for himself very warm affection. Dr. Robins was born at Faversham, Kent, England, in 1833, being the son of a minister of the Bible Christian Church. He came to Canada with his parents in 1846, and resided first at Peterborough, Ont. He began his teaching career in his sixteenth year, his first school being in the township of Dummer, county of Victoria, and his second in the township of Hamilton, county of Northumberland. He went to Toronto in 1851 and took a course in the Normal School. He afterwards taught in that school, and then became headmaster of the Central School, Brantford. Afterwards he became connected with the McGill Normal School, then, as has been said, he was appointed superintendent of the Protestant Schools in the city, and after holding this position from 1870 to 1883 he resigned to become the principal of the Normal School. In January of this year, having worked so long and so faithfully in the cause of education, he tendered his resignation to the Normal School Committee, but at the earnest solicitation of that committee he consented to retain the principalship for another year. In order that he might be freer to attend to the general work of supervision and administration, an assistant was appointed to give the lectures in the art of teaching, and to perform such other services as are required in this connection.



MANUAL TRAINING ROOM, M'GILL MODEL SCHOOL.

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Well built red sandstone House, situated on the north side of the street, the house contains 13 rooms, concrete basement, laundry, etc., beautifully finished and thoroughly modern.

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A stone corner residence, containing 10 rooms, side light, open plumbing, and electric lighting. The house is well situated on Upper University street. Price $8,250.

BELMONT PARK

A large 3-story detached stone residence, contains 10 bedrooms, etc. The house is built on lot 100 x 155 feet, large balconies, Daisy furnace, stable in rear, excellent situation for club, institution or school.

DORCHESTER STREET.

Between Mountain and Drummond streets 2-story stone front dwelling, modern heating and plumbing, contains 10 rooms, electric light, in good repair. Price $10,500.

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3-story stone and brick dwelling, containing 7 bedrooms, drawing-room, dining-room, library, servants' room and kitchen, 2-story [illegible]on. Price $7,500.

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A 2-story pressed brick semi-detached house, contains 4 bedrooms, drawing-room, dining-room, kitchen, cemented basement, bathroom and 2 w.c.'s. Price, $6,700.

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2-story stone front house, containing 8 rooms, with 2-story extension, electric light, hot water heating, open plumbing, in good order. Price $6,500.

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PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under 'The Companies Act, 1902,' Letters Patent have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State bearing date the thirtieth day of November, Nineteen Hundred and Six, incorporating Charles P. Rice, Manufacturer; Victor R. H. Johnston, Manufacturer, and William E. Gladwish, Manufacturer, all three of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; George Barrat, Merchant, of the said City of Montreal, and George A. Barrat, Merchant, of the Town of Westmount, in the said Province of Quebec, for the purpose of (a) Carrying on the business of buying, selling and manufacturing all kinds of photographic supplies and apparatus, and all materials and machinery in connection with the same; (b) Taking over as going concerns the businesses heretofore carried on at the City of Montreal by the applicants above named under the firm names of 'Rice, Johnston & Gladwish' and 'George Barrat & Son,' respectively; (c) Carrying on the business of buying and selling and manufacturing typewriters, carbon paper and typewriter supplies generally and all materials and machinery in connection with the same; (d) Carrying on any other similar business, whether as merchants or manufacturers, which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above business, or which may be calculated to improve the value of the Company's property or rights; (e) Buying, leasing, or otherwise acquiring, holding, selling, or otherwise disposing of all property, real or personal, which may be necessary in and about the Company's business; (f) Buying, dealing in, holding, selling, or otherwise disposing of trade marks, patents of invention, formulae, improvements, processes, or any other rights necessary, relating to, or useful for the purposes of the Company; (g) Amalgamating with any other Company engaged in a similar business, to lease or to sell the whole or any part of the assets of the Company, and to accept in payment thereof shares or other securities; (h) Acquiring in whole or in part by purchase or in any other manner, the business and property of similar companies, and to issue in payment thereof, paid up shares or other securities of the company; (i) Issuing and allotting as fully paid up, stock or other securities of the Company in payment or part payment of any property, real or personal, business, franchise, powers, privileges, leases, contracts, patent rights, or other property or rights which it may lawfully acquire by virtue hereof; (j) Doing all acts and exercising all powers for the carrying on of the business for which the Company is incorporated; by the name of 'THE UNITED PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES, LIMITED,' with a total capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000), divided into one thousand (1,000) shares of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each; the head office of the Company is at the City of Montreal, and its operations are to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Dated at the Office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this thirtieth day of November, Nineteen Hundred and Six.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary.

OUGHTRED, PLACE & PHELAN,
Attorneys for applicants.

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800 SPLENDID LOTS TO CHOOSE FROM

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If purchaser dies after 10 percent has been paid the Lot will be immediately deeded to his Heirs without further payments. This is better than Life Insurance because the minute 10 percent is paid, should death ensue, his Heirs are freed of all further liability.

Office open every evening next week, also Saturday afternoons.

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Phone Main 5261. **Night, East 3743.**

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FOR EVERY PURCHASER OF LOTS AT

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10 percent off for all cash. 7½ percent off if paid in one year. 6 percent off if paid in two years, and 5 percent off if paid in three years.

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The above Lots are positively the Cheapest of West End Lots and

Have a Pure Water Supply.

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PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, application will be made on behalf of the purchasers for an Act to ratify and confirm two deeds of sale, passed on the 25th day of December, 1902, before C. Ulric R. Tartre, Notary, at Sutton, in the Province of Quebec, the one from Isaac Tristram Coffin et al., to William G. Tait, W. F. V. Atkinson and E. A. Jones, and the other from Isaac Tristram Coffin et al., to William G. Tait, Daniel McDonald and W. F. V. Atkinson.

Montreal, 7th December, 1906.

COOK & McMASTER,
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AT ST. LAMBERT.

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137 St. Peter street, Montreal.

FOR SALE. SEVERAL GOOD HOUSES in Town of Windsor Mills at bargain prices; also some fine farms very cheap. FRANKLIN RANKIN, Windsor Mills, Que.

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"DOMINION" .... .Dec. 29
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"CANADA" .. ..Jan. 12

•These steamers carry freight only.

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

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FIRST CLASS .. ..$55.00 to $60.00
SECOND CLASS .. ..$40.00 to $42.50
According to steamer.

Passengers berthed not more than two in a room.

THIRD CLASS, to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Belfast, Glasgow $27.50

Low rates to Scandinavia and the Continent.

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Write for our illustrated booklet, 'A Tour to the Bahamas, Cuba and Mexico'; also for particulars of our special 42 Day Yachting Trip by the magnificent new R.M.S. "SOKOTO" sailing from Halifax JANUARY 20th, and again on MARCH 15th.

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23 days' trips, 15 days in the tropics. SPECIAL CRUISES per SS. 'Pretoria.' From New York 29th December, 26th January, and 23rd February. Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices. For further particulars, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents for Quebec SS. Co., 29 Broadway, New York, or J. G. BROCK & CO., 211 Commissioners st., Montreal. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

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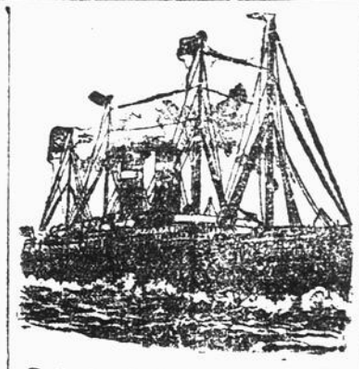

ALLAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

St. John and Halifax to Liverpool

	From St. John.	From Halifax.
PARISIAN	1 Dec.	——
TUNISIAN	7 Dec.	8 Dec.
LAURENTIAN .. ..15 Dec.		.....
IONIAN	21 Dec.	22 Dec.
PARISIAN	4 Jan.	5 Jan.

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SS. PARISIAN will cary only one class of cabin passengers called second cabin. They will enjoy the full privileges of the ship. Rate $42.50 and upwards.

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

FIRST-CLASS, $55 and up, according to steamer.

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

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

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Pretorian. . 6 Dec. Corinthian . 28 Dec.
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One class cabin called second. Rate $35.00 and upwards. Third class, $26.50.

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN.

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FINEST AND FASTEST

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Dec. 8, Sat. .. .. .. LAKE CHAMPLAIN
Dec. 14, Fri. .. ..EMPRESS OF BRITAIN
Dec. 22, Sat. .. ..LAKE ERIE
Dec. 28, Fri. .. .. EMPRESS OF IRELAND
Jan. 5, Sat. .. ..LAKE MANITOBA
Jan. 11, Fri. .. ..EMPRESS OF BRITAIN

St. John, N.B., to London direct.

Jan. 2 (3rd Class, $26.50) LAKE MICHIGAN
•Jan. 16 .... MONTREAL

WINTER RATES—Now in effect

SS. LAKE CHAMPLAIN & LAKE ERIE carry only ONE CLASS of Cabin passengers (Second Class), to whom is given the accommodation situated in the best part of the steamer, $40.00 and $42.50.

1ST CABIN—$50.00 and upward, according to steamer.

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SS. PARTHENIA (Cold Storage) ..Dec. 8
SS. MARINA (Cold Storage) .. .. ..Dec. 15
SS. CASSANDRA (Cold Storage) .. Dec. 22
SS. SALACIA.. .. ..Dec. 29

PASSENGER SERVICE.

Excellent accommodation for Cabin and Steerage passengers on the high-class steamers Athenia and Cassandra. Rates—Cabin, $35.00 to $42.50; Steerage, $25.00. Other steamers of the line take a limited number of Cabin passengers only, at $35.00.

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SS. IONA..... ....Dec. 29

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CANADA AND MANCHESTER.
WINTER SERVICE

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Dec. 22—xManchester Trader . . . Jan. 12	
Jan. 5—Manchester Shipper . . . Jan. 26	

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SS. Wyandotte, from St. John, N.B., end of December, for Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Durban.

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AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

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"INTERNATIONAL LIMITED"
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Leave Montreal 9.00 a.m. [illegible]
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Pullman Car on this train

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA
(Three Hours Each W
Leave Montreal [illegible]
Leave Ottawa [illegible]
Parlor Cars on
Buffet Service on 4.00 p.m.

MONTREAL AND NEW YORK
Leave Montreal *8.45 a.m.
Arrive New York *6.10 p.m.
Parlor Cars on day
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MONTREAL, BOSTON AND SPRINGFIELD	MONTREAL AND PORTLAND
Lv. Montreal *9.01 a.m.	Lv. Montreal
Lv. Montreal *8.40 p.m.	Lv. Montreal
Parlor Cars and through coaches	
Pullman Sleeping Cars on	

*Daily. †Daily Except Sunday.

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Sunday Train for St. Agathe.

On and after Sunday, December 9th, trains leaving Place Viger at [illegible] returning arriving Place Viger [illegible] will run to and from St. Agathe [illegible]

OTTAWA TRAINS.

LEAVE WINDSOR STATION

*8.45 a.m.,	*9.40 a.m.,
†4.00 p.m.,	*9.40 p.m.,

LEAVE PLACE VIGER

†8.20 a.m. †6.45 p.m.

Parlor or Sleeping Cars on all trains from Windsor Station.

*Daily
§Sunday only. †Daily except Sunday

OTTAWA SLEEPING CAR.

Leaves Windsor Station daily at [illegible] Passengers may remain in Sleeper [illegible] 9.00 a.m.

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

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TRAIN SERVICE

7.25 A.M. DAY EXPRESS For Ste. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec.

Leaves 7.25 a.m. daily except Sunday. Buffet Parlor Car to Levis.

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DAILY WITNESS

Fine and Very Cold

VOL. XLVII., No. 287 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1906. PRICE ONE CENT

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Government Measure Respecting Cold Storage Warehouses Throughout the Dominion Passes First Reading.

CANCELLATION OF COASTING PRIVILEGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—By reason of the Finance Minister's absence in Montreal, the House of Commons yesterday, instead of taking up the tariff resolutions, turned its attention to the government resolutions providing for an appropriation of $500,000 to assist in the establishment of cold storage warehouses throughout the Dominion. The Minister of Agriculture enlarged on the outline he had given of his plans earlier in the week. His purpose was that the government should contribute ten percent of the cost of these warehouses at the time they were built, and twenty percent more in payments spread over a five years' period, after which time they should be self-sustaining. Private enterprise had already accomplished something towards providing the Dominion with the cold storage facilities that it required. But their number was entirely inadequate to the needs of the country. The subsidy proposed would help the cold storage warehousemen to tide over the doubtful or unprofitable years. The government would reserve the control of charges and the temperatures to be maintained. No enterprise would be assisted that was likely to compete unfairly with any cold storage warehouses now in operation. The subsidies, too, would be distributed as fairly as possible over the whole country.

Mr. George Taylor, the Conservative chief whip, commented on the proposal as another of Mr. Fisher's fads.

Dr. Sproule and Mr. George Taylor were both afraid that the government's friends would draw too large a share of these cold storage subsidies.

At six o'clock the resolution passed, and a bill based thereon was given its first reading.

COASTING PRIVILEGES.

Dr. Black, M.P. for Hants, N.S., has given notice of a resolution 'That the Government of Canada should take such steps as will secure for Canada the cancellation of existing coasting privileges now enjoyed by foreign countries, under Imperial treaties, and to that end should open negotiations with the Imperial Government with a view to the abrogation or amendment of such treaties.'

AMENDMENT TO B. N. A. ACT.

Mr. J. G. Hughes, M.P. of Kings, P.E.I., will submit to the House of Commons the same proposition that he argued last session in favor of an amendment to the British North America Act that will guarantee any province against the reduction of its parliamentary representation below a minimum of six members.

THE SENATE

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—The Senate stands adjourned till Jan. 16. In the course of discussion over the Government's delay in filling the senatorial vacancies, the Conservative leader, Mr. Lougheed, remarked that applicants for these appointments were now beginning to address themselves to the Conservative party.

A 'MODERATE PARTYISM'

THE HON. GEORGE FOSTER GIVES HIS VIEWS ON PARLIAMENT.

'I am a strong Liberal-Conservative, because I have studied and developed the party's principles, but a moderate partyism is the only thing this country should tolerate. The partyism which bends everything, from public works and offices to the machinery of elections, to its own ends, should be publicly condemned, not only by the electorate, but by the party itself.'

This was the declaration made by the Hon. George E. Foster, in an address to the Junior Conservative Club last night at Ligget's Hall, on the subject of parliamentary government. Mr. Foster showed how everything in the community was ordered, protected or prevented, or in some way was surrounded by the authority of parliament.

For century after century this great parliamentary principle had been developed in Great Britain at the cost of much effort and struggle and many lives, and to delve into the records of the British Parliament was to read the history of the nation through many generations of development.

That was our legacy to-day in Canada—the system under which the glories of the British Empire had grown up, and in which we were able to share. 'But,' said Mr. Foster, 'although we in Canada cannot go back so far in history, have our parliaments done nothing? Our legislatures and parliaments have been doing the same work that has built the Empire. You cannot read a line of the history of Canada without finding interwoven in it the bright web, the strong fibre—almost as the web and woof the people have woven, permeated with the authorization and protection of parliament.'

FINANCE COMMITTEE

GRANT SALARY INCREASES TO POLICE FIREMEN AND OTHERS.

The Finance Committee yesterday sat in private from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., and disposed of its estimates for the coming year. The wages of civic laborers were increased to $1.75 a day, and the following new scale was adopted for the police force:—

Seven hundred dollars a year for first-class constables; $650 for second-class, and $600 for third-class, as compared with $550, $598, and $546 respectively, at present; police sergeants salaries are increased from $700 to $750 a year; lieutenants $100 increase, or $800 a year, and captains $50 more, or $850.

Funds were voted for twenty-five more constables, and six more mounted policemen.

The first and second-class detectives were voted $25 increases, and the chief detective and police forces were granted $200 each for horse keep.

The firemen were voted $700 a year for first-class, $650 for second, and $600 for third.

STUDENTS' FEES RAISED.

Toronto, Dec. 7.—The fees of students attending the Ontario College of Pharmacy were raised to-day by the council of the institution. Formerly the fee for the junior has been $47, and this has been raised to $60. The fee for the senior term has been increased from $60 to $80. The reason for this increase, as announced by the finance committee, is the higher cost of tuition. Mr. James M. Hargraves, who has been a member of the council for many years, resigned on account of selling out his drug business, and Mr. E. R. Wigle, of Wiarton, was elected to fill the vacancy.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—In the Supreme Court yesterday, in the case of the 'Arranmore' vs. Rudolph, judgment was reserved.

Wood vs. Rockwell, an appeal from the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, was then heard. The action was on a note for $130. The defendant, appellant, pleaded several defences, including one that the note was in fact a contract of suretyship, and that by the acts of the plaintiff he had been released as a surety. The case was tried before Justice Longley and a jury, and, on withdrawal of several questions from the jury and the directions of the learned judge, a verdict for plaintiff was entered. This judgment was affirmed by the judgment now under appeal, the Chief Justice dissenting. The appellant contends that the jury was misdirected on a number of points, as to the law governing the case, as to the evidence and its effect on the relationship of the parties to the contract, and that material issues were improperly withdrawn from the consideration of the jury so as to amount to mistual. Roscoe, K.C., for appellant. J. J. Ritchie, K.C., for respondent. The case will be continued on Monday.

DOMINION REVENUE

INCREASE FOR THE PAST FIVE MONTHS NEARLY FIVE MILLIONS OVER THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR.

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—The revenue of the Dominion for the five months of the current fiscal year up to the end of November totalled $36,722,516, an increase of $4,959,983; the expenditure on consolidated fund, $20,731,932, a decrease of $639,797, and the capital expenditure $4,387,637, a decrease of $83,559. The customs collections in the five months increased $3,038,521; the excise collections, $847,095; the post-office collections $194,869, and the revenue from public works and the government railways, $561,785.

JOURNALIST GOES WEST.

At a gathering in the rooms of the Montreal Press Club, yesterday afternoon, Mr. D. Neil McIntyre was presented by his confreres of the Montreal 'Star' with a gold watch. Mr. McIntyre leaves shortly for the Pacific Coast, to assume the duties of news editor of the 'Times,' Victoria, B.C.

ACCIDENT TO SERGEANT HILL.

His Majesty the King is the honorary colonel of the 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers. His birthday is always celebrated with a dinner by the sergeants of that regiment. This year the sergeants' mess decided to celebrate the birthday of Queen Alexandra, which was last Saturday, by holding an at home. This took place last evening, and it was while proceeding thither that a regrettable accident took place. Sergeant James Hill, of No. 7 company, was one of the guests, and when nearing the Drill Hall he slipped and sustained a fracture of the leg. The ambulance of the General Hospital was summoned and he was removed to that institution, where he is now confined. General sympathy is felt for Sergeant Hill.

CHIEF OF POLICE ON GAMBLING

He Declares That as Far as the Police Know There is not One Place in the City Now Where Gambling Apparatus is in Use.

The publication of 'Andy' Maloney's letter in the 'Witness' yesterday caused some excitement at police headquarters, and Chief Campeau had something to say in reply.

'The letter published by Mr. Maloney,' he said, 'reads very well from Maloney's point of view, but since I have been at the head of the police department, which is not quite two years, I remember that on two or three occasions the authorities have raided several gambling places which were under the management of Mr. Maloney and his friends. Probably he will remember what happened at 13 McGill College avenue; then again at 20 University street, and later in a certain house on St. Lawrence Boulevard. It is amusing in the extreme to read about what he is trying to do in his heroic struggle to wipe out gambling, and if I am a judge of men and events I would advise such people to keep quiet on matters pertaining to the gambling vice.

'It is not so very long since he had the impression that he was the "king of gamblers" in the Montreal district, and he gave the impression that in order to engage in this "game" his approval was necessary, but unfortunately for Mr. Maloney and his rôle as "king gambler," the police did not take long to block his path, and he was rather hastily checked in his ambition to reign supreme over the local gambling kingdom. This was brought about, I believe, when the police removed no less than five thousand dollars from a safe in a house suposed to be under the management of Mr. Maloney.

'As to the existence of a gambling syndicate in Montreal, I can safely say that no such thing exists, and I will state frankly that so far as the police are aware there is not one house in this city where gambling apparatus is in use. If there is such a place the police will be very grateful to Mr. Maloney or any of his associates, if they will inform the authorities as to their actual existence.

'If there are houses where cards are suspected to be played on a gambling basis, the police endeavor to obtain evidence, when once we are made aware of such. Now I would like to know how Mr. Maloney has spent one thousand dollars during the past summer, as he openly asserts, in his campaign against gambling, for this money might easily have been saved had he been wise enough to have asked the assistance of the authorities in his endeavor to close up gambling places. It does not cost the police quite so much when they determine from time to time to make raids on these suspected places, and Mr. Maloney is indeed ill-advised when he attempts to fight the "gamblers" without first taking the authorities into his confidence.

'Now,' said the chief, 'I wish to say a few words regarding Nicholson. The police have on several occasions tried to obtain conclusive proof against his house on Metcalfe street, but up to the present time we have failed to do so because well-known parties who frequent this place refuse to give any information. However, we will wait our own good time and possibly we will achieve the desired result.

'As for Brady, the police got after him and his resort on St. Lawrence Boulevard, with the gratifying result that this place only lasted a short two months. I will go further and tell you that when the authorities had everything ready to raid Brady's house a man by the name of Desautels made a complaint against the resort, which evidently gave Brady an opportunity to clear everything of a gambling nature out of the building, and when the place was raided there was nothing found there on which we could convict. This is not always the case, for wherever the police make a raid on gambling or other resorts of vice, we are generally successful, but, unfortunately, our plans are sometimes frustrated by unforeseen circumstances such as in the case of the Brady place.

'In order to prove successful in our raids it is necessary for the police to find some gambling apparatus in operation, then we have the necessary evidence to prove that the place is actually a gambling resort. When the authorities obtain information of a house being used as a gambling place, it is not always an easy matter to make a conviction until we have secured conclusive proof, and when once this is accomplished we immediately set to work to round up the proprietor and close the resort.

'Time and patience are necessary,' concluded Chief Campeau, 'in carrying on a campaign against vice in a city the size and importance of Montreal, but the police have determined to cleanse Montreal of every suspected resort, and I wil lnot rest until the work has been fully and satisfactorily accomplished.'

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Professor Moulton, of the University of Chicago, is at the Windsor.

The Hon. W. A. Weir is spending the week-end in Quebec.

His Lordship Bishop Dunn left Quebec yesterday for Lennoxville.

The ladies of the Day Nursery are giving a dance on Jan. 3, at Stanley Hall.

Lady Shaughnessy and the Misses Shaughnessy have returned from Quebec.

Mrs. James Peck and Mrs. James Ross were among the hostesses entertaining at tea yesterday.

Miss Marion Ross, Ottawa, has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. T. Christie, Lachute, for the past week.

The Rev. Principal and Mrs. Scrimger are entertaining at tea this afternoon for Profes-or Moulton, of Chicago.

Mrs. Henry White Wilson (formerly Miss Julia Keith, of New Brunswick), received yesterday for the first time since her marriage.

Mr. Geo. S. Cleghorn, who was operated on last Monday for appendicitis, at the General Hospital is progressing favorably.

A Christmas pound party will be held at the Samaritan Hospital, 594 Dorchester street, on Thursday, Dec. 13, from 3 to 6 o'clock, to which the public is cordially invited.

Mr. J. B. Murray, of Baker City, Oregon, arrived in the city last night, and is staying with his son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Brand, of Mance street. He will spend some months in the city.

The engagement is announced in Ottawa of Miss Annie Elizabeth Paterson, only daughter of the Hon. William Paterson, Minister of Customs, to Dr. Morley Ellwood Branscombe, of Picton, Ont.

Captain Weatherbee, of the Militia Department, is expected to spend a few days in Quebec prior to sailing on Dec. 14 by the SS. 'Empress of Britain' for England, where he expects to remain two years, taking the ordinance course at Woolwich.

Mrs. W. A. Baker, St. Luke street, was the hostess on Thursday evening at a very enjoyable tea given to introduce her daughter, Miss Margaret Baker. The tea room was very prettily decorated in crimson and green, the flowers being red carnations, veiled in maidenhair fern.

Mrs. E. Rawlings, Simpson street, is entertaining at the tea hour this afternoon for her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Walter Rawlings, who will receive with her, wearing a gown of blue chiffon, trimmed with rose point. The hostess is wearing a gown of claret velvet and duchess lace. The floral decorations are palms, chrysunthemums and carnations. In the tea-room are American Beauties. Mrs. Glasco and Mrs. Nash are presiding in the tea-room, assisted by the Misses Rawlings.

DR. ISAAC MURRAY DEAD

ONE OF THE FATHERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH PASSES AWAY.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 7.—The Rev. Dr. Isaac Murray, one of the fathers of the Presbyterian Church, died at New Glasgow, to-day.

The Rev. Isaac Murray was the son of the late James Murray and brother of the late Rev. James Allister Murray, formerly of London, Ont. He was born at Pictou, N.S., on March 24, 1824, and was educated at the Pictou Academy and at West River Seminary, after which he taught school for two years at West River. He pursued his theological studies at Princeton Seminary, N.J., and was licensed to preach in May, 1849, by Pictou Presbytery, and was ordained by the Presbytery of Prince Edward Island in January, 1850, over Cavendish congregation. Subsequently he labored in New London, in Charlottetown, and at Thorburn, N.S. He was for many years pastor at North Sydney, C.B. He received the degree of D.D. from Queen's, Kingston, in 1876. Dr. Murray was for many years a member of the Board of Education, one of its examiners of candidates for teachers' licenses, and was also chairman of the Board of Prince Edward Island. He suggested that the tenants' rent indicated the extent of proprietors' interest in the land, and this principle became the basis of settlement of a dispute between these parties. Dr. Murray was the chief originator of the 'Protestant,' now the 'Patriot,' newspaper, to which for years he was principal contributor, in defence of tenants' rights and in opposition to separate schools. The 'Presbyterian,' now the 'Guardian,' owed its inception and editorial standing mostly to him. After the Union of 1860, the Synod proposed him as professor of theology, against Dr. Dods, and lost by the small minority of five votes. He was twice chosen moderator of the Synod of the Maritime Provinces. He always took great interest in young men, and several ministers occupying high places in the Presbyterian Church gratefully acknowledged their indebtedness to his care and training.

For a number of years he was clerk of Sydney Presbytery. Politically, Dr. Murray was a Conservative.

MORE INCREASES FOR RAILWAY MEN.

A despatch from St. Thomas, Ont., says that following the increase in pay to the M. C. R. yardmen there comes the announcement that all the men in the company's shops will have their wages increased. Machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths get two cents an hour more, car inspectors, five dollars per month extra, and all the other men one cent per hour advance.

RAILWAY Y. M. C. A.

The Venerable Archdeacon Ker will address the meeting of the Railway Y. M. C. A. to-morrow afternoon.

STRIKE AT GENOA

SAILING DATES FOR DECEMBER SUSPENDED — MANY EMIGRANTS AT NAPLES.

Genoa, Dec. 7.—The managers of the Italian Steamship Companies, whose vessels call here, have decided to suspend all sailing dates for December. The strikers have issued a statement setting forth that the expenses incurred by a company for the round trip of an ordinary steamer like the 'Lombardia' are $33,000. The gross returns amount to $76,200, and the net profits is consequently $42,600. The strikers ask that $2,600 of this net profit be devoted to meeting their demands.

The companies, because of the strike, have already returned to prospective passengers a sum equivalent to 10,000 paid fares.

Naples, Dec. 7.—The strike on the part of the men employed on the Trans-Atlantic steamers has resulted in a serious congestion of emigrants here. All sailing dates for America have been cancelled. Thousands of the emigrants held in Naples are in a most critical condition. Having sold all they possessed, they are practically without resources, and are losing opportunities previously secured to go to work in America. The emigration bureau of the government has ordered that the concentration of emigrants in Italian ports be discontinued, as disorders are feared.

COPYRIGHT BILL

MARK TWAIN AS A WITNESS CAUSES MUCH MERRIMENT.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) brought to a close with laughter a day of argumentative strife over the terms of the copyright bill, now the sugject of hearings before the Senate and House Committee on Patents.

'I am particularly interested in the portion of the measure which concerns my trade,' he said. 'I like that extension from the present limit of the life of copyright from forty-two years to the life of the author and fifty years thereafter. I think that ought to satisfy any reasonable author, because it will take care of his children—let the grandchildren take care of themselves. It will satisfy me, because it will enable me to take care of my daughters. After that I don't care. I have long been out of the struggle, independent of it, and indifferent to it.'

Mr. Clemens argued that there was really no legitimate ground for making any limitation to the life of the copyright.

'But,' he added, 'I understand it must have a limit, because that is required by the constitution of the United States, which sets aside the prior constitution we call the Decalogue. The Decalogue says you shall not take away from any man his property—I will not use that harsher word. But the laws of England and America do take away the property from the author. They all talk handsomely of the literature of the land, then they turn around to crush and wipe it out of existence.

'My copyrights produce to me a great deal more money than I can spend. However, if I did not have them I could take care of myself. I know half a dozen trades, and if those ran out I would invent a half dozen others. But, for my daughters, I hope Congress will extend to them the charity which they have tained to get from me.

'You cannot name twenty persons in the United States,' he declared, 'who in the past hundred years have produced books which have outlived the copyright limit.'

VALISE THIEF CAUGHT

WILLIAM HANNABERRY BROUGHT TO MONTREAL FOR TRIAL.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 8.—William Hannaberry, the young man arrested here for stealing from a dining car, will not be prosecuted by the Intercolonial on that charge, but was taken back to Montreal yesterday afternoon to stand trial on charges of valise stealing, which are to be laid against him by the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk.

The authorities of the C. P. R. had been working for some time on the case of a disappearing valise belonging to H. Paxton Baird, of Wooodstock, N.B., and the finding on Hannaberry of a handkerchief bearing Mr. Baird's name is regarded as evidence. The C. P. R. paid Mr. Baird for his loss. Three valises found in Hannaberry's house at Halifax were brought here yesterday. One answered the description of the valise owned by the Hon. Colin Campbell, Attorney-General of Manitoba, which was lost some time ago from the Windsor C. P. R. station, Montreal. In Hannaberry's house was found a number of articles which the valise of Mrs. Grace E. Denison ('Lady Gray,' of Toronto 'Saturday Night') had contained. This valise was lost from Bonaventure station, Montreal, in August.

FINE AND VERY COLD

Ah! but I love the snow upon the hills;
I love this trilling silence in the air;
I care not that the lark no longer trills;
I care for nothing but what still is there.

Clear outlined form in satuesque repose:
What color needs such matchless scene as this?
If I forget the fragrance of the rose,
Something to mine the loveliest rose must miss.
—Alice Wellington Rollins.

Toronto Dec. 8.—Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence—Fine and very cold to-day; Sunday, a little milder with light snow.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The shame, misery and crimes of the Congo was the subject in the Belgium Chamber of Deputies yesterday of a strong address by the Socialist leader, M. von der Velde. He denounced King Leopold II. as the rival and partner of the great manipulators of American trusts who made the natives into serfs and exploited them for his own personal benefit.

A despatch received in London from Paris reporting that the Shah of Persia was dead is not confirmed at either the Persian legation or the Persian Bank, and the British Foreign Office discredits the report.

Sailors in Italy are on strike. All sailing dates for December have been suspended at Genoa, and at Naples there is a serious congestion of outward bound emigrants.

Leonard Henry Courtney, who has lately been elevated to the House of Lords, at a dinner in his honor last night declared the House of Commons to be the most inadequate and least trustworthy reflection of the public mind in England, and that the chief strength of the House of Lords was derived from the imperfections of the Commons. The latter he called the embodiment of all the prejudices of position and the former a congestion of democracy. Imperialism, he denounced as a temptation of the arch-imperialist, the devil.

The house in Adams, Mass., occupied by the late Susan B. Anthony, the famous woman suffrage advocate, was destroyed by fire last night.

Mark Twain, before the Senate and House of Commons Committee on Patents yesterday in Washington cordially approved of the proposed law to extend the life of a copyright from forty-two years to the life of the author, and fifty years thereafter. He said the laws of England and the United States set aside the prior constitution, the Decalogue, which says you shall not take away from any man his property (he would not use the harsher word) and all took away the property of the author.

Plans are being laid to construct a canal from Ottawa by way of the Nipigon and Albany River to James Bay.

The act of the Ontario Legislature regulating Sunday labor has been confirmed by a proclamation from Ottawa.

Morris Quinn, formerly of Kingston, Ont., was buried alive in a grain elevator in Hammond, Ind., yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Isaac Murray, one of the fathers of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, is dead in New Glasgow, N.S.

The Merchants' Line has bought the Anchor Line steamer 'India,' and will remodel her and run her with the 'City of Montreal' between Montreal, Cleveland and Toledo.

The Western University, of London, Ont., is asking that its degrees be recognized by the Department of Education, as are those of Toronto and Queen's.

The Canadian Northern expects to have trains running between Ottawa and Montreal by next September.

At Fort William the working house of the C. P. R. elevator D, the largest single grain elevator in the world, was destroyed last night by fire with three large tanks in the main structure, causing a loss of $170,000.

Macleod, Alberta, had a bad fire yesterday. Half of Main street was burned to the ground.

The Hon. George E. Foster, talking with the Junior Conservative Club of this city last night, said that parliament could no more rise above the ideals of the people that elected it than water could rise above its own source, and that he would rather see this country governed by a good Liberal Government than a bad Conservative one.

The thermometer went to sixteen below this morning in the city, the lowest so far this winter.

COLDEST DAY YET

MERCURY REACHED SIXTEEN DEGREES BELOW ZERO THIS MORNING.

To-day is the coldest day of the present season so far. The temperature fell rapidly from seven o'clock last evening, and at seven o'clock this morning the thermometer registered 16 degrees below ezro. Thermometers in the outlying portions of the city registered as low as twenty degrees at seven o'clock. The keen wind last night added to the discomfort of pedestrians, and also affected the horses on cab stands.

This morning the air, though cutting, was dry, and with crisp snow under foot and bright sunlight, walking was a pleasant exercise.

Following are the official figures from the City Hall of the thermometer readings for yesterday and to-day at the hours of three, seven and eleven o'clock: Yesterday morning, one above, three below, one below; yesterday afternoon, one above, four below, eight below; this morning, thirteen below, sixteen below thirteen below.

CENTENARY CHURCH.

Missionary sermons will be preached in Centenary Methodist Church to-morrow, by the Rev. C. T. Scott, M.A., in the morning, and the Rev. Selvin Taylor, president of the Montreal Conference, in the evening. At the evening service in the Centenary Methodist Church last Sunday, twenty-three members were received into the church.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

MARRIED.

AUDETTE—McCUAIG. — On Thursday, Nov. 29, 1906, at St. Bridget's Church, by the Rev. Father Sloan, Miss May Audette to C. E. McCuaig, both of Ottawa.

BLAIN — McCLURE — On Dec. 6, 1906, at 100 Herkimer street, Hamilton, Ont., the residence of Mr. Arthur Rowe, son-in-law of the bride, by the Rev. Canon Wade, Olive Stanley Miller, widow of the late W. H. McClure, Hamilton, to Mr. Hugh Blain, of Toronto.

BATEMAN — GOODFELLOW. — At Parham, Ont., on Dec. 5, 1906, by the Rev. George Stafford, of Westport, Mr. T. B. Lester Bateman, of Salem, Bedford Tp., to Miss S. B. Goodfellow, daughter of Mrs. David Goodfellow, of Parham, Frontenac Co., Ont.

CURRIE — ALISON — On Dec. 5, 1906, the Rev. L. H. Currie, B.A., of Forest, Ont., to Jessie Alison, youngest daughter of Mr. James Alison, 52 Murray street, by the Rev. A. M. Currie, M.A., of Deseronto, assisted by the Rev. A. Esler, M.A., of Cooke's Church, Toronto.

DOCKSTEADER — DILLABOUGH. — On Dec. 5, 1906, at the residence of the bride's father, A. S. Dillabough, Esq., Mr. Arnold Docksteader, of the Township of Winchester, to Miss Helen Elizabeth Dillabough, of the Township of Mountain. The Rev. D. Winter officiating minister.

McDONALD—McGREGOR. — At the home of the bride's sister, at Oakland, Cal., on Nov. 14, 1906, by the Rev. Griffith Griffith, Annie Carmichael, youngest daughter of the late R. W. McGregor, of Geneva, Que., to William Duncan Macdonald, of Oakland, Cal.

Minneapolis papers please copy.

McLEAN—BLAIR.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Clayton, Ont., on Dec. 5, 1906, by the Rev. J. Holt Murray, of Beachburg, Ont., Mr. Neilson J. McLean, of Pembroke, Ont., and Alice Anna, daughter of Mr. Timothy Blair.

RATHBONE — DALE. — At St. Mark's Church, Toronto, on Dec. 5, 1906, by the Rev. Canon Ingles, Emily, daughter of Arthur Dale, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, to Joseph Bell Rathbone, of Ottawa.

ROBERTSON—HILLIARD. — At the residence of Mr. E. H. Merrill, 237 Laurier ave., Ottawa, by the Rev. Dr. Ramsay, Miss Jean Hilliard, daughter of the late Andrew Hilliard, of Pakenham, to R. Lloyd Robertson, son of Robert Robertson, of Winnipeg.

WILSON—SMITH.—In Oshawa, Ont., on Nov. 27, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. P. Wilson, B.A., father of the groom, assisted by Dr. S. J. Shorey, Eleanor, daughter of Mr. Lyman C. Smith, B.A., to Cameron Wilson, M.D.C.M., Norwood, Ont.

DIED.

ARTHUR.—At Trout River, Que., on Nov. 30, 1906, James Arthur, aged 36 years.

BUSHBY — At Malvern, Ont., on Dec. 5, 1906, Hannah Bushby, in her 83rd year.

BERRY.—At 68 Slater street, Ottawa, on Dec. 5, 1906, Amelia Chatruse Berry, beloved wife of Thomas Berry, in her 70th year.

BARLEY.—At Lachute Mills, Que., on Dec. 4, 1906, John B. Barley, third and beloved son of the late John Barley and Christina Bryce, aged 32 years; leaves a loving wife and two little children to mourn his loss.

BORDON.—At the Montreal General Hospital, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1906, William Bordon, of West Shefford, Que.

CARRUTHERS.—At Pasadena, California, on Dec. 6, 1906, James Edgar, aged 21 years, youngest son of Mr. James Carruthers.

GRIFFITH — At his late residence, 227 James street south, Hamilton, Ont., on Dec. 6, 1906, William Griffith, aged 67 years.

JARDINE — At Nelson, Ont., on Dec. 6, 1906, Elizabeth, relict of the late John Jardine, in her 79th year.

THOMAS.—Suddenly, at Cobourg, Ont., Jane Lobb, widow of the late William Bernard Thomas, aged 77 years and 1 month.

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

Monumental work of all descriptions executed in a satisfactory manner.

Prices and terms to Suit.

Smith Bros. Granite Co.

290 BLEURY STREET.

Factory at Mile-End.

DON'T FORGET YOUR WIRELESS MESSAGE TO SANTA CLAUS

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

This Store closes at 6 p.m. Saturday, Dec. 8.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ON MONDAY?

Why, I'm going to CARSLEY'S, of course. They've got some SPLENDID LINES in every department going at SPECIAL PRICES. I know a good thing.

CARSLEY'S ANNUAL COAT SALE

MONDAY, STARTS THE GREATEST COAT SALE THIS BIG STORE HAS EVER HELD. EVERY GARMENT IN THE COAT SECTION REDUCED. SOME HALF PRICE AND LESS.

The event will cause a great stir among the buying public, as it has never been done so early in the season. Now is the time when every woman wants a coat, and with great reductions, such as we offer, we defy competition.

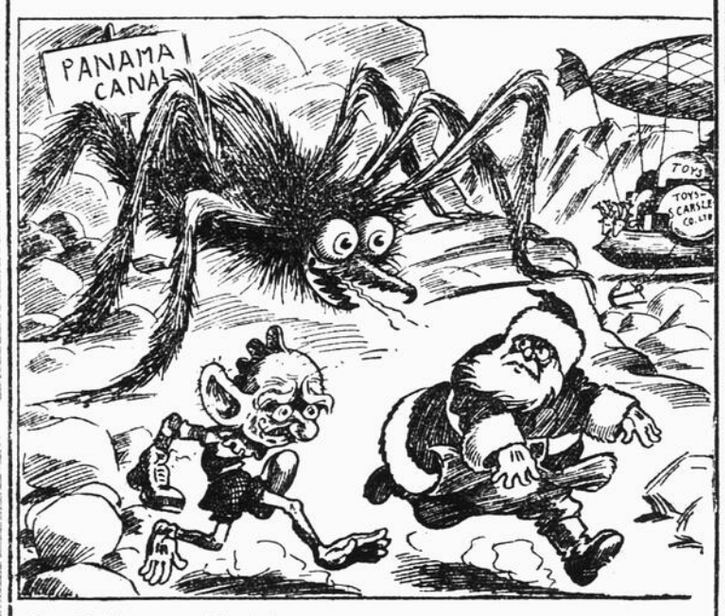
MARVELLOUS WORTH IN CHILDREN'S COATS

CARSLEY'S ANNUAL GIRLS' COAT SALE.

In looking after the Ladies, we haven't forgotten the Little Ones. We have made substantial reductions on every Girl's Coat in this section; at the regular prices they were considered the best of value. How much more so will they be now? Bring the Little Tots in on Monday morning early, we have an immense assortment of Fine Stylish Coats for Children from 4 to 16 years. All greatly REDUCED IN PRICE. DON'T LET THIS CHANCE PASS.

ENORMOUS CROWDS THRONG THE

Happy Basement Toyland



Dear Mr. Manager, at Carsley's:—

We regained control of the air-ship just in time to prevent our being dashed to pieces in the New Panama Canal cutting. How thankful I am to escape. We got out to inspect the canal works, and had not left the air-ship for five minutes when a huge South American Tarantula, which had been disturbed by the workmen digging, chased us. A bite from it would mean death, so we are running as fast as we can for the air-ship. I hope it will work properly, for if it does not, then the huge spider will have us. I am sending this wireless as I run. I carry the machine with me whenever I leave the air-ship. The Tarantula is gaining on us, so we must hurry. Good-bye until to-morrow. Don't forget about the tons and tons of candy for all the dear children. Will wireless if we escape. In tremendous haste.

SANTA CLAUS.

P.S.—Will arrive the day after to-morrow if all is well.—S.C.

Bagatelle	22c	Dolls' Swing	23c	Hockey Sticks	11c
Looto Games	10c	Steel Shovels	11½c	Noah's Arks	19c
Boys' Canes	15c	Blackboards	23c	Humming Tops	3½c
Kaleidoscopes	5c	Picture Blocks	12½c	Ten Pins	23c
Automobiles	11c	Stables	27c	Magic Lanterns	23c

Values in Books

Novels.

Adventures of Billy Topsail. Regular, $1.25. Special on Monday 85c

House of Mirth. Regular, $1.25. Special on Monday 85c

Hearts and Creeds. Regular, $1.25. Special 85c

Juveniles.

The Roosevelt Book of Bears. Regular, $1.50. Special, Monday ... $1.35

Ver Beck's Book of Bears. Regular, $1.50. Special, Monday ... $1.35

Laing's Fairy Tales. Special, 55c

THE S. CARSLEY CO. Limited. 143 to 151 Notre Dame st. West, 184 to 194 St. James st., MONTREAL.

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TEES & CO

THE UNDERTAKERS

AND EMBALMERS

300 S. James St.

Cleanliness our Motto

JOHN CUNNINGHAM,

BAKER TO ROYALTY.

The fine display of Karn Pianos at Messrs. Lyton Bros. will be open for inspection until 9 p.m. during December. Warerooms, 144 Peel street.

DOMINION EXHIBITION.

Sherbrooke, Que., Dec. 7.—A telegram received here this afternoon from Dr. Pelletier, M.P.P., announced the fact that the Quebec Government had sanctioned the holding of the Dominion exhibition at Sherbrooke during the autumn of 1907. It is expected that this will mean a grant of $50,000 to support the project. It is more than twenty-five years since the last Dominion show was held here.

"BELL" ORGANS

Unapproached for Tone and Quality.

CATALOGUES FREE.

Prices from $100.00 upwards.

TERMS: $10.00 Cash and $5.00 Monthly.

THE LEACH PIANO CO. LTD.

560 St. Catherine Street West,

Near Drummond.

Sole representatives for Montreal, Eastern Townships and Eastern Ontario.

A. HODINA,

Practical Shoe Maker,

Repairs Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

Main 5061, 4 BEAVER HALL HILL.

The Daily Witness

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 8.

LAKE STEAMERS ARE MISSING

Great Anxiety Regarding the Fate of the 'Lake Michigan' and the 'McLouth'

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 7.—Grave fears are entertained regarding the steamer 'Lake Michigan,' and the wooden steamer, 'Sidney C. McLouth.' The 'Lake Michigan,' with a crew of twelve, mostly from Sarnia, Ont., has not been reported since she cast away the barge 'Wawanosh,' in Thursday's storm, the barge being wrecked later near Oscoda. The 'McLouth,' formerly known as the 'Rochester,' of the Union Line, carries a crew of twenty men, most of whom reside at Marine City, Mich. The 'McLouth' left Fort William on Monday night for Buffalo. Captain J. M. Shackett commands the 'McLouth,' and Captain Charles Millard is master and part owner of the 'Lake Michigan.'

THE KAISER INDIGNANT

DOES NOT BELIEVE ACCUSATIONS AGAINST OFFICIALS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Berlin, Dec. 7.—An article published here represents the Kaiser as being indignant at the accusations of the Socialists and Centeists in the Reichstag against colonial officials. His Majesty is reported as saying, aggrievedly: 'Foreign countries believe these allegations of misgovernment and cruelty are true, and they are exploited for political purposes to our disadvantage.' The Kaiser has ordered a strict investigation of all the charges and the prompt punishment of any official who has abused his power. The chancellor's repudiations of the accusations have been so general and sometimes so unprecise as to rather strengthen the belief of the government's opponents in the charges. Germany certainly has a tough proposition to deal with in South-west Africa. The government admits that it must continue to maintain there eight thousand troops.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE

A SURGEON'S QUEER ERROR NECESSITATES ANOTHER OPERATION.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 6.—Miss Lulu Summers, sister of Mr. Summers, the United States District Attorney, was to-day relieved of a towel which she had carried sewed up in her abdomen for five weeks, where it was forgotten by surgeons who performed an operation for appendicitis. A second operation was necessary to remove the towel.

Five weeks ago Miss Summers was operated upon, and although the wound healed she failed to recover. She insisted that there was something within the cavity. Finally the surgeons decided upon a second operation and a towel which had been used in the first operation was found.

MECHANICS, ATTENTION!

Don't Fail to Visit

"THE WIGWAM"

If you want to save money.

Christmas Presents!

Holiday Gifts!

Great Display! Low Prices!

"THE WIGWAM,"

138 PEEL STREET,

Opposite Dominion Square.

OPEN EVENINGS.

YOUR COLLARS and SHIRTS

can only give you the right service when they are properly used at the Laundry.

We have installed special machinery for the treatment of these articles, that ensures perfect work, and the greatest care of the material.

Only English starch is used and the purest of soft water. We especially solicit your shirt and collar orders.

Main 3644 3645
Main 5447
Main 1893
Main 3818
Up 1999

THE TROY LAUNDRY

Factory and Offices

VERDUN.

Good Complexion

When Pimples and Blotches Disfigure the Skin

it means bad blood, bad digestion or constipation. First two are the result of the last. FRUIT-A-TIVES cure all three.

When the bowels don't move regularly, poisonous matter remains in the intestines. Instead of the blood taking up wholesome nourishment to build up the system, it absorbs part of this poisonous matter which causes pimples and blotches on the skin.

Gases are formed by this matter, which get into the stomach, upset digestion, coat the tongue and taint the breath.

Fruit-a-tives purify the blood—correct digestion—and clear complexion—because they cure constipation.

"I am on my second box of Fruit-a-tives now and can honestly say they are the best medicine for Constipation and Stomach Trouble I ever used."

MRS. P. CODY, Ottawa

These wonderful little tablets are pure fruit juices—prepared according to the secret formula of an Ottawa physician who discovered the method of using fruit to cure disease. Fruit-a-tives act directly on the liver, increase the flow of bile, and thus cause the bowels to move regularly and naturally every day.

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets.

At all druggists, 50c. a box. Manufactured by Fruit-a-tives Limited

WE SUGGEST

as a

Charming Xmas Gift

one of our

Portable Lamps.

Can you suggest a better?

Pay us a visit and inspect our selection of Lamps and all Lighting Fixtures:

MODERATE PRICES.

McDonald & Willson

588 St. Catherine Street West

(Between Mountain and Drummond)

NEW SPECIAL TRAIN

'OVERLAND SEAS LIMITED' FROM SEATTLE TO WASHINGTON.

A special train with one hundred and seventy-five European passengers left Montreal by the Intercolonial Railway yesterday, to connect with the Allan Line Royal Mail steamship 'Tunisian,' sailing from Halifax to-day. The party arrived in Montreal by the G. T. R. from Chicago, St. Paul, and other points west as far as Seattle, and were accompanied by Mr. J. H. Burgis, joint western representative of the Intercolonial Railway and Grand Trunk Railway, as far as this city. Mr. Victor Pelletier, passenger agent of the Intercolonial Railway, took charge of the special train at Montreal, through to Halifax. Both the I. C. R. and G. T. R. representatives were complimented on the excellent arrangements for the comfort of the party while travelling on their respective lines.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Wills & Co., Limited, for Best Tuning.—Place the care of your piano in our hands. We have the best men in Canada for tuning and repairing. 'Phone Up 2686. Wills & Co., Limited, 600 St. Catherine street west (near Mountain street.)

Dolly Varden Shoes for dainty women have fourteen new and distinctive features. They are sold in Canada and the United States at the same price, $4 and $5. Tees, Hickey, 440 St. Catherine street west.

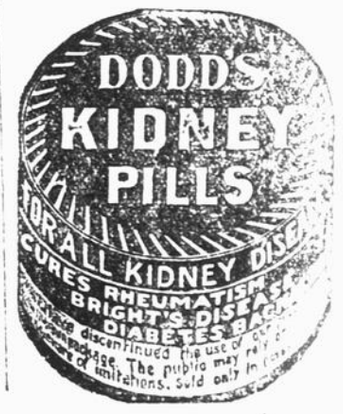
HOLD-UPS IN TORONTO

VISITOR COMING FROM THEATRE ROBBED OF MONEY AND OVERCOAT.

Toronto, Dec. 7. Hold-up robberies are becoming quite common in Toronto, but a particularly daring hold-up occurred before midnight, right in the heart of the city. Rushing, a young man from Cobourg, came out of the theatre and started to walk home eastward along King street. He noticed he was followed by two men, and turned up Jarvis street, where two thieves stepped from behind, and at point of a revolver took his overcoat and relieved him of his money, and got away.

PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION.

Washington, Dec. 7. The Panama Canal Commission is expected to report the date of opening for navigation of the Panama canal has been postponed from 1915 to 12 o'clock noon on Jan. 1, 1916.



BOOKS BOOKS BOOKS

A FIFTH SELECTION FROM

Foster Brown's

432 St. Catherine St., West - - - - Tel. Up 1341.

Handsome Xmas Stock

ART

Music in Art
Japanese in Art
Heroines of the Bible in Art
Angels in Art
Madonna in Art
Japanese in Art

Frashals Great Master in Painting Series. Price $1.50

Art Lovers Series. Each $2.00

Among Famous Artists
By Sarah H. Bolton - - $2.50

The Recollections and Impressions of Whistler.
Price $2 nett
Arthur Jerome Eddy.

	Price.
FAUS WITH VELASQUEZ. C. Lewis Hind	$2.50
LANDSCAPE PAINTING AND MODERN DUTCH ARTIST. E. B. Greenshields	2.00
THE APPRECIATION OF SCULPTURE. Russell Sturgis	2.00

BIOGRAPHY

A FRIEND OF MARIE ANTOINETTE (Lady Adkins)	22.25
A QUEEN OF QUEENS, and The Making of Spain	2.75
MRS. FITZHERBERT AND GEORGE IV.	5.00
LIFE OF CHARLES LAMB. 2 vols. E. V. Lucas	6.50
LIFE AND LETTERS OF JOHN DONNE. Edmund Goose. 2 vols	8.50
HAWTHORNE AND HIS CIRCLE, by Julian Hawthorne	2.75
COUNT TOLSTOY: HIS LIFE AND WORK	1.50
LIFE AND LETTERS OF LEWIS CARR OLL. S. Dodson Collinwood	2.25
EMERSON AND HIS CIRCLE. Abbott Gasquet	5.00
MY LIFE. RUSSELL WALLACE. 2 vols.	6.50
LIFE OF LORD GRANVILLE. 2 vols.	11.00
LIFE OF GLADSTONE. Vol. I.	1.50
PORTRAITS OF THE SIXTIES. Justin McCarthy	2.00
SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM. T. Edgar Pemberton	2.50
TENNYSON: A Memoir by Hallam. Lord Tennyson.	2.00

PLEASE KEEP THIS LIST FOR FUTURE REFERENCE AS IT WILL NOT BE REPEATED.

THIRD SYMPHONY CONCERT

Miss Eva Gauthier was the concert yesterday—and right deservedly so. She was good to look at, as a picture, reminding one of Keat's 'Endymion' and his lines, 'A thing of beauty is a joy forever,' while as an artist she was superb. At present her voice and her temperament are adaptable to the subtle, to the nuances, to the fine and tender, rather than to broad effects and the dramatic; but she is young, and glorious youth is a fountain of almost limitless possibilities. The very best thing she did yesterday was her singing of Landon Ronald's 'Love,' which has rarely, if ever, received better interpretation. Tender, lingering, almost wistful, and instantly captured all hearts and all artists. The audience's appreciation of this number was an ovation.

The band played unusually well, and was fine for the most part within its range. When Mr. Goulet sets his strings any task he can almost always be sure of satisfactory results, and often exceptionally excellent results; his wood-winds, too, are always passable and not infrequently most pleasurable; his brass, however, is heedless, and the less frequently he can employ it the better it will be for his reputation. The strings were especially good yesterday in the 'Andante con moto' of Mendelssohn's 'Symphony No. 4 in A major,' popularly known as the 'Italian' symphony.

G. T. P. OFFICIALS GO WEST.

Mr. Frank Morse, general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway; Mr. D. B. Kalliher, chief engineer, and Mr. D'Arcy Tait, assistant solicitor, left Montreal last evening for the west.

DEATH OF MR. GOODBODY.

The death is announced of Mr. Stephenson Goodbody, a well-known contractor, at his residence, Charlevoix street. The funeral takes place this afternoon.

HARBOR MATTERS.

Yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Harbor Board was one of routine. The Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries wrote acknowledging receipt of the board's application for an advance on loan of $295,000, and from the same department a letter was read approving the action taken by the commissioners to have the harbor engineer and the government superintending engineer hold stated meetings in connection with the construction of the wharf sheds.

It was decided that application for berth spaces and wharf privileges during the navigation season of 1907 should be called for by advertisement.

FAVOR SARAGUAY LIGHT.

At the meeting of the Fire Committee yesterday afternoon, the report of the special sub-committee on the application of the Saraguay Electric Light and Power Company to sell power in Montreal, which was published in the 'Witness' yesterday, was amended to read as follows:—

'That report be made to council favorably recommending the Saraguay Electric Light and Power Company's application, and that the application be in turn referred to the Road Committee.'

GOES BACK TO MONCTON.

John O'Rourke, who was arrested in Montreal on Monday last, yesterday consented to return to Moncton with a police official to meet a charge of having stolen eighteen dollars' worth of postage stamps, the property of the I. C. R. When arrested here, the prisoner was trying to dispose of the stamps, which he says he bought last week from a man on the Maritime Express.

LEGAL HOLIDAY.

To-day, feast of the Immaculate Conception, being a provincial legal holiday, the courts, city hall, and other public offices were closed.

Royal Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

DISTINCTIVELY A CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER

Royal does not contain an atom of phosphatic acid (which is the product of bones digested in sulphuric acid) or of alum (which is one-third sulphuric acid) substances adopted for other baking powders because of their cheapness.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LIVE STOCK SHOW

CANADIANS CAPTURE MANY OF THE PRIZES AT CHICAGO.

Toronto, Dec. 7.— The Hon. Frank Cochrane, Ontario Minister of Lands and Mines, and the Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, have returned from Chicago. Both were highly pleased with the success of the Canadian competitors at the International Live Stock Exhibition. In the judging of Hackneys and Clydesdales, Canadians captured everything, Graham Bros., of Claremont, especially capturing many prizes. In the exhibit of Shropshire sheep, Mr. W. F. Carpenter, of Simcoe, made a better showing than all the importers of the Shropshire breed, while Mr. G. E. Brethour, of Bereford, captured everything in the Yorkshire breed of hogs. Mr. Brethour sold his exhibit stock at ten cents per hundredweight more than the highest prices paid for any other hogs shown. 'The attendance,' said Mr. Monteith, 'was very large, the great majority coming from the Middle West. The judging of the students from the Guelph Agricultural College was also

FIRE AT FORT WILLIAM

C. P. R. WORKING HOUSE BURNED —LOSS $175,000.

Fort William, Ont., Dec. 7.—The working house of the Canadian Pacific elevator D was destroyed by fire yesterday. There is not a hydrant within several blocks of the elevator, and the firemen were powerless to cope with the flames. The building, which was of wood, was reduced to a heap of smouldering debris within one hour after the alarm was given. The storage house is entirely of steel, and that saved the main structure. The loss is about $135,000. The capacity of the elevator is 3,500,000 bushels, making it the largest single grain elevator in the world.

Elevator D was built four years ago on the site of old elevator D, which was destroyed by fire in 1902.

SUFFERERS IMPROVING

VICTIMS OF PARK AVE. STREET CAR ACCIDENT DOING WELL.

Normand Boucher, the fourteen-year-old boy who had his right leg amputated as a result of the street car collision on Thursday evening, is reported to be favorably progressing.

Joseph Boivin, whose most serious injuries were of an internal nature, is doing well, and unless unlooked for complications set in he will be able to leave the Royal Victoria Hospital in a few days.

Messrs. Weller and Morin, who are patients at the General Hospital, were reported to be doing welll this morning.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY

DEPUTATION ASK THAT DEGREES BE RECOGNIZED THE SAME AS THOSE OF QUEEN'S AND TORONTO.

Toronto, Dec. 7.—A deputation from the Western University, London, Ont., waited on the Hon. Dr. Pyne, Mr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, Deputy Minister of Education, and the Hon. Dr. Seath, Superintendent of Education, this morning, to ask that the degrees conferred by the University be recognized by the Department of Education as are those of Queen's University and the University of Toronto, for educational purposes.

SHIPPING NEWS

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Steamer.	At	From
Ethiopia	New York	Glasgow
Bostonian	Manchester	Boston
Pomeranian	London	Montreal
Celtic	New York	Liverpool

LAKE CHAMPLAIN'S PASSENGERS.

The SS. Lake Champlain, of the C. P. R., left St. John to-day for Liverpool, with the following cabin passengers:—Mr. T. Herbert Abbott, Moose Jaw; Mr. G. Abbott, Cranbrook; Mr. S. Adamson, Chicago; Mr. Rich. Bedingfeld, Moose Jaw; Mr. O. Bertrich, the Rev. A. G. Bompas, Winnipeg; Mr. A. Brown, Chicago; Mr. G. L. Churchard, Vancouver; Mr. Robert E. Cook, Vernon; Mr. R. B. Crusher, Ottawa; Mr. J. Dann, Nelson; Mr. Wilfrid Dawson, Regina; Mr. Z. De Lesilene, Ottawa; Mr. R. Dennis, Liverpool; Miss Drew, Winnipeg; Mr. Dyer, Mrs. Dyer, Winnipeg; Mr. E. Ewen, Ottawa; Mr. John Fearson, Mrs. Fearson, Mr. John Ferguson, Winnipeg; Mr. F. G. Foster, Wapella; Mr. H. D. Foster, Mr. E. B. Gerard, Winnipeg; Mr. Guy Gilsband, Strathclair; Mr. Godfrey, Chicago; Mr. Frank Goodwin, Swift Current; Mr. R. G. Gray, Victoria; Mr. Thomas Hall, Montreal; Mrs. M. Byng-Hall, Alix; Mr. Mr. John Hamilton, Winnipeg; Mr. James Hamilton, Mr. Douglas Hardwick, Winnipeg; Miss A. V. Henderson, Oxford; Mr. F. S. Henderson, St. John; Mr. Robert Hill, Montreal; Mr. J. S. Hitchcock, Griswold; Mr. A. Holmes, Brandon; Mr. J. Hope, Vancouver; Mr. Percy Howard, Winnipeg; Mr. W. L. James, Qu'Appelle; Mr. James Keay, Brandon; Mr. Hans Kiersgaard, Copenhagen; Mr. W. King, Moose Jaw; Mr. Henry Lee, Qu'Appelle; Mr. A. Lord, Winnipeg; Mr. J. Lynch, Ottawa; Mr. H. W. MacKey, Mrs. MacKey, Vancouver; Mr. Brevely Male, Minnedosa; Mr. Peter McEwen, Calgary; Mr. James McLaren, Cranbrook; Mr. N. McClure, Winnipeg; Mr. J. B. Mellor, Mrs. Mellor, Miss Winnifred Mellor, Medicine Hat; Mr. A. Millie, Gleichen; Mr. John Milne, Montreal; Mr. R. W. Moeran, Rosthern; Mr. Hugh Mosley, Kamloops; Mr. S. Nelson, Winnipeg; Miss M. A. Nicholson, Calgary; Mr. M. Nonan, Rallo; Mr. P. Ouget, Montreal; Mr. R. Parkinson, Nelson; Mr. C. W. H. Payton, Dalesboro; Mr. W. K. Pinkey, Grenfell; Mr. J. Pim, Mr. W. S. Playfair, Winnipeg; Mr. J. A. Raven, Toronto; Mr. F. Rawston, Mr. John Riordan, Mrs. Riordan, Miss Julia Riordan, Miss Nellie Riordan, Winnipeg; Mr. William Robert, Moose Jaw; Mrs. Pattie Rogers, London; Mr. W. Rogers, St. Thomas; Mr. H. S. Rushton, Nakusp; Mr. John Ruston, Mrs. Ruston, Master John Ruston, Winnipeg; Mr. W. F. Sharpe, Mrs. Sharpe, Mission Junction; Mr. J. Sheriff, Ottawa; Mr. B. Stewart, Victoria; Mr. F. C. Stone, Winnipeg; Mr. Swinn, Mrs. Swinn, St. Thomas; Mr. W. J. Terrell, Killarney; Mr. Edward Thompson, Moose Jaw; Mr. H. E. Thompson, Winnipeg; Mr. W. F. Tomlinson, North Battleford; Mr. W. F. Tranter, Red Deer; Mr. Hugh Verini, Qu'Appelle; Mr. James Waine, Wapella; Mr. G. H. Westmore, Winnipeg; Mr. E. D. White, London, Mr. William Wilson, Rocanville; Mr. George Woodlam, Master Bert Woodlam, Master Richard Woodlam, Miss Maria Woodlam, Master Oswald Woodlam, Fillmore; Mr. J. Young, Gleichen.

STEAMERS IN TROUBLE.

Quebec, Dec. 7.—The Canadian Government steamer Rouville, which has been attending to the pilot duties at Father Point has been unable to get through the ice at the traverse and is now sheltering at Les Eboulements. It is expected that the ice breaker Montcalm will go down and endeavor to bring her up to port.

The steamer Aranmore, after several days' detention on account of heavy storms and contrary winds, has succeeded in taking off 16 men from Cape Ray and will bring them to Sydney to be sent up by rail. The Aranmore has still Birdrock and Bryn Inlet to serve after which she will proceed to Halifax for the winter.

See Assortment of New

BELL UPRIGHT PIANOS

received by

The Leach Piano Co. Ltd.,

560 St. Catherine St., West,
NEAR DRUMMOND.

Sole representatives for Montreal, Eastern Townships, etc., prices from $350. payable $10.00 cash and $7.00 monthly.

DINNA FORGET

a wee bit cake for the Morn's Nicht's Tea. If you canna ca' Phone East 488.

LOVE'S,

739 St. Lawrence Street

Belated Home Cleaning

Do you expect to have your Lace Curtains cleaned, or Chenille, Rep, Brocatelle or Fancy Curtains dyed or French cleaned

For Christmas

Let us have them as early as possible to insure the best work, and early delivery.

British American Dyeing Co

Offices and Agents Everywhere.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in ¼-lb. and ½-lb Tins.

Music is never more welcome than during Christmas and New Years, when families are reunited and guests entertained. The Metrostyle Pianola and the Pianola Piano will be an important addition to the holiday celebrations, and make the many years that follow years of the greatest musical enjoyment.

The Pianola is the only instrument in the world containing the METROSTYLE, and is on daily demonstration in Montreal ONLY at

NORDHEIMER'S, Ltd.

Established 1840.

589 St. Catherine Street West,

Canadian representatives for the world-renowned STEINWAY, and manufacturers of the NORDHEIMER GRAND and UPRIGHT, the Artistic Pianos of Canada.

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

OUR STOCK OF FURS

MAY NOT BE THE LARGEST, BUT OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT.

P. L. CAPS	$5.00 to $15.00
COLLARS	$7.00 to $20.00
GAUNTLETS	$7.00 to $25.00

SPECIAL — Hockey Caps for all Schools and Clubs ... for 50c each
JERSEYS AND SWEATERS SOLD AT CLUB PRICES.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

WE CARRY A LARGE STOCK OF UNDERWEAR in English, Scotch and Canadian products. Our prices are very reasonable.
We are now offering one lot of ENGLISH NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR, unshrinkable: regular value, $2.25 each, for $1.50 each.
IRISH KNIT HALF HOSE, at 25c per pair.

TRUNK AND BAG DEPARTMENT

A VERY ACCEPTABLE CHRISTMAS GIFT. We have a large assortment of Fitted Suit Cases and Bags. Prices, $16.00 to $150.00.

SEWING MACHINE DEPARTMENT

A SUITABLE GIFT FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.
SMALL HAND MACHINE FOR CHILDREN, $1.50 and $3.00.
A Larger Size for $8.00.
PERFECT HAND MACHINE, on the principle of the Wilcox & Gibbs lock stitch, and machine on iron base; price, $14.00; with wood base and cover, $17.00, with full set of steel attachments.
NEW LEADER, ON STAND..... Price, $22.00
NEW LEADER, DROP HEAD..... Price, $25.00
SOMETHING NEW in the line of a Sewing Machine Combination Library Table and Sewing Machine; when Machine is not in use the head, thread and wheel completely out of sight, and it makes a very nice Card Table.

The Blickensderfer Typewriter

THE ONLY PORTABLE MACHINE MADE.

The No. 5, $40.00; weight, 5 lbs. The No. 7, $55.00; weight, 7 lbs.
A REMINGTON NO. 6, warranted in first class order for $15.00.

Novelties in Christmas Handkerchiefs

¼ inch hem, IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, from $1.10 to $8.50 per dozen.
INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS at $3.00 per dozen.
Large variety of HEMSTITCHED EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Large assortment of HAND-EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
REAL MALTESE LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
REAL VAL. LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
Large assortment of POINTE DE GEMMES LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
Latest Novelties in DUCHESS AND ROSE POINT HANDKERCHIEFS.

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

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited, Montreal.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS AT Bell's Galleries

Exclusive Christmas Novelties, Liberty Hand Wrought Jewellery and Cymric Silver. Also a large assortment of Antique Jewellery copied from the different Art Galleries and Museums in Europe.

In Hand Bags, Bracelets, Brooches, Pendants, Necklaces, Fancy Combs, Hair Ornaments. Belts. Fans, &c., a large assortment.

Also of Royal Vienna Painted China Electric Lamps.

These goods will range in price from ONE DOLLAR upwards.

BELL'S GALLERIES, 436 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST.

WHEAT FOR JAPAN

THE JAPANESE REPERSENTATIVE MAKES SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENTS WITH CANADIAN COMPANIES.

Mr. S. Tamura, a merchant of Tokio, Japan, has spent a couple of days in Montreal, in company with the Hon. T. Nosse, consul-general for Japan in Canada, visiting the railway offices and the shipping interests, in order to solve the question of getting Canadian flour to Japan at the least cost. He stated that everything pointed to a growing trade in wheat between Canada and Japan, if a supply of the goods required could be secured without too heavy freight rates being charged. In pursuance of this end, Mr. Tamura spent some time with Mr. G. M. Bosworth, of the C. P. R., arranging freight rates, and the officials of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, whose products he has for some time handled in Japan. It is stated by officials of both companies that the results of both visits are eminently satisfactory.

VISIT "THE WIGWAM TO-NIGHT"

Great Display of Fancy Goods! LOW PRICES.

"THE WIGWAM"

138 PEEL ST., Opposite Dominion Sq.
OPEN EVENINGS.

BUCKET SHOP MAN SHOT.

New York, Dec. 7.—William R. Hennig, a broker, and at one time the proprietor of a number of bucket shops in the west, was shot in the leg and slightly wounded by Thomas O'Connor, a telegraph operator, in Lower Broadway today. O'Connor, it appears, at one time was in Hennig's employ in Chicago, and the shooting, it is said, grew out of their relations there. Hennig's bucket shop operations were centred mainly in Chicago, and he served a term in jail in Illinois upon being convicted of fraudulent use of the mails.

Weekly Calendar

REMBRANDT and the DUTCH ARTISTS

— OF THE XVII CENTURY —

At The ART GALLERY, 23 PHILLIPS SQUARE,

7th to 20th December, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

MONDAY EVENINGS 8 to 10.

Admission, 25c.

ORGAN RECITAL (Fifth of the Series.)

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH,

TO-NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK

By Mr. J. E. F. MARTIN, late of Edinburgh Cathedral, Scotland.

Vocalists:—Miss Perley and Mr. Johnston.

SILVER COLLECTION AT THE DOOR.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH,

Corner St. Catherine and Chomedy Sts.

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

11 a.m.—Rev. J. E. MAVETY will preach.

7 p.m.—The Pastor.

—SUBJECT—

"The Immortality of the Soul."

VISITORS MADE WELCOME.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

SHERBROOKE STREET AND McGILL COLLEGE AVE.

Rev. J. A. Cordon, M.A., D.D., Pastor.

Morning Subject: 'THE UNFOLDINGTRUTH.'

Evening Subject: 'ESTABLISHMENT.' Preacher at both services, the Pastor.

ALL INVITED.

A SPECIAL GOSPEL SERVICE

Will (D.V.) be held in the

KARN HALL, *468 St. Catherine St. West,*

TO-MORROW, LORD'S DAY EVENING, at 7 p.m.

and also on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Evenings, in the Studio of O. Stewart Taylor, Karn Hall Building, at 8 p.m.

By PAUL J. LOIZEAUX, An Evangelist from New York.

Come, and bring your friends with you.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

11 a.m.—COMMUNION SERVICE.

3 p.m.—Bible Study in Life of David.

7 p.m.—Christian Manliness.

Special Offering at Both Services. Strangers Welcome.

REV. F. M. DEWEY, M. A., Minister.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH

REV. EDMUND E. SCOTT, PASTOR.

Sabbath, December 9th, '06.

11 a.m.—REV. WM. JACKSON, D.D.

7 p.m.—THE PASTOR. STRANGERS CORDIALLY WELCOME.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

SUNDAY, DEC. 9, 1906.

EDUCATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

11 a.m.—REV. JOHN POTTS, D.D. 7 p.m.—REV. JOHN POTTS, D.D.

SONG SERVICE IN THE EVENING.

Rosenthal is not only a Titan of the piano — He is poet and creator as well. — London Daily Telegraph.

STANLEY HALL, MONDAY,

ROSENTHAL

Good Seats at NORDHEIMER'S

.75, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, and up

XMAS PRESENTS!

If you desire to secure some handsome articles, Be sure and attend the Sale of Fancy Goods, Handkerchiefs, Candies, &c.

Under the auspices of the

Young Ladies of the East End Methodist Church,

In the LECTURE HALL of the NEW CHURCH, cor. Bertrand & DeMontigny sts.

THURSDAY AMD FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 13th and 14th.

Refreshments. *Tickets, 5 Cents.*

The Next Fashionable Attraction

BUSINESS SHOW

Royal Scots Armory, Dec. 10—15, 1906.

A SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION IN EXHIBITS

A DREAM OF HARMONY IN DECORATION

A BLAZE OF GRANDEUR IN ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

TYPEWRITER CONTESTS PARTICIPATED IN BY CANADA'S BRIGHTEST AND SPEEDIEST OPERATORS.

CONCERT EVERY EVENING 7—10.30 o'clock.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Fountain Pen Given With Every Ticket Ending '06

MEN'S OWN.

Meeting for Men Only

In CALVARY CHURCH - GUY STREET

SUNDAY, Dec. 9th, 3 p.m.

The Rev. THOMAS BROWN will address the meeting.

Selections by the Male Choir.

Old and young men come, and bring your friends with you.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH,

Cor. Dorchester and Guy streets,

SUNDAY, Dec. 9th, '06.

Mr. HAROLD STEWART,

(Of Rochester, N.Y.)

Will Preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

STRANGERS MADE WELCOME.

Weekly Calender.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8.

THE LITERARY STUDY OF THE BIBLE.

Prof. R. G. MOULTON, of the University of Chicago, will deliver a series of Lectures on the Literary Study of the Bible, for the benefit of Students, Sunday School Teachers, Christian Workers and others as follows:

THE BIBLE AS A STORY BOOK.
Saturday, Dec. 8th, at 8 p.m., in the David Morrice Hall.

THE BOOK OF ECCLESIASTES. Is Life Worth Living?
Sunday, Dec. 9th, at 3 p.m., in Strathcona Hall, McGill Y.M.C.A.

THE BOOK OF JOB.
Sunday, Dec. 9th, at 7 p.m., in Crescent Street Presbyterian Church.

THE BOOK OF JEREMIAH.
Monday, Dec. 10th, at 4 p.m., in the David Morrice Hall.

ST. JOHN'S REVELATION, A LITERARY INTERPRETATION.
Monday, Dec. 10th, at 8 p.m., in Knox Church.

The public are invited to all these Lectures.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9.

Christ Church Cathedral

THIRD SPECIAL STUDENT SERVICE

SUNDAY, DEC. 9th, 1906, at 7 p. m.

Preacher: The Vicar

SUBJECT - "The Anglican Church and the Doctrine of Apostolic Succession." (No. 1,)

ANNEX Congregational Church.

Morning Sunday School, 11 o'clock.
Evening Service, 7 o'clock.

Preacher, A. E. COOKE,

of the Congregational College.

EASTERN MEN'S OWN.

TAYLOR CHURCH,
cor. Logan and Papineau avenue,

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9th.

Speaker—Mr. ARCHIBALD, Dominion Parole Officer, formerly of the Salvation Army.
Soloist—Miss E. SINGER.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10.

Y. W. C. A. School of Cookery,

502 DORCHESTER ST., W.

DEMONSTRATION—

MONDAY, Dec. 10th, 8 p.m.

"A CHRISTMAS SUPPER."

Admission, 10c. Recipes, 5c.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13.

REV. W. D. REID

will present his Illustrated Lecture,

A Tour through Ireland

in STANLEY STREET CHURCH LECTURE ROOM,

THURSDAY, DEC. 13th,

AT 8 p.m.

Admission only 15 cents.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

A Special Meeting of the Active Members of the Young Men's Christian Association of the city of Montreal will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, December 27th, at 8 o'clock, in the Association Building, Dominion Square.

Business: To consider the sale of the building and property on Dominion Square and Dorchester street.

On behalf of the directors.

JOHN W. ROSS, President.

D. A. BUDGE, General Secretary.

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

Dec.				
11	9.30	a.m.	Celtic, White Star.	
*11	6.00	p.m.	Supplementary.	
12	9.30	a.m.	K. Aug. Victoria,	Hamb-Amer.
*12	6.00	p.m.	Supplementary.	
14	9.30	a.m.	Etruria, Cunard.	
*14	6.00	p.m.	Supplementary.	
**14	10.30	a.m.	Empress of Britain,	Canadian Pacific.
18	9.30	a.m.	Baltic, White Star.	
21	9.30	a.m.	Lucania, Cunard.	
*21	6.00	p.m.	Supplementary.	
**21	10.30	a.m.	Ionian, Allan.	
25	9.30	a.m.	Majestic, White Star.	
*25	6.00	p.m.	Supplementary.	
28	9.30	a.m.	Umbria, Cunard Line.	
*28	6.00	p.m.	Supplementary.	
**28	10.30	a.m.	Empress of Ireland,	Can. Pacific.

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

**Parcels (per Parcel Post) are forwarded by the Canadian Stmr., the last time of mailing at Head Office being 10.00 a.m. on Fridays. Registered before 10.00 a.m. Fridays.

ROUGH WRESTLING

The wrestling at Sohmer Park last night was marked by a degree of roughness that must in future be eliminated or its popularity will decrease. Pietro, perhaps, was the real offender in his bout with Steurs, and should have been given to understand that the people were there to see wrestding not a prize-fight. Steurs won the first all in 37 mins., and the second in 47 mins.

Perrelli and Busch also mixed matters considerably, but they were stopped in time. Perrelli, however, easily proved himself the superior, and won two straight falls, the first in seven and the second in five minutes.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN CONFIDENT.

London, Dec. 7.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's message to the annual meeting of the Tariff Reform League is: 'I am watching the situation carefully, and look forward with ever-increasing confidence to the future.'

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

WANDERERS' NEW MEN

They Will Have Some More Surprises for the Public

The Wanderer Hockey Club will have some interesting announcements to make within the next few days. It was learned last evening that in addition to the forward, mentioned in these columns two days ago, for whom the club is negotiating, the defence will be considerably strengthened by the purchase of another player. Whether or not this is Hod Stuart is open to question. However, Mr. Jenning is in receipt of a telegram, the contents of which many Montrealers would only be too glad to know. Stuart will come if the price is paid before Dec. 15, so he may land in town any day. The only real fixtures on the Wanderers are Hern, Patrick, Gardner and Johnston, and these only if they come up to expectations. Johnston is looked upon as a coming star. Every man, amateur or professional, will be given equal and ample opportunity to show his merits. There is no truth in the report that Phillips will come to Montreal except as one of the Keoras. He would have come last year, but he is now determined upon taking the cup west. An Ottawa paper states that Phillips is about all in, but when it is considered that he scored three goals within eight minutes of the dual period in the game against Ottawa last winter and won the match for his team the assertion would seem to be far astray. Everything is quiet and working smoothly in the Wanderer camp. Among the other clubs it is difficult to learn whether or not matters are being straightened out agreeably. Certain it is that the club which lacks funds is going to have a difficult time in getting anything except strict amateur players.

All four local clubs will turn out to practice this afternoon. Marshall will be in Wanderers' uniform, his absence the other evening being unavoidable. 'Pud' Glass will be found with the M.A.A.A. The somewhat leisurely manner in which he treated the offer made him proved his own undoing, so the other man was signed. 'Billy' Strachan has also promised to be on hand. Charlie Liffiton has an application before the Wanderers, but it is scarcely likely that a place can be found for him.

SPORTING NOTES

Walter Camp telegraphed Hamilton yesterday in reply to the Tigers' challenge, as follows:—'Sorry, it's impossible.'

Harvard may withdraw from intercollegiate sports, as there is a strong sentiment in the university against it.

Curling will be on at the Montreal Club this afternoon, and three sheets in the St. Luke street rink will be ready for the members. The first meeting will be held in the club house this afternoon at five o'clock.

Gotch would like to raise the bet for his match with Beell.

The first practice of the Ottawa Hockey Club is called for Tuesday night next. Those at the head of affairs are mum as to the possible personnel of the team.

President Grierson, of the Civil Service A.A.A., refused to give Eddie Phillips a hearing at a meeting held last night in Ottawa. He made it clear, however, that he had made no charges, and had no charges to bring against any athlete. He simply had his suspicions.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Ski Club will be held on Monday evening at eight o'clock, in the M.A.A.A. club house. The most successful season in the history of the club seems assured.

An Ottawa exchange has the following: 'Since Wanderers, of Montreal, have strengthened up, the prevailing opinion in Ottawa is they will defeat Kenora in the Stanley cup games. Wanderers are a hard problem on their own ice as is evidenced by their record of only having lost one game in two seasons at the Arena.'

President McCaffrey, of the Toronto Baseball Club, claims that he is in possession of information that the Outlaw Tri-State League will become naturalized and play organized baseball.

Fifteen of the South of England lacrosse teams object to meet the Capitals on their coming trip, because they are professionals. Fifty of the northern teams, however, will welcome the Canadians. A meeting will be held to consider the question.

The semi-annual meeting of the Hamilton Football Club will be held next week to wind up the business for the season. The club will have over $2,000 to the good. Most of this will likely go to the permanent ground fund.

Riley Hern is out with an emphatic denial that he jumped the Pittsburg team, and does not speak of Manager McSwigan as the lightest type of gentleman.

The Pittsburg leader gives the following: 'It would be a pity if any of our players followed Hern's bad example and jumped their contracts,' said Manager A. S. McSwigan, of Duquesne Garden, when told of Riley's action. 'I don't like to discuss in advance what we would do until we come to it. I think I can safely say, however, that any player jumping his contract would never get a chance to do it again. Nor would he play in any team in any league of which Pittsburg is a member.'

Louis Rubenstein, of the M.A.A.A., who was in the city the other day, presented Mr. Ed. Foley of the St. Patrick's bowling team with the prize he won in the grand aggregate of last season. Eddie was second highest, and Mr. Rubenstein, the donor of the prize, a handsome travelling bag, took advantage of the occasion to congratulate Mr. Foley on his skill and wish him continued success this season.—Ottawa Paper.

The Montreal Curling Club will meet this afternoon at five o'clock. Delay in the commencement of play has been occasioned by rewiring the rink to accommodate the new links which have been installed this year, but everything points to three first-class sheets of ice being ready for this afternoon. It is hoped that a large number of the members will avail themselves of this, the first ice of the season.

QUEEN'S FOOTBALL CLUB

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 7.—With the annual meeting over and the ordeal of facing the camera, a thing of the past, the Queen's footballers can hang up their suits for the winter. The officials for next season will likely be: Honorary president, Prof. Nicol; president, W. Kennedy; vice-president, A. Turner; captain first team, K. Williams; captain second team, A. Pennock. The secretary-treasurer has not yet been selected.

Queen's University Hockey Club has received an invitation to visit Peterborough during the holiday season.

FEDERAL HOCKEY LGAGUE

Amateurs will be Allowed to Play With Professionals

Cornwall, Dec. 8.—The construction of the Federal Hockey League underwent a notable change at the meeting held here last night, and henceforth amateurs will be allowed to play with professionals without prejudice to the former's standing. The word 'amateur' was struck from the name of the league, and it was decided to hold the first annual meeting of the association in Montreal. The amendment passed by the E.C.H.A., permitting a player to take the puck after being stopped by the defending goal-keeper of the same side, was adopted. It was also decided to have two referees, the assistant to have jurisdiction as to rouge play, and such other matters as the chief referee should accord him. The season is to end before March 10, and the expenses of visiting teams are to be paid before the game. Each club is to furnish the president with a list of at least four competent referees from its club.

Mr. George A. Stiles, of Cornwall, was in the chair. The delegates present were: Cornwall—J. P. Kervin and Theo. Matheson. Montagnards, Montreal—A. Gauthier and T. A. Christin. Victoria, Ottawa, F. J. Slater and J. Hollingsworth. Mr. Stiles announced that Brockville was hanging fire, and were not likely to stay in the league. Belleville would come in only if a western section would be arranged, and Smith's Falls announced that they were down and out. Morrisburg, represented by Mr. Marsh, was admitted to the league.

The following officers were elected:—President, George A. Stiles, Cornwall; vice-president, A. Gauthier, Montagnards, of Montreal; secretary-treasurer, F. J. Slater, Victorias, Ottawa; executive officer, A. Flynn, Morrisburg.

The schedule of games was drawn up and adopted. The first game of the season will be played at Montreal on Dec. 28, by the Vics, of Ottawa, and Montagnards.

BICYCLE RACES

New York, Dec. 7.—Sixteen teams of bicyclists, gathered from every quarter of the globe, will start early on Monday morning on their long journey of the annual international six-day bicycle race in Madison Square Garden. The release yesterday from Ellis Island of the championship French team, the George brothers, who recently won the first six-day race ever held in Europe, completed the list of entries, which was held open until the last moment awaiting a decision in the case, when the champions of Europe, Asia and Africa, as well as the very best riders in America, will go to the post.

BOWLING LAST NIGHT

The opening matches of the Canadian Bowling League were held last night. At the M.A.A.A. alleys the home team had a decisive victory over the military men, the civilians winning by 277 pins. On the Victoria Rifles' alleys, Reserves beat the Engineers in a good contest by 87 pins.

The top scorer in last night's play was C. Melldowie, Reserves, who totalled 615, with 246 for his best string.

M.A.A.A. made the best gross, only one man of the six being under 500. F. A. Beique made the high string on the M. A. A. team with 244.

Below are the scores:

ON THE M.A.A.A. ALLEYS.

M.A.A.A.—				
E. H. Bourdon	220	152	209	581
F. A. Beique	244	125	188	557
J. Barker	201	174	146	521
W. W. Douglas	159	172	184	515
R. J. Walker	171	151	182	504
L. S. Cleaves	170	149	160	479
Total				3,167
Victoria Rifles' Actives—				
J. Drysdale	171	185	191	547
J. Sutherland	208	174	151	533
W. Mills	160	143	178	481
L. Melldowie	148	184	141	473
R. Johnson	141	154	136	431
A. W. Parker	125	136	154	415
Total				2,899

ON VICTORIA ALLEYS.

Victoria Rifles Reserves—				
C. Melldowie	182	185	246	613
Jordan	219	178	172	569
Darling	141	183	195	519
J. Willock	151	148	191	490
Winter	157	145	169	471
Simpson	171	148	133	452
Total				3,114
Engineers—				
W. Surgeon	202	154	172	528
Pearson	222	130	167	519
W. Tate	190	152	172	514
Cunningham	150	147	205	502
Eddison	182	154	162	498
Townsend	142	147	177	466
Total				3,027

ARENA NEXT WEEK.

The following is the list of engagements booked at the Arena for next week:

MONDAY.

3.00—4.00 p.m.—Technical School.
4.00—5.00 p.m.—High School.
5.00—6.00 p.m.—Sovereign Bank.
7.00—8.00 p.m.—Junior Shamrock.
8.00—9.00 p.m.—Senior Shamrock.
9.00—10.00 p.m.—Wanderer, senior.
10.00—11.00 p.m.—Junior Wanderer.

TUESDAY.

1.00—3.00 p.m.—Loyola College.
3.00—4.00 p.m.—Wykeham House School.
4.00—5.00 p.m.—Westmount Academy.
5.00—6.00 p.m.—Quebec Bank.
7.00—8.00 p.m.—Junior Montreal.
8.00—9.00 p.m.—Senior Montral.
9.00—10.00 p.m.—Senior Victoria.
10.00—11.00 p.m.—Junior Victoria.

WEDNESDAY.

3.00—4.00 p.m.—Crichton School.
4.00—5.00 p.m.—Crichton School.
5.00—6.00 p.m.—Bank of Montreal.
7.00—8.00 p.m.—Junior Shamrock.
8.00—9.00 p.m.—Senior Shamrock.
9.00—10.00 p.m.—Senior Wanderer.
10.00—11.00 p.m.—Junior Wanderer.

THURSDAY.

1.00—3.00 p.m.—Loyola College.
3.00—4.00 p.m.—Technical School.
4.00—5.00 p.m.—High School.
5.00—6.00 p.m.—Quebec Bank.
7.00—8.00 p.m.—Junior Montreal.
8.00—9.00 p.m.—Senior Montreal.
9.00—10.00 p.m.—Senior Victoria.
10.00—11.00 p.m.—Junior Victoria.

FRIDAY.

3.00—4.00 p.m.—Wykeham House School.
4.00—5.00 p.m.—Westmount Academy.
5.00—6.00 p.m.—Bank of Montreal.
6.00—7.00 p.m.—Sovereign Bank.
8.00—10.30 p.m.—Skating, Y.M.C.A. band.

SATURDAY

8.00—9.00 a.m.—King's School.
9.00—10.00 a.m.—Crichton School.
10.00—11.00 a.m.—St. John's School.
11.00—12.00 a.m.—St. John's School

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE POOR

The Board of Outdoor Relief, in again bestowing their services in charge of the work, to relieve the wants of the deserving Poor, begs to return sincere thanks for the confidence to those Kind Friends who have so nobly assisted in the past.

Donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

Mr. [illegible]

Lt.-Col. [illegible]

Mr. CHARLES [illegible]

Mr. JOHN PATERSON, Chairman.

Mr. JAMES ROBERTSON, Secretary.

Mr. WM. WEIR.

Hon. [illegible] WARD.

Treasurer.

VICTORIA RINK OPENS

The Victoria Rink will [illegible] forty-fifth and last season on Wednesday evening [illegible] ance.

All last year's members and former years will be allowed to [illegible] subscribing. Quite a demand for tickets is [illegible] more interest than ever in skating at the old rink.

It is proposed as formerly to have the rink open to subscribers in the forenoon and afternoon during the week, and Wednesday evenings when it will be able to bring their friends on an admission fee.

On the usual Wednesday and Saturday afternoon bands will be in attendance.

Former members having failed to join the rink are requested to send the new names with their subscriptions, and they will be supplied with tickets after Dec. 12. The price of tickets is the same as last year.

EASTERN TOWNSHIP HOCKEY

The Eastern Townships Amateur Hockey Association met last night in the Richmond on Wednesday evening, the following delegates being in attendance: Messrs. Wm. Read, H. [illegible] Thompson, of Waterville; Messrs. O. McGuire and H. [illegible] Windsor Mills, G. A. Smith, Green, La Nationale; H. [illegible] Doyon and H. A. Hoare, Richmond Club, S. Percy Gomery, A. A. Mc[illegible] and W. J. Ewing. [illegible] president Mr. Read [illegible] to the chair, and the minutes [illegible] proved, the election of officers succeeded with. The candidates for the office of president were E. L. [illegible] (Windsor), E. Percy Gomery [illegible] and H. L. Doyon (Nationale), [illegible] on's majority on the first vote was sufficient number to elect him. On vote evidently in Richmond [illegible] supported Mr. Sheppard, while [illegible] Mr. Gomery was elected [illegible] and Mr. Read, secretary-treasurer. [illegible] ditional members of the executive [illegible] Messrs. O. McGuire and H. L. [illegible]

The secretary then submitted [illegible] and other reports, which were [illegible] Under new business the meeting [illegible] the action of the Richmond executive [illegible] refunded protest deposited. A motion [illegible] decided in favor of the referee for [illegible] during the coming season. On the [illegible] of the Sherbrooke delegates [illegible] sociation in future bear the [illegible] delegates to meetings, a motion was [illegible] ried naming Sherbrooke as the [illegible] ters of the association and permanent [illegible] of meeting. An amendment to the [illegible] stitution altering the thirty-day [illegible] rule to read fifteen days, moved by [illegible] Smith, of Windsor Mills, was defeated [illegible] 7 to 4. A bombshell was thrown [illegible] when Mr. Gomery moved that the [illegible] up a schedule be laid over, [illegible] mond Club might find it impossible [illegible] clude itself if the league remained [illegible] present. In this he was immediately [illegible] by Windsor and Waterville, and the [illegible] tion seemed to spell ruin. Mr. [illegible] accused the other delegates of [illegible] in allowing proceedings to have gone [illegible] far. The end of the matter was the [illegible] meeting adjourned until Saturday [illegible] and as the matter stands very few [illegible] know just what is likely to happen [illegible] in what form the junior series [illegible] played this winter.

BASKETBALL RULES

The official basketball guide for the season of 1906-7 of the Y.M.C.A. Athletic League of Canada has been issued. It contains several important changes and amendments that are worthy of note since the basketball season has just opened.

The important change made last year of awarding a point for every foul, which met with general approval, and has undoubtedly contributed to such a remarkable extent to the playing of clean ball that the game has been retained.

The fifteen-foot mark for free throws also remains the same. In the United States last year the free throw of a foul was made twenty feet, and proved very unsatisfactory that American teams are returning to the original fifteen feet. Free throws are awarded for fouls when attempting a goal.

Another rule, introduced last year, has given perfect satisfaction, that is, putting the ball in play on the spot where a foul has been committed.

A new rule this year is that on grounds certain less than [illegible] teams are allowed only four men. Above that amount of space the number is allowed.

Players under seventeen years are classed as juveniles and [illegible] those above that age must be registered players and all [illegible] the sanction of the C.A.A.U. or A.A.U.

The game has proved [illegible] ous for a number of [illegible] consequently the rule [illegible] been changed to fifteen [illegible] lasted of twenty minutes [illegible]

In gymnasiums where [illegible] a boundary line, [illegible] against the wall, the [illegible] his whistle and put [illegible] feet from the wall by [illegible]

It has been decided [illegible] marked three feet [illegible] Players must not [illegible] ball goes out of [illegible] meant to prevent [illegible] when the ball [illegible]

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS.

...following tables of active and inactive stocks listed on the Montreal and ... Exchanges have been compiled up to and including Friday after... on the Montreal market. The tabulated information contains the ...vidend payable, if any, the month when due and the highest and low... 1905-1906, together with the investment returns on current quotations:

	Div.	Pay'ble	High 1906	Low 1906	This week.	Last sale	Prices per share	Return
	2½	H. Apl.	137	131¼	135¾	194¼	184⅞	193¾	$193.25	3.9
	1½	Feb.	95	77	96	92¾	91		94.00	5.3
	2	Feb.	240½	212	230½	245½	243½	245½	245.50	4.0
	1¼	Q. Feb.	122½	104½	108	110	108	108	108.00	4.6
	1¼	Jan.	124	103	104½	115½	114½	114½	114.50	5.2
	1¼	Q. Feb.	97	80½	80	84	80	83½	83.50	6.0
	1¼	Q. Mch.	97	81¾	79¼	83	81	82½	82.50	6.0
			93½	54¼			70	70½	70.50	...
			86½	60	58	70	66	70	70.00	...
		H. Jan.	85¼	80	79	82	82	82½	825.00	6.0
			29⅞	17	20½	28⅜	25¾	27¾	27.75	...
	1Q	Jan	53⅞	38	57¾	73⅛	73	73⅛	73.13	6.4

	Div.	Pay'ble	High 1905	High 1906	Low 1906	Last sale	Return
		M	269½	261	253	256	3.9
		M	179½	175½	164½	169	4.7
		M	154¼	153	144	159½	5.0
		Jan.	168	165	160	161	5.5
		Jan.	225	220	211½	214½	4.6
			247	250	231	230	4.3
		H. Apl.	142½	145	141	145	4.1
		Jan.	220	230	220	242¼	3.7
		Jan.	277	283	262½	269	4.4
		Mch.	242	254½	227½	230	4.2
		Mch.	238½	250¼	223	246½	4.8
		H. June	220	227	....	224	4.4
		H. Jan.	142½	145	139½	140	5.0
		H. Feb.	142½	157	143¼	158	4.4
		H. Jan.	280	290	273	285	4.0
		H. Feb.	170¼	190½	170	175	4.5
		Q. Feb.	132½	155¾	134	135	4.4
		H. Mch.	104	102½	99	99⅛	5.0
		H. Jan.	110¼	109	106½	109⅛	5.5
		H. Feb.	106	105	102½	103	4.3

Bonds	Dividend	Payable	High 1905	High 1906	Low 1906	Last sale	Return
Col. Cot...	3	H. Apl	90	100	97	97¼	6.1
Lke. Wds.	3	H. June	113	113	110	111	5.4
Preferred Stocks							
Scotia.....	2	Q. Jan.	117	122½	118	125½	6.0
Iron.....			89	83⅝	64	72⅝	...
Coal.....	3½	H. Mch.	118⅝	121	113	115	6.0
Ogilvie...	1¾	Q. Mch.	140	130	123	124	5.6
Switch...	1¾	Q. Jan.	115	115	109	109¾	6.4
Mackay..	1	Q. Jan.	75¼	75¾	69¾	69	5.7
Lke. Wds	1¾	Q. Mch.	127½	115	108	109	6.4
Illinois...	3	H. Jan.	....	101¼	91	92	6.5
Miscellaneous							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. Jan.	162½	168½	145¾	148	5.4
Mon. Tel.	2	Q. Jan.	165	171	158	162	4.9
Mon. Cot.	1¾	Q. Dec.	134	133	124	133	5.2
Hafs. Ry	1½	Q. Jan.	110	108¼	101½	103	5.8
Trinidad...	1¾	Q. Jan.	94¾	91	85	86	5.8
Toledo...	1	H. May	37	36¼	29	29	6.7
Switch...	7	Y. May	110	114	97	100	7.0

BUSINESS SECTIONS VIEW OF TARIFF

Jobbers and Dealers Not Pleased With the Higher Protection Aspect of the Changes

BRADSTREETS TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal trade reports to Bradstreet's ... The matter of greatest interest in Canadian trade circles at the moment is the new tariff. Just how this tariff will ultimately be received it is hard to say. There is much dissatisfaction with its provisions in certain places, while in others there is a feeling that, on the whole, it is likely to prove successful. Its general movement is towards higher protection in which it is acceptable to certain manufacturers, but jobbers and dealers generally are not at all pleased with this aspect of it. It is expected that along certain lines there will be some revisions made. The result of the going into effect of the new tariff on goods already in the customs houses is proving a hardship on some merchants here. General trade in this city and all throughout the eastern part of the country continues to show a fairly brisk tone. Wintry weather is keeping up a good demand for heavy lines of dry goods and in other lines of goods also there is a better trade following colder weather and snow. Woollens and cottons are very firm here and manufacturers are refusing orders except at an advance. Trade in most lines has been somewhat checked by the closing of navigation. Shipments of goods are less heavy, but the past season has seen a very heavy trade in this respect. Navigation has shown a steady increase at this port both from salt water and from the Great Lakes. The grocery trade has taken on a quieter tone but the outlook favors a very heavy holiday trade. Sugars are firm. There is a brisk business in general lines of hardware. Pig iron is scarce and firm with Canadian furnaces over sold. Metals generally tend up. In all lines of trade collections are generally fair to good. Country trade is brisker. The last of the butter and cheese shipments of the season have gone from Montreal. In the matter of cheese the season has been an excellent one, shipments having been heavy and prices high. There is a good demand here for leather and it looks as though boot and shoe manufacturers would have a busy winter.

Toronto.—Wholesale trade here is in some lines taking on a quieter tone. There are some dry goods orders coming in for spring delivery but this is now pretty well over. Stocktaking has been general for some little time. It is generally expected results will show that the past year has been one of the best in the history of the trade. Deliveries of manufacturers' lines, particularly cottons, are not at all satisfactory. The goods are very slow in coming forward and they are urgently needed. Indeed, for some time stories have been going about of retailers forced to close their establishments owing to the fact that they cannot get deliveries of goods. There is a good business moving in groceries, notwithstanding the fact that navigation is now closed. A particularly heavy holiday trade is being done, even heavier than the very favorable outlook of a few weeks ago would lead to expect. General lines continue very firm. Hardware lines continue active. The demand for building materials is very brisk although wintry weather has in some regard eased it off a little. The great activity in building operations, however, has been a very remarkable feature of conditions throughout this country during the past year. There has been a good business recently in provisions and prices have been tending upward. Hog prices too are higher and Canadian bacon is fetching better prices in England. There is a good tone to country markets here. The retail business is more active in the north owing to the presence of snow. Produce prices hold firm but declines are generally inclined to be light. Hides and skins have taken on an easier tone. Wools are very firm following the advance at London. The market is quiet. Collections and country remittances are generally fair to good.

Winnipeg.—Business continues very active throughout the west, although the movement of trade is considerably harassed by the continued troubles of the railway companies. They are unable to move east all of the great grain crop that is awaiting their attention and they are unable to bring from the east all the wholesale supplies that are needed. In the latter regard there is also to be added the fact that manufacturers of textiles find difficulty in filling all orders which also works towards slowness of deliveries. The slowness of the grain movement has affected collections somewhat, the farmers not getting their money as quickly as they otherwise would. Seasonable weather is general throughout the country, but before it came the farmers had every opportunity to properly look after fall ploughing, etc. In the matter of the new tariff the farmers are generally well satisfied, as the tendency has generally been to ease the protection upon the articles which they use.

Vancouver and Victoria—Trade conditions here have shown little change during the past week. The great activity in all lines of industry continues to create a brisk demand for wholesale lines. The holiday trade is opening out well and a big business has been done on account of spring. Up to the present the shipping trade along the coast has been very brisk. The trans-Pacific trade is also showing a steady growth. Collections are generally very good, especially from the centres of population. The Christmas trade this year promises to be the biggest in the history of the country.

Quebec.—The cold weather of the past week has caused activity amongst wholesalers, but owing to the lack of snow the movement in country parts is slow, but with good roads an immediate improvement is anticipated. In the city, retailers report trade favorable and many are commencing to make holiday displays. Local industries are well employed, but in some quarters a scarcity of help is reported.

London trade reports to Bradstreet's say there is a good business moving in all lines of holiday trade. The retail trade is not yet in full swing but it is expected to be very heavy. There is a good tone of activity to local manufacturers and, in most cases, there is a feeling of satisfaction with the provisions of the new tariff. Collections are generally fair to good.

Hamilton.—There is now some fear that the street car strike will have some effect upon the holiday trade which should soon be in full swing. It is felt, however, that a settlement is rapidly being approached. There is a very good tone to the activity in all other lines of industry. Manufacturers are working to about the limit and the wholesale houses report they are still doing a good business for spring. Collections are fair.

Ottawa.—There is a good retail trade moving there and in the surrounding country. The wholesalers are approaching a quieter season, but they report that stocktaking shows the past year has been an exceedingly good one. Local industries are active, collections are fair and values are well maintained.

REVENUES AND INCOME TAX

If congress would repeal some of the present taxes on the common necessaries of the people, and enact as a revenue measure a reasonable inheritance tax, such as exists in England, and a graded income tax, if it can be lawfully done, the restriction and disposition of fortunes may very well be left to the operation of natural laws and individual judgment.—Boston 'Herald.'

MARKET OPINIONS

Clarence McCuaig & Co. on the situation:—

A feature of the week was the unexpected decline of Detroit United to 80. We are inclined to think that this was owing to the presence of a good-sized short interest in the stock, which from the Stock Exchange standpoint, is a good thing for the stock. Certainly there is no unfavorable news to account for the drop. A rumor was spread to the effect that the company would pass the next dividend. The absurdity of this can be seen when it is realized that the company has already earned 8.06 percent on its capital stock since the beginning of the year, and if the present rate is maintained until the end of the year, the earnings will be at the rate of 9.07 percent, or nearly double the present dividend. At present prices the stock yields over 6 percent on the money invested.

There has been considerable activity in the bonds of the Dominion Textile Company lately, all of which have had good advances. It is expected that these bonds will go higher.

Twin City was on the weak side this week. This stock has been down for some owing to agitation for 3c fares in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Yesterday's drop is merely attributed to a large block being offered down.

Laidlaw & Co:—Underlying conditions are bullish as ever, but the important interests do not seem disposed to bull stocks in face of such rates for call funds as have recently been ruling. The short interest is rather extended now, and it would be policy to be on the watch for the turn in the market when covering operations begin on a large scale. The best results generally in our opinion while the monetary stringency continues, will be found in a trading position. Unless there is a large reduction in the loan and deposit accounts there will be no escape from a comparatively heavy deficit in the surplus reserves account in to-day's bank statement, and the forecast to this effect this afternoon will likely bring a further decline in the market, advantage of which should be taken for a turn on the long side of those stocks that have intrinsic merit at present quotations.

McDougall & Cowans:—The proposed relief of Secretary Shaw will not be given until next Friday and even then it will be wholly inadequate to meet the situation. Up to the day before yesterday there was an extraordinary feeling of confidence on the exchange that by some means or other the supply of money would be increased in the near future. This feeling of confidence is rapidly dwindling, and now fears are freely expressed that liquidation in the stock market is the only method by which money can be restored to anything like normal rates.

Chas. Head & Co.:—A growing short interest is noted chiefly among the room traders and larger professionals. New increases of stock continue to be announced and the statement is made that many more millions will have to be issued before the close of next year, to provide for the railway necessities for terminals, equipment, etc. A weakening in foreign exchange is noticed which may tend to relieve the monetary situation slightly.

A STATE RAILWAY.

Paris, Dec. 7.—After a long discussion, the Chamber of Deputies to-day, by a majority of 180, voted in favor of the state buying the Western Railway system.

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● L.Q. 8 ○ N.M. 15 **DECEMBER** ◑ F.Q. 22 ● F.M. 30

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1906.

The bill of the Minister of Agriculture providing for an expenditure of a hundred thousand dollars in aid of cold storage plants throughout the country is a good one. The butter and cheese industry of Canada has made great strides in recent years, but there is still a lamentable lack of appreciation of the importance of keeping the finished products in perfect condition from the moment they are made until they are marketed. Carelessness in this respect seems to go by districts, but the injury done by the shipment of goods which have been improperly looked after falls upon the whole Canadian product. The adoption of proper methods of handling, as well as of manufacture, is therefore of importance to the whole country. In order to obtain, if possible, a greater uniformity in the condition of the Canadian products, Mr. Fisher proposes to aid the general establishment of cold storage plants in the districts where they are not already in existence. The direct result, of course, will be, let us hope, a very considerable general improvement in the marketable condition of our butter and cheese, apple, and other perishable exports. The movement should also be educative in its effects by emphasizing the importance of modern methods in the handling of other farm commodities.

PATRIOTS OF PEACE.

If we are to trust the cable news, a thing which we have an abounding reason not to do, especially when it voices Toryism, or the jingoism of the clubs, we are given to understand that Mr. Carnegie has had heaps of fish-market mud thrown at him by the British press because he congratulated the Scotch people on having found better use for their powers than offering their persons as food for powder. We had thought that the principles of civilization, to say nothing of the rule of the Prince of Peace, had made more progress than that it should still be termed an insult and still be regarded as worthy of the pillory not to regard fighting as the noblest calling of man. Mr. Carnegie stands out in the midst of such vulgar abuse like the white-robed man in Bunyan's allegory whose raiment was only rendered whiter by the mud thrown at it. We do not seem to have reached the era when nations can beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks, but we have surely got beyond that in which fighting was man's chief end; we have surely reached the time when fighting is to be deprecated rather than gloried in and sought after. Scotland naturally does glory in the past renown of her warriors—Wallace and Bruce have made all her boys into heroes or hero-worshippers. Lord Rosebery is talking open secession because of the removal of the headquarters of her historic regiment, the Scots Greys, to England. He says—and who knows Scotland's mind better—that such treatment of Scotland will revive and stir hidden forces and animosities long dormant. Behind these strong words we think we hear again the old slogan, 'Set approach proud Edward's power, chains and slavery!'—Edward the Seventh of England, if England please, though he should be Edward the Tenth, but what right has he to be anything but Edward the First of Scotland. 'Draw the sword, 'Scotland, Scotland, Scotland; who heeds 'not the summons is no son of thine!'

It is certainly better not to stir old animosities, even though a renewal of the old feuds is unthinkable. It is all very well to glory in the doughty deeds of knightly giants who fought for Scotland, of highland clansmen or lowland riders who have fought for Britain, but we must see that those deeds belong properly to a past dispensation, and not to the new era, rapidly dawning and much to be welcomed, of international brotherhood. Still, though a renewal of the old feuds across the Tweed is unthinkable, a repeal of the union is not so. The union between Upper and Lower Canada lasted only fifteen years, and then changed itself into a federal relationship, including other units. A similar change in the relations between England and Scotland, whatever advantage or disadvantage might follow to the immediate parties, might prove a step towards the solution of the imperial problem in the only way that seems to present itself, namely, in that of federation. But that is by the way. Our present theme is the heroism and the worship of physical prowess. Mr. Hughes, the governor-elect of New York, has contributed to this subject a pithy alliterative phrase. Addressing a patriotic gathering, he declared that the patriotic achievements of national wars, the appreciation of the character and service of the heroes of historic struggles, should make possible, rather should make imperative, the higher patriotism of peace. The glorification of war is felt in the calmer moments of nations to be an anachronism to-day, and the wild craze of nations over a Dewey triumph or a Mafeking relief are looked back to as somewhat out of proportion, though the latter celebration was the more excusable as being an expression of relief from real, if hardly acknowledged, suspense, not with regard to Mafeking alone, but with regard to the upshot of a taxing war. It is time that we should realize not only the high opportunities for daring and self-sacrifice offered by those words, 'The higher patriotism of peace.'

'Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war,' says one who knew mankind. It is those who give their lives to their country in the paths of progress and reform who often display the higher qualities of pluck, endurance and daring. The man who can face taunts, obloquy and loss in a good cause has earned as good a guerdon as he who has ventured his person into the excitement of the fray, or borne long hardships for his country's flag. In all western nations there is a fast-growing, clear-thinking, earnest class of people who deserve Mr. Hughes's designation of 'Patriots of Peace.' The influence they exercise is apparent in the share they are taking in all public discussions, insisting on the moral aspects of every question, and upholding the standard of right conduct superior to all considerations of national glory and aggrandizement. The foundation principle here proclaimed, Mr. Hughes rightly finds in the cultivation and practice of the civic virtues. The present obligations of citizenship should be as keenly perceived and as deeply felt as the duty to respond to the call to arms, or to lay down one's life on a battlefield. People may debate, he observed, as to particular measures in the administration of government, but the most admirable scheme of government finds its test in the human devotion which can be called to its aid in practice. What is needed, therefore, is a profound sense on the part of all citizens of the true import of free institutions, and the civic spirit which is required to support them. It may be impossible as yet to get all citizens to realize this sense, but if a considerable accession were to be made to the minority who do, there would be a vast change for the better in political and social life. It is gratifying to note that the tendency in this direction is increasing every year, giving promise of the coming time when the Patriots of Peace shall be the majority, ruling by justice, morality and reason, and putting an end to the folly and crime of war as well as to the meaner evils of fraud and corruption in civic affairs.

LISTS OF POLICY-HOLDERS.

Those who are acting in Canada for the policy-holders of the New York Life and Mutual Life of New York are indignant at what they denounce as a breach of the law on the part of the officers. As the law now stands affecting these corporations, at least five months before the election of the directors they are required to file with the New York Superintendent of Insurance two full and correct lists of the names and last known post-office addresses of all policy-holders whose insurance was in force prior to the date fixed for such election, and all other policy-holders entitled to vote by reason of contracts made prior to the enactment of the new legislation. The law requires that these names shall be arranged on the lists alphabetically and shall be classified by states, territories and possessions of the United States and by foreign countries. It is complained that those representing the policy-holders in the United States had the greatest difficulty in forcing the insurance corporations to produce these lists, and the complaint by no means ends there. Not only have two lists to be supplied to the Superintendent of Insurance, but the law requires that each corporation shall also maintain two similar lists at its home office, and at its general agencies in every state, territory and possession of the United States, and 'in foreign countries,' unless prohibited by law, 'it shall maintain two similar lists 'of such policy-holders residing in such 'jurisdiction.'

The law goes on to declare: 'All 'said lists shall be subject to the 'inspection and copy at any time 'during business hours by any policy-'holder in said corporation, or by his 'authorized representative, during the 'five months prior to such election, or, 'if no candidate shall have been nominated other than those nominated by 'the board of directors, then, after the 'time for such independent nominations 'shall have expired, such lists may be 'withdrawn by the corporation filing 'and maintaining the same as aforesaid; 'and thereafter prior to the next election, new lists shall be filed and maintained, subject to inspection and copy, 'as above provided, which may be 'similarly withdrawn.' The bitter complaint of those representing the Canadian policy-holders is that only two such lists are filed in Canada. Those lists are in Montreal, but there are no lists to be seen in Toronto or any other Canadian cities where the corporations have general agencies. The attitude of the corporations evidently is that the law does not require them to furnish more than two lists in any foreign jurisdiction; the contention of the policy-holders' representatives is that the law was framed with the intention of compelling the corporations to provide two lists at all general agencies, whether home or foreign. But, say they, whatever the intention of the law, why should the corporations themselves discriminate against their Canadian policy-holders? The contention is that it is a penny wise and pound foolish thing to do on their part, and that as Canadian policy-holders pay just as high premiums as any other policy-holders, they are entitled to the same consideration. That is one side of the story. Mr. Fayette Brown, manager of the Mutual Life in Canada, is amused, however, at the whole complaint. He affirms that the idea of discrimination is too ridiculous to be considered. Both the Mutual and the New York Life contend that they do comply strictly with the law by depositing at their head offices or general agencies two copies of the list. They each have only one head office or general agency in Canada, they say, and it is in Montreal. The other offices are only branch offices. However, they are quite willing to send the lists to any agency where there is a demand to see them. Not only have they had no such application up to now, they declare, but the lists that have been deposited in Montreal for the past five months have only been asked for and looked at by two people—and they were members of the International Committee Ticket Organization. We thus give to policy-holders the contentions of both sides, and should like to hear their views upon the subject.

ANOTHER GAMBLERS' TRIUMPH.

The gamblers have scored another triumph. On Thursday, David Nicholson was acquitted of the charge of keeping a common gaming house on Metcalfe street, in the heart of the up-town residential district. Why? Because Lefebvre, the man who laid the complaint some weeks ago, declared in an affidavit that his charges were based on hear-say and that the prosecution was instigated by 'Andy' Maloney, who a few years ago was one of the best-known gamblers of the city, out of revenge. Before the man could be cross-examined on his later statements, so that the real reason for his change of front might be laid bare, he had left the city, according to his own written statement to the judge, for San Francisco. Judge Choquet took the affidavit, and the letter which accompanied it, from his pocket when the case was called on Thursday. Mr. C. Bruchesi, the advocate who has appeared for the prosecution in the case, was present and ready to proceed without Lefebvre, who, in the previous case of Brady, which has been sent up to the King's Bench, had admitted that he had no personal knowledge, but had been credibly informed, etc. The judge refused to allow the case to go on without a bona-fide complainant, and discharged Nicholson.

This Nicholson is the man who, when the case was first taken, sent word that he was in New York and would be here on a certain date. This promise he failed to keep, and since the complaint was laid on Oct. 13 he coolly kept away from the Court House until after Higgins and Pont had escaped with a twenty-dollar fine for gambling at Delorimier Park, when he, too, went before the Court of King's Bench, and, pleading guilty to the same charge, was let off with a similar fine. Most offenders would have been taken into custody at once in connection with the other charge, the Metcalfe street case. But no such move was made, and it was quite of his own free will that Mr. Nicholson appeared in the Police Court yesterday. It seems remarkable to the lay mind that the case should have been thrown out for the reasons given. We have always been under the impression that it was one of the boasted principles of our criminal law that it was anyone's privilege to set it in motion. We do not see how it affects the question of Nicholson's keeping a gambling house, whether the issue were first raised by Maloney, out of revenge, or Lefebvre, out of philanthropy.

This case emphasizes what the 'Witness' has repeatedly said, that the gamblers are too smart for those entrusted with the administration of the law in Montreal. They always find a loop-hole through which to escape, or means to soften the blow when there is no chance to dodge it. If the authorities have any respect for themselves left, it is certainly imperative that they should discover who tampered with the principal witness in this case. The judge's last word was that if any one was in earnest in this prosecution the circumstances should be laid before a judge, and if they justified the charge, the police would be instructed to undertake the prosecution themselves. The police know all about the gambling resorts in Montreal. They are not ignorant, but they do not in gambling cases apppear to be, as the judge said, in earnest. In this case, Mr. Bruchesi has wasted several days, and a professional man's time is valuable. Why should it be necessary for private citizens, whether moved by questionable motives, as hinted, to take the initiative in a gambling case any more than in other instances of breach of the peace in which the police are quite active and why were the police not to the fore in this case? It is seldom that we have to point to the United States as an example in police efficiency, but one case the other day in many respects paralleled this one. A tenor with a world-wide reputation was arrested on complaint of a woman, who, when the case came to trial, could not be found. The police took up the prosecution, marshalled the witnesses, and secured a conviction. In that case the police were on their mettle. Is there no way of putting our police on their mettle against the gamblers? There may be a lull in the gambling business, for a time, in Montreal as a result of recent disclosures, but the thing is not killed. Is it likely that these men will have a much deeper respect for the law because of their experience with it of late? The fundamental trouble is that no public official, who has the power, wants to put down the gamblers. Why not? This is the question that calls for more than a superficial inquiry.

MILK.

The chief value of the work done by Mr. Law in his recent mission to Montreal lies in the implanting in the minds of milk producers a new ideal of the requirements of really wholesome and safe milk production, and in those of the consumers a demand for such better conditions, even though the product should cost them more. Mr. Law can readily sell his milk at fifteen and twenty cents per quart wine measure, which is one-fifth less than the ordinary quart, in New York, and though that may be looked upon as a fancy price, which would not be maintained should the conditions he advocates become general, the consumers should know that even at a price considerably above what is now paid, good milk is cheaper food than meat is. To bring about the change to better things there seems to be needed on the one hand an imperious system of inspection and public provision for the cleansing of cans, and on the other a very continuous dinning into the public mind a knowledge of the real danger, especially to infants, residing in foul milk. Thorough inspection would condemn some of the cows whose milk is shipped to Montreal. It would condemn very many of the stables, which are dark and filthy. It would condemn the cans as returned from use, and the exposure of those cans in transit. The regulations seem to be sufficient if they were enforced. If it was even possible to know milk that would pass inspection from what would not, a great deal would be done, as the sellers of the former would certainly get some of the advantage to which they are so highly entitled. The farmer at present receives seventeen cents per gallon delivered in Montreal, leaving three and three-quarters cents per quart for distribution, which, whether it be through a middleman or direct, does not seem too much to cover cost and losses. Only the first of these expenses would be increased by the utmost demands of better dairying, and with a reliable inspection guarantee that difference should be easily made up.

Nothing our authorities could do would so reduce the germ content of the milk as the washing and sterilizing with live steam of all cans used in shipping milk or cream to the city. A municipal sterilizing plant convenient to Bonaventure, Windsor and Place Viger Stations, and a smaller outfit near Mile End would serve for the entire city. If the cans are washed immediately after being emptied the work is easily and thoroughly done, the live steam very effectively killing all germs. This would also afford an opportunity for inspecting the cans and destroying rusty and badly damaged ones, no longer fit receptacles for human food. One or two dairymen attempt the washing of cans, some content themselves with making a few quarts of cold water do service in rinsing dozens of cans, but the almost universal practice is to empty and return them without further attention. What with the bacteria contained in the residue of milk or cream, and those of a former trip lurking in rusty crevices, there develops in these closed cans during the several days' delay, before they again reach the shippers' hands, germs in teeming millions and a stench well nigh unbearable. As they have neither steam nor an abundance of boiling water, the best cleansing that most of the farmers can give these cans leaves them far from sweet and clean, and alive with germs. The fresh milk, under such conditions serves as an excellent breeding culture for emissaries of infantile destruction. Municipal sterilizing plants have proven successful in eastern American cities and could not fail to be of benefit here. The operation of these would indirectly increase the price of milk to the consumer by a fraction of a cent per quart, but it would mean safer milk for the children of rich and poor alike. And who shall say that the receipt of their cans in a sweet and wholesome condition may not set an example of cleanliness which will be emulated in the shippers' stables and dairy. In addition to cleanliness, a low, even temperature throughout its history is of the utmost importance to milk. In addition to other precautions Chicago requires milk cans to be enclosed in insulating padded jackets from the farms to the city, a device which must be a very great protection.

OLD AGE PENSIONS AND POOR LAW.

A deputation which waited upon the British Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer recently in regard to the question of old-age pensions received the important assurance from the Prime Minister that 'the matter will be dealt 'with as soon as time and money per-'mit,' while the Chancellor of the Exchequer implemented this with 'the gov-'ernment regard the question as one of 'the most extreme urgency. Nothing,' emphasized Mr. Asquith, 'is nearer my 'heart than to be able to submit to the 'House of Commons a financial plan by 'which provision should be made for the 'veterans of industry.' The question thus enters upon the stage of practical politics. Hitherto, the Liberal party has been officially unpledged on this question. The Unionists have played with it at election times, and Mr. Chamberlain, fifteen years ago, had a scheme which was 'so simple that everybody could understand it.' Nothing has come of it yet, however. The endorsement of the movement by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is likely soon to have practical manifestations. Mr. Asquith has been relied upon in the past as one who has given mature thought to anything that he has approved, and it is to be assumed that he has thought out ways and means in this case. At least, both he and the Prime Minister have declared for a universal non-contributory scheme, supposing that such pensions are to be given 'a scheme altogether dissociated 'from the poor law.' Mr. Asquith and his political [illegible] universal scheme [illegible] even of the gen[illegible] poor.

The country has [illegible] large majority of the [illegible] that it could not [illegible] for a compulsory scheme [illegible] where workmen are [illegible] trifling singly, [illegible] forced annuities [illegible] is the general [illegible] It is found to be [illegible] many, where the [illegible] tomed to discipline [illegible] complex system of [illegible] land it is thought to [illegible] alternative, of course [illegible] untary system, but [illegible] it would doubtless [illegible] portunities for a [illegible] number of thrifty [illegible] are in a position to [illegible] lutely useless to a large [illegible] ers who cannot save [illegible] for old age by any [illegible] is here where the [illegible] life is touched, and [illegible] the philanthropic and [illegible] universal non-contributory [illegible] plan has, too, the [illegible] the pension from [illegible] obvious that only by [illegible] The pension as a matter [illegible] it be distinguishable [illegible] so freely given as [illegible] der the poor law system [illegible] financial part of the matter [illegible] ing most concern. A [illegible] lings a week given to [illegible] sixty-five or over in the [illegible] dom would cost from [illegible] twenty-five million pounds [illegible] the other hand, there would [illegible] able savings, such as the [illegible] given to the aged, which [illegible] amount; and the hope is expressed [illegible] the whole of that part of the [illegible] which now manufactures [illegible] paupers may be swept clean away.

Some precautions are [illegible] sary, and the 'Westminster Gazette' suggests several conditions to be [illegible] to the pension with the object [illegible] couraging men and women from [illegible] into the pauper class in their [illegible] years.

It should be understood that [illegible] bodied men and women [illegible] paupers before the pension [illegible] remain paupers, and not become [illegible] ers. And for all the able-bodied [illegible] won't work, and who now [illegible] of the workhouses and casual [illegible] or sponge on soft-hearted boards [illegible] dians, we would apply the [illegible] line of compulsory detention, [illegible] in the last resort by penal measures. [illegible] at the same time as the pensions [illegible] given (and, we will add, really [illegible] treatment applied to the genuine [illegible] ed), the working-class would [illegible] reforms of the existing poor law [illegible] economies might be made and [illegible] even more important, a great [illegible] demoralization cut off. In [illegible] pensions might be a lever to lift [illegible] of pauperism, and not a mere [illegible] into it. But for these reasons [illegible] that pensions and poor-law [illegible] have to go hand-in-hand, and that [illegible] be difficult or impossible to [illegible] without doing the other.

We may expect, therefore, in the [illegible] sion of parliament, if it's [illegible] live so long, that the government [illegible] introduce an old-age pension [illegible] poor law reform bill somewhere [illegible] lines here foreshadowed, and [illegible] doubt about such legislation [illegible] soon as it can be introduced.

SOL CANADIEN, TERRE [illegible]

(From the French of Isidore [illegible])

O soil Canadian, cherished [illegible]
The brave, the noble, peopled [illegible]
They left the country of their [illegible]
And sought a land of liberty
It was from glorious France they [illegible]
They were the pick of warriors [illegible]
(twice)
The shining lustre of their fame [illegible]
Is kept untarnished till to-day

How beautiful thy fields appear [illegible]
How much thou hast to give [illegible]
All hail, ye mountains that [illegible]
Your lordly heights magnificent [illegible]
All hail, St. Lawrence noble [illegible]
Hail, land by Nature richly [illegible]
Thy children's hearts should [illegible]
pride,
Thy sons should walk with [illegible]

Still honor the protecting hand [illegible]
Of Albion, friend of the [illegible]
And harbor no malicious band [illegible]
Of traitors nourished in thy [illegible]
Yield never in the storm, be [illegible]
Thine only masters are thy [illegible]
Thou wast not made to be a [illegible]
Fear not, thy rights are [illegible]

If that beloved protecting hand [illegible]
Should ever fail thee, and [illegible]
Stand by thyself, alone, [illegible]
Rejecting, scorning foreign aid [illegible]
From glorious France thy [illegible]
They were the pick of warriors [illegible]
The shining lustre of their [illegible]
Unsullied shall be kept [illegible]

W. M. [illegible]

TRINITY BAZAAR.

The Trinity [illegible] being held in the [illegible] be open to-day [illegible] The ladies [illegible] fancy articles [illegible] presents, which [illegible] prices.

The John Murphy Company Limited

Saturday, Dec. 8th, 1906. Store closes daily at 5.30.

WHEN IN DOUBT--BUY A HANDKERCHIEF

It May Cost You $25, but

It's Money Well Spent.

It's really pitiable some times to see the presents men give to their lady friends! They mean well, *sure*, and they rack their brains to think of something suitable, but if they could only see the expression on the lady's face when she receives it, it would be a revelation to them.

Of course, it's ostentatiously displayed whenever the giver is around, but once his back is turned, away it goes into a drawer, until—the next time.

There are some things a lady only wants one of; of others she can't have enough—handkerchiefs, for instance: if she had as many as would stock a small store, she'd thank you for another! and you may buy them from us for two for five to twenty-five—cents to dollars we mean, and—by the way—use your sense as well as your dollars.

Christmas Fancy Linens

All Sizes and Prices

From .5 up to $15.00

We feel absolutely confident in saying that such an assortment of fancy linens as our Christmas Stock contains this year, has never before been seen in Montreal. Dainty little doylies at .5, .10 or .25 each up to handsomely worked table covers at $15.00 apiece, it's all the same to us: here they are displayed in our department awaiting your inspection and approval.

The John Murphy Company Limited

Palmer's Hair Switches

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE. The assortment is the Largest and Finest in Canada, valued at $10.000.00. On account of the great advance in Hair and Short supply, now is the time to secure bargains before we advance our prices.

WE QUOTE A FEW OF OUR SPECIALTIES:—

			1st Qual.	German Hair	Stems	Fluffy 1st Qual.	Natural Wavy
1 1-2 oz	18	inch	$4.00	$3.00	$1.25	$3.50	$5.00
2 "	20	"	6.00	4.50	2.00	5.00	6.00
2 "	22	"	7.50	6.00	2.50	7.00	8.00
2 1-2 "	22	"	9.50	7.00	3 00	....	....
2 "	24	"	....	....	....	....	11.00
2 1-2 "	24	"	....	....	....	10.50	...
3 "	24	"	14 00	11.00	4.00	....	...
2 1-4 "	26	"	....	....	....	....	13.50
3 "	26	"	....	....	....	13.50	....

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Party dresses soon become soiled and yet they are so very delicate that unless great care is taken in washing they are easily torn and consequenty spoiled. The

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BUSINESS MEN.

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

DISASTER AT CORNELL

Gloom Prevails at Ithaca — University and City Mourn

HEROISM OF VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE—THE BUILDING AN UNSIGHTLY WRECK.

Ithaca, N.Y., Dec. 7.—All day smoke has drifted across the Cornell campus from the ruins of Chi Psi fraternity house, the burning of which at an early hour this morning was attended with a loss of life that has thrown not only the university, but the whole city into mourning. To-night the dead number seven. Of these, four were students and the others prominent townsmen, who had responded to the alarm as volunteer firemen.

Among the students who escaped death in the flames, several were injured, and of these C. J. Pope, of East Orange, N.J., it is feared, will not long survive. He was removed to the City Hospital, after having been badly burned, and to-night his condition had not perceptibly improved.

The bodies of the dead, with the exception of those of W. H. Nichols, of Chicago, and F. W. Grelle, of East Orange, N.J., were recovered. To-night it was decided to dynamite the ruins to facilitate the search for the missing bodies.

The heroism of the volunteer firemen who died attacking the fire was matched by the heroism of Schmuck, who re-entered the flames in a futile effort to save Nichols, his room mate, and who died later from his injuries, and by the courage of McCutcheon, who remained in the flames until fatally burned, to assist his comrades to escape. Pope, who is a freshman, received his injuries while seeking to rescue other members of the fraternity.

Among those earliest on the scene, and who contributed most of the work of rescue from the flames, which had already converted the first floor of the doomed dormitory into an inferno, were several Cornell football men. All did effective work. It has been declared that the work of Sam Halliday, the old full-back, and of Earle and Gibson, the half-backs of the season just ended, united with that of the Chi Psi men, who risked their lives that their brothers might live, will be remembered long in the annals of Cornell. The cause of the fire will probably never be known. The building is an unsightly wreck, with no particle of its inner furniture remaining. Cornell is deprived of one of its landmarks. The lodge was built in 1881 by Jennie McGraw Fiske, at a cost of $130,000. The daughter of the lumber king, John McGraw, who was one of Cornell's early benefactors, however, never enjoyed her palace, and entered it only after her death. Around the house have clustered the memory of the great fight for the Fiske millions waged between Professor Willard Fiske, the husband, and Judge Boardman, as the representative of Cornell, to which Mrs. Fiske had left the bulk of her estate.

MATTERS MUSICAL.

THE ROSENTHAL RECITAL.

M. Rosenthal infuses into his playing all the force of a virile mind, and the programme on Monday night will be a revelation, even to those who have heard him before. He will play sonatas by

MORITZ ROSENTHAL.

Beethoven and Chopin, and a glance at the programme, given below, will indicate that an exceptional treat is in store. The seating accommodation of the Stanley Hall will be taxed as never before. Following is the programme:—

Sonate—Op. 109.. .. ..Beethoven
Vivace ma non troppo, Prestissimo,
Andante molto cantabile ed espressivo.
Sonate—Op. 58.. .. ..Chopin
Allegro Maestoso, Scherzo, Largo, Finale.
Berceuse.. .. ..Chopin
Deux Nouvelles Etudes.. .. .. Chopin
Scherzo—B Minor.. .. ..Chopin
Valse (arranged as study in thirds by Moriz Rosenthal).
Moment Musical.. .. ..Schubert
Nocturne.. .. ..Henselt
Papillons.. .. .. Rosenthal
Humoreske and Fugato on Themes, by Strauss .. ..Rosenthal

MISS COTE'S CONCERT.

Following is the programme of the concert which Miss Antoinette Coté is giving at Karn Hall on Dec. 13, under the distinguished patronage of Sir Alexander Lacoste and Lady Lacoste, Sir George Drummond and Lady Drummond, Sir William Hingston and Lady Hingston, Senator Beique and Mrs. Beique, the Hon. Justice St. Pierre and Mrs. St. Pierre:—

Piano solo—Impromptu Waltz, Liszt.
Bell's Aria, from 'Lakine,' Delibes.
Violin solo, Ballade et Polonaise, Vieuxtemps.
Aria and recitative, from 'Grisélidis, Massenet.
Sapho's Stanzias, Gounod.
Violin solo, 'Ziguneriweisen,' Sarasate.
Aria, from 'Louise,' Charpentier.
Song, 'The road to heaven,' Augusta Holmes.
Song, selection from 'Carmen,' Bizet.
Duet, 'Pagliacci,' Leoncavallo.

The accompanists will be Mrs. Saucier, Mrs. Paquin Chamberland, and Miss Hardy.

The principals are Miss Antoinette Coté and Mrs. C. A. Desmarais, sopranos; Mr. Jos. Saucier, baritone, and Mr. Albert Chamberland.

THE PHILHARMONIC.

The next rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society will be held in Stanley Hall on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock. A full muster is requested. Great progress is being made by the chorus, and when the concert eventually comes off it is expected that they will acquit themselves most creditably.

A WELSH MISSION.

Arrangements have been made for holding religious services in the Welsh language in Shannon Hall, corner of St. Catherine and Mountain streets, on Sunday evenings at 7.15 o'clock. All Welsh citizens are cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION.

Prof. R. G. Moulton, of Chicago University, will lecture under the auspices of the Presbyterian Union, in Knox Church on Monday, Dec. 10, at 8 p.m., subject, 'St. John's revelation.' It will be a literary interpretation. All are invited.

Holiday Slippers

For Every Member of the Family

OUR STOCK of Slippers is now complete in great variety, and we would advise early selection, so as to obtain first choice while the styles and sizes are unbroken. What can be more useful as a Christmas Gift than a good pair of Slippers.

The same amount of money cannot purchase as much lasting pleasure and comfort in anything else. The receiver thinks gratefully of the giver 365 days in the year.

W. H. STEWART, 3 Stores,

517 St. Catherine West. 237 St. James St.
383 St. Catherine East.

CAKE KEEPS FRESH WHEN MADE WITH

Cook's Friend Baking Powder

Purity, Strength, Perfection.

Sold Everywhere.

FLOUR

FOR BREAD AND FOR PASTRY.

Whole Wheat Flour and Graham Flour for Brown Bread.

BREAKFAST CEREALS of all Kinds.

ASCODIE & HARVEY,

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Canadian Pocket and Office, Collins Pocket and Office. Excelsior Diaries,

Year Books—annual and perpetual. Loose Leaf Diaries, may be refilled each year.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.,

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115-117 Notre Dame Street West, MONTREAL.

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IMMENSE STOCK AT

"THE WIGWAM"

138 PEEL STREET,

Opposite Dominion Square

BEST VALUE IN THE DOMINION.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

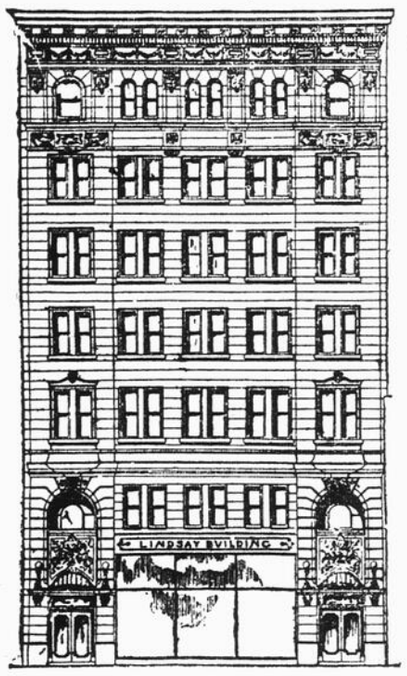
suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 10-lb. packages, at $1 per 100 lbs.

CHASE & BAKER, Piano Players

A Specialty with us.

Prices $250 & $275

PIANOS



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Fine Offices and Studios To Rent.

We are sole agents for the following instruments:—

CHICKERING & CO., (Boston.)
HEINTZMAN & CO., (Toronto.)
WORMWITH & CO., (Kingston.)
HOWARD, (Cincinnati.)
HARDMAN, PECK & CO., (New York)

Makers of the famous Hardman Autotone and Harrington Autotone.

KURTZMAN & CO., (Buffalo.)

Manufacturers of Pianos and "Players."

THE STERLING CO., (Derby, Conn.)

Makers of Automatic Pianos.

THE DOHERTY ORGAN CO., Clinton, Ont.

SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS

A Simplex automatic piano-player, **$150,** terms $25 cash and $10 per month. A poloette piano-player, **$125,** terms $20 cash and $8 per month. A nearly new upright cabinet grand Lindsay piano, **$249,** payable $10 cash and $6 per month. Two Stodart Pianos, one at **$45** and one at **$60,** payable $3 cash and 75c per week.

We have pianos and organs to suit all classes, from the humblest to the most critical, and to suit all prices.

C. W. LINDSAY, Limited,

512 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST, Near Peel Street.

TEA

Of all the useful Christmas Presents that are passed around about this season what would be more acceptable than a caddie of good tea.

Everybody uses tea, and a gift of this kind would never come amiss.

Now, there are Teas and Teas, but the good old-fashioned way of getting it direct out of the chest seems to be just as popular as ever.

All our Teas are selected with the greatest care from the very choicest growths of India, Ceylon, China and Japan, and we feel confident we have the goods to suit you.

Samples of any of our varieties of tea will be sent free on application, and we invite you to give them a trial.

Fraser's Teas

(English Breakfast.)

	Per Pound.
Superbly Choicest Lapsend Souchong	$1.00
The 'Russian Karavan,' very choicest early spring picked Breakfast Congou	1.00
Extra Souchong	.75
Extra Congou	.60
Fraser's Special Blend	.45
English Breakfast	.35
Good Black Tea	.25

Fraser's Formosa Oolong Teas

Royal Dragon Chop No. 1	1.00
Royal Dragon, Chop No. 2	.75

Fraser's India and Ceylon Teas

Fraser's 'Golden Tipped' Ceylon Tea	.50
Very Finest Ceylon Teas	.40
Choice Ceylon Tea	.35
Fine Ceylon Tea	.25
Finest Scented Orange Pekoe	.00

Fraser's Japan Teas

Very Choicest Japan	.60
Extra Japan	.50
Fine Japan	.40
Choice Japan	.30

Fraser's Green Teas

	Per Pound.
Finest Young Hyson	.75
Fine Gunpowder Tea	.60

All our Teas for sale in ½-lb. and 1-lb. packages, or fresh packed, in 5, 10, and 20-lb. caddies, or canisters.

LILAC

THE AFTERNOON TEA

Lilac Tea is very suitable and very popular for 'Afternoon Teas.'

It is a very refreshing blend, and we recommend it for its real merit and delicious flavor.

We would like every housewife in Montreal to give the 'Lilac' Tea a trial: its superior quality is beyond dispute, and the price is within the reach of all. 'Lilac' Tea is put up in ½-lb. packages, at 25c, and in 1-lb. packages, at 50c per pound.

FLORIDA GRAPE FRUIT

THE BEST YET

MAGNIFICENT, LARGE, SWEET AND JUICY FRUIT.
Received in store last night.

	Each.	Per Dozen.
Florida Haddocks 'Mammoths'	30 cents	$3.25
Florida Haddocks 'Superlatives'	25 cents	2.50
Florida Haddocks 'Queens'	20 cents	2.00

FLORIDA ORANGES. FLORIDA ORANGES.
Finest Extra Quality Florida Oranges, 40 and 50 cents per dozen.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE
Established - - - - 1853

THE NORDHEIMER BUILDING,
207, 209 & 211 St. James St.
MONTREAL.

Get **Allan's**

BELFAST SODA WATER

It is the best. It is made of pure Bicarbonate of Soda, and is the only genuine Soda Water made in Montreal. It can be had in bottles and syphons—**TRY IT.**

All orders promptly attended to

Factory, 86 DORCHESTER ST. WEST. Phone Main 1784.

PASTOR FINED FOR ASSAULT.

St. Thomas, Ont., Dec. 8.—The charge made by Clinton Smith, of St. Thomas, against the Rev. W. G. Charlton, of Mapleton, of assaulting him at a tea meeting held at the Disciples' Church, was heard yesterday before Mr. Hunt, County Police Magistrate, at the Court House, before a large crowd of spectators. Many witnesses were called, and the case was not finished until evening. The magistrate said it had been clearly shown that Clinton Smith was not at fault; that the young people from St. Thomas were not the parties who caused the disturbance, and that he fully exonerated them from any fault. He fined Mr. Charlton $10 and costs, or thirty days at hard labor in jail.

PROF. MOULTON HERE.

Prof. Moulton, head of the literary department in the University of Chicago, is now in Montreal, where he is to deliver a series of lectures. The first of these was given last night at the Presbyterian College, and the subject was 'The literary study of the Bible.' The lecture was an excellent and most instructive one. Among those present were Sir William Macdonald and Principal Peterson.

METROPOLIS ELECTIONS.

The following persons were elected last evening as officers of Metropolis Council, Royal Templars of Temperance, for the ensuing year: H. G. Munro, S. C.; S. Wilson, P. C.; Mrs. E. Suter, V. C.; Alf. Smith, chap.; Fred. E. Fox, R. S.; Miss K. Waldie, F. S. T.; R. W. H. Diplock, B. S.; Miss P. Auley, H.; Miss C. Juner, D. H.; E. Suter, G.; Dr. McBain, sen.; Mrs. Lamontagne, org.; John Evans, P. R.; Dr. McBain and A. R. Trussel, auditors; John Best, Dr. McBain, and H. Morton, trustees.

THE 'VICTORIA' SINKS.

Brockville, Dec. 8.—The steamer 'Victoria,' of the Brockville Navigation Company, at anchor in the Tunnel Bay for the winter, sprang a leak yesterday, and narrowly escaped going down in deep water. A pump failed to keep pace with the flow, and the steamer 'Belleville' towed her into shallow water in the dock, where she is resting on the bottom submerged to the gunwhale. There is about four feet of water in her hold. The boat was struck on Thursday by a tug passing out of the bay, and jammed against the newly formed ice, which is thought to have opened the seams. The 'Victoria' will be raised at once and repaired.

WOODSTOCK OUT TO HAVE REGIMENT.

Woodstock, Ont., Dec. 8.—The Minister of Militia has assured Woodstock that it will have a city regiment of four companies. This is welcome news to those in the city who have been promoting the scheme, and is the result of the visit of the civic deputation to Ottawa. In the rural districts a two squadron mounted infantry corps will be organized by the Militia Department.

Thus the Oxford Rifles, which were disbanded some time ago, will be succeeded by active military corps, and the splendid new armory will not have to stand idle much longer.

BRAKEMAN ROBBED MAILS.

Toronto, Dec. 7.—William J. Leroy, a former Grand Trunk brakeman, was today sentenced to six years in the penitentiary for robbing the mails. Leroy was discharged about a month ago, but on two different occasions boarded a mail car and told the mail clerk he had been sent to assist him. When the clerk's back was turned Leroy twice dropped a mail bag off the car near Mimico, and then got off and rifled it. Nearly all the letters have been recovered.

NEW KING'S COUNSEL.

Mr. J. A. St. Julien, of this city, and Mr. J. Alfred Lane, of Quebec, have been appointed King's Counsel by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 7.—In the King's Bench Division, Christopher & Roney, solicitors, recovered £623, against White, Leachman & Workman, promoters of the Western Canada Pulp & Paper Company, for work done in the formation of the company. The defendant's counter claim for alleged negligence was dismissed.

London, Dec. 7.—The Hon. Mr. Jameson, Premier of Cape Colony, speaking at Grahamstown, said he favored federation on the Canadian, rather than the Australian model, thus echoing the opinion of the leading colonies.

London, Dec. 7.—The Hon Mr. Buxtou, the Postmaster-General, says the British Government will propose to the colonies that when the Postal Union convention comes into operation the unit of weight of the imperial penny postage system shall be raised to one ounce.

London, Dec. 7.—The Dundee Council supports the agitation for the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle. The Scottish farmers, according to the 'Freeman's Journal,' will make a determined effort to enlist the support of the English agriculturists at the approaching cattle show.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE

PROCLAMATION ISSUED CONFIRMING ONTARIO ACT OF REGULATION.

Ottawa, Dec. 7.—Under clause 6 A. of the Railway Act, 1903, which permitted the approval from time to time of provincial legislation for the prohibition or regulation of Sunday labor, a proclamation has now issued confirming chapter 30 of the Acts of the Ontario Legislature of last session, entitled: 'An act respecting steam, electric, and street railways,' as much of sub-section 4 of section 197 of the same act as provides that no park or pleasure ground within the purview of this sub-section shall be used for games, picnics, concerts, excursions or other public entertainments on Sunday; also section 22a of chapter 51 of the Manitoba Legislature amending the municipal act of that province.

'CANADA GAZETTE'

POWER ASKED TO OPEN A THROUGH WATERWAY BY NEPIGON RIVER TO HUDSON'S BAY.

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—The Lake Superior and Hudson's Bay Development and Canal Company will apply to Parliament this session for power to open a through waterway by way of the Nepigon river, Lake Nepigon, and the Albany river to James Bay and by way of the Severn river to Hudson's Bay.

Power is asked by another company to develop the available powers on the Nepigon river, Black Sturgeon river, and Pigeon river.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

San Luis, Obispo, Cal., Dec. 7.—At 10.40 o'clock last night this city experienced an earthquake which lasted more than thirty seconds. The shock was from north to south. Half an hour later a second shock was felt, but not so pronounced as the first. The earthquake also was felt at Santa Maria, Guadaloupe, Cayucos and Cambria. At the latter place articles were shaken from shelves. No perceptible damage was sustained here.

TORONTO CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Toronto, Dec. 7.—The customs receipts for Toronto for the present year will be the largest on record, and by the end of the year will have reached an aggregate of over ten million dollars for the twelve months. The total receipts to date amount to $9,426,818, which is about half a million in excess of the amount for the twelve months last year.

McGILL FREE LECTURES.

Dr. Clark Murray will deliver the second lecture in the McGill lecture series, on Monday night, at 8.30 o'clock, in the Royal Victoria College, his subject being 'Immanuel Kant.'

RUNAWAY HORSE LOST.

A valuable horse belonging to Mr. Walter Paul, grocer, ran away on Sherbroke street last evening. It soon broke free from the sleigh, which was smashed, and continued to run towards the north end of the city. The horse had not been recovered this forenoon.

IMPERIAL OIL RAISES WAGES.

Sarnia, Ont., Dec. 8.—Announcement was made yesterday by Mr. C. N. Stillman, the manager, of a voluntary increase in wages to the employees of the Imperial Oil Works. The raise is approximately ten percent, and applies to 425 employees.

PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Merchants Bank building, reports the following United States patents granted to Canadians last week:

Nos. 837313, thill tug, Jas. E. Lawrence; 837327, temporary grate, Thos. Bennett; 837382, hemmer guide for skirts of ladies' and children's dresses, V. H. Canham; 837408, stopper for laboratory flasks, bottles and other containers, W. S. Johnston; 837418, means for mounting window sashes and trimmings therefor in concrete walls, H. McCann; 837578, suspenders, Carl Ludolph; 837639, type-writing machine, C. H. F. Plummer; 837661, compound lumber, P. F. Bolton; 837729, tent chimney, R. S. Reid.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS

Fort William, Ont., Dec. 8.—Grain shipments from Fort William between Sept. 1 and Dec. 1 amounted to 15,408,000 bushels by Canadian vessels and 4,536,000 by American tonnage. There is very little grain in terminal elevators now; less than 10 cargoes are still to be shipped.

THE CLEARINGS

New York, Dec. 7.—The following are the weekly bank clearings as compiled by Bradstreet's for the week ending Dec. 6, showing percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

New York	$2,328,746,030	Inc.	2.7
Chicago	265,417,489	Inc.	8.4
Boston	186,128,565	Inc.	7.0
Philadelphia	181,414,051	Inc.	11.8
St. Louis	67,713,397	Dec.	1.
Pittsburg	57,824,321	Inc.	5.1
San Francisco	56,698,087	Ins.	33.4
Dominion of Canada—			
Montreal	$33,107,975	Inc.	5.
Toronto	20,376,190	Inc.	37.1
Winnipeg	15,809,669	Inc.	44.6
Ottawa	3,953,844	Inc.	42.0
Halifax	1,826,435	Dec.	7.4
Vancouver, B.C.	3,385,669	Inc.	72.0
Quebec	2,672,865	Inc.	6.8
Hamilton	2,029,350	Inc.	21.1
St. John, N.B.	1,349,321	Inc.	6.8
London, Ont.	1,494,559	Inc.	17.8
Victoria, B.C.	1,028,729		
Edmonton, Alta.	1,160,184		
Calgary, Alta.	1,801,902		

A HULL ASSIGNMENT.

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—At the request of Messrs. Mickleborough and Muldrew, wholesale dealers, of Toronto, Mr. Maurice Bedard, merchant, of Main street, Hull, has made an assignment. The claim of the above firm against Mr. Bedard amounts to $5,227.25.

GIFTS THAT ARE ALWAYS APPRECIATED

We stick to our own line, and show only goods that are serviceable and always appreciated.

Our stock this year is larger than ever, so that you can depend on getting a good selection, and our prices are ever the lowest.

HANDKERCHIEFS, in Irish Lawn, tape border or hemstitched, **5c, 10c, 12½c** each.

PURE IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, tape border, or hemstitched, **15c, 20c, 25c** upwards.

JAPANESE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, plain or with initial, **25c, 50c, 75c** each.

MUFFLER SQUARES, in Sateen, Cashmere, Silk and Wool, etc., plain and fancy colors, **25c, 35c, 50c** each.

SILK MUFFLER SQUARES, in Black, White, and fancy colors, **75c, $1.00, $1.50**, up to **$4.00** each.

MADE-UP MUFFLERS, in Black Silk and Satin, white or colored linings, **50c, 75c, $1.00** each.

FULL DRESS MUFFLERS, in Silk and Satin, new shapes, **$1.25** to **$2.00** each.

LATEST IN NECKWEAR, **15c, 25c, 50c** upwards.

MEN'S GLOVES, in Kid or Mocha, wool and silk lined, **75c, $1.00, $1.25**, upwards.

FUR LINED DOGSKIN OR MOCHA GLOVES, **$1.50, $2.00** and **$2.50** each.

MEN'S WOOL GLOVES, double wrist, **25c, 50c** upwards.

BOYS' LEATHER MITTS, wool wrist, **25c, 35c, 40c** a pair.

HEAVY DRIVING MITTS, wool wrist, **40c, 50c, 75c** a pair.

BOYS' TUQUES, MITTS, STOCKINGS and SASHES, at Lowest prices.

GIVE US A CALL

Open Evenings,

JOHN W. REID & CO.,

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One Door From Bleury.

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Fine COLLECTION of

OIL PAINTINGS and WATER COLORS

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 10th, at 2.30 p.m.

Within our rooms, 452 St. James street. Pictures are now on view.

FRASER BROS.
Auctioneers.

WANTED

THIRD CLASS ENGINEER. Must be sober, and willing to work.
SYRACUSE SMELTING WORKS,
332 William street.

THE ELIZABETH GENERAL HOSPITAL Training School for Nurses, twelve miles from New York, has a few vacancies for young women; three year course. In addition to maintenance, nurses receive $8.00 per month first year; $9.00 per month second year, and $10.00 per month third year. After being graduated employment may be readily secured at the rate of $25.00 per week. Diplomas from this Hospital are recognized in the State of New York. For information, apply, Elizabeth General Hospital, Elizabeth, N.J.

WM. CURRIE, CLOTHIER.

CLOSING OUT SALE

— OF —

1000 Pairs English Worsted Pants, - $2.50 Per Pair.

(PROGRESS BRAND MAKE.)

OUR **$2.50 PANTS** for Men Can't be Beat.

CALL EARLY FOR BARGAINS.

WM. CURRIE, CLOTHIER.

423 Notre Dame Street West.

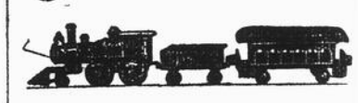
SANTA CLAUS COMPLETELY DOUBLED UP LAUGHING AT THE FUNNY MOVING PICTURES being shown on our Second Floor.

INVITES EVERYONE TO VISIT HIS AUDIENCE ROOM.
16 PERFORMANCES DAILY.
11 A. M. TO 12.30 P.M. 2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.
Admission - - Children, 10c.
Admission - - Adults, 20c.
A PRESENT FOR EVERYONE.
NINE DEPARTMENTS—NOW IN FULL SWING FOR XMAS SELLING.

Doll Department

8 Tables, 6 glass cases overflowing with over 200 lines of Dolls, at

600 doz. to $15.00 each



TOY DEPARTMENT

40 Tables of Iron Toys, Wooden Toys, Rubber Toys, Mechanical Toys, Woolly

Toys, German, French, English and American Toys.

GAMES DEPARTMENT

16 TABLES OF GAMES AT MONTREAL'S DISPOSAL. 175 LINES ON DISPLAY. Games, 10c each, to $35.00.

BOOK DEPARTMENT

12 TABLES OF ENGLISH, AMERICAN and CANADIAN BOOKS FOR ALL AGES, laid out in Wall Paper Department. BOOKS, 5c each, to $5.00.

SPORTING GOODS DEPARTMENT

50 dozen Moccasins on sale, 50c to $1.25 per pair.

25 dozen Snowshoes on sale, $3.00 to $3.60 per pair.

30 crates Sleighs on sale, 75c to $4.00.

50 dozen Hockey Sticks on sale, 25c to 50c each.

Tennis Racquets, Skates, Croquet, Archery, Footballs, Baseball Outfits, Jerseys, Sweaters, Pants, and scores of lines for XMAS PRESENTS.

BASKET DEPARTMENT

16 TABLES OF GERMAN AND FRENCH BASKETS ON SALE. PAPER BASKETS, 25c to $4.00.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT

12 GLASS CASES inviting the public to see them for XMAS PRESENTS. Work Boxes, Clocks, Frames, Toilet Sets, Writing Sets, Hair Brushes, Traveling Cases, etc.

ART DEPARTMENT

A BEAUTIFUL LINE IN AUSTRIAN AND BOHEMIAN VASES.

BEAD DEPARTMENT

OVER 100 LINES OF PEARL AND FANCY BEADS, for Lamp Shades, Dress and Evening Wear.

The whole store simply a panorama of SUGGESTIONS FOR XMAS PRESENTS.

OPEN EVENINGS.

THE **G. A. Holland & Son Co.**

519 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST

BUSINESS MEN.

Get your invoices printed at the Witness Printing House.

Subscription List will open December 10th and close December 15th, 1906

THE BANK OF TORONTO

—AND—

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY OF MONTREAL,

Are authorized to offer on behalf of the underwriters' for subscription at par and accrued interest from October 1st, 1906,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS ($1,000,000.00)

—OF THE—

Six Per Cent Forty Year Gold Coupon Bonds

—OF THE—

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co.

LIMITED.

Incorporated under Letters Patent of the Dominion of Canada.

Authorized Capital, Five Million Dollars ($5,000,000), Divided into 20,000 7% non-cumulative Preferred Shares, and 30,000 Common Shares of the par value of $100.00, of which 8222 preferred and 21,413 common shares have been issued.

Authorized Bond Issue, Two Million Six Hundred Thousand Dollars ($2,600,000), Six per cent. 40 year Gold Coupon Bonds, redeemable at $110 after October 1st, 1911, at the option of the Company.

DIRECTORS

PRESIDENT:
S. H. C. MINER, Granby Consolidated Company.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT:
G. W. STEPHENS, M.L.A., President Canadian Rubber Co. of Montreal, Limited.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT and GENERAL MANAGER:
D. LORNE McGIBBON, Vice-President Canadian Rubber Co. of Montreal, Limited.

JAMES ROBINSON, Prestdent Maple Leaf Rubber Co.
J. H. McKECHNIE, Granby Rubber Co. Limited, Granby, P.Q.
SHIRLEY OGILVIE, Director, Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Limited, Montreal.
ALEX. PRINGLE, T. Pringle & Sons, Engineers, Montreal.

C. C. BALLANTYNE, General Manager, Sherwin-Williams Co., Montreal.
H. J. FULLER, President Canadian Fairbanks Co., Montreal.
W. R. ALLAN, Winnipeg.
A. C. FLUMERFELT, Victoria, B.C.

SOLICITORS:
McGIBBON, CASGRAIN, MITCHELL & SURVEYER, Montreal.

AUDITORS: MACINTOSH & HYDE, Montreal.

SECRETARY-TREASURER: R. R. MACAULAY, Montreal.

HEAD OFFICE: CANADA LIFE BUILDING, Montreal.

TRUSTEE FOR BONDHOLDERS AND TRANSFER AGENT: THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY, Montreal.

REGISTRAR: THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Montreal.

THE CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED, has been organized for the purpose of consolidating the important Rubber Industries of Canada with a view of centralizing the management and effecting economies in manufacturing operations as well as in the purchase of raw materials and the sale and distribution of the finished products.

THE CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED, has acquired the controlling interest of:

The Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal, Limited, which has been established and in continuous operation since 1866.

The Granby Rubber Company, Limited, Granby, P.Q., since 1888.

The Maple Leaf Rubber Company, Limited, of Port Dalhousie, Ont., since 1891.

THE CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED, has authorized an issue of Forty Year Gold Bonds to the amount of $2,600,000, representing the par value of the combined capital stocks of The Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal, Limited, and of the Granby Rubber Company, Limited. Of this amount, $1,439,000 of bonds have been issued, representing the total amount of stock of the two companies acquired by the Consolidated Company to date, the balance of the bonds being held by The Royal Trust Company to be issued only in payment of the remaining shares, when and so soon as they are acquired by the Company. The Bonds are dated October 1st, 1906, and bear interest at the rate of Six per centum per annum, from that date, payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October, in each year, and are secured by the transfer and assignment to The Royal Trust Company, as Trustee for the bondholders, of all the shares of the capital stock of The Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal, Limited, and of the Granby Rubber Company, Limited, which it has already acquired, as above set forth, and which it may hereafter acquire, under a Deed of Trust executed before H. M. Marler, Notary, on the 9th day of October, 1906, a copy of which can be seen at the office of The Royal Trust Company.

The Trust Deed provides that as soon as all the stock of the two Companies above mentioned has been acquired, the real and immoveable properties of and belonging to both of the said Companies will be mortgaged and hypothecated in favour of The Royal Trust Company as Trustee for the Bondholders, and in the meantime, the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Limited, is not permitted by the terms of the Trust Deed to mortgage, hypothecate, or otherwise encumber the real and immoveable properties of either of the said Companies.

The Bonds are redeemable at par and ten per cent. premium, at the option of the Company, at any time after October 1st, 1911. They may be registered, if desired, at the office of The Royal Trust Company, Montreal.

Application will be made by the Company to list the Bonds and Stock on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

Messrs. Macintosh & Hyde, Auditors of the Company, certify that the average net earnings of the three Companies for the past three years have been more than double the amount necessary to pay the interest on the entire Bond issue.

Messrs. McGibbon, Casgrain, Mitchell & Surveyer, solicitors to the Company, report that the real and immovable properties belonging to the Canadian Rubber Co'y of Montreal, Ltd., and the Granby Rubber Co'y, Ltd., are free and clear of and from all mortgages, hypothecs and encumbrances.

Applications for the Bonds may be made to the Bank of Toronto and Branches, or to The Royal Trust Company, Montreal, who will furnish copies of this Prospectus and forms of subscription on application.

The bonds are of the denomination of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each.

All subscriptions for Bonds must be accompanied by a deposit of Ten per cent. (10 p.c.) and the balance will be payable 15 per cent. on allotment, 25 per cent. in thirty days, 25 per cent. in sixty days, 25 per cent. in 90 days after allotment. Where a smaller number of Bonds is allotted than is applied for, the surplus paid on application will be credited in reduction of the balance due, and in cases where no allotment is made, the amount deposited on application will be returned.

Bonds with coupons attached will be issued as soon as same are received from the engravers, and in the meantime Interim Certificates therefor will be issued by The Royal Trust Company.

The right is reserved to refuse any allotment. Failure to make payments on the date the balance is due will render the amount paid on application liable to forfeiture.

The Subscription List will open Dec. 10 and close Dec. 15, 1906.

Applications may be made on the accompanying form.

CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED RUBBER CO. LIMITED.

(Incorporated under Letters Patent of the Dominion of Canada)

MONTREAL

Application for 6% Gold Coupon Bonds of the Par Value of $1000 Each

To the BANK OF TORONTO, Board of Trade Branch, MONTREAL, or, THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY, MONTREAL.

I | we, the undersigned, hereby apply and subscribe.....

Six Per Cent. Gold Coupon Bonds of Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Limited, of Montreal, of the par value of One thousand dollars ($1000) each, dated October first, 1906, bearing interest at Six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the First days of April and October in each year, and secured by Trust Deed of Hypothec and Pledge to and in favour of THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee for the Bondholders, executed before HERBERT M. MARLER, Notary, at Montreal, the ninth day of October, 1906, and I | we agree to accept the same or any less number which may be allotted to me | us, subject to the terms of prospectus dated the 20th day of November, 1906, and to pay for the same at par and accrued interest as follows:

On application: 10 per cent. — 30 days after allotment: 25 per cent.
60 days after allotment: 25 per cent.
On allotment: 15 per cent. — 90 days after allotment: 25 per cent.

I | we enclose herewith cheque for $.....being amount payable on application.

Witness my hand and seal at.....this.....day of.....1906

.....(SEAL)

In the presence of

Cheques and Post Office Orders to be made Payable to the Bank of Toronto or The Royal Trust Company.

...Randolph:—The short interest is ...ended now, and it would be ...on the watch for the turn in ... when converting operations ... on a large scale. The best results generally in our opinion while the monetary stringency continues will be found in a trading position. Unless there is a large reduction in the loan and deposit accounts there will be no escape from a comparatively heavy deficit in the surplus reserves account in the bank statemtne, and the forecast to this effect will likely bring a further decline in the market, advantage of which should be taken for a turn on the long side of those stocks that have intrinsic merit at present quotations.

COMMERCIAL.

DISTRICT MANAGER FOR EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

The Sovereign Bank of Canada has decided to appoint a district manager who will have supervision over all the branches of that institution in the Eastern Townships.

It has always been the policy of the Sovereign Bank to make a study of the special requirements of the people living in the various localities it serves, and in the case of the Eastern Townships, the executive has decided to appoint, in addition to the various managers, a district manager, who will cover the whole territory and who is familiar with it from end to end. Mr. George S. Walsh has received the appointment. He has been manager for some time at Waterloo, but will now make his headquarters in the Townships.

MONTREAL TRADE

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, Dec. 8, says of Montreal trade:

As is only seasonable there is some abatement of the activity in metals, general hardware, groceries, and some other lines of heavy goods, but not to the extent usual in December, and the general trade movement may still be called a good one. A spell of zero weather has proved decidedly beneficial to retail trade in dry goods, clothing, furs, etc., and dry goods wholesalers report a continued good volume of business. In groceries there is still a considerable distribution of dried fruits to be made for Christmas trade, retailers having been backward in placing orders, owing to the high prices prevailing. Raw sugars under the revised tariff will cost refiners slightly higher figures, and an advance of 10 cents a cental has been established in the refined article. The duty on cleaned rice is a little lower, and local prices will be reduced 10 cents a cental on the 10th inst. Stocks of cements, firebricks, etc., are being removed from the wharves into store, and the usual seasonable advance in prices will go into effect next week. In the metal trade the only change made in prices owing to the recent tariff revision is an advance of 15 cents on boiler plate. Collections as a whole may be called good. Call money remains firm at 6 percent. District failures for the week, five.

CAUSE OF COFFEE DECLINE

The sharp decline and large sales of coffee are said by those familiar with the situation both here and in Brazil to be the result of three different causes. These are the release of speculative lots of which the holders have become tired, doubt and misapprehension as to the question of the general enforcement of the surtax in the minor coffee states of Brazil, and the introduction of the conversion question into Brazilian politics.

Conversion at the rate of 15d per milreis would serve to contract circulation and make the holding of coffee stocks more difficult. Heavier sales from plantation and larger receipts in primary markets are likely to result as this measure approaches completion. Sao Paulo arrivals Tuesday were three times those of last year, and Havre lately aggregated 92,000 bags.

OUR TRADE WITH ENGLAND

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 7.—The following were the imports from Canada during November:

	Value.
Cattle, 15,903 ..... £	259,252
Sheep and lambs, 2,030.....	3,045
Wheat, 1,054,500 cwts.	364,452
Wheat meal and flour, 96,300 cwts.	45,886
Peas, 20,320 cwts	9,676
Bacon, 31,885 cwts.	229,959
Hams, 11,716 cwts.	34,967
Butter, 7,570 cwts.	41,757
Cheese, 178,995 cwts.	534,735
Eggs, 1,181 great hundredths	51,499
Horses, 10	450

ITALIAN BUDGET SURPLUS

The minister of the treasury in Italy says the budget for 1905-6 gave a net surplus of nearly $13,000,000. The government asked for an appropriation of $182,000,000 for the construction and development of Italian railways, which could be obtained through a loan at 3½ percent, the railways to pay the interest and redeem the principal within forty years.

MONTREAL'S FUTURE

(The 'Trade Bulletin.')

The trade and commerce of Montreal is rapidly expanding and few people have the faintest idea to what extent. American as well as British capital is being invested in manufactures of various kinds; and the plants of some of our old established firms are being enlarged to meet the growing demand for manufactured goods and other commodities from our great North-West, the resources of which are now known to be so vast, in agricultural and mining wealtth, that American, as well as Canadian magnates are vieing with each other in building new lines of railway through its rich and fertile lands. A gentleman who has just returned from Winnipeg, stated that he was surprised at the rapid development that was going on in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and that his own business in this city was increasing in proportion, through trading with these provinces. Dry goods and hardware firms have also experienced a good volume of business with the North-West which is steadily increasing; Montreal's trade connections with Quebec, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces have been very satisfactory during the past year, and the outlook for the future of the commercial metropolis of Canada is brighter than at any former period in its history.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Cattle, estimated receipts, 3,000; strong.

Beeves, $4.10 to $7.30; cows and heifers, $1.65 to $2.50; stockers and feeders, $2.40 to $4.50.

Hogs, estimated receipts, 28,000; 5 cents higher; mixed and butchers, $6.15 to $6.5.; good, heavy, $6.40 to $6.55; roughs, heavy, $6.05 to $6.25; light, $6.10 to $6.47½; pigs, $5.60 to $6.30; bulk of sales, $6.30 to $6.50.

East Buffalo, Dec. 7.—Cattle, receipts, 150 head; good, strong; common, dull; prime steers, $5.50 to $6.25.

Veals, receipts, 600 head, active and higher; $4.50 to $9.75.

Hogs, receipts, 8,500 head; active; pigs, steady; others, a shade lower; heavy mixed and Yorkers, $6.65.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 12,400 head; active; sheep, steady; lambs, 10c to 20c higher; lambs, $5 to $8; Canada lambs, $7.60 to $7.80.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, COMPETENT YOUNG MAN of English extraction as Book-keeper, to take full charge of office in country, acquainted with the latest approved methods; conversant with French and typewriting. Accuracy, neatness and despatch essential. Steady habits. Permanent and good position to right party. Apply to THE CANADIAN SPOOL COTTON CO., 295 Visitation street.

WANTED, A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN for office work; must be a good writer; a permanent position for the right person. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BLOUSE AND SHIRT OPERators; also Young Girls to sew on buttons. A. H. SIMS CO., LIMITED, 54 Latour street.

WANTED, A SMART YOUNG WOMAN for office work; must be quick and accurate. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, RESPECTable Young Girl, for light housework, in small flat; sleep at home; two in family; references. Apply 92 Tupper street, 7 to 9 p.m., or phone Uptown 4131 for appointment.

WANTED, MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSman, experienced in engine and heavy machinery work. Address or apply to the Assistant Secretary Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, 877 Dorchester street, Montreal.

WANTED, A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS General Servant, in a small family. 38 Columbia ave., Westmount.

AGENTS MAKE GOOD PAY TAKING ORders for Visiting Cards; light, clean, very desirable work. Samples, instructions and particulars free. W. HOWIE, Printer, Beebe Plain, Que.

WANTED, EXPERIENCED GIRLS AND learners to work on paper boxes. GEO. A. MACE CO., 304 St. Paul street.

WANTED, A YOUNG LADY STENOgrapher, must be quick and accurate. Address ACCURATE, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

CANVASSER WANTED, TO Sell to Druggists and Barbers. Apply to Department 'C,' 142 St. Peter street.

WANTED — YOUNG MAN AS MACHINist and handy man about light running Paper Box Factory machinery. Apply to THE MILLER BROS. CO., Limited, 29-38 Dowd street.

WANTED, OPERATORS TO WORK IN our Whitewear, Blouse and Shirt Depts., and make the highest wages paid in Montreal. No. 10 St. Peter street.

BOY WANTED. APPLY TO MR. CASWELL, Job Department, 'Witness' Office.

GIRL FOR BINDERY, FOR LIGHT WORK. 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, SMART MESSAGE BOY. Apply at 'Witness' Office, cor. Craig and St. Peter streets.

WANTED, STRONG BOY FOR WORK IN factory. Apply 'Witness' Office, corner Craig and St. Peter streets.

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

Flats to Let.

TO LET, ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JANUary, two desirable flats, centrally located, good light, heated; suitable for offices or light manufacturing. Can supply light and power if required. Will let to a desirable tenant for a term of years. 142 St. Peter street, cor. Craig street.

TO LET, A VERY DESIRABLE UPPER Flat, 7 rooms and bathroom; electric light and gas; heated by furnace; immediate possession. Apply, 102 Somerville avenue, Westmount.

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.

Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Frederic Villeneuve, James Villeneuve, Eugene Villeneuve, Rachel Villeneuve, Alphonse Morin and Dame Susan Anne Walker Villeneuve, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session for an Act to authorize the Trustees appointed under the will of the late Honorable Joseph Octave Villeneuve to increase the allowances of the said Frederic Villeneuve, Eugene Villeneuve, Jacques Villeneuve, Rachel Villeneuve and Alphonse Morin and to ratify certain acts of the said Trustees. Montreal, 1st December, 1906. FREDERIC VILLENEUVE, Solicitor of the Applicants.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec by the Vendors and Purchasers under the Deed of Sale and Conventions from Dame Marcelline Labranche, widow of the late Louis Labonte et al., to the Society of the Montreal General Hospital, of the immoveable property known upon the Official Plan and in the Book of Reference of the St. Louis Ward in the City of Montreal by the number two hundred and thirty-eight (238), with dependencies, said Deed passed before F. G. Crepeau, Notary Public, the 20th November, 1906; and registered in the Registry Office for the Registration Division of Montreal East, on the 21st November, 1906, under the number 67327, for the passing of an Act to declare legal said Sale and to ratify said Deed. Montreal, 30th November, 1906. SELKIRK CROSS, Solicitor for Applicants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Francis Henry Wilfred Bovey, of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, member of the English Bar, will make application to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next session for the passing of an Act to authorize the Bar of the Province of Quebec to admit him to the practice and profession of the law after passing the requisite examinations. Montreal, 4th December, 1906. FLEET & FALCONER, Attorneys for Applicant.

Money to Loan.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE in sums to suit. Apply 137 Selby street.

Employment Wanted.

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING, TINTING Plastering, Glazing, Sign-writing, etc. highest references. Phone W. Mount 1588. J. BACON, 75 Hallowell Street, Westmount.

AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER IS open to engagements at Ladies' houses. Good style, cut, and fit. Terms, $1.25 per day. Address W., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, TO CONTRACT FOR REmoval of snow from roofs, sidewalks drive-ways, etc., by day, week or season complete set, latest horse equipment, will take full responsibility, references. Address Apply P.O. Box 51, Station B, city.

Business Cards.

MANICURING, FACIAL AND BODY Massage, Scalp Treatment, thoroughly taught. Special low terms for December. MASSAGE INSTITUTE, 624 St. Catherine west.

DO NOT THROW AWAY YOUR OLD Stove. You can get grates and repairs for all styles, old and new, at our repair department, 875 St. Lawrence Main street. Write us, or Phone 3254, East. WM. CLENDINNENG & SON.

FOR SALE, PERSIAN LAMB JACKETS, Mink trimmed, full skin, from $65.00 to $95.00, Near Seal, Raccoon Coat. Write, or apply at night. O. DEBELLEFEUILLE, 628 Notre Dame street west.

ARENA UPHOLSTERY STORE — FURNIture of all kinds restored and re-upholstered under the supervision of a first class London (Eng.) artist. Bedding and mattresses purified and remade, and made to order. Note the address, 4110 St. Catherine street, Westmount, opposite the Arena.

Furnished Rooms to Let

TO RENT, FROM DEC. 15, NICELY FURnished double room, corner of Peel street and Burnside Place.

ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED Bedrooms. Apply 32 Chaboillez square.

ONE DOUBLE FURNISHED ROOM, with breakfast, if required. No. 242 Bleury street.

TO LET, TWO COMFORTABLE FURnished rooms, single and double. Apply, 79 Mansfield street.

ROOM, SINGLE, NEATLY FURNISHED, Auer light, bath flat, furnace heat, small private family; immediate possession; gentlemen only. 416a St. Antoine street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, HALL STOVE, SELF-FEEDer. 21 Coursol street.

FOR SALE, FRENCH BURL WALNUT Piano, 7 octave, with soft stop; $65.00 160 Selby street.

FOR SALE, HEAVY, GOOD LOOKING Working Horse; nine years old; will sell cheap. 224 Delorimier avenue.

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

Pupils Wanted.

PUPILS WANTED.—STUDENTS Coached in all subjects for McGill, or helped with work. T. OMAN, M.A., 4128 St. Catherine street west.

Wanted.

STABLE WANTED FOR 3 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, Fur Coats, Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds; best prices for good goods; promptly called for. M. FRANK, 15 East Craig street. Tel. East 2067.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, A TEACHER FOR MISSION School, situated in the country, four miles from Oka Village, to commence January 2nd. Salary, $25.00 per month. Board in private home not far from school at reasonable rate. Apply, enclosing credentials, to Rev. MELVIN TAYLOR, 452 Victoria ave., Westmount.

TEACHER WANTED— POINTE CLAIRE Diss School, Lady Teacher, with Model School Diploma, wanted immediately. Apply, with references, to O. F. LILLY, Pointe Claire.

Entertainments Given.

CHARLES COOMBES, THE VENTRILOquist, gives Ventriloquial Moving Pictures, Punch and Judy Performances for Private and Public Entertainments of all kinds. For particulars address 115 Leber street.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, AT ACADEMY, WEDNESDAY evening, a Black Bag, containing Gold Watch and several dollars. Finder rewarded. Return to Mr. VEITCH, Temple Building.

Board and Rooms Wanted.

WANTED, COMFORTABLE SINGLE Room with board, with home comforts, by quiet gentleman; neighborhood of Prince Arthur and Park avenue preferred; must be moderate. Apply BOARD 6, 'Witness' Office.

Bargains.

FOR SALE—SEE CHICKERING GRAND Piano in Show Window at LAYTON BROS. Price reduced to $225 on easy terms of payment. Warerooms, 144 Peel street. N.B.—Open evenings during December.

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 453.

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.]

TEACHERS AND ACADEMY DIPLOMAS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I crave permission to present a statement of the issue before the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, respecting provision for conferring Academy diplomas on a few tried and worthy teachers in the province of Quebec.

Many years ago academy diplomas were obtained by passing certain prescribed written examinations under the several boards of school examiners scattered over the province. Beginning with the year 1861 and continuing for a quarter of a century, university graduates were granted academy diplomas on passing one written examination on some accepted text-book in the art of teaching. This examination was held in the McGill Normal School. As university courses were not at that time accessible to women, the McGill Normal School undertook the work of training teachers for academies, and from the session of 1864-5 to that of 1887-8 conferred 111 academy diplomas. When McGill opened its doors to women, this duty was resigned to the university. Twenty years ago distinction was made between first and second-class academy diplomas, and first-class academy diplomas were conferred on three classes of individuals: (a) On university graduates; (b) on holders of Model School diplomas who passed the intermediate examinations of the universities; and (c) on holders of second-class academy diplomas, who taught successfully for ten years.

In 1888 McGill University assumed the task of training in literary and scientific subject for academy diplomas, by granting free tuition to selected students from the Model School class of the McGill Normal School for the first two years of the course in arts. Such students were each aided by the Normal School with a bursary of thirty dollars during these two years, and on their passing satisfactorily the intermediate examinations in arts, they received first-class academy diplomas. Passing over many minor changes, we need only remark that in 1896 the university declined to grant any more free tuitions, and in 1898 regulations were so modified as to exclude from the acquisition of academy diplomas all but graduates in arts.

Thus the door of hope which had been closing since 1886, was shut and barred in 1898 against men who, under previous regulations, had entered the McGill Normal School, hoping to fit themselves for the highest positions as teachers. The consequences were such as ought to have been anticipated. Men who loved study and teaching, but were in straitened pecuniary circumstances, saw that to fit themselves for the positions of elementary and model school teachers was to enter a cul de sac from which there was no onward exit. This, with remarkable unanimity, they refused to do. During the last four years of highest privilege in the Normal School, 1885 to 1889, men took sixteen elementary and model school diplomas, six percent of the total number issued. In the last four years in the same classes, men have taken only five diplomas, one percent of the total number issued. Nor have the academy diplomas granted to men compensated for the loss in other grades of diploma. In the four years first mentioned, eighteen men took academy diplomas, in the last four, only seven. Many causes have contributed to this unfortunate result, but certainly the chief has been the artificially insurmountable barrier that has been erected between the elementary and the model schools on the one hand, and the academies on the other.

Many aspects of the educational situation in the Protestant sections of the Province of Quebec are sinister. Among the most threatening is the almost total extinction of the elementary schoolmaster, using the term elementary to include, as it should do, all schools below the grade of the high school. This is deplored by nearly every member of the Protestant Committee and some of them think they see that, one way immediately accessible for the supply and retention of men as teachers in the lower schools, is to make it possible, even though on hard conditions, to pass into the higher ranks of teachers. No model school salary, none that is likely to be paid during the next quarter of a century, will enable a young man in a reasonable time to save enough to bear the expense of an undergraduate course in a university, still less will it enable an older teacher to support a family in moderate comfort.

Many, if not a majority, of the Protestant Committee see this, and moved by their knowledge of the frequent retirement of competent teachers who leave teaching with great reluctance, are casting about for means to remedy, if possible, this unfortunate state of affairs. They believe that if experience, success in teaching and diligence in study for some years could open the way to more remunerative positions in the educational world, men who love teaching and love learning, but who are heavily handicapped by adverse circumstances, would cheerfully take lower positions for a few years, hoping to fit themselves for better positions in the future. Some of them believe, and I am one of the number, that any academy in the province would be better in the hands of a teacher who has had five years of successful experience in a model school and who has acquired the necessary knowledge of French, Latin and mathematics, than in the hands of a neophyte armed with a degree in Arts, with such knowledge of pedagogics as may be acquired from lectures on the subject, and with such practical skill as may be gained in fifty half days of observation and teaching in a model school.

The requisite knowledge for an academy headmastership may be most rapidly and most thoroughly mastered in a university course; and if any one is persuaded that it cannot be mastered in any other way, he must insist on graduation in Arts as the only possible qualification for the headship of an academy. But some of the members of the Protestant Committee are convinced that the profoundest knowledge may be won and sometimes is possessed by persons who have not had the very great advantage of a university course; they are also convinced that knowledge, unlike practical skill, may be tested by written examinations, and that he who by five years of teaching has demonstrated his practical skill and by passing sufficiently searching and extensive examinations in the subjects to be taught, has demonstrated his competent knowledge, may be permitted without wrecking our educational system to become head of any academy.

The question of what examinations should be exacted is committed to a sub-committee to consider. On reception of its report the whole subject will come under discussion and be adjudicated on by the Protestant Committee.

S. P. ROBINS,

Dec. 7.

UNCONVINCED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—After reading the article in Tuesday's 'Witness' entitled, 'Keep milk sweet,' I felt called upon to write a few lines from the farmer's standpoint. If the Local Council of Women and those other learned gentlemen are sincere in their efforts to secure better milk, why do they not go about it in a more practical and less theatrical manner? Do they imagine for a minute that they are improving the milk supply by holding a meeting and holding up their hands in horror at the millions of bacteria in the milk, and telling each other 'it is the dairyman who is to blame, he is awfully filthy, don't you know,' and he should be educated, and lots more of such foolish talk? Such talk does nothing unless to antagonize the dairyman and farmer to any reforms which they do try to introduce. Do something practical. Wash the cans at the station before you send them back to us. They come back here smelling fifty times worse than our stables would if we allowed them to get full of manure, as Dr. Blackader says we do. Mrs. Plumptre bemoans the fact that milk as good as Briarcliffe milk cannot be obtained in your city. Do something practical again. Pay us for all the work and bother of making such milk and she will certainly get it. It is simply a question of dollars and cents. Farmers are not getting up in the morning at four o'clock and milking cows for their health. Whenever enough Mrs. Plumptres are willing to pay enough for their milk to pay us to put on those white suits and go through all those fancy motions we will certainly do so. Most of us are taking as good care of the milk as we can at the present price. And I must say that the people in Montreal grumble enough about the price as it is. We do not hear any kick from the consumer about the bacteria in the milk. It is the price he kicks about. Dr. Blackader makes 'much big talk' about the insanitary methods of the dairymen and the millions of bacteria. What he says of the condition of the cows and stables is certainly greatly exaggerated, and as for the bacteria, it is the price we hear about instead of the bacteria. By far the greater number of the bacteria in milk are harmless, any way, and only a very few dangerous, but the milk consumers of Montreal evidently do not take any stock in this bacteria talk, for they are willing to take all this bacteria laden milk which we ignorant, dirty farmers send them. Dr. Dagenais is also awfully worked up about those bacteria. He would have the government keep them out. Awfully practical, is it not? He should remember that the farmers do not have to ship their milk in to the city. If he succeeds in making a lot of vexatious laws the farmers will just dispose of their milk some other way. In conclusion, I would say that if it is any satisfaction to those notoriety seekers to abuse the farmer and dairyman and call him dirty and ignorant, they can keep right on at it, as it is quite evident that generally speaking they do not know what they are talking about.

FARMER.

STREET CAR OVERCROWDING AND SOME OF THE CAUSES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I often think when I read complaints about overcrowding in the cars, that if the complainants would only investigate a little they would find that the public were more to blame than the company for the overcrowding.

In the first place, in our most congested districts, or, I should have said busy, there are at certain hours of the day as many cars running as it is possible, for the streets where the cars run, to accommodate; take, for instance, St. James, McGill, Notre Dame streets, Windsor and St. Catherine streets, St. Lawrence and St. Catherine streets, Craig and St. Denis streets. Now, every car in the city passes one of these corners once or twice upon each journey, and some more, the Windsor and St. Lawrence cars taking in the four places; and between the hours of five p.m. and seven p.m. it seems impossible to run any more cars than at present, if those already running are to make any kind of decent time.

The reasons for the overcrowding of cars, in my opinion, are many and varied.

First. Montreal, as we knew it a very few years ago, is built upon a very small area of land, according to the population; consequently, very congested in the centre or distributing points.

Second. Our streets (with a few exceptions) are narrow and not adapted for surface railways in many places.

Third. The opposition of many to having street cars run on the streets upon which they reside.

Fourth. While it should be possible for the cars to accommodate everybody at all hours of the day, it is not; and if women will persist in doing their shopping or visiting about the hours other people are quitting their day's labor, they must put up with the inconvenience of being crowded on the cars.

Fifth. There is nothing to compel anyone getting on a crowded car, but it being the only chance of a large number of people geting home at a reasonable hour, they prefer a crowded car to none, or waiting.

Sixth. We are all getting too fond of riding, rather than walking, and while it is good for the company, it is bad for us.

When I hear references as to how things are done in British cities, I take quite a lot of it with a pinch of salt. How would double-deck cars do in Montreal on Tuesday last, and how would they get through our tunnels and under the bridges?

Then, again, we must consider our climate and the wages of the working-classes here who can better afford to ride than they can in the Old Country, and they consequently avail themselves of the opportunity, rather than walk.

As an Englishman I am proud of the British municipal institutions. At the same time, it is useless to ask for impossibilities from a company that, considering all things, appears to be doing fairly well.

To get a better service it is evident that we must in the near future have the cars run on a greater number of streets, and also have elevated cars to relieve the congested districts.

I have many times had occasion to find fault with the Montreal Street Railway Company, and have timed and counted the cars passing given points, and have found other people's complaints well founded in the past, and no doubt it has brought about many reforms in the service, but the main point at issue now is, how can the service be improved satisfactorily to the community as a whole.

W. DARLINGTON.

EARLY CLOSING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The early closing movement which has been recently brought to the attention of the Police Committee of our City Council is a matter of very great importance. The frightful amount of drunkenness and debauchery which prevails in this city on a Saturday night is simply disgraceful.

The statistics of the Recorder's and Police Courts, the statistics of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children, abundantly prove that an abnormal and excessive amount of intemperance exists.

The ladies and gentlemen who recently waited upon the Police Committee to ask from the council an enactment of a by-law requiring the bar-rooms to close at seven p.m. on Saturdays, and at ten p.m. on the other days of the week, surely did what was right.

Every province in this Dominion, with the exception of Quebec, and possibly British Columbia, has dealt with this great question. The bar-rooms are imperatively required by law to close at seven on Saturday nights. There is sound, strong reason for such legislation. Many men receive their wages on that night, and go and spend them in the tavern, and then stagger to the home in the midnight hour, in a state of beastly intoxication, and beat and abuse their wives and children.

The keeping of those places open down to such a late hour is in itself a crime, and is directly responsible for a vast amount of misery and crime.

It is very pleasing to learn that the council of the city of Quebec has taken right good hold of an early closing movement. In accordance with the principles of morality and common decency, they have passed a by-law to close the bar-rooms at seven p.m. on Saturdays. They have done that which was right in that matter.

I have written to Quebec to ascertain what have been the results of the change. The chief of police writes me that it has been a very great improvement. His Worship the Mayor of Quebec and other distinguished officials are equally explicit as to the benefits which have resulted from the change; and there is good proof that the electors of the city are well satisfied with it.

There are from three to four hundred municipalities in this province in which the drunkard-making, blighting curse of liquor licenses still exists. It seems to me that in those municipalities if the electors cannot see their way to pass local option they should see their way to adopt the early closing movement.

At the close of your report of the deputation which waited on the Police Committee I note that Ald. Lapointe is introduced, and in conversation he is said to have made some interesting statements regarding early closing. First, he informs us that the Licensed Victuallers' Association is to ask the legislature to take away the power from the councils to pass such by-laws. That would be quite a revolutionary and reactionary kind of legislation. The municipal control of the liquor traffic has been for a great many years an integral and an essential part of our constitutional law. If our government should be so unwise as to adopt such a despotic and tyrannical policy, at the dictum of the whiskey oligarchy, and attempt to rob the municipalities of their time-honored rights, I venture to predict it would go pretty hard with the government.

We have very nearly six hundred municipalities in our province which have wisely decided to withhold all liquor licenses. The number of such is bound to increase. The people are coming to realize more and more what an unmitigated curse the bar-room is in any community.

If the government should venture to interfere with the legitimate rights of those communities and attempt to force license where the councils and the electors will not have them, or if the government should prostitute its power to perpetuate the midnight debauch in the bar-rooms which yet exist, then the government may be sure that they would arouse the resentment and awaken the most determined opposition of every one of those temperanee communities.

Our government has hitherto wisely and justly adhered to the principle of municipal control. I do not think we have any reason to fear that it will resort to any absurd species of despotism in order to override the will of the people.

Still further we learn from Ald. Lapointe's conversation that the Licensed Victuallers' Association intends asking for compensation if the early closing by-law be adopted. It is about time for our friends of the liquor fraternity to cease all this vain talk about compensation.

A question: If Messrs. A and B, saloon-keepers, whose chief business it is to make drunkards in their licensed bar-rooms, if they are to be compensated for making them quit their bad business, who is to pay the compensation? Is there to be a tax levied upon the temperance people to furnish the funds? I think the temperance people will have something to say on that question.

The late premier of England, Mr. Balfour, adopted the idea of compensation in his brewers' endowment bill. He received all the compensation he needed in the general election. Even he provided that all the money for compensation should be taken from the liquor trade.

Six hundred councils which have cancelled the licenses and swept out the evil traffic in our own province, how did it come to pass that all this army of saloon-keepers never received any compensation?

At this time there are over a hundred municipalities in our sister province (Ontario) putting up a good living fight for local option. Quite a number of them are going to win. I cannot learn that either the government or the electorate is indulging in any daydreams of compensation.

There is one point in which I am in full accord with the idea of compensation. I have strong convictions and a firm belief in compensation, but not exactly on the same basis as Ald. Lapointe's. There are hundreds of poor women in this city driven to desperation by brutal, drunken husbands. Many of them find their way to the office of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children. These poor creatures are frequently beaten almost to death. They are deprived of necessary food. They, with their little ones, know the keen pangs of hunger. They are but poorly clad, hardly sufficient clothes to cover them.

Sir, I regard it as the imperative duty of our legislators to take the case of these poor, helpless women and children into their most careful consideration. A law should be enacted providing adequate compensation for those poor sufferers, and the funds for such compensation should be taken from the men who sold the liquor to the poor, miserable, drunken husbands.

I was much pleased to learn from the 'Witness' that Archbishop Begin of Quebec has given his cordial approval of the early closing movement in that city. There is much to be thankful for that our Catholic friends and the Protestant people are becoming much more united in their efforts to suppress the evils of intemperance.

G. G. HUXTABLE.

129 Colonial avenue.

BAD TREATMENT OF HORSES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The proper shoeing of the horses in daily use on our streets is a matter that needs the attention of our legislators. If one has any sympathy for the dumb animals he will be impressed several times in a day that the majority of horses are compelled to work under unfavorable conditions, the principal one of which is improper shoeing.

It is by no means creditable to the many firms in this city, which employ horses in their trade, that they should overlook such a matter and regard the injustice with indifference. Again, I think there should be a law regulating the amount of work a horse should do, for do we not often see them whipped and abused for faithfully trying and failing to draw a load greatly in excess of their traction power.

The Bible in numerous places refers to the proper relations that should exist between man and beast.

Evils such as I have mentioned rank among the many that owe their existence largely to the political inactivity and indifference of honest and intelligent men.

'We know that God intended for us but servile stations
To toil to bear man's burdens, to watch beside his door;
They are of earth the masters, we are their poor relations,
Who grudge them not their greatness but help to make it more.
And in return we ask but that they would kindly use us,
For the purposes of service, for that for which we're made;
That they would teach their children to love and not abuse us,
So each might face the other, and neither be afraid.'

F. G. M.

Note.—Every horse in the city has to be reshod when the winter arrives. As all cannot be shod at once the first appearance of winter is likely to reveal an unusual proportion of distress from imperfect shoeing. The law forbidding cruelty to animals is sufficient if applied.

'BRIDGE.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As a warning to people elsewhere, it should be known that the 'Bridge microbe' is making sad havoc in many homes in the old city of Quebec. It is now a common occurrence for fathers to remain at home nights, while mothers (?) not satisfied with passing their afternoons at the debasing game, spend their evenings likewise, often carrying a latch key, and frequently arriving home alone in the early morn. Recently one lady (?) was heard to make the following remark in a street car: 'I am in rags, and my children are in rags, simply because I have not time to see about clothes, as I am so busy playing "bridge" every afternoon.' The Roman Catholic and Anglican clergy have raised from time to time a warning voice from their respective pulpits against the crying evil, but evidently to no purpose. One may well ask, is the Church losing the power and influence it once had? It looks much like it. At all events, it appears powerless to stem the tide of evils prevalent in our day—among which 'bridge' does not rank the least. Let the press now begin a crusade and use its influence where the pulpit has failed. Surely the women of this fair Canada of ours can be convinced of this great and growing danger, not only to themselves, but the danger to future generations, in devoting so much valuable and God-given time to 'bridge,' which, to say the least, lowers their womanhood and lessens their love for all that is noble and elevating. Need we at times wonder that so many men remain

BACHELORS.

Quebec, Dec. 3.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The quotations from the English papers that came over the cables regarding the woman suffragists in London jails for disturbing parliament were perplexing. But since papers of that date have been received in this country by mail, it becomes to many a still greater puzzle why some items should have been cabled and absolutely no mention made of those of quite an opposite character, written by men and women of a reputation world-wide. Here is one by the late Mrs. Priscilla Bright McLaren, of Edinburgh, a sister of John Bright, written in her name when she was on her death-bed:—

Edinburgh National Society for Women's Suffrage, Nov. 3, 1906.

Dear Friends,—On behalf of the Edinburgh National Society for Women's Suffrage we send you our heartfelt sympathy in the trying circumstances in which you are placed. We offer you, too, our warm admiration for the noble courage and self-sacrifice which you have manifested in your earnest efforts to improve the conditions of the women of our country.

These efforts, we feel assured, will bear fruit at a very early date in the passing of that measure of pure justice for which so many of us have now for nearly half a century, by every constitutional means, striven in vain.

Assuring you of our continued sympathy and support, we are, yours faithfully,

(For) Priscilla Bright McLaren, President,
J. C. Methven.

Here is another from Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, so well known for her

HOW CHILDREN ARE QUICKLY STRENGTHENED

Develop Them with Ferrozone, which Makes Rich Blood, Hardy Muscle, Steady Nerves.

Children brought up on Ferrozone are known by their strong, rugged frames, their chubby cheeks and healthful appearance.

Mothers find it an indispensable tonic and body builder, and in thousands of homes no other remedy is used.

Mrs. E. Montgomery, of Pittsburg, writes: 'A little niece came to visit me, and noticing her pale and haggard looks, I started her on a course of Ferrozone. The change that girl underwent in a few weeks was marvellous. Her appetite chirped up, she had more spirit and strength, and a rosy color came into her cheeks that I never saw there before. I weighed my niece about the time she started to pick up, and in seven weeks she gained almost eight pounds, and just looked the picture of health. I think this should be an example to many mothers, and I hope that others will try Ferrozone for their little boys and girls. I am thoroughly convinced that it's the most strengthening tonic. It has my strongest endorsement.'

Every child improves on Ferrozone.

The reason Ferrozone works so beneficially with Ferrozone is that it acts directly on the blood, freeing it of all unhealthy matter, at the same time giving it an additional supply of iron.

This at once results in more strength, new spirit and renewed vitality. Just one tablet at meal time works wonders.

Refuse to accept any article the druggist may say is just as good. Get Ferrozone, and the result we guarantee will be satisfactory. Price 50c per box, or six boxes, for $2.50 at all dealers.

Red Rose Tea

"is good tea"

Use a package and you will not be satisfied with any other tea.

Prices—25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 60 cts. per lb. in lead packets

T. H. ESTABROOKS, ST. JOHN, N. B. WINNIPEG
TORONTO, 5 WELLINGTON ST., E.

MADAM!

You may [illegible] shop in your district, but may [illegible] your coffee, we have employed a special servant to [illegible] it for you, but in spite of all your trouble you can't beat

'CAMP' COFFEE

Don't believe it? Just try a bottle
Your Grocer sells it

R. Paterson & Sons, Coffee Specialists, Glasgow

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

is a regular family doctor. When the stomach gets upset—bowels irregular—appetite fickle—sleep broken—headaches frequent—ABBEY'S SALT is the prescription that cures.

182

Druggists. 25c. and 60c. a bottle.

...striking exception) adopt the ... Only a few days ago I ... another paper these same facts ... to an anonymous item, presumably ... well-known newspaper man ... province, and the paper refused ... them.

C. R.

... Nov. 29, 1906.

GLIMPSES INTO THE ABYSS.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

... The above is the title of a recent ... by Mrs. Higg, an English lady of ... and standing, and a recognized ... on social questions. It nar... her experience in the female ... wards of several English work... and also in common lodging ... and charitable shelters. She dis... herself as a friendless female pau... and her experience of a day in one ... workhouse led to a severe attack ... Mrs. Higg throws her plummet. ... constitutes awful reading, ... some of the statements are almost ... English legislation on pau... has been a see-saw. A rather ... and repressive system began at ... Reformation and was greatly inten... under Charles II. Then a period of ... set in about, roughly speaking, ... time of the American revolutionary ... and continued till 1834. Under this ... England became overrun with ..., and the incidence of the poor ... in some places almost drove land ... of cultivation. The present system, ... 1834, is repressive. Outdoor re... is discouraged, the workhouses are ... as repulsive as possible, and es... the casual wards are made so. ... wards are distinctly punitive in ... They are seminaries of dis..., and have a lowering and discourag... effect on the morale of the inmates. ... compulsory ablutions and the stor... of the clothes are plausible on the ..., but have really a very bad ef... The bathing, in close conjunction ... the meal hour, and conjoined with ... wretched tool, produces sickness, ... sickened Mrs. Higg. The washing of ... women's heads, without proper time ... means for drying their hair, pro... colds, and Mrs. Higg found the ... coughing and sneezing all round ... The effect on the pauper constitu... is especially bad, for such people ... not more, but less, than the av... amount of vitality. The putting ... wet boots in the oven absolutely ruins ... Clothes are very often singed, ... always injured, thus affecting the ...'s appearance and the getting of ... greatly depends on appear... Moreover, the object aimed at is ... attained, for these wards are vermin... ested, owing to negligence with regard ... bedding. Mrs. Higg got a bad at... of pneumonia from a fearful day's ... scrubbing in a London workhouse ... the driving and insults of the ..., combined with the effects of the ..., etc. She found that women were ... to indescribable insults from ... male porters in such places. In fact ... conduct of these porters (who are ... erally paupers themselves) is so bad ... nothing could be worse, and there is ... any means of defence or appeal ... them. A woman cannot retain ... respectability under such circum... (Mrs. Higg was obliged to take ... companion with her on those missions). ... Higg gives a vivid impression of the ... degradation and absolute hope... of the English female vagrant. ... these women whom she met were ... to see dying relatives, or seek ... relatives, etc.

... Higg's revelations, for they are ... revelations, and terrible revela... are quite equalled by Miss Kel... revelations in her recent book, ... Work.' Miss Kellor's plan of ... was the same. She disgui... herself, sometimes as a mistress, ... as a servant, and also em... other persons, to investigate the ... offices of New York, Chi... some other American cities. ... Higg and Miss Kellor, when ... fairly under way in their in... ... immediately struck the ... of prostitution. They ... themselves in that plane of so... where it is almost impossible for a woman to be anything but a prostitute. Miss Kellor pictures the foreign girls landing at Castle Garden, and the runners of the low employment offices, actually tearing their clothes off, fighting over them, pulling one this way, one that, to get them into those low rookeries. She gives an instance of three respectable American girls who went together to an employment office, and were sent to a summer hotel, at some distance from New York. They soon found that the place was an immoral one, and that they were imprisoned. Two of them went crazy, one dying within a year. The employment offices are regularly used as a means of supplying brothels. Here we have a curious feature of social life, both in England and America, a curious substratum underneath us. The same sort of thing exists in Canada. I heard some strange statements made a few years ago, in the pulpit of the leading Methodist Church in Toronto, by a lady connected with the Methodist rescue work in that city. An instance was given of the imprisonment of a respectable girl, who had got into an evil house by accident, and who got out again after some time, with great difficulty. I shouldn't wonder if there is a good deal of that kind of decoy work, followed by imprisonment. The English way of talking is to assume that all vagrant women are hardened scoundrels, and cannot be made any worse than they are. Mrs. Higg seems to have got a very different impression from those with whom she came in contact. We have a great deal of philanthropic talk, conventions, meetings, reports, publications; and yet look at the awful state of things which exists in our social system around and beneath us! The talk needs translation into action. Miss Kellor gives an illustration of a rich woman in New York, who dismissed ten girls, because some one of them was suspected of stealing an article, which was afterwards found. Under the circumstances, they found it hard to get new places, and two of them were driven to prostitution in consequence. Here is an illustration of the influence of the rich, and the part they or, at least, some of them, play in the drama of human suffering and despair. I may remark that Mrs. Higg bears a high tribute of praise to the work of the Salvation Army.

S. J. MACKNIGHT.

FIRE RECORD

Adams, Mass., Dec. 7.—The Susan B. Anthony house, in this town, was burned to-day at a loss of $12,000. The famous woman suffragist leader lived in this home for many years. Part of it was built by her grandfather, Humphrey Anthony, about a hundred years ago, and part by his father-in-law, Joshua Lapham, fifty years earlier. The house was owned by Mrs. Hannah Boyles, of Lake Geneva, N.Y., and Albert Dickinson, of Chicago, who purchased it because of its historic value.

Macleod, Alta., Dec. 7.—Half of the Main street is burned to the ground. The fire started in a Chinese laundry at 6.30 this morning. Over ten stores are destroyed. The fire is under control. There is fifty percent insurance. Reach & Co., grocers, and Baker & Co., dry goods merchants, are the heaviest losers.

Quebec, Dec. 7.—A fire at St. Romuald destroyed the barn belonging to Curé Richard, of that parish. The fire raged for an hour and everything was consumed, hay, oats, straw, poultry, horses, and agricultural implements.

HAMILTON STRIKE

BOTH COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES SATISFIED WITH AWARD.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 7.—Both the officials of the Hamilton Street Railway Company and the employees' union claim to be well satisfied with the award of the Ontario Railway Board in the street railway dispute arbitration. While the men did not get an increase in wages, the new award is much more favorable to them than the old one. The schedule of runs and hours has been so arranged that little time will be lost. Under the old schedule the runs were so arranged that some of the men could not make more than $1.28 a day, while under the new schedule they will be able to make from $1.60 to $2 a day, although the rate of wages is the same. The men's union will also be recognized by the company. The company officials says that the men did not get anything more than the company offered before the strike.

The London and Toronto companies of the Royal Canadian Regiment, which were sent here at the request of the Mayor to assist in maintaining order during the strike, have received their marching orders, and left for their respective headquarters this afternoon. The military has been here two weeks, and has cost the city upwards of $5,000. Only once were the services of the soldiers required, and that was during the strike riot of Saturday, Nov. 24, when the mobs clashed with the police and troops.

BRITISH SITUATION

Lord Courtney Declares it is One of Imminent Danger

London, Dec. 7.—The Right Hon. Leonard Henry Baron Courtney, who had long been prominent, in addition to his many public services as a government official, as an independent thinker, speaker, peace advocate and denouncer of the Boer War, was given a dinner to-night by friends to celebrate his recent elevation to the House of Lords, upon which occasion he took the title of Baron Courtney of Penwith. He made a remarkable speech on the position of the British Parliament in relation to the country. He said it would be rash to predict the final development of the ancient assembly of the Lords, but their strength, which was not great, was derived entirely from the imperfections of the House of Commons. If the latter House were better they would not want the House of Lords at all. The House of Commons was the most inadequate and the least trustworthy reflection of the public mind in England. It often distorted and sometimes misrepresented the mind of the community, and was not to be trusted as the embodiment of judgment of the nation. Nothing could be worse than the present outlook. In one House there was an apparent congestion of democracy, and in the other the embodiment of all the prejudices of position. The situation at present was one of imminent danger.

Baron Courtney denounced the warlike spirit of recent years. Imperialism, he declared, was a temptation of the devil, who is the arch-imperialist. It was a reproach that Great Britain should be a nation of fighters. It ought to be a nation of peacemakers.

LEOPOLD AND THE CONGO

Strong Denunciation by Belgian Socialist Deputy

Brussels, Dec. 7.—The Congo debate was resumed in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. The feature of the proceedings was a powerful speech by M. Van Der Velde, the Socialist leader, who denounced King Leopold in a manner which was all the more effective because the speaker recognized the difficulties of the Congo question. Belgium's sacrifices therefor, and her liabilities in the matter. He described the King as the rival and a partner of the great manipulators of American trusts. His will had become supreme even over the Chamber's debates. His influence had taken the direction embodied in Guizot's words, 'Enrich yourselves; business is business.' But he had disdained the moral and intellectual domain. Serfdom had been imposed on the natives by the absolutism of one man who exploited the Congo for his own personal benefit, or the benefit of the founders of the Free State. It was grievous to see Belgium rendered responsible for deeds which revolted the world's conscience. The status quo could not be maintained. It was a choice between severance and annexation. He hoped that some day colonizing Belgium would cause to be forgotten the shame, misery and crimes of the Congo of Leopold II.

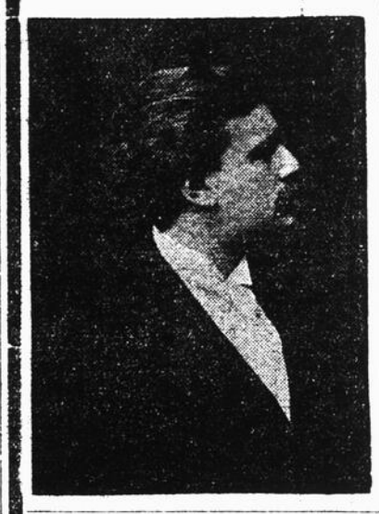
'SPOTTERS' REPORTED.

Port Huron, Mich., Dec. 7.—A party of 25 members of a Chicago detective agency, some disguised as emigrants and laborers, passed through here to-day en route from Montreal. These are the men, it is said, who acted as spotters on the Grand Trunk system, with the result that several conductors were discharged by the service. One detective was held up by the immigration inspector, and charged the per capita tax of two dollars.

TWO MEN FELL AND BROKE LEGS.

James Hill, 31 years of age, of 127 Duke street, slipped on the sidewalk at the corner of Craig street and City Hall avenue last night, sustaining a fracture of the left leg. He was taken to the General Hospital for treatment.

Mr. Alex. Coté, journalist, fell on the sidewalk in St. Denis street at one o'clock this morning, and sustained a fracture of the right leg. He was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital for treatment.



THE GREAT

ROSENTHAL

Who will play at **Stanley Hall,** on Monday night, Dec. 10th, using the **Weber Piano,** has this to say about the

METROSTYLE PIANOLA

"The Pianola is certainly a most ingenious invention, and I feel sure that nothing has more closely approached hand-playing. I was greatly delighted to hear it play the Chopin Study at my own tempo. I want you to send one to my sister, who will be greatly surprised to hear my Chopin Study when I am so many thousand miles away."

Several newspaper columns might be filled with similar evidence. In view of the emphatic character of the testimony, it is scarcely understandable that any person prepared to invest a considerable sum in a Piano-Player, would be willing to forego the important advantages of the **METROSTYLE.**

The **METROSTYLE PIANOLA** and the **PIANOLA PIANO** are on daily demonstration to the public in Montreal **only** at

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(ESTABLISHED 1840)

589 St. Catherine Street West.

Manufacturers of the **NORDHEIMER GRANDS** and **UPRIGHTS,** the Artistic Pianos of Canada. The Nordheimer "One-price system" and easy methods of payment applies to the purchase of every instrument.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

The annual business meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis League will be held on Thursday, Dec. 13, at 4 p.m., in the rooms of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, 112 Mansfield street. The annual statement will be submitted, several important questions will be discussed, and the officers for the year will be elected.

HANDS FROSTBITTEN.

Joseph Ouimet, 50 years of age, who gave his address as 912 Cadieux street, was found by Patrolman O'Connor at 2 o'clock this morning lying helpless in the snow. He was taken to No. 4 police station for protection, but on arriving there Sergeant Belanger noticed that the man's hands were badly frozen, and he was sent to the General Hospital for treatment.

Moccasins ! Moccasins !

THE BEST OF ALL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

Immense display at

"THE WIGWAM,"

138 PEEL STREET,

Opposite Dominion Square.

Open Evenings.

POLITICAL ECONOMY CLUB.

The third meeting of the Political Economy Club for the session 1906-7, will be held at the St. Lawrence Hall, on Monday, Dec. 10, at 7.15 p.m. The paper for the evening will be read by Mr. J. N. Woodcock, on 'The labor problem in South Africa.' The following phases of the question will be dealt with: Racial feeling between Europeans and natives; importance of the question of labor the problem as seen in Natal; rights of the government as supreme chief; unambitious nature of native; his mode of living; difficulty of obtaining labor; effect of the war on the labor market; present position of native in Natal; substitutes for native labor; European, Chinese, Indian; status of Indian coolies in Natal; danger incident on their introduction; remedies for present state of affairs; forced labor, education, increase of taxes.

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WE WILL SEND FOR AND DELIVER ANY FILMS, PACKAGES, Etc.

The very best for the Price!

Our extra-choice grocery assortment—we guarantee its quality and our brands' purity, just as we do guarantee the absolute supremacy of "Madame Huot's Coffee"—a fair trial will convince you. Sent free on reception of $2.80.

We Pay the Freight in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

2 lbs.	Madame Huot's Coffee	75c.
1 lb.	"Condor" Japan Tea } or 2 lbs. of either Tea at your choice {	40c.
1 lb.	"Condor" Ceylon Black Tea	40c.
1 lb.	Absolutely Pure "Condor" Mustard, with all its Oil	50c.
1 lb.	"Condor" Baking Powder, unrivalled	25c.
1 lb.	Assorted Spices 1-4 lb. tins, the highest qualities	50c.

FREE . . . on demand, our booklet: "The Art of Making Good Coffee and Good Tea."

THE E. D. MARCEAU CO., LIMITED, Wholesale Teas, Coffees, Spices, Vinegars, 281-285 ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL, Canada.

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HIAWATHA

The Pure, Natural, Sparkling, Mineral TABLE WATER!

It is unexcelled! It easily distances all its rivals. Compare and Judge.

GENERAL PURVEYORS TO THE TRADE:
LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO., Limited, MONTREAL.

HOW THE 'BAVARIAN' WAS FLOATED.

Canadians Took the Initiative in a Remarkable and Successful Scheme.

SCIENCE AND MECHANICS HAVE DISCOUNTED OLD METHODS OF SALVING WRECKED VESSELS

The novel scheme whereby the Allan liner 'Bavarian,' a vessel of 12,000 tons, was pumped full of compressed air and floated successfully off Wye rock, where she had been impaled for more than a year, is expected to revolutionize the methods now employed in saving wrecked vessels.

To two young New York engineers, one a McGill graduate, belongs a large share of the credit for the success of the undertaking. One day last June there went to New York a young man, Robert O. King, who, after getting his degree in civil engineering at McGill University, became a resident of North Tonawanda, N.Y., had done good work in his profession and was ambi-

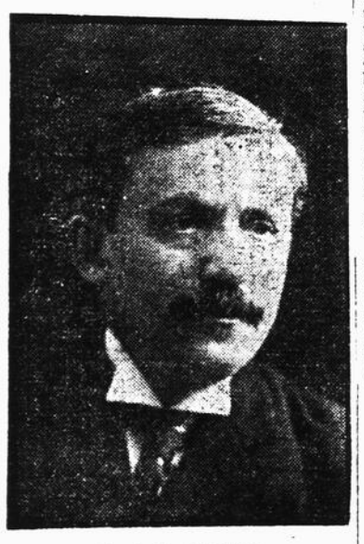
MR. THOS. J. DRUMMOND,

President of the North American Wrecking Company.

tious to accomplish something new. He called on a friend, William W. Wotherspoon, also an engineer, who was employed on the work of tunnelling the East river. Mr. King reminded Mr. Wotherspoon of a former visit which he had made to New York when they examined the caisson work of the Pike Street Bridge.

Mr. Wotherspoon remembered that his friend had asked him then how a caisson sunk in the river for the purpose of building inside it the foundation for a pier differed from a ship without a bottom. He recalled that Mr. King remarked that he believed water could be expelled from a wreck in the same way that it was forced from a caisson.

Mr. King told his friend that he was convinced that the 'Bavarian' could be floated by using compressed air to force the water from her hold. The two young engineers discussed the matter and Mr. King persuaded Mr. Wotherspoon to take a party to visit the ship. This was done on June 27. After a careful examination of the ship it was decided that the 'Bavarian' could be floated by means of the compressed air



MR. C. R. HOSMER,

A Montreal member of the syndicate that floated the 'Bavarian.'

method, and the young engineers made up their minds to bid for the salvage of the vessel.

After more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars had been expended by expert wreckers in unsuccessful attempts to wrest this great piece of marine architecture from the grasp of a pinnacle rock, these young men applied the principle employed in building tunnels under water, and within three months after beginning operations had the satisfaction of seeing the great ship float from her bondage to a safe harbor.

With a full passenger list and valuable cargo, the 'Bavarian,' of the Allan line, ran on Wye Rock, thirty-eight miles from Quebec, on the night of Nov. 3, 1905. The pilot insisted that one of the buoy lights which marked the channel had gone out, and this had caused him to go out of his course and leave the liner hard and fast, with several sharp rocks piercing her bottom amidships.

Many of the 'Bavarian's' compartments filled with water, and when the ship settled down on the rocks her engines were forced up so that the inner funnel showed eighteen inches above the rim of the outside one. The ship's bottom plates were badly torn, and when the wreckers made an examination it was declared that the floating of the vessel would be a most difficult job.

After the Allans had worked for several weeks to get the vessel off, part of her was turned over to the London Lloyds, and the underwriters set to work to save their money. All the old methods for raising vessels were employed. Pontoons lashed alongside at low tide failed to lift the mass of iron and steel. Empty oil barrels stowed in the holds proved useless when the tide rose to raise the vessel from her rocky berth. Chains run under her bow and stern and attached to winches on board powerful lighters never moved the ship when the attempt was made to swing her in this rude cradle. At last the underwriters abandoned their attempts and announced that they would receive bids from any who believed they could save the ship.

The contract was awarded to Captain Leslie, of Kingston, Ont., who had determined to make another attempt to float the vessel by the old methods. Messrs. Wotherspoon and King laid their plans before Captain Leslie, who was at first skeptical, then credulous, and finally enthusiastic. He agreed to join with the engineers in the salvage of the great ship, which, as she lay, was estimated to be worth $1,000,000.

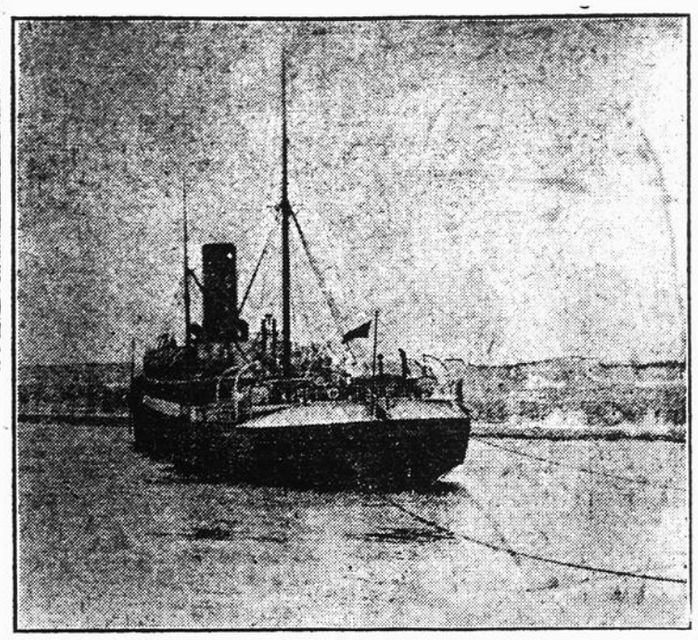
Both young men experienced considerable difficulty in securing the backing of men prominent in the scientific and financial world. One of the first to approve of the plan was Judge Charles F. MacLean, of the New York Supreme Court. Later the plans were submitted to Mr. W. G. Rainsford and Captain Thomas C. MacLean, U. S. N. Both agreed with Judge MacLean as to their feasibility.

It was deemed desirable to interest Canadian capital, and when a company was organized to carry out the ideas of Messrs. Wotherspoon and King it included Messrs. Charles R. Hosmer, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; Thomas J. Drummond, of this city; W. E. D. Stokes, W. G. Rainsford, James B. Brady, Jacob Rubine, John A. McDonald, J. A. Richard, William Koerper and Charles F. MacLean, of New York, and John W. MacLean, of Utica, N.Y. Capital was furnished by these men and the two young engineers were told to go ahead with their plans.

Captain Leslie had purchased a plant and this was strengthened by compressed air machinery.

Mr. Wotherspoon, who was to have the entire charge of the work up to the bulwarks of the vessel, then set about getting his crew. He had a close acquaintance with the genus 'sand hog,' that remarkable class of men whose ability to work under ground or under water in an atmospheric pressure several times greater than normal, has excited the wonder of most people. He collected his crew with great expedition, many of the 'sand hogs' and mechanics being engaged actually as they came off shift from the different tunnels of New York.

Within two days these men together with thirty more hired in this city and vicinity, and the air compressing plant, were taken by tugs from Quebec to the wrecked steamer. It took but a few hours to set up the machinery on deck and the men who had been brought from New York looked the 'Bavarian' over. One of these men was Richard Creedon,



SIDE VIEW OF THE 'BAVARIAN' AS SHE LAY ON WYE ROCK.

a tunnel worker who was blown through the roof of the East River tunnel by the air pressure and who finally appeared on the surface of the river swimming for the nearest pier.

Examination had shown that the 'Bavarian's' bottom amidships was in a very ragged condition. The plating had been torn by the jagged rocks, and to patch it was impossible. The holes were so large that it would have been useless to try to pump the water out, so the preparations to blow it out through the rents in the bottom were hurried forward.

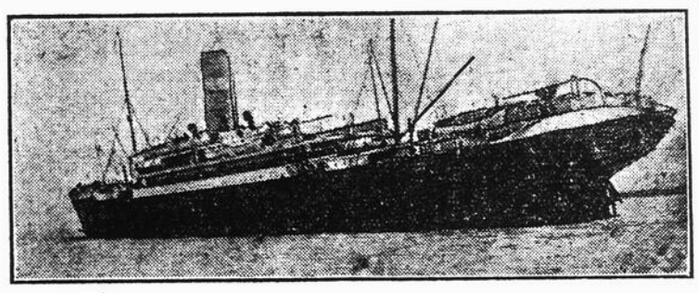
All the ship's compartments were made as nearly air-tight as possible. Hatch after hatch was closed by plating which was simply laid under the hatch combing so that when the air pressure was applied the covers would be held in place. Air locks were placed on the compartments which had filled with water. As the air was forced in the water rapidly receded and the workmen were able to stop the leaks with temporary plating.

One of the most difficult leaks to stop was in the fourth peak tank, which, in the 'Bavarian,' is a great ballast tank of about 115 tons capacity. An air lock was not placed on this tank, but the manhole was put in place, and the air compressor applied. When the water had been driven out until the bottom was within a few feet of the surface, the manhole was taken off quickly, and the superintendent and a 'sand hog' hurriedly dropped through it. The manhole cover was put on and the air applied. This time the water was forced to the bottom, and the workmen closed the leak so completely that they were able to leave the tank at their leisure.

Judge McLean and Mrs. McLean had boarded the ship a few days before the final touches were put on the work. It had been planned to float the vessel on November 15, on which day it was expected there would be a normally high tide, but instead a storm came on, which caused a very low tide, and the floating of the ship had to be postponed. It was during this wait that the strain on the men's nerves was most apparent. Some of the 'sand hogs' and the Italians who had been hired to take coal out of the bunkers began to murmur. They reminded each other that there was seven fathoms of water off the rock on all sides, and that if the ship should turn turtle as soon as she floated off it would be pretty serious for all on board.

In this emergency the presence of Judge and Mrs. McLean, of New York, proved fortunate. The weather had been very inclement and it had been suggested that perhaps it would be better for her and Judge McLean to go ashore just before flotation. But Mrs. McLean refused to leave the 'Bavarian' until she was tied to her pier in Quebec. She went among the frightened men and reassured them by her composure. It is said by those who were there that many of the workmen would have undoubtedly mutinied and gone ashore if they had not been ashamed to show the white feather when a woman remained on the ship.

There was a gale blowing on Nov. 16 and an indication of an unusually high tide. Owing to the bad weather the tugs which had been lying alongside had dropped down the river to a more comfortable harbor. As the tide rose the air compressors were set to work and the full power of the plant used in forcing air into the hold of the ship. Suddenly there was a movement of the great hulk and as she lifted herself from her rocky bed a cheer went up from those on board. Five minutes later



STERN VIEW OF THE 'BAVARIAN' AT HIGH TIDE.

the 'Bavarian' floated clear off Wye Rock in sixty feet of water. After the first few minutes all apprehension that the vessel might turn over or that the air pressure would not hold the water back was dispelled. The 'Bavarian' floated on an almost even keel. Soon the tugs were around her and the ship was taken in tow for Quebec. She now lies beached in Wolf's Cove.

Estimates show that the cost of putting the 'Bavarian' in a safe place by the plans of Mr. King, Mr. Wotherspoon and Captain Leslie was less than one-fourth the amount expended by those who attempted unsuccessfully to salve the vessel by the use of old wrecking methods. Only $30,000 was spent, and if the salvage is half the value of the vessel, which is the law, the prize is worth nearly $500,000 to those who risked their capital in an untried scheme.

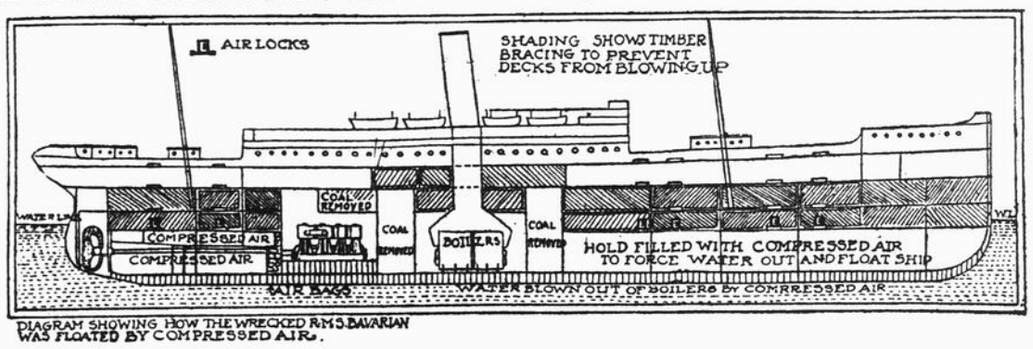


DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW THE WRECKED R.M.S. BAVARIAN WAS FLOATED BY COMPRESSED AIR.

METHOD OF RAISING THE ALLAN LINER 'BAVARIAN'.

PRIZE CONTEST.

The Most Artistic Photograph

A great deal of interest is being taken in the Sovereign Photograph Contest which the 'Illustrated Witness' has announced to close on Dec. 31. It will be a trial of skill. Any photographer, amateur or professional, man, woman or child, may compete, and there is no restriction as to subject. The prize will be awarded for what the judges decide to be 'THE MOST ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPH.' Entries should be sent in as early as possible. All photographs submitted become the property of the publishers. Mark, 'Photo Contest,' and address: The Editor, 'Illustrated Witness,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

STREET RAILWAY MEN

SEMI-ANNUAL CONVENTION OPENS IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Dec. 7.—The semi-annual convention of the Canadian Street Railway Association, that started to-day with addresses delivered at the King Edward Hotel, room E, brought out the heads of systems in Canada, and one or two from the other side. The only Canadian city of size not represented was Hamilton, and a telephone came from there that all the officials were 'busy.' The paper read this morning was delivered by Mr. W. R. McRae, master mechanic of the Toronto Railway Company, the subject being 'Some of the methods in vogue in modern railway shops.' This paper treated of the methods of maintenance of electric railway equipment and modern methods of production of repair parts of railway motors. The speaker cracked up the local shops, saying that in his inspection of Canadian and United States companies, on travel of thousands of miles, he had seen nothing better. This paper led to a lively discussion on technical points raised.

UNITED STATES WATERWAYS

DELEGATION WAITS ON THE PRESIDENT TO ASK FOR INCREASED APPROPRIATION.

Washington, Dec. 7.—President Roosevelt told the delegates to the National Rivers and Harbors Convention, who called on him to-day, that he would consult with the leaders in Congress, and expressed the hope that something definite and effective could be done in the way of increased appropriations for the improvement of the nation's waterways.

Replying to the address of Albert Bettinger, of Cincinnati, who told the President that the convention suggested regular annual appropriations of not less than $50,000,000 for the improvement of waterways, Mr. Roosevelt, after expressing his approval of the general features of the convention's plan, said:

'I have had it brought strikingly to my attention but recently how much we suffer because of the inadequate transportation facilities of the railways for moving the great grain crops and cattle of the country. We need and must have further facilities for the transportation, and, as has been pointed out, one of the effective methods of affecting railway rates is to provide for a proper system of water transportation.'

The business sessions of the convention were concluded to-day.

JAPANESE IN SAN FRANCISCO

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE TALKS ON THE QUESTION.

Paris, Dec. 8.—M. Kurino, the Japanese ambassador, said to-day, in response to a question as to whether he had heard from his government in regard to the San Francisco affair, that he had received the following despatch: 'Japan is convinced that her claims are most legitimate. She does not believe there is room for uneasiness in regard to the incident at San Francisco, fixing this conviction on the friendship Washington has always shown for Japan, of which President Roosevelt's message is the best proof. Japan has full confidence in the American Government as regards a solution of the incident.'

CONFESSES TO THEFT

WILLIAM HANNABURY, I. C. R. COOK, ADMITS DISHONESTY.

Moncton, N.B., Dec. 7.—In hope that the penalty would be lightened, William Hannabury, the I. C. R. cook, arrested on suspicion of theft, has made a complete confession, revealing even more extensive thefts than had at first been supposed. After being in court to-day and remanded, Hannabury asked to see the officers, and was turned over to Mr. Williams, special agent of the I. C. R.; Detective Dunn, of Halifax; and Detective Johnson, of the C. P. R., and to them he told the story of his thefts, but they were so extensive that he could not remember all of them. He promised to do everything he could to assist the officers in tracing the stolen goods. Almost hourly telegrams have been received by I. C. R. detectives here asking for information about goods found in Hannabury's home. This morning a porter on the Maritime Express identified a pair of cuffbuttons and a silver pencil found on the prisoner as having been stolen from him, although Hannabury had persisted from the first that they were his own property. When told of the porter's story, he admitted that theft. Hannabury was captured while making his last trip on the Intercolonial, and was going into the service of the D. A. R.

HALIFAX AND THE MAILS

CITY COUNCIL WANTS 'EMPRESS' STEAMERS TO DOCK THERE.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 8.—Deputy Mayor Johnson, in the absence of Mayor MacIlreith, sent a message to the City Council last night complaining on account of the C. P. R. 'Empress' steamers transferring the mails to lighters in midstream instead of docking at the railway wharf for the purpose, and thus losing two or three hours in forwarding them to the west. He advocated allowing any transcontinental road to have equal and full running rights over the I. C. R. to Halifax on paying for the privilege. The message was adopted unanimously, and ordered to be transmitted to municipalities and members of parliament for their consideration.

READY IN SEPTEMBER

C. N. R. TRAINS WILL THEN BE RUNNING BETWEEN MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—The Canadian Northern Railway trains will be running between Ottawa and Montreal about next September. The line between Hawkesbury and Rockland is graded, ballasted and almost ready for the rails. On the section, between Rockland and this city, the right of way has been laid out and everything is in readiness for work being commenced next season.

AN IRISH LECTURE.

The Rev. W. D. Reid will give his illustrated lecture, 'A tour through Ireland,' in the lecture room of Stanley Street Church, on Thursday evening, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock.

STANDARD OIL

AN EXCESSIVE RATE THE CONSOLIDATED COMPANY

New York, Dec. 7. A by the Consolidated Gas the Standard Oil Co. the secrecy of [illegible] to an advance in [illegible] has been found [illegible] investigating the [illegible] gas meter. The [illegible] that is said to [illegible] gallon basis is [illegible] Company's mea[illegible]

Mr. Barr said in the case of [illegible] meters and therefore [illegible] rubber goods [illegible] [illegible] a very [illegible] bring the cost [illegible] gas in New York.

The Consolidated Gas [illegible] pleaded in the gas [illegible] compelled to buy [illegible] Standard Oil Company [illegible] the only producing [illegible] could supply all the [illegible] ing gas. In making [illegible] the cost of producing [illegible] dated Gas Company [illegible] ol at the quoted rate.

A PANAMA CANAL CONTRACT

GOES TO THE ROBB-MUMFORD BOILER COMPANY, A CANADIAN CONCERN.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 7. [illegible] canal construction has been [illegible] contract at least to a Canadian [illegible] try, for the Robb-Mumford Boiler [illegible] pany, which is the American [illegible] big Canadian concern, the Engineering Company of Amherst, [illegible] received an order for twenty [illegible] horse-power boilers. This order [illegible] secured in the face of keen competition from works in various parts of the United States. It is stated that the specifications for boilers was [illegible] ed to the Panama engineers [illegible] ence to all others. The Robb-Mumford Company and the Robb Engineering Company, which have been under the concerns under the presidency of D. W. Robb, of Amherst, are on the eve of an amalgamation into one company. The American works are at South Farmingham, Mass.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY MODEL

NO. 1069—MISSES' THREE-QUARTER BOX-COAT.

The box-coat illustrated here is a style for general use and one easy to make, as it requires very little fitting to the figure. This style of coat is very popular this season. The sleeves are finished with a turn-back cuff. The coat is trimmed on each side of the front with a satchel strap which gives it the long effect that is so becoming. Covert, Cheviot and Broadcloth are suitable for the making of this model. The pattern is cut in four sizes, from 14 and 16 years. For 14 years it requires 3 3-4 yards of material 42 inches wide.

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 will not reach you in less than a week after 10 cents, in cash, postal notes or stamps. Address: 'Witness' Pattern Department, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

DAILY WITNESS

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1906

HERR BEBEL

THE NOTED GERMAN SOCIALIST LEADER IN A QUEER CASE OF IMPOSITION AND ROBBERY.

By Edward Russell, in New York Tribune.

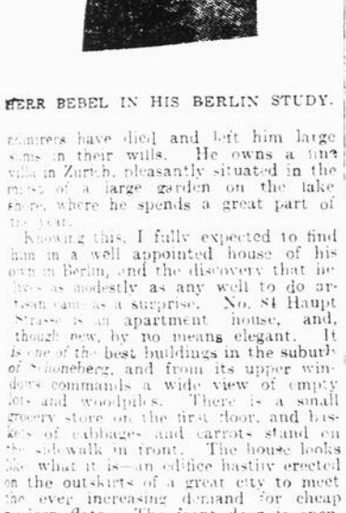
Herr August Bebel, the leader of the Socialists, is a wealthy man as wealth is counted in Germany, a fact which often bears unfavorably comment upon his numerous political opponents. He was originally a carpenter and cabinet maker on a large scale in Leipsic, but political duties left him no time to attend to his business, and he sold out in 1883. Since then several wealthy

HERR BEBEL IN HIS BERLIN STUDY.

admirers have died and left him large sums in their wills. He owns a fine villa in Zurich, pleasantly situated in the midst of a large garden on the lake shore, where he spends a great part of his year.

Knowing this, I fully expected to find him in a well appointed house of his own in Berlin, and the discovery that he lives as modestly as any well to do artisan came as a surprise. No. 84 Haupt Strasse is an apartment house, and, though new, by no means elegant. It is one of the best buildings in the suburb of Schoeneberg, and from its upper windows commands a wide view of empty lots and woodpiles. There is a small grocery store on the first floor, and baskets of cabbages and carrots stand on the sidewalk in front. The house looks like what it is—an edifice hastily erected on the outskirts of a great city to meet the ever increasing demand for cheap modern flats. The front door is open, and you enter without let or hindrance, whereas in all higher class apartment houses in Berlin it is customary for the visitor to be challenged by the janitor, who demands to know his business. The stairs are carpeted, but they are narrow and creak at every step.

On the third floor a brass plate with the name 'Bebel' in bold letters confronted my view, and I rang the bell. A pleasant looking servant girl, evidently from the country, who spoke German with a marked Polish accent, took my card, after assuring me that I should have no difficulty in being admitted to the presence of her employer. Indeed, so far as I could see, Herr Bebel is in the habit of receiving every caller with great kindness and courtesy. I waited a moment in the narrow dark hall, which, except for a hatrack, is devoid of furni-



CAPTAIN KOEPENICK' (WILLIAM VOIGT).

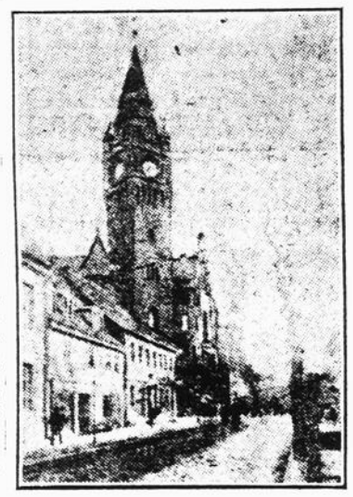
The worthy German officer who robbed the treasury of the city from which he gains his nickname. (From a photograph in the Berlin Rogues' Gallery).

ture, was ushered without superfluous ceremony into Herr Bebel's study.

Herr Bebel rose to meet me, and gave me a hearty, democratic handshake; then, motioning me to a chair, he resumed his writing table, where he had been studying a Conservative newspaper. The table was littered with papers and books. Several smaller tables were likewise loaded with letters and manuscripts. Herr Bebel had apparently been hard at work for some time, although it was then only 9 o'clock. The large but plain bookcases crowded with serious-looking volumes stand against the walls of the room, which is of moderate size and square in shape. It is plainly furnished, and there is a strip of oilcloth on the floor in place of a carpet. The wallpaper is of a uniform dark green color. Among the books I noticed the complete works of Heine, some volumes of Max Nordau, and one of Shelley. A few pictures of men who have distinguished themselves in the cause of socialism hang on the walls, among them portraits of Lassalle, Liebknecht and Singer. A stern disregard of everything like luxury or comfort is everywhere apparent. The only trivial object in the room is a birdcage, with a chirping canary in it.

At first sight there is nothing remarkable about Herr Bebel's appearance. He is thin and somewhat below the medium height, and is dressed as neatly as any prosperous mechanic is on Sunday. His moustache and pointed beard are silvery white in color, and carefully trimmed, giving him a determined expression about the mouth. Although seventy years old, he is remarkably lithe and active in all his movements, and appears to be in the best of health. He has a strong, prominent nose and a high forehead, but at first it is difficult to believe that this is the man whose will is law to more than three million workmen, and who is the all but absolute boss of one of the greatest political parties in Germany. It is strange to think that this man, who is so decidedly unobtrusive in appearance, is the most powerful enemy of the mighty Kaiser, whose martial person is the utmost expression of energy and strength. Herr Bebel's eyes are deep set and marvellously bright and piercing. They seem to read you through and through, not unkindly, but unerringly. They are full of the fire of intelligence and energy. It is easy to imagine them blazing with almost fanatical enthusiasm, when their owner hurls one of his thundering speeches at the supporters of the German monarchy in the Reichstag, but in private conversation, at least, they are no strangers to the kindlier twinkle of humor and sarcasm.

'I never grant interviews as a rule,' he began, speaking with animation, as becomes a celebrated orator, but in rather a low voice, and with a strong Saxon accent, which is natural, as he is a native of Saxony, 'for I have several times got myself into serious trouble by talking too freely, but I will make an exception in your case, because I know that in your country the system



TOWN HALL, KOEPENICK.

The scene of one of the most laughable comedies that was ever enacted off the burlesque stage.

of interviewing prominent people is much more generally established than in Germany, and because I wish to express my sympathy with the great American republic. I say sympathy, because knowledge is not to be obtained at a distance, and, although I am, of course, fairly well informed about the superficial aspect of American affairs, I should have to spend several years, at least, in your great cities before being able to form any definite opinion upon American politics, which is conducted on lines entirely different from those to which we are accustomed in Germany. I always smile when I read the distorted versions of American customs and conditions in the German papers, for my common sense tells me that they must be all wrong. We have got over the idea that it is a usual thing for troops of Indians in full war paint to ride through the streets of New York, but there are still a good many equally preposterous notions which the German burgher firmly believes in. Man is a creature of habit, and it is exceedingly difficult to destroy any idea, however ridiculous, that has once taken root in his mind and that, I hardly need to tell you, is one of the great difficulties which socialism has to contend with, so I would rather not express any definite opinion about the America of to-day, and still less about that of the future, for my knowledge of these subjects can only be superficial, and your countrymen would say that I was an old fool and would be better to mind my own business.

'It is likewise very difficult, not to say dangerous, for me to talk about German politics, much as I should like to do so. You know I have just come back from Mannheim, where I spoke against the "general strike" principle, which has been advocated by many Socialists since it was carried into effect with, at least, partial success in Russia. My speech, in which I opposed all such proceedings in Germany on the ground that our people have not sufficient cause to resort to such violent measures, has been somewhat severely criticized by the extremists among the Socialists, but has met with approval from all sensible people, and even from the Liberals and Conservatives. My party is very sensitive, and I have to be very careful about what I say or do. This sensitiveness is easily enough explained by the exceptional position which the Social Democrat party occupies in Germany, and which any party consisting chiefly of the poor and disowned must occupy in a land governed by capitalists and aristocrats. I am not my own master, but merely the servant of my party, whose wishes I must defer to and whose interests I strive to represent as energetically as is in my power. All my opinions are in my books and speeches.'

On being asked if he was not afraid the Prussian Government might some day resort to violent measures in order to rid itself of so active an antagonist, and send him into exile, Herr Bebel replied:

'When I was a young man I was in prison four or five times for political offences, but I am too old to go back to bread and water again now. Of course, the fear of legal consequences would not deter me from doing my duty if occasion arose, but I shall try to keep out of jail in future. Prison life is very irksome to people like myself, who are accustomed to work day after day with undiminished activity. Of course, I was permitted to have books while in jail, so I used to do a good deal of reading. I remember once I set about learning Greek, which I had never studied before, not having attended the high school. By the time I had served my term I could manage to read Homer in the original. You see, I am altogether a self-educated man.

'I suppose I am what is called a hard worker, for I work all day and a good part of the night. I acquired a grand habit of work while I was a young man, and it has remained with me ever since. I am up at seven o'clock every morning, and often there is so much to do that I don't get to bed until long past midnight. With me eating is merely a process of keeping the machine oiled—I spend as little time and thought over it as possible.

'No, I have no hobby, unless you want to call my work by that name. Only men of leisure can afford to have hobbies. I have no time even to think of other things than my work. I spend six months of the year here in Berlin—that is to say, I am always here when the Reichstag is sitting. The rest of the time I am in Zurich where my children live all the year.

'You have, of course, heard of the extraordinary criminal case which every one is talking about at present in Berlin. A swindler dons the uniform of a captain in the 1st Guard Regiment, orders a body of soldiers who are on their way back to barracks to follow him, takes the train with them to Koepenick, a town of thirty thousand inhabitants, surrounds the City Hall there, and, in full view of a large crowd, who are considerately kept in order by the police, proceeds, in the name of the Kaiser, to arrest the Mayor and his assistants, whom he sends off to Berlin under guard, while he himself disappears unmolested with all the money in the city treasury.

'This surprising exploit throws a vivid light on abuses which the Social Democrat party has been fighting against for years. It was possible only in Germany, where the civil authorities are accustomed to bend the knee in all matters to militarism, and blindly obey the commands of any one wearing a uniform. The Mayor of Koepenick and the city councillors stood to attention like recruits before the pseudo captain, not daring to protest against their arrest, though they knew perfectly well that they had the law or their side, and that, even if they had embezzled the money under their charge, they could not be arrested by a file of soldiers but only by the police.

'But the best of it is that this bold swindler bore only the faintest resemblance to a real officer. His uniform was old and shabby, purchased a few days before at second hand, and consequently fitting badly. He wore a cap instead of a helmet, which is against the regulations when on duty. His sword was a sergeant's and his spurs were fixed incorrectly to his boots. His figure was preposterous for a military man: he was bow-legged, round-shouldered, walked with a stoop. His shirt was very dirty. Moreover, he was far too old to be a captain.

'And yet not a shadow of a doubt crossed the minds of the thousands who had full leisure to observe him, a fact particularly remarkable in a country where every man is a soldier, and consequently well versed in all matters of military etiquette. The soldiers never doubted for an instant that he was an officer, for they had been reduced by years of drill and discipline to mere machines. The crowd had no suspicion, because the mere sight of an officer cows civilians in Germany. The police saluted him and aided him without hesitation, because they are exclusively recruited from particularly loyal old soldiers, accustomed to look up to their officers as they would to supernatural beings. The civil officials, frightened out of their wits at the sight of armed men, glittering bayonets and clanking sabres, and, of course, equally used to regard the military power with the most profound respect, had lost their heads too completely to notice anything out of the common about the captain. The Mayor himself was so completely annihilated by the appearance of the officer in active service entering his room with the magic words, "In the name of the Emperor," that even his belief in his own innocence deserted him, and he began to imagine he had committed some serious crime. And yet the Mayor was himself an officer of the reserve!

'None of those people dared so much as look at the impostor, much less argue with him, so it is no wonder that no one saw that his uniform was incorrect. A grey overcoat with silver buttons, a dangling sword and rattling spurs sufficed to enforce absolute unreasoning obedience from educated men who were not even subject to military authority! This episode affords the best possible proof of the absolute power of militarism over all civil government in Germany.'

As I came out of the house, a gigantic drayman, whose team was standing in front of the door, greeted me with a broad smile, saying: 'Well, did you get a good picture?' He had been talking with the janitor's wife, who had seen me enter Herr Bebel's apartment, and seemed delighted at the idea that I had called upon the head of the Socialist party. His unaffected friendliness, which is by no means the rule among people of his class in Berlin when conversing with those whom they consider their superiors, threw a brilliant light on Herr Bebel's popularity. It looked as if being a member of the Socialist party might make intercourse with the lower classes in Germany much more pleasant than it usually is for the ordinary monarchist.

THE DEADLY COLUMBIA.

The Columbia does not merely threaten, but performs. No one can tell how many men have been lost on the Big Bend. The Surprise Rapids, far up at the head of the bend, are about as bad as any. Seventeen men are known to have been drowned here. Leo Davis was capsized on these rapids while we were at Timbasket Lake. We found his boat crushed and flung ashore a hundred miles down stream, and twenty miles below the head of the bend, and so thought Leo was gone. Later we learned that he got out alive, though losing all his supplies. I saw another broken boat on the Twenty-six Mile Rapids, whose we never knew, nor what became of its owner. We saw on a big bowlder near shore the name of a Swede who was drowned a few years back, whose body, of course, was not recovered; for the Columbia never gives up its dead. Now below us were the bloodiest of all these waters, the Death Rapids, where, in the mining stampedes soon after the California gold rushes, so many miners were drowned—some say one hundred and sixty-three, in what was called the Frenchmen's stampede. These men were mostly drowned from rafts, in which they foolishly tried to get down river, to avoid the awful walking. Seven Chinamen once started down on a raft. One got through alive, hanging fast by a rope, and he was so scared he left America without ever saying a word. One man was cast up a few feet from shore on a rock from which he did not dare jump. His companion was swept down in their boat for a mile before he could get ashore and come back to rescue him. Three men went over in a boat, and only one, a duffer who could not swim a stroke, got out. Further down the river, in the Revelstoke canon, was where Tom Horne, as good a river man as there was in the North-West, was drowned with Jack Boyd, the mail carrier, a man who was in deathly terror of the Columbia, and who would not even go on the ice in the winter, preferring to wallow through the snow-piled trails up on the mountains.—Emerson Hough, in 'When the June Rise is On,' in 'The Outing Magazine' for December.

THE ALMOST HUMAN DOG.

The dog undoubtedly exhibits more human traits than any other lower animal, and this by reason of his long association with man. There are few of our ordinary emotions that the dog does not share, as joy, fun, love of adventure, jealousy, suspicion, comradeship, helpfulness, guilt, covetousness, and the like, or feelings analogous to these—the dog version of them. I am not sure but that the dog is capable of contempt. The behavior at times of a large dog toward a small, the slights he will put upon him, even ejecting his urine upon him, is hardly capable of any other interpretation. The forbearance, too, which a large dog usually shows toward a touchy little whiffet, never resenting its impudent attacks, is very human. 'A barking dog never bites' is an old saying founded upon human nature as well as upon dog nature. The noisy blusterer is rarely dangerous, whether man or dog. I do not agree with Stevenson that the dog is a snob. The key to a dog's heart is kindness. He will always meet you half way and more. I have been asked why the farm dog usually shows such hostility to tramps and all disreputable-looking persons. It is not their looks that disturb the dog, but their smell—a strange unknown odor.—John Burroughs, in 'Human Traits in Animals,' in 'The Outing Magazine' for December.

GROWTH OF DEMAND FOR TARIFF REVISION.

The claim of the stand pat leaders that the result of the presidential election of 1904 was a vote of confidence in a high tariff is as specious and ridiculous as the allegation of the Democrats that the McKinley bill caused the financial depression of 1893 or of the Republicans that the Wilson bill was responsible for it. In fact, if the people in 1904 consciously identified President Roosevelt with the tariff at all, they considered him personally as favorable to a moderate rather than a high tariff and at least friendly, if not actually committed, to the policy of reciprocity which his predecessor had attempted in good faith to institute. By ignoring the tariff situation and systematically suppressing all discussion of it as far as they were able, the stand patters succeeded, as a rule, in keeping the issue of tariff revision out of the congressional elections of 1906. In view of this fact, I may remark parenthetically, it is amusing to observe stand pat statesmen in various parts of the country gravely giving out interviews stating that they could discover no general demand for a revision of the tariff in the results of the elections. It will not be denied, however, that labor and the trusts were an issue in several states, although the candidates involved may not have been labelled.

Especially was this the case in Massachusetts and New York, where an anti-trust campaign was waged with sensational virulence, and a direct appeal to the labor vote was made. In Massachusetts, the Democratic candidate for governor, John B. Moran, incorporated reciprocity and tariff revision planks in the personal platform upon which he went before the voters, but he paid little or no attention to these issues on the stump. His running mate, F. Gerry Brown, made half his campaign on the tariff issue. Moran was opposed by Governor Curtis Guild, jr., who had the warm support of the revisionists, while Lieutenant-Governor Draper, who was a candidate for re-election, was a stand-patter. Personal considerations entered into the campaign and obscured the large issues somewhat; notwithstanding which, Guild, the revisionist, was re-elected by 32,000 plurality, while his stand-pat running mate fell some 20,000 votes behind him. The revisionists supported, or did not oppose, Lieutenant-Governor Draper, for good government reasons. A year ago they organized an opposition to him and came within less than 2,000 votes of defeating him.—Eugene N. Foss, in December 'Inter-Nation.'

NEW YORK'S STREETS.

(Boston 'Herald.')

New York is suffering from a plague of unclean streets. It has reached the acute stage, where many residents are preparing to leave town to escape epidemics of colds and throat diseases, which physicians declare to be inevitable in the present dirty condition of the city. Houses, stores and street-cars are filled with the accumulations of dirt whirled by every wind gust, and it was so offensive this week that before the big department stores men were kept constantly wetting the sidewalks, but their task was about equal to Mrs. Partington sweeping out the Atlantic ocean with her broom. The dirst swished on, and over, and in.

A GERMAN BUGABOO.

Of all the bugaboos in this world of political ghosts, perhaps the most shadowy is the constantly repeated warning against Germany's absorption of Brazil! The German inhabitants of Brazil number about 250,000 in a total population of something like 17,000,000; and Brazil is about as large as the United States, minus Alaska. There are three Italians for one German in Brazil, and ten dollars of British capital for every German dollar invested.

In the two southern states of Brazil, there was considerable German immigration about 1840, and the descendants of the original immigrants have multiplied amazingly. But they have not been reinforced to any considerable extent by subsequent immigration, and they have intermarried freely with the Portuguese and the Brazilians.

I believe I am very near the correct figures in stating that in the last ten years, less than ten thousand Germans have immigrated into Brazil. Their principal centres are the cities of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Santos; and the three southern states of Parana, Sta. Catharina, and Rio Grande do Sul.—Caspar Whitney in 'The View-Point,' in 'The Outing Magazine' for December.

A PLEA FOR WHISKERS.

(Baltimore 'Sun.')

In the columns of 'The Lady,' an English publication devoted to feminine interests, there appears a most ingenious and eloquent plea for a recrudescence of whiskers. The men of to-day, says the fair author, lack individuality and distinctiveness. Their moustaches are clipped short; their chins are smooth. They have none of the fine air of manliness which marked their fathers, whose fluent Dundrearies and copius Galways furnished ideal frames for Roman noses and flashing eyes.

On this side of the water the decay of hirsute adornment has been even more noticeable than in England. Not so many years ago a man's whiskers were the outward and visible indices of his intellect and soul. You could tell a banker by his close cropped gray muttonchops; you could pick out a military person from the mob by his Niagara moustache. But to-day the devastating razor levels the whole of male humanity. Kentucky colonels no longer wear imperials; United States Senators have abandoned chin whiskers; even German comedians occasionally appear on the boards clean shaven.

SWORD OF KING BEHANZIN.

(London 'Evening Standard.')

Behanzin, King of Dahomey, has presented his sword to the French Minister for the Colonies. The weapon was purchased years ago at a theatrical costumier's by an explorer, who afterwards gave it to Behanzin. The King ordered the court armorer to make a sheath for it out of empty sardine tins, and wore it until quite recently.

The mystery of the loss of the 'Lutin,' the French submarine which a month ago plunged to the bottom of the Mediterranean and failed to come up, has been solved. The committee appointed by the Minister of Marine to examine the hull of the ill-fated craft found a stone in the valve of one of the water ballast tanks. The stone was about the size of a walnut, and had evidently been implanted when the 'Lutin' ran aground near Bizerta a few days before the accident. The stone kept the valve open, and the pressure of the sea, instead of being borne by the thick plates of the outer shell, was born—for a time at least—by the inner panel of the ballast tank. The panel could resist the pressure at eight or ten fathoms, but was, of course, ruptured when Lieut. Fépoux plunged to fifteen fathoms.

A rich man in a village near Foggia, southern Italy, who has been searched for by the police for eight years on a charge of murder, has at last been found in a garret, where he had only a space about four feet high, three feet long and two feet broad available. He had lived in this place the whole of the time. The police had to take the tiles off the roof to get at him.

MEMORIAL TO SCOTS GREY

BRILLIANT UNVEILING CEREMONY IN EDINBURGH.

(Edinburgh 'Scotsman.')

The unveiling of the striking memorial erected in Princes Street to the fallen heroes of the Royal Scots Greys was made the occasion of a military and civic ceremonial, part in by the Highlanders, officers and men of the regiment and a large gathering of the general public. In it the Earl of Rosebery, who performed the unveiling ceremony, a conspicuous figure. Lord Rosebery in the course of his address referred to the history of the regiment. He said:

They were raised in these Lowlands under circumstances which appeared so much their own as what has since occurred. Though they were raised by a Lothian man, Colonel Dalziel of Binns. But they were raised in those days to harry the Covenanters who represented the backbone of

The Royal Scots Greys' Memorial in Prince's street, Edinburgh.

character and the history of Scotland in the reign of the last two Stuarts.

At Waterloo their chance came in that tremendous charge when, with the Inniskillings and the Royals, they rode down masses of French infantry. In that tremendous charge where Sergeant-Major Ewart, one of the non-commissioned officers, wrested an eagle from the French, and cut down successively three gallant Frenchmen who stood to defend it. Later on that day they came to the assistance of a small body of the 92nd Highlanders, and they together, to the cry of 'Scotland for Ever!' almost annihilated a greatly superior column of the enemy which was opposed to them. (Applause). And again as the shades of evening drew on they joined in the unrelenting pursuit of the broken enemy until darkness put an end to the engagement. Surely no other regiment ever had a prouder day than that. It need not be fiction, but may well be believed that Napoleon himself recognized their achievement, and honored their splendid courage. It is not, then, in vain, that to this day, and for all time to come, the Scots Greys bear with them the name of Waterloo, and the symbol of the Eagle.

Then they were called to serve in the Crimea. We speak in the presence of a distinguished Russian officer, but the brave honor the brave, and he will allow me to recall, even in his presence, that charge of the Heavy Brigade at Balaclava, partially forgotten in the more startling achievement of the Light Brigade, but still splendid and memorable, when the Heavy Brigade, headed once more by the Scots Greys and the Inniskillings, rode through the dense masses of the enemy. It was at the close of that day that Sir Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde, rode up to the regiment, and with bared head, said to them:—'Scots Greys, I am sixty-one, but were I a young man I would ask for nothing better than the honor of serving in your ranks.' (Applause). Then came the South African War. That was a very different campaign. It was war carried on in vast solitudes, against small bodies of men against an enemy that was almost always invisible. The British Army in South Africa fought under harassing conditions. They fought a new warfare; they fought hardship and disease; they fought under a long shadow of military operations carried on with patience through long years awaiting a tardy but triumphant result.

Honor to the unreturned! Their places, their comrades, their saddles will know them no more, for they will never return to us as we knew them, but in a nobler and a higher sense, have they not returned to us to-day? They return to us with a message of duty, of courage, of patriotism. They return to us with a memory of high duty faithfully performed; they return to us with the inspiration of their example. Peace, then (turning to the memorial and removing his hat), to their dust, honor to their memory. Scotland for ever! (Loud applause.)

His Lordship then unveiled the monument, which as it came into view against its noble, but powerfully overwhelming background of Castle and grey sky, was greatly admired. The virility of the figures and the shapely form of the horse were special subjects of commendation.

The last incident of all was most impressive. With the regiment standing to attention, the officers at the salute, and the civilians within the enclosure uncovered, the trumpeters of the regiment advanced and sounded 'The Last Post.' The band played the National Anthem, and the ceremony terminated.

A CENTENARIAN.

Cornwall, Dec. 7.—One of the oldest men in Canada, Francis Odette, died at his home in Dickinson's Landing, yesterday, aged 100 years. The deceased was a native of this county, and spent nearly his whole life here. He is survived by five sons and two daughters—Joseph and John Odette, and Mrs. William Stewart, Chicago, Ill.; George, Albert, James and Miss Janet Odette, at Dickinson's Landing. The funeral will take place on Saturday.

HOW TO AVOID COLDS.

Some valuable advice on how to avoid colds is given by Sir Lauder Brunton in the course of a lecture which is published in the 'Lancet.' He points out that many so-called common colds are very infectious, and are readily transmitted from one person to another.

Very often, continued Sir Lauder Brunton, children convey infection from one to another, and often a child goes to school, comes back with a cold, and then, as the common saying is, 'the cold goes through the house.'

In the matter of chills, a wind which comes fairly in one's face is little to be dreaded, but if wind catches one at the back of the neck, behind the ear, or even at the side of the head, it is much more dangerous.

Largely, open windows are comparatively safe, but a chink through which air blows with force is to be carefully avoided. There is one kind of draught, adds Sir Lauder Brunton, that many people seem to forget, and that is the draught between the door and the fireplace.

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.)

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

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Edmund E. Scott, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH. — Sunday, Dec. 9, 1906.—Educational Anniversary. 11 a.m., Rev. John Potts, D.D. 7 p.m., Rev. John Potts, D.D. Song service in the evening.

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.

ST. HENRI METHODIST CHURCH, corner St. Antoine street and Metcalfe avenue.—The Rev. B. B. Brown, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school. Strangers cordially welcome.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets.—Rev. Alfred A. Radley, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday-school and pastor's Bible-class at 3 p.m.

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

FAIRMONT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Fairmont avenue and Mance st., Montreal Annex. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. W. T. G. Brown, B.A., B.D., will preach at both services. Sunday-school and pastor's Bible-class at 3 p.m. Social on Monday evening. Wednesday prayer meeting, at 8 p.m. The Rev. Thos. Brown, pastor.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. H. S. Osborne, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Sunday morning class at 10 o'clock, led by Mr. F. W. Meyers. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Free for all.

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.

NEW EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. Bertrand and De Montigny streets.—Pastor, the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, B. A., B. D. Public worship at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Morning classes at 10 o'clock in church parlor. Christian Endeavor on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer and praise meeting on Wednesday at 8 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to all these services.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Missionary sermons at both services. The preacher at 11 a.m. will be the Rev. E. E. Scott, and at 7 p.m., the Rev. T. Anson Halpenny, B.D. Rev. W. I. Wood, pastor. Boys.' Brotherhood at 10 a.m. Monday evening at 8, E. L. of C. E. Wednesday, general prayer service. Thursday, Men's meeting. Friday, Mizpah Circle, at 8 p.m. Junior Endeavor at 4.15 p.m.

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 the morning service, and the Rev. John G. Fulcher at the evening service at seven o'clock. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Epworth League of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4 p.m. Visitors welcome at all the services.

Presbyterian Churches.

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MOUNT ROYAL VALE — Service at 7 p.m.

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

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount, corner of Cote St. Antoine Road and Stanton street. Services: at 11 a.m. and 7 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.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount Park. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday schol at 3 p.m. Week-night meeting Wednesday at 8 p.m. Preacher at both services Sunday first, the Rev. J. G. Clark, M.A., minister.

ERSKINE CHURCH, corner of Sherbrooke street and Ontario avenue. The Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., the pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Communion at the morning service. Sunday-school and Chinese class at 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

MACVICAR MEMORIAL CHURCH, cor. of St. Viateur ave. and Hutchison street. Montreal Annex. Rev. D. J. Graham, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. School for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. The minister's class for men at 3 p.m. C. E. meeting on Monday at 8 o'clock.

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

ST. MARK'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Haymarket square, corner of William and Dalhousie 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.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (beside the Windsor)—11 a.m., Communion service. 3 p.m., Sunday school and pastor's Bible class. 7 p.m., subject, 'Christian Manliness.' 8.15 p.m., Chinese school. Monday at 8 p.m., C.E.S. Wednesday, meeting for prayer. Strangers always welcome. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., minister.

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. Evening service at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Dr. Barclay's Bible class at 3.10 p.m. Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 p.m. King's Daughters' Sewing Circle on Tuesday at 10.30 a.m. Ladies' Missionary Auxiliary on Tuesday at 4 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

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 6.30 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Sewing class on Friday at 3 p.m.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH, Presbyterian, St. Catherine street—Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., will conduct divine service at 11 a.m., reviewing the forty years of his pastorate. The Rev. J. L. George, M.A., Moderator of Presbytery, will conduct divine service at 7 p.m. Thankoffering taken at both services. Sunday school and Young Women's class at 3 p.m.; Mr. Woodside's adult class at 3.15 p.m. Mid-week meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets. Services to-morrow. Morning at 11 o'clock, and at 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. J. L. George, M.A. Subject of discourse in the morning, 'The Christian Home.' 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 evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers and visitors always welcomed and shown to seats.

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, Young Men's League, 10 a.m. Mid-week prayer meeting and conference, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to all services. Tomorrow, the Rev. Dr. Gordon, of Queen's University, will preach at the morning service.

CHALMERS CHURCH, cor. of Boulevard St. Lawrence and Prince Arthur street.—Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the pastor. Chinese Sunday school at 10 a.m. Sabbath school and Young Ladies' Bible class at 3 p.m. Young Men's Bible class at 3.10 p.m. Young People's Society on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior Girl's Mission Band on Friday at 4.15 p.m. Preparatory service on Friday at 8 p.m. Choir practice on Saturday at 8 p.m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper on Sabbath, 11 a.m., Dec. 16. Strangers are welcome. Pews and sittings allotted after service. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Crescent streets. Rev. John Mackay, B.A., pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m.; the Rev. John Mackay, B.A., will preach. Evening service at 7 p.m., Prof. R. G. Moulton, of Chicago, will give an interpretative reading of the Book of Job. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Bible class for Young Men in the Church House, 661 Dorchester street, West, at 3.15 p.m., conducted by Prof. E. A. Mackenzie, B.D. Mid-week service in the lecture hall on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All are cordially invited to any of these services.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau street and Logan street. Chinese Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. Regular service at 11 a.m. Subject of discourse, the sixth in the series: 'The Religious Value of the Human Faculties'—'The Religious Value of the Emotions.' Sunday school, Bible classes, Eastern Men's Own at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7. Subject: 'How to become a Christian.' C.E. Society on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Young Men's Association meets on Thursday at 8 p.m. Junior Endeavor Society on Friday at 4 p.m. All are cordially invited to any or all of these services. Seats free. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Point St. Charles Churches.

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GRACE CHURCH, Wellington street, Point St. Charles. Services: 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m. Archdeacon Ker will preach.

VERDUN BELCHER MEMORIAL CHURCH. Services at 11 a.m., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer.

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.

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

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Wellington and Liverpool streets. The Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor. Residence, 7 Rushbrooke street. Sunday, Dec. 9, 1906. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. 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.

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

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Sabbath services, morning at 11, o'clock. Evening at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the pastor. All seats free and everyone welcome to all services. Sabbath School and Bible classes at 3 o'clock. Pastor's class for men, Sabbath afternoon at three o'clock, in MacVicar Hallupstairs. 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. 905 Wellington, corner of Charlevoix street. Chinese Sunday school at 10 a.m.

Baptist Churches.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

WEST END MISSION, in connection with Olivet Baptist Church. Services will be held in the new hall, upstairs; entrance, 96 Fulford street. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.30. Preaching service at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

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.

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.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 309 Delorimier avenue, below Ontario street.—Rev. J. W. Salton, pastor, 355 Dorion street. Services, Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. William King, superintendent. Prayer and praise meeting on Thursday evening at 8 p.m. All are invited to the above services. Seats free.

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.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Olivier and Western avenues, Westmount. Pastor, the Rev. G. O. Gates, D.D. — Divine services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. In the evening the pastor will give the fourth of the Series on the Holy Land. Subject: — 'Bethlehem and Hebron.' The Bible school at 3 p.m. Y.P.A. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome. Seats free.

Congregational 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.)

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton streets, one block north of Sherbrooke and east of Park avenue. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Horace G. Rice, B. A., B.D., pastor. Everybody welcome.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, corner of Stanley and St. Catherine streets. Rev Francis A. Fate, M.A., B.D., acting pastor, will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'The New Acts of the Apostles.' Evening subject: 'Having Yourself for a Better Possession.' Everybody welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH CONGREGATIONAL, Guy street, above St. Antoine. Rev. E. H. Tippett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. W. Munroe, of Bethlehem Church, will preach in the morning. The pastor will preach at the evening service. Topic: 'Slaying the Giant.' Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

BETHLEHEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. The pastor, Rev. Wm. Murroe. Morning service at 11. Preacher, the Rev. E. H. Tippett. Theme of sermon: 'The Suffering Father.' Evening service at 7. Preacher, the pastor. Theme of sermon: 'The Great Question.' Strangers and friends always cordially welcome.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Park avenue. 11 a.m., morning prayer; preacher, the rector. 7 p.m., evening prayer.

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

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

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

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.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, Notre Dame st. East.—11 a.m., morning service; preacher, the rector. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. 7 p.m., evening service; preacher, the rector. Canon Renaud, rector.

ST. THOMAS MISSION, Notre Dame st. East, 11 a.m., morning service; preacher, the rector. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. 7 p.m., evening service, preacher, the rector. Canon Renaud, rector.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Church of England—Corner of Prefontaine and Rouville streets, Hochelaga. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the rector. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Strangers made welcome and shown to seats. Rev. H. Jekill, B.A., rector.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Vinet streets—Rev. Canon Dixon, 547 St. Antoine street, rector; the Rev. J. S. Ereaux, 463 Elm avenue, assistant. Morning service at 11 o'clock; preacher, the Rev. Mr. Ereaux. Evening service at 7 o'clock; preacher, the rector. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Confirmation class on Tuesday evening at 8.15. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon; preacher, the Rev. E. T. Capel. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon; preacher, the Rev. J. L. Flanagan. 3 p.m., Bible class for men; Bible class for women. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon; preacher at both services, the Rev. E. T. Capel. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner of St. Paul and Inspector streets. Rev. Rural Dean Sanders, Incumbent. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at seven o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. James S. Ereaux. Mothers' meeting on Monday at 2 p.m. Young People's Association on Monday at 8 p.m. Ladies' Aid Society at 2.30 p.m. Service in the chapel on Wednesday at 8 p.m., followed by the teachers' meeting. Strangers made welcome.

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. 11 a.m., Cathedral service; preacher, the Vicar. Subject: 'Advent Sermons on Schools of Thought in the Anglican Church, No. 1, The Evangelical Party.' 2.45 p.m., Vicar's Bible lecture for men in the Cathedral. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes in the Synod Hall. 7 p.m., third special student service; preacher, the Vicar. Subject: 'The Anglican Church and the Doctrine of Apostolic Succession,' No. 1. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Rev. H. P. Plumptre, M.A., first assistant minister.

Rev. J. A. Elliott, B.A., second assistant minister.

Second Sunday in Advent.

Holy Communion at 8 a.m.

11.05—Morning prayer. Preach, Bishop Carmichael.

2.45 p.m.—Lecture to men in the chancel—Rev. H. P. Plumptre.

5 p.m.—Sunday-school and Bible-classes.

7.05 p.m. — Evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. H. P. Plumptre.

Tuesday—Confirmation class, 8 p.m.

Wednesday—Divine service at 8 p.m.

Lutheran Churches.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, 129 St. Dominique street. — Emil Jestinsky, pastor. Morning service every Sunday at 11. Sunday-school at 10 a.m. in the basement. The Rev. Mr. Jestinsky will occupy the pulpit. Everybody welcome.

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. Subject: 'The Word of Hope.' Sunday school at 12 noon. Evening service or Vespers at 7 p.m. Subject: 'Safety in God.' Luther League at 8.15 p.m. Seats free. All are welcome.

Avis de Culte Public.

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.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche matin à 11 heures. Assemblés de zrieres le jeudi à 8 heures p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

L'ORATOIRE (eglis baptiste), 14 rue Mance—Le dimanche, à 11 h. et 7 h.; le jeudi, à 7.30. A. L. Therrien, pasteur, No. 670 City Hall avenue.

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

EGLISE ST. JEAN, coin des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche à 11 a.m. et à 7 p.m. Reunion de prieres le Mercredi à 8 p.m. Ecole du dimanche et class biblique à 10 a.m.

EGLISE METHODISTE FRANCAISE, rue Delisle (pres du coin de l'Avenue Atwater)—Service le dimanche, à 11 heures et à 7 heures. Ecole du dimanche à 3 heures p.m. Reunion de prieres le Mercredi à 8 p.m. Rev. W. Halpenny, pasteur.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Undenominational.

A PRAYER CONFERENCE AND BIBLE Reading Meeting in Desrivieres st. schoolhouse at 11 a.m. All are invited.

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

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

WELCOME HALL MISSION, 207 St. Antoine street. Services: Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, of each week at 8 o'clock p.m., in the Mission Hall.

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.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Dec. 9, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. John McKillican.

MONTREAL WELSH MISSION—Welsh services will be held in Shannon Hall, corner of Mountain and St. Catherine street, every Sunday evening commencing at 7.15 p.m.

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

MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, friends of Zion. — Meeting at 3 p.m., on Sundays. Strangers welcome. 459 St. Antoine Road, Westmount.

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.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN MISSION, No. 624 Papineau avenue (just above Parc Lafontaine.)—Services, 11 a.m., 3 and 7 p.m. Week nights (except Saturday), at 8 p.m. The Rev. M. Grant Nelson and the Rev. F. W. Fairbanks in charge.

GIRLS' READING ROOM AND EVANGELISTIC HALL, 111 Stanley street—Library open every day from 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., excepting Wednesday evenings. Bible class every Sunday at 4 o'clock. Prayer meetin gevery 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.

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.

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.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

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; 5.10 p.m., daily except Sunday and Sundays only, 9.45 a.m.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.33 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 Oct. 24th, 1906.

For Toronto, Hamilton, 10.30 a.m., 10.03 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 Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, 5.15 p.m. except Saturdays and Sundays) Saturdays 1.35) p.m.

For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto 10.30 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. daily, 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., 8.55 a.m. daily, 8.55 a.m. (except Monday), 11.55 a.m. and 5.43 p.m., 9.15 p.m.

From Boston, 9.15 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 1.17 p.m.

From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, 8.05 a.m. daily

From Vancouver, 7.00 a.m. daily.

From Ottawa, 7.30 a.m., 8.00 a.m. daily, 11.45 a.m., 6.20 p.m., daily, 12.00 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., 5.00 p.m.

For St. Gabriel, 8.55 a.m., 5.00 p.m.

For Ottawa, 8.20 a.m., 5.45 p.m.

For St. Eustache, 8.20 a.m., 4.15 p.m., 5.45 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday.

For St. Jerome, 8.45 a.m., (1.40 p.m. Sat. only), 4.45 p.m. 6.35 p.m., except Saturdays and Sundays.

For St. Agathe, 8.45 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday

For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations 8.20 a.m., 8.45 a.m. (1.40 p.m., Sat. only), 4.45 p.m., 6.35 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m. daily, 1.53 p.m. and 6.45 p.m., Ottawa, 11.20 a.m., 11.35 p.m.

St. Jerome, 8.30 a.m., 11 a.m., 7.01 p.m., 10.45 p.m., St. Lin, 8.50 a.m., St. Eustache, 8.55 a.m., 11 a.m., 7.05 p.m., 10.40 p.m., Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel 9.15 a.m. and 5.57 p.m.

4Week days. 6Saturday.

rTuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

kMonday, Wednesday, Friday.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 129 St. James St.

Telephone Main 3232.

Telephone, Mat. 3733.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Undenominational.

C.T.R. trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

Corrected to Oct. 24th, 1906.

7.00 a.m. Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Mountain Springs.

7.30 a.m. Lachine, Montreal Junction, Caledonia Springs, Ottawa, Valleyfield, Sherbrooke and Quebec.

8.30 a.m. Lachine, Montreal Junction, Caledonia Springs, Ottawa, Valleyfield, Sherbrooke and Quebec.

8.40 a.m. Rouses Point, St. Albans, Burlington, Boston, New York, Albany and Montreal.

8.40 a.m. Chateauguay, Malone, Ogdensburg, Watertown, Granby, Farnham, Marieville, Valleyfield and Montreal.

*9.00 a.m. Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and Montreal.

*9.05 a.m. St. Johns, Rouses Point, New York, Albany and Montreal.

*9.45 a.m. Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Kingston, Toronto and Montreal.

11.10 a.m. St. Johns, Rouses Point, New York, Albany and Montreal.

1.35 p.m. St. Johns, St. Albans, Boston, New York, Albany and Montreal.

4.15 p.m. St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Sherbrooke, Megantic, Lake Megantic, Lake Etchemin, Chaudiere Junction

A GOVERNMENT POSITION

Livingston Hill Lutz, in the ... Endeavor World.')

Concluded.

... had gone, and the mo... daughter were free to prepare ... Lucy Jane hurried in to ... who was cutting bread in ... and said excitedly,

... you see the address on that ...

... said her mother, pausing ... Did you? Was it to any ...

... dear,' answered Lucy Jane ... lowering her voice to a whis... was sent back to the iden... like it come from. You know ... their names printed up to the ... of the envelope, and I re... was the same.'

... ejaculated Mrs. Watson ... one. There was silence ... while the two wondered ... might mean.

... 'We'll write her to send 'em ... said the mother medita... a gleam of hope.

... Lucy Jane decidedly. 'She ... sure writ it so quick. There ... such a bundle for that. An' ... don't have dared send some old ... had been sent back from ... else. She's had too many ... manuscripts for that. I'll tell you ... She's just got to the end of ... she's a-sendin' it back, and ... time to like it, please, an' jest ... possible for a start. I expect ... of me, and mixed it up a little, ... put something to try 'em once ... it's not too bad. Now, ma, if ... looks, somethin' ought to ... the world was of winnin writers.

... it,' said Mrs. Watson delib... I've knowed it fer some time ... what would it be? We couldn't ... nothing at helpin' her through ... without lettin' on how we ... She's that proud it don't ... folks to know how hard ... and failed. Poor thing, why ... how full the an' none ... in their bread, to say no... more butter? Mayne we ought ... gone an' warmed her about ... in how she failed with her ... books, when we first found out ... sendin' a manuscript and gettin' ... week after week. But somehow ... didn't bring myself to expose my ... sister's shame; for Drusilly did set ... by her poetry, and it was ... as good as any I read in the Dea... paper.'

... I've been a-thinkin'. We've got ... for our own selves some way,' ... Lucy Jane impressively.

... Lucy Jane, I don't know, but ... it out right, as you mostly are, ... seem too bad to see a young ... feel like that, an' her not knowin' ... to lift her hand to do a thing, an' ... with a good bit in the bank laid by. An' she's proud, an' wouldn't take help ... would have to be givin' her honest ... to do. She'd never take money ... in' out. My, I can see her now ... she was a little thing, a-ridin' by ... with her curls a-flyin', an' her nurse ... a-goin' to keep her little white sunbonnet ... I never thought to see her come ... this. Not as I knew her folks so ... well, Lucy Jane; but I always ... admire her afar off, as it were. Yes, ... somethin' must be done.'

Nothing more was said about the mat... for two days, though Mrs. Watson ... breathlessly for another manila ... every time she opened the mail-... and Lucy Jane hovered nervously ... whenever she had nothing else to do. ... felt a morbid interest in watching ... Theodora as she flitted by on er... and run into see whether there ... any mail.

... one rainy afternoon, as Lucy ... and her mother sat listening for ... whistle to sound which would tell ... that the afternoon mail had ar... and lifting uninterested eyes from ... stockings they were darning to the ... to watch for old Joe's coming, ... broke the silence.

... thought what we must do!' ... she got up, and closed and locked the door which led into the little outer office, and knelt down beside her mother, and whispered low. The mother listened thoughtfully, a shadow coming over her face the while; but she nodded assent as one to whom the proposition was not new.

'Yes, Lucy Jane, I've been a-thinkin' just that. It would be hard—but land! Think of the poor thing havin' to bear what she's done, a-seein' the work of her hand and heart—yes, an' you might say of her mind, too, for it must take a good bit of mind for story-writin'—a-flyin' back in her very face. It's like havin' one's very own children turn against one. What she needs is heartenin' up. An' my belief is that a little payin' work would do that more'n anythin' else.'

The front door opened, and old Joe thumped the mail-bags down, and grumbled as he rattled the fastened latch. Behind him they could hear the feet of the villagers eager for their mail. Some of them were women who never got a letter a year, and yet were always hovering about the delightful possibility.

Lucy Jane's fingers trembled as she unfastened the bag and took out the letters. She had calculated that, if that manilla envelope was to come back as usual, it would be likely to be in this mail. She worked with nervous energy. The mother halted with her papers to look over her daughter's shoulder. One comprehensive glance told them both that their fears were realized. It was there, Mrs. Watson's heart sank, and her face took on a grey look. Lucy Jane lifted her head in one sublime act of sacrifice. The worst had come, and they must offer the remedy.

Without the usual interest they distributed and dealt out the mail. Then silently they went about getting their tea, though neither felt that she could eat. They forced down a few mouthfuls and drank a little tea for form's sake, and no word was said about the subject uppermost in their minds until Lucy Jane had risen to clear away the cups and plates and put the bread away in the box.

Mrs. Watson drew a long sigh and murmured, 'Poor thing!'

After Lucy Jane had come back from putting the milk and butter in the cellar she asked:

'Are you going to tell her to-night?'

'Certainly,' said the mother with unusual decision. 'She musn't be kep' in anxiety any longer. Get your hat, and bring my bonnet. We won't need to dress up. It's dark in the streets by this time, an' it's likely she's been cryin', an' 'll be settin' without a light.'

. . . . . .

'Mamma,' said Theodora, coming into her mother's library, where she was hard at work beside her desk, 'Mrs. Watson and her daughter are in the parlor and want to see you, and they say you need not light the gas. I guess they feel bad about something.'

Mrs. Lyman went at once to the room across the hall, where the soft light of an open fire played with the shadows around the room; and from their deepest recesses arose two dark, embarrassed figures.

'We hope you'll pardon our comin',' began Mrs. Watson, getting out her handkerchief to wipe her eyes, 'but we felt so sorry for you, havin' known you, that is, watched you, ever sence you was the size of your own little girl and younger, an' I couldn't forbear—' Here a tear rolled down her cheek, and she stopped to wipe it away. She would not have the lady suspect how great was the sacrifice she was about to make.

'You are certainly very kind,' said the little woman in black. 'I am very lonely since my husband's death, and it does me good to know I have the sympathy of my old friends, who would not be to blame had they almost forgotten me, I have been away from Dewville so long.'

Lucy Jane felt they were not comprehended, and put in a word.

'You see, we couldn't help knowin' all about it; for the very first one the little girl brought she wanted weighed, and said it was manuscrip'; an' we watched every day, hopin' it wouldn't come back. We always take great interest in our customers. An' ma, havin' experience with Aunt Drusilla, we couldn't help understandin' it all.'

'Yes?' the lady said, puzzled and awaiting an explanation. 'I don't think I remember your Aunt Drusilla.'

'Drusilly was my sister,' spoke up Mrs. Watson, having gained control of her emotions. 'You wouldn't remember her much. She was Drusilly Garnet. She married Mark Keeler, an' he was off an' got killed on the railway; an' she had to support herself, an' she took to poetry. She wrote faithful every day, so many lines, an' got whiter an' whiter; an' every time she sent any off it come back reg'lar. We got a hold of a book by a big writer once that told how he had suffered of hunger an' all sorts of want a-tryin' to get famous, an' how he never did till it was too late. I made Drusilly read it, an' I think if I had 'a' got it sooner it might have cured her in time; but it was too late. She'd ject put her heart in them rhymes, an' she couldn't give it up; an' she wrote an' wrote, an' at last she had 'em printed herself, two hundred copies as a start, an' there never was but five of 'em sold. One her doctor bought after she died; one was sold to me, and one to Deacon Bassett, one to her Uncle Garnet, and one to the hired girl who took care of her in her last sickness. All the rest are packed away in my attic now. I brought along a copy to give to you, so you might see how good they was; and yet they never brought her nothin'.'

Mrs. Watson paused for breath, and her hostess murmured how sad it must have been for the poet, and wondered what errand had brought these strange callers. Lucy Jane saw her opportunity, and burst in.

'An' soon's we saw your manuscrip' come back, we understood, an' felt so sorry for you; an' we thought we'd come an' tell you, an' we didn't want you to have any trouble—an'—'

'I beg your pardon, do you mean there was not postage enough on the last manuscript my daughter mailed?' said the lady, interrupting Lucy Jane's illucid remarks.

'Lucy Jane, you keep still; I can tell this,' said her mother severely, and Lucy Jane subsided into the shadow.

'No, my dear, there was nothin' wrong with the postage. They always have enough. Once I suspeicned it was half a stamp too much, but I weighed it, an' found it was just right; an' that was one reason why I always felt so bad, you payin' out stamps an' never getting anythin' back. So, when we found this last come back again to-night, we just made up our minds to come an' offer you the post-office. We've got money put by in the bank, and we can get along without workin' any more, I guess; an' the post-office is real nice work, not hard a bit. It would be a sight easier'n dressmakin', bein' as you wasn't raised to any of them things. Then 'twould be lots of company for you, too. Lucy Jane an' I would help you when you didn't understand, an' I guess there wouldn't be any trouble gettin' you sworn in till you got your appointment reg'lar. The folks would all sign for you if we told 'em to, an' fix up permanent for you.'

She halted trembling at the magnitude of her sacrifice. The hostess sat bewildered.

'My dear woman, what do you mean, and what is this about my manuscript? I do not understand.'

It was some time before the mother and daughter could make the story intelligible; but at last it dawned upon Mrs. Lyman, the kindly pity and the willing sacrifice. She broke down, and laughed and cried at once, while the two sat bewildered, and looked guiltily at one another.

But the lady recovered herself, and said:—

'Mrs. Watson, my dear, kind friend, I do not know how to thank you for your interest and your offer. I appreciate it fully, but I am thankful for your sakes that I do not need it. Come into the other room, and let me show you something.'

And then she led those two astonished women into her library, and showed them the corrected proof she had just finished and placed in another manilla envelope addressed to her publishers. And she showed them magazine after magazine with her own name printed at the head of articles, and gave them copies of her books to take home, that they might read and understand how successful a writer she was, and how unnecessary was their pity.

. . . . . .

'Lucy Jane,' said Mrs. Watson when they had reached home and lighted the kerosene lamp, 'cut us each a slice of that fruit-cake, an' set the teapot on. I'm hungry. Doesn't the post-office look good? I never loved it so much as when I thought I was goin' to have to give it up. I'm a-goin' to read this book a while.'

Said Lucy Jane as she handed her mother a plate which contained a huge slice of black fruit-cake:

'It isn't safe to judge from appearances ever; is it, ma?'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE WOOD PROCESSION.

(By Hilda Richmond, in 'Christian Observer.')

'Now, children, you'll have to clear out of this,' said the head carpenter briskly. 'It's too bad to rob you of your playground, but we're going to set fire to this pile of trash, and it would be too dangerous to have you near it.'

The litle folks reluctantly gathered up their shovels and pails. For a whole month they had had a lovely playground in the big sand pile, and now they were to lose it. Every day during that time an older boy or girl sat on an old stool in the shade keeping an eye on the happy children, and all the mothers rejoiced to think they were safe and having a good time. A row of old buildings had been torn down, and a large new brick house was to be built as soon as the trash and old boards could be disposed of.

'Are you going to burn all those boards, Mr. Gray?' asked Margaret Kirby, who was looking after the little folks that morning. 'It seems too bad.'

'You see, Miss Margaret, no one would buy that stuff, and it costs too much to get it cut up into kindlings. I'd willingly give it away, but no one wants the stuff.'

'Children,' said Margaret suddenly, 'how many of you have little waggons?'

'I! I! I!' cried a chorus of voices.

'Now, Mr. Gray, if I get some big boys to help and the little children haul this wood to old Mrs. McGuire's house, may we do that?'

'Yes, if you can get it done to-day,' said Mr. Gray. 'The children will soon be tired of the task, but I'll give you till evening to dispose of the old wood.'

In less than two minutes Mr. Gray was alone in the big yard. The children were scampering for their waggons, and Margaret was getting together all the big boys in the neighborhood. The first thing old Mrs. McGuire knew of the plan was when a procession of little waggons turned into her yard all loaded with pieces of old boards and shingles.

'The saints be praised!' cried the old lady, hurrying out with two pairs of glasses on. 'Whatever is the meanin' of this?'

'We are bringing you a little wood,' explained Margaret. 'They were going to make a bonfire of it to get rid of it, but the children will bring it to you.'

'I thought the children would soon give up,' said Mr. Gray, coming out to see the little waggons still making trips to the yard and back again. 'These boys and girls deserve a whole lot of praise.'

The big boys broke up the long boards and loaded the waggons, while the girls helped the children all morning. It was a very busy time, but a very happy one, and by noon every trace of the pile of wood was gone. Mrs. McGuire was crying over the wood-house full of dry wood, and telling the children they had made her very happy.

'I have another old house to tear down on Summit street next week, and—' began Mr. Gray, and all the children shouted, 'May we have another wood procession? We can give the wood to Mrs. Kelton.'

And what do you think Mr. Gray did? He made a large box out of old boards, and filled it with sand for the little people to play in whenever they want to, for he says they save him a great deal of trouble, and the wood keeps some poor person warm a long time. Don't you think it paid them to give up one morning's pleasure to carry wood to poor people?

DIVINE BREATHINGS.

SATURDAY, DEC. 8.

THE FEAST AT BETHANY.

This was doubtless a feast prepared by Martha. (Jno. xii., 1-3.) Four things implied in supping with Jesus: 1. Nearness. We are near those with whom we eat. Lazarus sat with Jesus. Do we realize this nearness? In the quiet of our own room, we may sit and sup with Jesus. To receive from Him, to look into His fact, to listen to His voice is real communion. This truly is happiness. 2. Social intercourse. The table is the place for pleasant conversation. So it must have been when Jesus sat with His disciples. (See Jno. xiv.) To sup with Jesus is to rest, and to have converse with Him in His word and in prayer. 3. Enjoyment. The social hour with Jesus should be the sweetest hour of the day. In Canticles we read: 'I sat under His shadow with great delight. His presence, His words, and His voice give joy. (Ps. xvi., 11; Jno. iii., 29; xv., 11.) The disciples were glad when they saw the Lord. (Jno. xx., 20.) This should be the experience of all who love Him. 4. Satisfaction. When feasting with Jesus every need of the soul is met. He abundantly satisfies the hungry and quenches thirsty from the river of His pleasures. (Ps. cvii., 9; xxxvi., 8; Jno. iv. 13, 14; Ps xvii., 15.) Supping with Jesus we should have no unsatisfied wants. Our fellowship is with the Father and with His Son. (I. Jno. i., 3; Ps. lxxiii., 25.)

DAILY TEXT.

December 8.

Depart from evil.—Prov. iii., 7.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

EARL SPENCER'S REBUKE.

The still stately form of Earl Spencer is occasionally to be seen in the hunting field with the Pytchley—the famous pack which he led with so much distinction for several seasons. The discipline of his rule as Master is, according to the Reader, proverbial in the Pytchley country. The exact point to an incident which the Earl rode with gusto against himself. Turning round on his horse on a foggy morning near Althorp pasture to rebuke some horsemen who, as he thought, were following too closely upon the heels of the hounds, and in danger of overrunning them, he addressed a stern rebuke to the offenders. To his amazement and amusement he found himself addressing a small herd of his own famous shorthorn cattle, who treated with calm disdain the remarks of the incensed sportsman. After that experience he confessed he always looked twice before admonishing a field.

A certain colonel, elderly and irascible, is extremely jealous of his property, which he has placarded with notices to trespassers. A few days ago he was startled to find a young fellow and his sweetheart enjoying an evening stroll through his grounds. Purple with rage, he rushed at the pair, and, shaking his stick fiercely in their faces, exclaimed: 'What d'ye mean by coming here, ye young villains?' 'Can ye not read?' 'Yes,' answered the youth, unabashed. 'Then what did ye read on that notice at the gate?' 'Eh! answer me that!' 'Well, sir,' was the cool reply, 'it said "Private"—that's why we came.' — 'Irish Times.'

NOT COCKFIGHTERS.

A certain Englishman had just come into a large fortune, and launched out into doing things in style. When ordering some clothes from his tailor he told him that he was sending round his coachman to be measured for a suit of livery. The tradesman was a keen man of business, and scented a good customer who he thought was not proof against flattery. 'Don't you think, sir,' he began, in his suavest and most polite manner, 'that it would be nice to have your crest stamped on your coachman's buttons? It is quite fashionable.' 'Crest!' roared the indignant Croesus. 'What do I or my servants want with crests. D'ye take us for a family of cockfighters?'

SAYS 'MR. DOOLEY.'

In speaking of the power of the press, 'Mr. Dooley,' of the 'American Magazine,' says, 'There is more disturbance in a barrel of printers' ink than there is in a barrel of dinnymite, lyddite and gun cotton. Indeed,' says he 'th' hand that rocks the fountain pen is th' hand that rules the worruld.'

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So many persons have weak hair, lifeless hair, hair that falls out, splits at the ends, keeps rough and uneven. Such hair needs help. The roots need feeding with a good hair-food—Ayer's Hair Vigor. The hair becomes stronger, grows faster, stops falling out, keeps soft and smooth. Just feed your hair and you will be satisfied with it.

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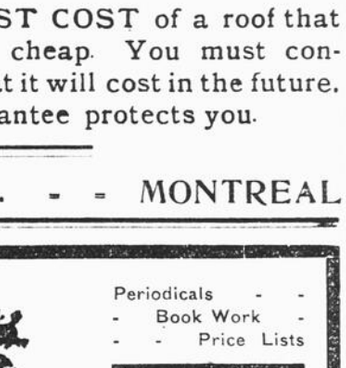

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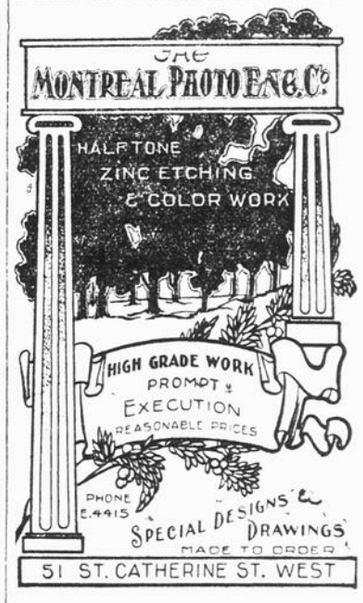

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Home Department.

Prayer

(Translated from the Hebrew of Tehudah Halevi, Poet and Physician, 1085—1140.)

(K.M., in the 'Westminster Gazette.')

Before I was, Thou knewest me;
Safe wilt Thou keep what is of Thee.
How could I stand without Thy aid?
How should I walk if Thou forbade?
O speak? My thoughts are in Thy hand,
No help, unless Thou understand!
Thee have I sought. At Thy blest hour
Answer me, shield me with Thy power.
Arouse me, that I seek Thy ways,
Awake me, that I speak Thy praise.

What Ailed Mattie Susan

HOW MISS ELIZA CAME TO REVISE HER ARTICLE ON CHILD CULTURE.

(By Susan Hubbard Martin, in 'Ram's Horn.')

'Something must be done,' said Miss Eliza with an air of conviction.

'We must try a change of climate,' answered Miss Abigail by way of a suggestion.

'But we are so comfortable now,' demurred Miss Eliza, 'and at our time of life, too—still if it is really necessary—'

Both pairs of eyes centred on a little figure sitting listlessly in the next room, the figure of a little girl very pale and delicate. She had golden curls, grey, unsmiling eyes, white cheeks, and such thin little hands and arms. She wore a pretty pale blue dress plentifully trimmed with silk and little gilt buttons, and her tan shoes, (to the secret admiration of nearly all the children in the neighborhood), laced nearly up to the hem of her dress.

It was a pretty room she sat in, and at a glance one would think the little girl in the low chair ought to be very happy. There were easy chairs, a piano, plenty of books and pictures, and the sun came gloriously in at the window, and yet the little face did look so listless and unhappy.

'I'm sure we've done our part,' went on Miss Ellen with a worried little frown. 'Just look at that doll I sent to Miggson & Co.'s for last week, and the top, and that real little sewing machine. What more can the child want, and yet she never even played with them the second time. Dear me, Abigail, a child's a terrible responsibility, still poor Katherine, we ought to be glad to do anything for a child of hers. Poor dear, I wish she could have lived to bring her up herself.'

Miss Abigail sighed; 'I wish she could,' she answered, then she looked at Miss Eliza and hesitated. 'Eliza,' she said.

'Yes.'

'Maybe she wants some one to play with her,' added Miss Abigail more bravely, now that she was fairly started. 'I have thought that perhaps the house was too quiet for her.'

Miss Eliza frowned fiercely. 'Now, Abigail,' she cried, 'isn't that nonsense. You know that's one thing I won't have about this house, children and children's noises. It disturbs me. Just at a time, too, when I am preparing that paper on Child Culture to read before the club. I've given Mattie Susan to understand that she must play alone. I'm surprised at you for suggesting such a thing, Abigail.'

Miss Abigail sighed and subsided. 'It was only my notion, dear,' she said.

Miss Abigail was plump and rosy and grey haired, altogether less formidable looking than Miss Eliza, who was very tall and thin. Miss Eliza also had a firm mouth, and sharp, grey eyes that saw everything that went on around her. Woe betide the luckless child she caught in mischief. She would be sure to give it a good piece of her mind, and as a consequence, her cherry trees and berry bushes were comparatively safe even in fruit season, so wholesome a dread had even the bad boys in town of that lady's sharp and ready tongue.

They lived in an old fashioned, substantial house, in the middle of the square. Both sisters had different tastes. Miss Abigail liked to putter about over household duties. She watered her own flowers, tended to her cat and bird, and was great on making preserves and apple butter. Miss Eliza was more studious. She liked books, was fond of making calls, and was a great church worker.

They were both extremely proud of their handsome well-kept house, where nothing was ever suffered to be out of order. Mattie Susan included.

It was a great responsibility to take their sister's child, but being good, conscientious ladies, and loving their youngest sister as they did, of course they must do their best for the little girl she had left, and they did try.

Miss Eliza herself curled Mattie Susan's hair every morning and kept her in the prettiest of dresses, giving her, of course, very strict instructions to be careful of them. She supplied her amply with books and toys, made her learn her Sunday-school lesson every Sunday, including the Golden Text, then feeling she had done all she could, usually went her way.

Miss Abigail did a little more. She told her stories, made her little frosted cakes and small pies with dear little crimped edges, and was both grieved and disappointed when she found them uneaten.

Day by day Mattie Susan drooped and faded, until the two sisters grew seriously alarmed.

'What can be the matter' went on Eliza. 'We've done everything, and given her everything. With a cat, a bird, new playthings, new dresses, and dear knows what not, what more can a reasonable child want, and yet—Abigail—I can't sleep nights thinking of her pale, pinched little face.'

Again both pairs of eyes were fixed anxiously on the little figure in the chair, then all at once its listlessness was gone. Mattie Susan rose with alacrity and ran quickly over to the window. Some one had gone round to the back of the house; a little girl about Mattie Susan's age, with a round, rosy, freckled face, and red hair. She wore a blue calico dress and a faded gingham apron.

'Who was that?' asked Miss Abigail, who was a little near sighted.

'Only the Jenning's girl,' was Miss Eliza's answer. 'I do wish they'd move out of that house across the street. There are so many of them. I counted eight the other day. They give the whole neighborhood a common air.'

'Still there's nothing bad about them,' replied Miss Abigail, reflectively. 'I've watched them playing many a time together, and they're manifestly kind to one another. You ought to have seen them play "sheep in the pen" the other evening. I never saw children have a better time. I wish Mattie Susan had some of their health. I wonder now what the Jenning's girl wants,' she added, thoughtfully.

'I won't have them running over here,' put in Miss Eliza, with a positive air. 'I've taken good care to keep Mattie Susan away from them so far, and furthermore I'm going to see that she does.'

At this moment a knock sounded, and Mattie Susan came toward them. Her small, pale face had brightened wonderfully.

'May I go to the door, Aunt Eliza?' she asked, timidly. 'It's Patty, I saw her go round the house.'

Miss Eliza looked down at the pleading little face. 'How did you know her name?' she asked, slowly.

'She told me when I first come,' was the answer. 'She wanted me to come over and play with them, but you would not let me go.'

Mattie Susan's voice grew a little reproachful. 'It's awful lonesome without anybody to play with,' she added in a burst of confidence.

Miss Eliza grew suddenly remorseful. 'Yes, go,' she said, hastily.

Mattie Susan came back in a minute or two. She was smiling. 'She brought your cat back, Aunt Abigail,' she announced. 'It's been over there all morning. Even the cats (she added slowly, and with a great stroke of diplomacy), like to go over there, and, oh, Aunt Eliza, can't I ask her in just one minute? I want to show her my new puzzle and the little sewing machine you gave me.'

'But I don't want you to play with her, Mattie Susan,' was the answer. 'She—she isn't like you, my dear.'

All at once Mattie Susan burst into tears. 'But I want her,' she sobbed. 'I want her to play with. She's nice, Patty is, and she knows lots of things. It isn't any fun to be always alone. I'd rather play with broken dishes and have Patty, than have all the toys in the world without her.'

'Bless my soul,' ejaculated Aunt Abigail, feebly, gazing down at the heaving little shoulders, 'whoever dreamed it was as bad as this. The child's lonesome, Eliza, that's all that ails her, and here we've been imagining she was sick. We've given her everything but the right thing. I thought she ought to have someone to play with all the time, but—I knew how you felt about it.'

'Unbutton her dress,' said Eliza in a determined tone, 'and put on one she can play with, Abigail, (turning to that lady with a queer look), I've been wrong—I really must alter that paper on 'child culture'' after all.'

Miss Eliza walked slowly out to the kitchen. At one blow all her cherished theories about children and their bringing up were overthrown. She had thought that all little girls needed was a good bed, plenty to eat, warm clothes, and toys to play with, and yet what a failure she and Abigail had made of things. She opened the door. Patty stood there patiently. To her it seemed an entrance to a sort of an enchanted palace where all sorts of beautiful things were stored, and Mattie Susan, with her pale, sweet, little face, and golden curls, a real little Princess.

There was a clear, honest look in Patty's eyes that Miss Eliza liked, and—her dress was clean.

'Thank you for bringing home our cat,' she said kindly, 'and Patty—can't you stay and play a little while, with Mattie Susan?'

A flush of joy illuminated the plain, freckled little face. 'I'll ask, ma,' answered Patty, rapturously.

In a second she was out of sight. It was only a little time until she was back again. 'Ma says I can stay half an hour,' she answered, smilingly, showing white, even rows of little teeth, 'if you're sure I won't bother you.'

Without a word Miss Eliza led the way into her handsome sitting room. Miss Abigail had just finished buttoning up Mattie Susan's gingham frock. Both children smiled. 'Can you stay?' demanded Mattie Susan, breathlessly.

Patty nodded.

'Oh, I'm so glad,' cried Mattie Susan, almost overcome.

A few minutes later Miss Eliza and Miss Abigal peeped into the sitting room. Mattie Susan and Patty were playing house. Mattie Susan's eyes were bright, and her cheeks rosy. Every once in a while she laughed such a happy, hearty clear, sunshiny laugh.

The two sisters crept away, well pleased. 'I guess we won't have to try a change of climate after all for Mattie Susan,' said Miss Abigail, smilingly.

'I guess not,' said Miss Eliza, smiling, too.

'See here, Patty,' cried Mattie Susan, her little face alert, 'see this new game Aunt Eliza gave me. Let's us play it. Your turn first you know, for you're company.'

So the clear, childish voices filled the pleasant room, the play things were strewn about, and for the first time, its air of primness was gone. But Eliza did not seem to care. No little listless figure sat in the low chair to make her heart ache, with its pale face and thin little hands, instead, here was a romping, rosy little girl in a gingham dress. Her curls were tumbled, and the dress was already crumpled. But Mattie Susan seemed to thrive in this new atmosphere, and was so happy. Miss Eliza's theories were all demolished, but it did not matter, for Mattie Susan, for the first time since she had come to live with them, had a real, live playmate. Her little heart was full of joy, and life opened before her beautiful and rose colored. Everything was different. She had a change of climate after all.

With the Children.

TO A CHILD JUST AWAKENED.

What thro' the night hours hast thou seen?
Within what spirit world hast been?—
That thou, last eve a bit of clay,
A little satyr worn with play,
The tender scorn of one and all,
A rosy little animal,
Shouldst wake at morn a thing divine,
A mystic who has crossed the line
Into the world unseen? There lies
Its awe in thy wide-lidded eyes.
—Caroline Stern, in the 'Atlantic.'

A WORD TO PARENTS.

Parents, when talking to and before the children, use your highest conversational powers. Endeavor to interest first, to instruct afterwards. Remember that children perpetually hunger for fresh thoughts and ideas, learning with pleasure from the lips of parents what they deem drudgery to study in books. We sometimes see parents who are the life of every company which they enter, dull, silent and uninteresting at home among the children. A silent home is a dull place for young people—a place from which they will escape if they can. How much useful information, on the other hand, is often given in pleasant family conversation, and what unconscious but excellent mental training in lively social argument!—Bristol 'Times and Union.'

TAKE YOUR CHILDREN WITH YOU TO CHURCH.

Take your children with you to church, even if they should not understand a word of the sermon, if they fall asleep in the pew, do not shake them and pinch them; just let them sleep. If you keep them half or even wholly awake they probably would not understand much; but take them nevertheless. It will form the habit of going, and that is a very important thing. Let them attend Sabbath-school only, and they will form the habit of neglecting the services of the sanctuary; and just as soon as they feel that they are too old for the Sabbath-school they will be lost to the Church altogether. They will act like the Eastern magician who went in search of the philosopher's stone with a piece of iron in his hand and applied pebble after pebble to the iron, and, as it remained unchanged, he threw the pebbles away. But, as the story goes, he finally found the stone, applied it to the iron; it was turned to gold; but following the habit formed, he threw the stone away and never found it again. Even so with the habit formed of neglecting the public services of the sanctuary. Sabbath-school children, unless they are converted to God, will continue to follow their early formed habits and neglect attending on the public preaching of the word, although it is God's specially-chosen method of saving souls. We were pleased some years ago to hear Dr. Vincent, 'Sabbath-school man' though he was, say: 'If children can only attend one service on Sabbath, let it be the "preaching service of the church."'—'Christian Globe.'

Gifts That Enrich

There are many things which cannot fail to give pleasure as they come to us in those pleasant, cheery hours on Christmas Eve, in which even the tired maids do not mind the incessant ringing of door-bells, and have their kindly share of sympathetic enjoyment in every friendly token that warms the family hearth. The ordinary intercourse of friends in these days of haste and interruption gives little chance for us to discover the small wants or the unsatisfied needs of those we seek to gratify, and we are thrown back on that far less enjoyable way of choosing gifts which results in buying, or making, things which have no salient points and are sure to please almost everybody. When, happily, we discover some little thing required for personal comfort or adornment, and can be the first to note the opportunity to be of real use, there is a genuine delight in making use of it. And, after all, how often these discoveries, which give the keenest pleasure and add greatly to daily comfort, are the merest trifles!

There is a growing belief in my mind that in the matter of giving, as in most other sources of enriching each other's lives and beautifying them with tokens of our love, Heaven has ordained that the most satisfying and delightful are within the reach of all. Each after our measure, the more cultivated and fastidious after the necessities born of that condition, and the humblest and poorest after theirs, are best pleased by some slight, fond token of affection which shows appreciation of what our hearts crave, or our tastes enjoy, or of what the body needs.

It is a faith which makes a scanty purse seem better filled, and assures us that even in cases of extreme wealth, the surprise of some simple, practical bit of comfort, or the possession of some small bit of truly artistic beauty, will refresh those whose wealth is too great to accustom them to notice what seem the poorer trifles of life. We are too timid about offering small gifts which are given tenderly and chosen with fond care to be of use to either body or spirit.

In some subtle way we detect—we feel instantly—'this is not in any exclusive sense mine.' We are only one of ten, or twenty, or a hundred, whose names have been joyfully erased from a list, and the articles chosen have had no more fitness for the ninety-ninth than for the first who filled the category. The old intuition of Ophelia is ours, too—'they have grown poorer'—these things which have not tarried long enough in the givers minds to warm themselves at love's fires. And, on the other hand, we cut a certain bit of cord, or of the gay ribbon with which we make our humblest gifts look cheery, and disclose that which quickens our pulses, brings tears of fond appreciation to our eyes, and makes us conscious of how love has found out our secrets.

Ah, those are the gifts which have the very essence of the festival pervading them; those are the little tokens of what still comes to us, in spite of all our perverse and wilful crushing out of the sweetness of the divine simplicity and humility, and of the clouds of world-dust with which we hide the soft radiance of the star above the manger bed. We may blind our eyes with the electric blaze without which our strained and weary nerves are becoming incapable of perception, and bewilder ourselves with the vulgar multiplicity of our possessions, but the Holy Night has ways in which to let its central tender light shine in upon us, and there never can come a time in which we lack opportunity to find the glory of God and the surpassing joy of limitless love even in places so humble that only the shelterless seek them for their homes. Every love-gift has gone back to Bethlehem for its consecration. Having that, it cannot fail to be precious to the receiver.

When we can contrive that what we give becomes a part of the personal or family life it has won a vantage ground. Sometimes it is some trifle which is always in use at meal-time—some every-day thing for convenience or adornment on the table; this has a fortunate advantage of always bringing the absent donor to the board. A small bunch of silver thistles from the pretty, rough calices of which I daily take my pepper and salt, brings to my side, three times a day, the soft, loving brown eyes of the donor, whose Highland home is on the shore of the fair loch over which Ben Lomond watches. The most elaborate and costly bit of merely ornamental 'plate,' would be as naught beside this mute little reminder of Scotland and friends who 'dinna forget.'

The mark which keeps your page, links itself with its refreshment or amusement, and yet speaks of Genoa where it was bought. The candle that stands beside your bed, the pitcher which waits there also, in readiness to meet the thirst of troubled nights, each in their turn, fill their narrow but essential places in the guardianship of love over the night watches, and the sweet response of the ready repeating bell, reminds one forever of the giver.

That we should weary ourselves looking for what is rare or unusual, or things difficult to procure, when our places of research should be among the daily useful contrivances, or helps to mind body, or estate, of those we seek to comfort and please, is in reality travelling away from our object. The book which cheers or invigorates, the picture that suggests a personal thought, the spoon which adds beauty to a homely service, the comfortable little wrap; these are but as the alphabet with which we begin to spell our dear ones' desires.

To enter some vast place of supply and see things innumerable which have as much to do, or more, perhaps with the Shah of Persia than with our husbands' children, or friends, is surely the last way in which to find what we want. What we are seeking is how to give pleasure and express our love; the very Alpha of our subject lies in learning what our dear ones ones want to receive, not what we want to give. The Omega is the knowledge that nothing that is devoid of personal tenderness can give unalloyed satisfaction.

What inexpressible satisfaction comes from the realization of how much is brought within the reach of the very poor, and the astonishment at what can be purchased with a dollar in the places where good sense and honest intention prepare to meet their wants. How much warmth and decency, an deven prettiness, can be acquired by the expenditure of a five-dollar note, is almost beyond the belief of those whose knowledge of values is acquired in shops where the rich are provided for.

There is but one place where we can learn that there is no limit either to the power, or the joy, or the obligations of love, and only one time in all the year when our feet turn toward that school where our Master waits to give the lesson learned by him in Heaven and brought to earth in his infant hands.—'C.,' in New York 'Evening Post.'

You may think, in looking out upon the world, that the great difference between people is that some have many things to enjoy and others very few; when you know them better you will find that a greater difference is that some have great power to enjoy and others very little.—Rhondda Williams.

FORBEARANCE.

Hast thou named all the birds without a gun?
Loved the wood-rose and left it on its stalk?
At rich men's tables eaten bread and pulse?
Unharmed, faced danger with a heart of trust?
And loved so well a high behavior,
In man or maid, that thou from speech refrained,
Nobility more nobly to repay?
O, to be my friend, and teach me to be thine!
—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

For the Housekeeper

UNINFLAMMABLE CURTAINS.

An interesting article by Professor Doremus appeared recently in the 'Star,' Washington, D.C., in which the author urges the desirability of fireproofing such flimsy household appurtenances as washable curtains. He considers that a law should be passed making it compulsory for proprietors of hotels so far to safeguard the lives of the guests by rendering all inflammable draperies fireproof, and he also impresses upon the private householder the great importance of taking similar precautions. Like a prudent preacher, he is not content with mere exhortation, but goes carefully into the ways and means of carrying out his suggestions. The method of fireproofing proposed by the professor is so very simple that it certainly deserves the consideration of householders and others, for undoubtedly curtains, with their tendency to be blown about by the lightest breeze, and their quick inflammability, are a grave source of danger in any room where there is a naked flame to ignite them. Professor Doremus's instructions are, in effect, to purchase at any chemist's shop a pound of phosphete of ammonia, make a saturated solution in water, and keep it in the laundry for regular use. A little of this solution added to the bowl of starch prepared for the 'getting-up' of curtains and other similar things suffices to render the fabrics fireproof. We have not tested the efficacy of this very simple method, but we reprint the suggestion for what it may be worth.

Household Hints.

When making cornmeal mush sift a tablespoonful of flour with the meal to prevent the mush sticking.—'Pilgrim.'

By buttering cups in which custard is cooked before the mixture is turned in the cups will be much easier to wash.

All impurities in a barrel of water will be sent to the bottom by sprinkling a tablespoonful of powdered alum in it.

If mixed with a little ground rice salt will not cake so hard. Some housewives use cornstarch, but rice is said to be better.

One secret of washing flannels so they will not shrink is to dry them quickly. When nearly dry they should be pressed with a very hot flat iron.

Wringing out a cloth in hot water and wiping furniture well before putting on furniture cream will result in a high polish and will not finger mark.

Japanned ware should be washed with a sponge dampened in warm water and dried immediately with a soft cloth. Obstinate spots can be removed with sweet oil applied with a woollen cloth.

The first thing you should do, if you have not done it, is to fall in love with your work.

When butter is to be rolled or covered with parchment paper, wet the paper in cold water to prevent the butter adhering to it.

If the kettle in which cereals are cooked is buttered before the water or milk is poured in, the contents will not stick to the dish.

Grease the upper edge of a stewpan with a bit of butter to prevent the contents of the pan boiling over, whether milk, chocolate, syrup or cereals.

To remove the lime deposit from the tea-kettle, boil a pint of vinegar in the kettle, scrape and rinse well.

Advertisements.

BABY ALWAYS WELL.

"I have nothing but good to say for Baby's Own Tablets," says Mrs. A. Dupuis, of Combermere, Ont. "Since I began using them my little boy has been always well and now at the age of seven months he weighs twenty pounds. I feel safe now with Baby's Own Tablets in the house, for I know they have a medicine that will cure all the minor ills that babies suffer. I would advise all mothers and nurses to use Baby's Own Tablets for their little ones." These are strong words, but thousands of other mothers speak just as strongly in favor of this medicine. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box. Write for our free book on the care and dressing of The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Delicious fritters can be made from cake by dipping the slices in milk and frying in butter, and spreading a little jam over the slices, served hot.

To polish greasy stove, dissolve washing soda in boiling water and when cold, mix the black lead with this.

A mirror should never stand in a place where the sun's rays fall upon it, as light and heat produce a chemical disintegration of the quicksilver at the back which injures the reflective power and make the glass dull.

Grease may be removed from the cover of a book by sponging the spot with ether or benzine, and then placing between two sheets of blotting paper and lightly passing a hot flatiron over.

Delicate pieces of bric-a-brac are often broken by upsetting them with a dust cloth or by accidentally touching them with something else on the shelf. To prevent this, weight down every vase or jar that is not quite heavy enough with sand or small shot. It will not require a great deal for each piece, and will often save a valued possession. It is especially useful where there are children.

A capacious laundry bag, that can be easily made, is of two circular pieces of cretonne, fancy ticking or other strong material. In the centre of each cut an X, turning down and hemming the edges thus formed. This gives a square opening. Attach a fancy cord to each corner of the opening by which to hang the bag. Sew the two pieces together in a circle and turn through the opening.

DRESSMAKING DON'TS.

Don't buy cheap pins.
Don't put sleeves in by machine.
Don't make a walking skirt too long.
Don't use cotton that is not reliable.
Don't pucker when basting over.
Don't grudge careful pressing.
Don't leave a skirt unpressed on the lower edge.
Don't cut more than one piece of a garment out at a time.
Don't cut out crossway flounces without careful measuring and planning the material.
Don't work a sewing machine quickly when the seams of a bodice are being stitched.

Selected Recipes

CAKE WITHOUT EGGS.

One pound flour, ½ lb. currants, ½ lb. brown sugar, ½ lb. butter, 4 oz. citron peel, ½ oz. mixed spice, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ pint (one cup) milk, warm. Rub the flour and butter well together. Then add other ingredients. The scarcity of eggs at the present time makes this recipe very acceptable. This cake is a favorite one in a family with many young people.

Mince Meat.—Two lb. currants, 2 lbs. raisins (stoned), 2 lbs. beef suet, 2 lb. beef (boiled), 2 lbs. apples, ¼ lb. candied peel, ¼ lb. orange peel, ¼ lb. citron peel, ½ oz. mace, ¼ oz. nutmeg, ½ oz. cloves, ½ oz. cinnamon, 1½ lb. granulated sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, juice of 2 lemons, and ½ lb. of walnuts, chopped. In the family in which this recipe has been used for many years, the housekeeper adds a few chopped apple after each baking, and also sprinkles the top of her mince meat with a little mixed spice and granulated sugar before setting it away. Then before the next baking the mixture is thoroughly mixed.

Christmas Cake.—One lb. flour, 1 lb. sugar, 6 eggs, ¾ lb. butter, 1 lb. stoned raisins, 1 teaspoon salt, juice 2 lemons, and ½ lb. citron peel, ½ lb. orange peel, cinnamon, nutmeg, ginger, cayenne, mace, the juice of one lemon and [illegible]. Work butter to a cream and sugar, add yolks, well beaten whites [illegible] very slowly. Bake [illegible] the spices are obtained [illegible] ground, or put through [illegible] the flavor will be found [illegible] extra trouble. This [illegible] by an old-time cook [illegible] best fruit cake I ever [illegible].

Plum Pudding.—[illegible] currants, ¾ lb. beef suet, [illegible] sugar, 1 oz. [illegible] peel, 1 oz. citron [illegible] candied, a little [illegible] with large [illegible] for two hours [illegible] peel and 2 oz. [illegible] the other ingredients [illegible] will vary [illegible] adding [illegible] cake I [illegible].

WORTH TWICE ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD

To Sufferers from Throat, Lung or Stomach Troubles.

Psychine is indeed a wonderful remedy. Nothing like it in all the world of medicine. It is the concentrated life work of one of the greatest physicians the world has ever seen. The soul, the love, the life of Dr. T. A. Slocum are personified in Psychine, and thousands of people, brought back from the very verge of the grave to perfect health and strength, are glad and grateful monuments proclaiming to the world the power of Psychine to cure when all other sources of help fail. Every form of throat and lung trouble, such as coughs, colds, pain in the chest, pneumonia and consumption are quickly and permanently cured by Psychine.

Mr. James Herrell writes, Sept. 24, 1904, regarding his remarkable recovery from the effects of operations: 'About a year ago I was taken down with La Grippe, then pneumonia and Typhoid Fever, which settled in my lungs. I was under the care of several physicians and also in the hospital at Halifax. But the disease gained such headway that I was given up as a hopeless case. Words cannot express my gratitude for what the Psychine Remedies, particularly Psychine, have done for me. I am daily recommending it to friends and acquaintances.'

JAMES HERRELL.

Liverpool, N.S.'

Psychine (pronounced Sikeen) can be had from druggists at 50c and $1.00 per bottle, or Dr. Slocum's Laboratory, 179 King street west, Toronto.

A JUNIOR KRUGER

MURDERS HIS FRIEND WHILE TREASURE-HUNTING.

A Pretoria account states that Stephanus Paul Kruger Smit, a grandson of the late President Kruger, has been found guilty of murdering Hermann Davis. He was declared to be insane, and was sentenced to be imprisoned during the Governor's pleasure. Smit had been in association with Davis, who claimed to know of buried treasure worth £60,000, and on June 21 they drove off together from Pretoria for Dasport, to take possession of the gold. Smit arrived alone at a hotel at Zwartspruit, twelve miles from Pretoria, the same evening. Mrs. Davis soon after became anxious at the absence of her husband, and applied to the police. The cart used by Smit on the day of the search was found spattered with blood-stains, and to have a bullet through the hood. Then the veldt was scoured, and Davis's body was discovered in a lonely spot six miles from Pretoria, with four bullet wounds in the head and neck.—London 'Express.'

FEAT IN BRICKLAYING.

('Scientific American.')

The erection of the House of Representatives office building, adjacent to the United States Capitol at Washington, an interesting fact has developed in connection with the brick masonry work. The brick was laid at the site on the afternoon of July 5, 1905, and on the 1st June there had been laid in the walls seven million brick. This is believed to be the greatest number of brick laid in any building in one year in the United States, and probably in the world. One of the causes conducing to this record-breaking feat was the remarkably mild winter of 1905-6. In those winter months the work continued almost without interruption from either snow or cold, not more than twelve or fifteen days being lost during the entire winter by reason of weather conditions.

Scholars in the school children, under the guidance of their teachers, annually plant about six hundred thousand trees.

HAD THIRTY-TWO BOILS AT ONE TIME

Two Bottles of Burdock Blood Biters 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.

Pimples, boils, blotches, ulcers, festering sores, abscesses, tumors, rashes or some serious and perhaps incurable blood disease may result. There is no medicine on the market to-day to equal the old and well-known remedy,

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

for all cases of bad blood.

Mr. Ernest B. Tupper, Round Hill, N.S., says: "I think Burdock Blood Bitters a great medicine for boils. I had them so bad I could not work. I had thirty-two on my back at one time. I used only two bottles of B.B.B. and they completely cured me. I cannot recommend it too highly." Price $1.00 per bottle or 6 bottles for $5.00.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'The homesick tree too soon had died
Set in an alien soil, unkind,
Uptorn in autumn, cast aside
Laid bare to winter's frost and wind,
I brought it to my hearth to-night—
And said: 'Thy gardener I will be,
And in a bed of coals, so bright
I planted there, the useless tree.

'Now live and bloom a little span,'
The kindly flames compliant laughed,
They bathed its root, and blithely ran,
Along the bare and blackened shaft.
Then fiery buds did deck the tree,
That no green leaf this year had graced—
'O Gardener—do the same by me,
Ere usefulness is all effaced.'

Such intensity of cold, so early in the month, finds us quite unprepared to withstand its rigor, and even the bright sunshine over the whitened desert, fails to give confidence. At night the maples creak and protest outside, and indoors there is a rattling of window sashes and a cracking of timbers that startle one in the profound stillness.

That summer delight, the 'Virginia Creeper,' becomes at such a time a mischievous ghost, tapping insistently against the panes as the wind rises and falls.

Sitting beside the fire, built of dead apple trees that are so many disappointed hopes, there is a squeak of snow outside, and with a soft thud, the Stranger's boots crunch the powdery whiteness as he makes his way to the door, and from there to the fireside.

'Alone?' he said, and takes up the poker as usual.

'The fire is just right,' I insist, but he sends the sticks flying apart, and disturbs the equilibrium of the hearth. 'Just like you,' I said. 'How?' he queried. 'One could get along with you if you would only let well enough alone,' was my explanation. 'Yes,' he answered, 'and the last time I was here, you told me I was most interesting when I didn't talk.' I laughed, and said 'that it was because I disliked argumentative people, who were always ready for a verbal fight, while good all-round conversation was rare that did not degenerate into gossip or a perennial bickering.'

He was looking at the fire, where the broken sticks, brought together, were forming a glowing bed of coals, and said: 'A certain poet once remarked that "good conversation had its foundation in good nature."' 'Oh,' I said, 'we know quite well it is just filling gaps, as a rule, but all depends on the doing. It is told of Madame de Maintenon that once, during a dinner, the servant whispered to her: "Please, Madame, one more anecdote, for there is no roast to-day."'

Alas! how few of us could so make men forget!" the Stranger added quizzically.

'He may live without love, what is passion but pining;
But where is the man who can live without dining?'

'It is one of the pleasures of conversation,' I remarked, 'that it makes you forget your cares, and though it has been said that judicious silence is one of the great social virtues, our greatest woman poet wrote::

"It was the silence made me moan."'

'Doubtless you know the story,' said the Stranger, 'of that woman who gave her neighbor a remedy for quarrelling with her husband. It was to hold a certain fluid in her mouth, when he scolded, and it worked like a charm, but she was not very well pleased when told that the fluid was pure water, and that it was her silence that had worked the cure.'

'Wasn't it Sidney Smith who said: "Give me bad weather, a wood fire, and good company, and I am contented."'

'But,' said the Stranger,' 'who would battle with the world's great problems and industries if we all followed that plan?'

Then we talked of the suffering poor; of the little individuals can do, to alleviate distress, and with his errand of mercy done, he starts for home.

Through the frosted windows the full moon gleams, for it is an evening of unusual beauty, and the earth, as far as visible, is a fairyland of scintillations that no artist's brush has ever been able fully to portray.

'A THING OF BEAUTY.'

'Daisy,' in a letter from the Maritime Provinces, tells of something she thinks might be named as above, 'and was a joy' to her last winter.

'It was only an old keg,' she writes, 'that I filled with plants from the woods. Most of them were curled up for their winter sleep, for it was December, but being carefully lifted, and some of their native soil with them, they did not resent removal, and were planted in the keg, which was set in a north-west window of a cool room.

It took them a while to wake up, but when the sunshine grew stronger, and they were given a warm shower, there appeared delicate fronds of Maiden Hair fern, half hidden by moss and the common Polypodium sent out recent growth of pale green. There were some fronds of the Bladder Fern, a few leaves of Partridge vine and berry, and a plant of Hepatica, that from its brown leaves sent up the tender mauve and white blossoms in early March. So in my window I was able to be in advance of spring, and study the development of these darlings of the forest.'

Every locality differs, but there is generally something interesting in field and woodland, so that those who enjoy the beauty of fern and moss and lichen, can follow 'Daisy's' example, and experience her enjoyment at a trifling cost of time and energy.

TO COUNTERACT LIME.

Mrs. R. A. thinks her Azalea is not thriving, and is afraid the fault is in the soil, as she has been told that they do not thrive in limestone.

In this case a very good authority recommends to give them Epsom salts (sulphate of magnesia), a quarter of an ounce to every five pounds of soil. Experiment shows that Azaleas and Rhododendrons can be successfully grown in limestone soil by digging a hole two feet square, loosening the soil to a depth of two feet, and mixing into it twenty-eight ounces of Epsom salts. As the salts dissolves almost immediately on contact with the soil, it need not be in solution, and it has been proved by experiment that one dose is sufficient for the season's growth.

By this method any of the heath family can be grown in any soil.

There are many reasons why an Azalea may not thrive, even if the soil is suitable, and it is well at this season of the year to give the plant a sprinkling with warm water every morning. But they are naturally lime haters, and you had better apply the remedy given, and dig around the inside edge of the pot, taking out the earth and filling in with wood soil, in which the roots will thrive and naturally revel.

GROWING MUSHROOMS.

Several correspondents ask for information on this subject with a view to present conditions for making money. The mushrooms are grown from spawn as is generally known, and the season of profit is from November till April. The heating material is horse manure carefully forked to prevent burning. This should be packed in shed or cellar in beds three or four feet wide, and eight to ten inches deep, the length to suit convenience.

After the beds are formed the temperature will very likely reach 100, and when it subsides to 80 deg. the spawn may be put in. This may be done by breaking up the cakes, or bricks, as they are called, into pieces the size of a hickory nut, and inserting into the manure, about six inches apart.

A sharp pointed stick is convenient for making the holes, and after the spawn is dropped in, let the holes be closed, and when finished cover the bed with half an inch of garden loam; then after about a week let two inches more be placed on it. Moderate moisture and even temperature must be maintained with about 65 deg. If watering is necessary it must be carefully done, and the water should be at least 75 deg, and used sparingly.

The native heath of the mushroom is a rich upland pasture where stock have free range, but grown indoors the beds are very sensitive to draughts or cold air, but the novice who perseveres may reach success even after experimental failures.

POT AU FEU.

Reader asks about the herbs that go to the make-up of the pot au feu so prized by the French peasant. It is not easy to enumerate all that goes to the make-up of this real pottage that is being kept constantly brewing in an iron pot over the fire. Into this receptacle the fragments of all things edible are collected—odds and ends of vegetables, bits of meat, savory left overs—and of the herbs there are dandelions and parsley, with a fragrant hint of thyme. The French peasant by this economy is enabled to obtain a much better meal for less cost or labor than can be found elsewhere.

And the memory of this pottage goes with the emigrant to other lands, and its homely perfume is like a memory of childhood.

Any of the dainty fragrant herbs that are amenable for stews are used in this concoction, the taste of the family, and means at hand, being responsible for the flavoring of the pottage.

FORCING RHUBARB.

A.G.W.—It is not many years since rhubarb was known only as a spring luxury, but now it is on the market nearly every month of the year. This change is the result of forcing in dark cellars or buildings for the purpose, and in answer to one correspondent's question some directions may be useful to the amateur who wishes to try the experiment. After digging the roots from the garden, they are allowed to freeze and then packed closely together in a corner of the cellar with some good loam among the clumps.

Growth will be slow if the cellar is a cool one, but if furnace heated the stalks will soon appear. The roots can be divided and set out in spring, taking a year to recover, the one essential of growing this plant in unnatural conditions is to keep the place perfectly dark.

A box will hold enough roots to supply a small family and could be set near a stove or furnace, and if the soil appears dry it can be sprinkled with lukewarm water to hasten growth.

The commercial method differs from this, as the object is to have a quick growth for which an abundance of fresh manure is used, in which case a crop may be produced in a few weeks.

AGAPANTHUS.

Mrs. McD.—Your agapanthus will probably take a year or two of growth before it blossoms, but when it once begins it is quite a steady bloomer. It is sometimes incorrectly called Blue Lily of the Nile, and is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It requires about the same treatment as an Amaryllis which is to be kept dormant in a light cellar during winter, and brought to the upper air in early spring. Only enough water is given during the resting season to keep its leaves green, but as growth begins it must be gradually increased until when the flower stalks appear there will be a thick mat of roots eager for a large drink of water. The winter's rest is needed in order to ripen the bulb for next season's blooming, and while dormant it will endure several inches of frost, only if the leaves decay or dry off the root is slow to start into leaf.

The blossoming age is variable, but as the plant grows older it is better to divide the root. One in my possession has lived and bloomed, and renewed itself from the young bulbs for over forty years, and still continues to give its clusters of mauve flowers.

PAMPAS GRASS.

J. D.—It is possible to winter a root of this grass in the cellar if they are in tubs, and they can be brought up in March and given sun and water before setting out in the open. They are the very finest plant for summer decoration, with their feathery tassels and plumes, and in autumn can be cut off and dried, making handsome house adornment.

Planted in front of some Norway spruce trees, their light graceful plumes have a charming effect growing as they do even in our northern climate to twelve feet in height.

Treated as here recommended gives the plant a long season of growth, and it does best in a northern exposure, shaded from midday sun. The proper name is Gynerium Argenteum, but the name Pampas grass seems to remind those who know it of the beauty and grace of its waving plumes.

A ROYAL MISTAKE CORRECTED.

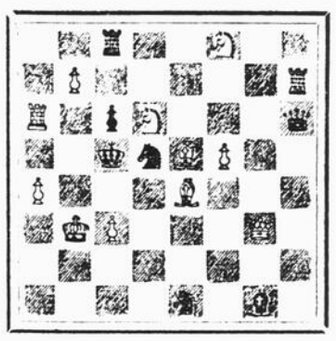
That even a King is not infallible in matters of history concerning his own kingdom was proved by King Haakon in his speech at the Guildhall the other day—unless, indeed, reporters are responsible for the strange blunder. Referring to the close ties between Scotland and Norway, King Haakon is said to have spoken of the 'Maid of Norway,' who became heiress to the throne of Scotland, but died on the way there before being crowned, as the wife of Eric the Second of Norway. Little Princess Margaret, known as the 'Maid of Norway,' was the daughter, not the wife, of Eric the Second. Indeed, when she died at Orkney on her way to be crowned Queen of Scotland, her heritage from her Scottish grandfather, Alexander the Third, (she was but eight years old; still, even in those days of phenomenally early marriages among Royalty, 'ower young to marry,' though not 'ower young' for Edward the First of England to have his eye on her as the future bride of his eldest son. By this marriage England and Scotland would have been united some three hundred years before the son of Mary Queen of Scots, Scotland's King James the Sixth, came across the border to be James the First of England.—Bristol (Eng.) 'Times.'

The farmers of Somersetshire, England, say that, thanks to the dust raised by motor-cars, there is a remarkable freedom from blight in their orchards this year.

CHESS

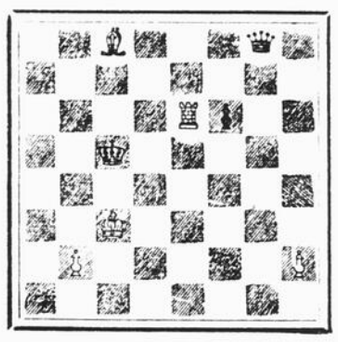
Saturday, December 8, 1906.

PROBLEM NO. 1110.
(By P. H. Mikkeleen. Birmingham 'Daily Post.)
Black—8 Pieces.



White—11 Pieces.
White mates in two moves.

NO. 1111.—END GAME.
(By H. Rinck, Barcelona.)
Black—3 Pieces.



White—5 Pieces.
White to move and win.

SOLUTIONS.

'Pawn' sends for.
No. 1100..1. Q B 4.
No. 1101..1. B. R 5, with four variations.
No. 1102..1. R R 4.
No 1103..1. Q R 8, with thirteen variations.
No. 1104..1. Q R 7.
No. 1105..1. Kt B 4.
No. 1106..1. Q Kt 8.
No. 1107..1. Q B 4, with six variations.

Three of the simultaneous games played by Dr. Lasker at the Westmount Chess Club on Nov. 24:

VIENNA GAME.

	Dr. Lasker.		Mr. Collins.
1	PK4—PK4	22	KtxB—QK2
2	KtQB3—KtQB3	23	QR—KB1—QxKt
3	KtB3—BB4	24	P queens ch—RxQ
4	KtxP—BxP ch	25	RxRch—KKt2
5	KxB—KtxKt	26	KR-B3—QxBP
6	P—Q4—Kt—Kt3	27	RKt3ch—KR3
7	BQB4—KKt—K2	28	PKR3—QxQKtP
8	R—B1—PQB3	29	KR2—QK4
9	PQ5—PQ3	30	RB7—PKt4
10	KKt1—PQB4	31	RxQRP—PB5
11	BB4—KtxB	32	PR3—QxP
12	RxKt—Kt—Kt3	33	RK7—QQ5
13	RB2—Castles.	34	KR-Kt4—QB3
14	QR5—KtK4	35	KR-K4—KKt4
15	BK2—PKKt3	36	QR-K6—QB1
16	QR6—BKt5	37	PKR4ch—KR4
17	RB4—PB4	38	KR3—QB8
18	PxP—KtB2	39	RxQP—QR8ch
19	QxR—QxQ	40	KKt3—QR8
20	PxP—BxB	41	KR2—QxP
21	PxKtch—KxR	42	RK5ch—Resigns.

SCOTCH GAMBIT.

	Dr. Lasker.		Mr. Bemrose.
1	P—K4—PK4	20	KtK4—RB3
2	KtKB3—KtQB3	21	KtKt5—QB3
3	PQ4—PxP	22	QQ5—BxP
4	BB4—KtB3	23	BxB—KtxR
5	Castles—PQ3	24	KtxP—RK1
6	KtxP—KtxKt	25	KtxKt—RxKt
7	QxKt—PB4	26	QKt7ch—KQ1
8	QK3—QK2	27	QKt8ch—KQ2
9	KtB3—BK3	28	QxPch—KB3
10	BKt5ch—BQ2	29	—QR6ch—KB4
11	BxBch—KxB	30	QR6ch—KR4
12	RQ1—POKt3	31	QR3ch—KB3
13	P—K5—KtK1	32	RxRch—QxR
14	QB3—RKt1	33	QR6ch—KB4
15	PxP—QB3	34	PKt4ch—PxP up
16	BB4—PKR4	35	QxQch—KxQ
17	QR3ch—QK3	36	RPxP—RK7
18	QQ3—PB5	37	RQB1—Resigns.
19	QQ4—RB1		

EVANS GAMBIT.

	Dr. Lasker.		Dr. A. W. McArthr
1	PK4—PK4	15	KtQ2—BxKtch
2	KtKB3—KtQB3	16	KxB—BK3
3	BB4—BB4	17	QxBP—QKt5ch
4	PQKt4—BxP	18	KB1—RQ1
5	P—Q4:3—BR4	19	KtKt5—RQ3
6	PQ4—PQ3	20	KtxB—QR6ch
7	QKt3—PxP	21	QKt2—RxPch
8	BxPch—K-B1	22	KtB5—RxKt6ch
9	BxKt—RxB	23	BxR—QxBch
10	KtKt5—PQ4	24	KQ1—KB2
11	KtxPch—KK1	25	QKt3ch—KB3
12	PxP—PxP	26	QxR and Black draws by perpetual check.
13	PxKt—QK2ch		
14	BK3—PB7d.ch		

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RONAYNE BROS.,

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The Boys' Page.

The Mysterious Light.

A TALE OF OLD ENGLAND.

('The Sunday at Home.')

It was in the days of good Queen Bess, when hearts and minds were all aglaze with the pure faith as it is in Jesus; and, in a retired country region in the west of England. All the neighborhood round about Lydstone Hall, the seat of the ancient family of Needham, a race renowned for many a year for fair and gracious deeds, had been startled by a sudden prodigy which appeared in the midst of it.

Near Lydstone Hall, on the top of a little hill, there stood an old, ruined castle, which, before the hall was built, had been the residence of the Needhams; and one late autumn, when the nights began to grow long and were disturbed with frequent storms of wind and rain, the people, who lived on the Lydstone estates, were much troubled by seeing, each evening after the sun was set, and all the land was wrapped in gloom, or touched at the best with pale, cold moonshine, a light shining within those decaying, grey, deserted walls.

Those were times when superstition held a heavy, dark sway over the minds of the common classes in England; the gospel brightness, which streamed through the kingdom, had not as yet dispelled such mists as these; they still hung about the fancies of men and women. The tenantry of the Needhams took this mysterious light greatly to heart, they insisted on it that some evil, supernatural being took up his abode nightly in the ruined castle, and no one was bold enough to go and clear up the matter.

By-and-by two or three misfortunes happened rather suddenly in the families of farmers who rented the Lydstone broad acres. The wife of one was killed by her palfrey falling with her as she returned home one evening from a distant market in the dusk. The favorite cow of another died of what seemed a rapid, unknown disease; a third had two of his finest apple-trees blown down in his orchard in one night. The worthy folks on the Lydstone estate thought much of these mischances, and joining to them a few other smaller ones, which their lively imaginations wonderfully enlarged, came to the conclusion that this was no pleasant or safe part of the country to live in; no doubt the evil influence shed around by the castle light was entirely to blame for every misadventure which had come to pass. With this foolish idea rooted in their brains, two or three of the largest tenants of the Needhams gave up their farms and left the neighborhood hastily; and those few who remained, believing themselves to be under a spell for ill-luck, set about their work in field and garden in such a dreary, listless way, that the whole Lydstone property, from being some of the most carefully-cultivated land in the district, became a scene of disorder and desolation. But still the yellow light in the ruined castle burned on.

Such was the state of things, when the lady Agnes Needham came, in early spring, to Lydstone Hall, with her little son, a boy of seven. Her husband, Sir Archibald Needham, had died some three years before this period, and since then Lady Agnes's mind had been given up to making herself ready to follow when it should please God to call her, and to ruling well her household, and estates, and bringing up her son so that he should do brave work one day for both his heavenly king and his native country. She and her husband had always been firm upholders of the Reformed Gospel teaching, and in the days of Queen Mary had suffered much persecution in the good cause; therefore, little Archie was brought up from his babyhood, with purest Christian light pouring full upon his young soul.

The Needhams had other property near London, and as Lady Agnes, who was an earl's daughter, was a great favorite with the Queen, and as Her Majesty required her frequent attendance at the court, she spent more of her time on her eastern estates than on those which lay in the far west. She did not, however, neglect these her more distant possessions; she paid periodical visits to Lydstone Hall, and did her utmost to forward the well-being there of both the souls and bodies of her tenantry and those who worked under them. Therefore, when the Lady Agnes, on her arrival at Lydstone, found her estates in such a bad and unusual condition, she was both surprised and distressed; and still more was she astonished and troubled when she heard the cause. Lady Agnes was not quite free from the superstition of her time, not even the highest cultivated men and women were; but still her strong, brave, confident, religious faith kept such notions from having as much power over her as they had over most other people in her day.

One night, soon after her arrival at Lydstone Hall, she was speaking of the light in the ruined castle to her powerwoman Elgiva, while the girl combed out her long, bright hair before she retired to rest, and was lamenting its fatal results to the whole property.

'Whatever the being may be which kindles yon mysterious flame,' said the lady, 'it is subjected to the will of God; and it is a disgrace for Christian men to have shown themselves so cowardly in this matter as all my tenants have done.'

'Oh, my lady!' cried the damsel, with a little scream, 'it is a fearful thing to live in such a neighborhood; I caught a gleam of the terrible light yesternight from my chamber window, and till daybreak my dreams were haunted with strange shapes. I think, madam, sorely though it would grieve me, I must leave your service if you dwell long in this unlucky, ill-starred place.

'Girl, you are foolish, and sadly wanting in trust in your dear Lord,' exclaimed Lady Agnes. 'Some night, for Christ's sake, I will mount the hill, and search into the cause of the light in the old castle, and shame every serving-man and man-at-arms about me, by showing them what the courage of a woman can do in Christ's dear name.'

And her cheek flushed as she spoke, and her eyes flashed with pure, holy zeal.

'Oh, my lady! God keep far from you such a hazardous intent,' said Elgiva, in an awe-struck whisper.

Soon after that, mistress and maid separated for the night, and all the house was sunk in sleep.

Yes, all was sunk in sleep save one busy mind, which was as wide awake as if at noon-day; and that was the mind of little Sir Archie. The child occupied a small room opening out of that of his mother. And it so happened, that that night, when she and her waiting-woman were talking together, he had awoke just at the end of their discussion, and caught a few, but only a few, of Lady Agnes's words.

Now Archie had been brought up in a somewhat peculiar way, apart from other children, and was in many things different from them. In his infancy he had shown a singular delicacy of nerves, and a great physician of the day, to whom his mother had made known his case, had told her that if he met with any mental shock before his bodily health strengthened with years it would bring forth results most disastrous for the boy. In consequence of this, Lady Agnes had resolved that until he reached a certain age, little Archie should hear nothing of the innumerable stories of the supernatural, and strange, superstitious beliefs, which were floating hither and thither through the land. In order to prevent such thoughts and ideas coming near the child, she or his old tutor never let him out of their sight; and the few servants who approached him were forbidden, on pain of their mistress's severest displeasure, ever to mention such subjects before him.

The result of this was that Archie grew up the most fearless of living creatures. He had never so much as heard of witch, or ghost, or goblin; he would pass down the darkest passage alone with the utmost tranquillity; he would lie awake at dead of night gazing at the stars and indulging in pretty, childish fancies about them; he would run out into the garden in the grey winter twilight, and play there all by himself.

The words of his mother, which Archie had heard to-night, were just those which she spoke about going herself to the ruined castle to try to discover the mystery of the light, and to show what a brave woman will dare in Christ's name; the waiting-maid's answer had been so low that he had not caught it. But Lady Agnes's words had been quite enough to rouse the little fellow's curiosity; he had not been allowed to hear a single syllable about the mysterious light since he arrived at Lydstone Hall, so it was little wonder that he was perplexed on the subject.

He meditated on this theme until out of his many thoughts and questionings there grew up a sudden resolution; he would go himself and see all about the light, then he would be able to tell his mother everything, and besides he was quite sure, from what his mother had said, that such an act would in some way please God. His conscience whispered, it is true, that his mother would not quite approve of what he was going to do; but one of the boy's faults which good discipline had not yet conquered in him, was wilfulness, so he hushed this inner voice, and made up his mind to carry out his intention without delay.

He rose from his bed, and dressed himself by the light which the moonbeams shed through the window; then, very softly, he stole down a narrow back staircase, reached by a door opening out of his own room without passing through his mother's chamber. He stood at length in the great entrance hall, where the moonlight streaming in through the large oriel window, showed the antlered stags' heads with which the place was adorned, and made the weapons glint fitfully which hung upon the walls. How grave the stags' heads looked, quite as if they meant to speak to him; he certainly was beginning to feel rather as if he should like some living companion, when a living companion appeared at his side, making him start a little, it is true, with the touch of his cold nose. This was Bellman, the big, beautiful deerhound; the old huntsman had named him Bellman because of the musical deepness of his bay, and had given him as a present to Sir Archie.

'Bellman, will you go with me to see what the light is in the ruined castle?' asked the child.

And the dog said 'yes' with a wag of the tail, and the pair went on together.

And now a sudden difficulty rose up before Archie: how was he to get out? How strange it was that he should not have thought of that before in his eagerness. The chief entrance was all bolted and barred; he turned to a little side-door, and, oh joy! that yielded to his hand. The fact was, one of the maids had been out for a late gossip, and being frightened at the glow of the dreaded light, had run in in such a hurry that she had forgotten to fasten the door behind her.

They were in the garden now, he and Bellman. How the dewdrops that hung upon the grass were glistening in the moonshine, just like so many bright eyes looking at him, and how broad and white the face of the sun-dial was. It surely was staring up at the stars, and how odd it was to find the bed of snowdrops, which he had been playing round this morning, with every petal closed; and what a strange feeling it was to be out thus, all alone, in the middle of the night, with no one but Bellman at his side.

The night wind came sweeping softly past him, lifting gently his curls, and he fancied it was the touch of the wings of angels who were going with him. Then he put one arm round Bellman's neck, and began a low, confidential talk with him; and the dog looked very wise, and fondled his huge head against the boy's cheek.

On they went in the moonlight, and now they were crossing the little bridge that led over the stream; what a noise the water was making to-night. The rising ground on which the ruined castle stood, was reached very soon, for it was only a very short distance from the hall. He could see the light now plain enough, casting down a yellow gleam towards him. His heart beat quicker, he threw back his head with a determined movement, and planted his feet very firmly as he mounted the hill.

At last they were at the entrance of the ruin, and were looking in. An old man was bending over a bright fire, busying himself, as it appeared, very assiduously, with one or two vessels which were placed upon it. He had his back to the child, and Archie stood watching him wonderingly for some moments, not quite knowing whether to advance or draw back. He might go home now and tell what the light was. But then he glanced up at the sky and fancied Joseph, and King David, and all his favorite Scripture heroes were looking down at him from it, and made up his mind to enter the place.

Just then the old man happened to turn round. A low exclamation of surprise escaped him as he beheld the child standing there in the ruddy firelight, one foot slightly advanced, his face full of serious wonder, but very sweet.

'Little one, what do you want here?' said the stranger, fixing his eyes on the child with such a gentle look in them that Archie felt no touch of fear.

'My mother wants to know why you keep this bright fire burning here in the ruins,' answered the boy. 'I am come to see for her. Besides, I don't understand why, but it pleases the Lord in heaven my coming here; it is doing something for him.'

When the little fellow spoke of his mother, the old man cast at first a quick suspicious glance at him, but when his clear young voice uttered those words which told of his simple faith, his face again softened.

'The dear Lord in heaven, the dear Lord in heaven,' he repeated in a low, trembling tone; 'there was a time when I loved his service, but he smote me sore, and I rebelled against him.

And as he spoke, a tear ran slowly down his withered cheek.

'Are you unhappy?' asked the child, going close to him, and taking hold of his hand and looking up at him with his earnest eyes.

Then the old man cried out, 'How like he is to what he was at his age—just the same bright hair!' and fell a-sobbing as if his heart would burst.

The child stood gazing at him with bewildered pity in his face. He stroked his hand, and was just going to say something to comfort him, when suddenly he heard his name spoken by a dear, familiar voice close behind him. He started round, and the next moment he was in his mother's arms.

Lady Agnes had come out herself with the intention of reconnoitring round the ruined castle with its mysterious light, when she met Bellman, her little son's dog, to her great surprise, wandering just outside the old grey walls, for she knew that the hound never went abroad at night. Then, to her far more violent astonishment, to which was added sudden alarm, she had thought she heard her boy's voice within the ruins; motherly anxiety had thereupon overcome every other feeling, and she had rushed in, not knowing what to fear or what to expect.

A few minutes after that the whole mystery of the light in the ruin was made known to Lady Agnes. The old man had once been a flourishing tradesman, working with his only and well-beloved son at the same business. But some little time ago his son had been implicated in an insurrection in the west against the government, and had been condemned to several years in jail. The old man had entirely lost his trade when this younger and stronger arm was taken from his side; his small savings were quickly expended, and he was a beggar.

He wandered about, living on any chance work that might fall in his way, until he happened to become servant to a man who was an alchemist, and who, according to one of the strange delusions of the time, believed he could make gold. The old man learned the false art, and then, knowing that after a certain number of years his son might be freed by payment of a sum of money, resolved to make enough gold if he could, to effect his release. In order to carry on his proceedings unnoticed, and fearing greatly that any treasure would be stolen from him, he sought out a retired place for his work-shop, and chose the old ruined castle. He labored at his unprofitable task by night, hid away his crucibles and other tools in a corner of the old building, and busied himself by day in other work, which he had met with at a village a few miles off. At first he had had no notion that he should create such an uncomfortable sensation in the neighborhood, but when he found it out, he had selfishly gone on with his own schemes, caring nothing for the trouble and terror he was causing.

Lady Agnes forgave the poor man, like a true Christian woman, and repaid the wrong he had done her and her tenantry by an act of solid kindness. She made his case known to the Queen, who, at the Lady Agnes's request, granted the young man a free pardon, and the happy, grateful father once more held his son in his arms.

Years after, when Sir Archibald Needham was a distinguished naval officer, sharing in the honors of the great and glorious days which saw the Spanish Armada fly before the English flag, Lady Agnes, her bright hair turned now to silver, yet with a face still which it did sad eyes good to look upon, would sit with another little Archie on her knee, and tell him the story of the light in the ruined castle, and bid him be as simply, truly brave for God as his father had been that night long ago.
—Alice King.

WHEN SUCCESS IS FAILURE.

A tragic letter from an American millionnaire appeared in the papers the other day. Though anonymous, it bore every mark of being a genuine leaf torn out of a man's heart-book. The writer said he came to New York a very poor boy, and having now made a large fortune had retired from business. 'But,' says the confessing millionnaire, 'when I think it over day by day, I can only be ashamed of it all. I suppose that I was no worse than the others I know that some were worse than I. But I forgot that there was such a thing as a square deal. If I could get the better of an associate or a customer or an employee, I did. Anything that I could do to attain my own success was good business and I did it. I have given to charity, but it doesn't satisfy me. I know what I have done wasn't manly. The modern success is rank failure. I would give all that I possess to-night if I could say: "I have given every one a square deal. I have done no man wrong." Think it over it will mean a lot to you some day.'

It ought to mean a lot to every young man now. Let him ask himself whether he ever heard a man talk that way in old age who in youth had deliberately turned away from money-making and devoted his life to doing good. Did he, in fact, ever hear any poor man speak with such cold, shivering disgust at life? After all, there are some things no money can buy, and one of them is a clean conscience.

The fellow who waits for something to turn up has his eyes fixed on his toes.—Creswell McLaughlin.

SOME ROYAL LIFE SAVERS.

There is a large number of princes and princesses of the blood who wear among their other decorations medals for saving life at the risk of their own—medals that have not been granted by way of mere compliment, but which have been honestly and honorably earned by their possessors.

Among wearers of such a medal is the Dowager Queen of Portugal, who is as magnificent a swimmer as the mother of the King of Spain or Princess Helen of Orleans. Queen Pia, while fully dressed, swam out into the sea at La Granja some years ago, and rescued two children whose boat had been capsized by the heavy sea then running. Her son, the present King of Portugal, ought by rights to wear one of these medals as well, having once personally intervened in a struggle between two men, and saved the life of the weaker of the two, in addition to holding the would-be murderer until assistance could be procured.

King Oscar of Sweden wears a life-saving medal, granted to him before he ascended the throne by the Emperor Napoleon III. He has the right to wear several medals of this sort, for the act of courage thus recognized by the French ruler is by no means the only service to humanity rendered by the royal Anak. The feat in question was the stopping, on the Corniche Road, of a pair of runaway horses which were on the point of precipitating themselves along with the carriage and its occupants over a precipice on to the rocks many hundred feet below.

He likewise plunged into the water to save a boy from drowning at Nice, and while serving in the Swedish navy sprang overboard one very squally night to save a sailor who had fallen into the sea from the cruiser which he was commanding.

His son, Prince Oscar, wears a Swedish medal for saving the life of a drowning man, whose boat had been capsized by a sudden puff, in the port of Carlskrona.—'Good Words.'

THE CLOCK AT SCHOOL.

When I look at the clock in school,
The minute hand goes so slow!
And the hour hand hardly moves at all:
You can not see it go!

But when they have met at noon,
And I've only an hour for fun,
You ought to see how the spiteful hands
Just race from twelve to one!
—Selected.

PUZZLES.

A SQUARE.

An open space.
A useful piece of apparatus.
To give for a time.
Finishes.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My 7, 18, 12, 16 is an exclamation.
My 10, 11, 8, 6 is an animal.
My 15, 3, 13 is a liquid.
My 14, 1, 17, 5 is an abode.
My 10, 18, 9, 4, 8, 6 is a Western city.
My 19, 15, 2, 10 is the past tense of a verb.

My whole is the name of a famous author.

RIDDLES.

1. What is the centre of gravity?
2. Why does the number 100 declare a person to be out of debt?
3. What wig cannot a barber make?

A CHARADE.

I am a small animal. Behead me, and I am a river on the East Coast of England. Behead me again, and I am a verb.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

BEHEADED WORDS.

1. Fear, Bear, Rear, Near.
2. Glass, Lass, Ass.

RIDDLE.

Soles and eels (heels).

BURIED FISH.

1. Herring. 2. Sole. 3. Turbot. 4. Cod. 5. Skate.

With the exception of No. 2 in the puzzle 'Some Ices,' Nos Nevetts' answers to the Puzzles of Nov. 24 were correct. We are sorry that they were not received in time for last Saturday's issue.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPART[illegible]

Bird Winter Quarters

(By Leander S. Keyser, in 'S. S. World.')

In the human world most of us spend the winter where we must. Comparatively few people are so fortunate as to be able to choose their dwelling-place in the cold and stormy weather when stern old Boreas holds sway. With the birds it is different. At least the major part of them are able to move southward with the sun at the approach of winter.

Yet there are many feathered folk that remain for the winter in our central and northern latitudes; whether by choice or from necessity is perhaps a problem still to be solved.

'Why do you say "from necessity"?' it may be asked. Because some species of birds may not naturally have enough wing power to endure the strain of the long and strenuous air-line journey from the North to the South and back again; a pilgrimage, you may be sure, that often demands a continuous flight of many hours, sometimes many days. These pilgrimages, especially the nocturnal ones, are accompanied with great hardship and danger. However, what these untravelled birds lack in strength of wing is mercifully made up to them in ability to endure the rigors of a severe climate.

Still, many birds may remain in the North for the winter by choice, finding the cold more to their liking than the heat of the tropics.

Be that as it may, there are species that brave the stress of winter in the subarctic and arctic regions. Observers who have spent the winter in the Klondike region tell of the feathered companions they enjoyed hard by the arctic circle. Probably the most common bird seen there in winter, especially in the pine and spruce forests, is the raven, whose ebony form is often silhouetted against a background of snow and evergreen. He visits the cabins of the miners in quest of food from the waste-heaps, or follows the hunter, or even the roving bands of wolves, feeding on the remains of the slain animals.

It is a mystery how birds of so large a size, always hungry, manage to secure enough food to sustain life during the long and dreary winter months. However, manage it in some way they do, and thereby save themselves a wearisome journey of a couple of thousand miles to the South in the autumn and back again in the spring. They remain in the same boreal region in the summer, building their nests on inaccessible cliffs.

Moose-birds, or Canada jays, also spend the winter in frost-bound Alaska, as they do in many parts of British America and the northern part of the United States. So hardy are they that they often begin nest-building and even incubation long before the arctic winter has let go its icy grip on the North. In those far-away regions the white-winged crossbills also take up winter residence, feeding mostly on the pine cones which are so abundant, and seem to be so well adapted to their needs. Most wonderful of all is the presence in Alaska of the black-capped chickadee or titmouse, which, if stripped of its coat of feathers, would be little larger than the thumb of a good-sized man; yet nature has stored so much caloric in its

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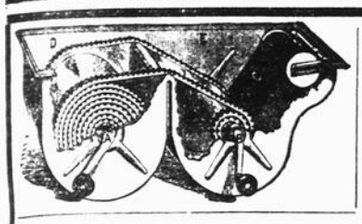

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KNIGHTS OF ESKDALE

FAMILY OF MALCOLMS, PROMINENT DURING TWO CENTURIES STILL OCCUPY PLACES OF HONOR.

Two recent numbers of the Eskdale and Liddesdale 'Advertiser' contains notes that will interest a number of people in Montreal, and others who read the 'Witness.' The issue of Nov. 9 contains an historical sketch of 'The Malcolms of Westerkirk,' under the heading 'The Knights of Eskdale—A remarkable border family.'

The Malcolms, it is related, originally hailed from Lochore, in Fifeshire. Robert, who was educated for the ministry of the Church of Scotland, was the first to settle on the 'Borders.' In 1717 he became the minister of the parish of Ewes. After years of devotion to his pastoral duties his patron granted him a lease of Burnfoot farm, in the neighboring parish of Westerkirk. When he died in 1761, the lease passed to his son George, who afterwards acquired the adjoining farm of Dougan.

George Malcolm, who was intended for the church, was regarded as a man of sterling integrity and strong religious principles. He married Margaret, daughter of James Pasley, of the new part of Burnfoot estate—a cousin of the famous Sir T. Pasley, Bart., who played such a conspicuous part in the great sea fight under Earl Howe. They had a family of ten children, whose talents and graces of the parents were said to their offspring in a large degree. George Malcolm died in 1804. The family grew to prominence and influence in their native parish and elsewhere. Robert, the eldest, distinguished himself in the Madras Civil Service. The second son became Sir James, K.C.B., and the third rose to be Admiral Sir Pulteney, G.C.B. The latter died in 1878, and a monument was raised to his memory in the market place of Eskdale in 1840. The fourth lad, and the most noted member of the family, was Sir John, K.C.B. He was a friend and aide-de-camp after Wellington, with whom, afterwards, he had much intercourse. He entered on his military career in the same year as Bonaparte, and served on his military career for the space of twelve years. In that time he earned an undying name among the heroes of the Indian Empire, rose to high preferment, and became prominent as an author and poet. In 1838 a monument was erected to his memory on Langholm hill, a statue by Chantrey also placed in Westminster Abbey to his honor. Other sons were Robert, Gilbert, David, William and Charles.

The present representative of the family in Eskdale presented a statue of Sir Charles Malcolm to Langholm Town Council, which he has given of his own. Sir Charles, the youngest, was one of the four knights of Eskdale.' He was born in 1782, and died in 1851.

The present owner of the Burnfoot estate is William Elphinstone Malcolm, son of Sir Pulteney, and popularly known throughout the south as 'the colonel,' because of his long command of the local volunteers.

Another issue contains an account of the annual presentation of prizes at Langholm Academy, which took place on Friday, Nov. 2. It is stated that this year the proceedings were greatly enhanced by the presentation of a medal which in future will be known as the George Maxwell Dux Medal. The medal is of solid gold, and round the outside the following words are engraved: 'The George Maxwell Dux Medal, Langholm Academy, 1906.' The centre contains the arms of the Maxwells, while the back is reserved for the names of the winners. It will be placed in a case and hung in the academy, while the winner receives as his property a smaller gold replica of the medal, with his name engraved on it, the gift yearly of Mr. Maxwell of Broomholm. The presentation was made on this occasion by Col. W. E. Malcolm, at the request of Mr. Bell. James Ritchie, a son of Mr. Thomas Ritchie, Charles street (new) was the winner. The Rev. David A. Maxwell, of Broomholm, at Mr. Bell's request, thanked Mr. Malcolm for making the presentation. He also congratulated the winner on being the first recipient of the medal.

HORRORS OF CLOSE SHAVE.

(New York 'Press.'-

A New York barber has on a corner table a fine pocket microscope and a framed announcement that says :—

'Do you know what a close shave means? Bring a friend here if you don't, have him shaved close, and then look at his face through this microscope. The entire skin will resemble a piece of raw beef.

To shave the face perfectly smooth requires not only the removal of the hair, but also a portion of the cuticle; so that a close shave means the removal of a layer of skin all round. The blood vessels thus exposed are not visible to the eye, but under the microscope each little quivering mouth, holding a minute blood drop, protests against such treatment. Bring a friend and see!

'The nerve tips are also uncovered by close shaves, and the pores are left unprotected, which makes the skin tender and unhealthy. This sudden exposure of the inner layer of the skin renders a person liable to colds, hoarseness and a sore throat.'

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The members of the Montreal Day Nursery committee gratefully acknowledge donations and subscriptions through November:—Mr. Henry Gatehouse, fish every week; Mrs. D. Lorne Macdougall, one pair hand-knitted bed socks and fourteen baby's hoods; Mrs. Wellington Dixon, two vegetable dishes; Willing Circle of King's Daughters and Sons (Sorel), a patch-work quilt, blanket and baby's shawl; Mrs. J. B. Learmont, gas chandelier and vegetables; Mrs. Harold Stearns, gas chandeliers and brackets; Mrs. G. R. Smith, a number of gas globes; Miss Cross, gas globes; Mrs. John McDougall, two chandeliers, one hall light and several gas brackets; Mr. J. B. Learmont, 23 framed pictures; Mrs. Geo. L. Cains, 30 yards table oilcloth; Messrs. Henry Birks & Sons, 2 clocks and 2 picture frames; Messrs. Garth & Co., 13 nickel-plated soap and sponge dishes and racks; Mr. James Morgan, $5 rebate on wall paper, and a water color picture; Messrs. McDonald & Willson, four 2-light gasaliers and loan of two lamps for entertainment; Mr. J. V. Calcutt, one doz. face-cloths; Mr. Geo. Caverhill, a quantity of assorted books; Mrs. Geo. Caverhill, an oak sideboard; Messrs. J. C. Wilson & Co., a quantity of pantry paper and making 6 doz. boxes; the Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co., a quantity of granite kitchen utensils and a clothes wringer; Mrs. W. D. Sutherland, $5 worth of clothing from sale at Industrial Rooms; Mrs. J. H. Burland, $5 worth; Mrs. Hector Mackenzie, $6.30 worth; Mr. W. W. C. Wilson, a quantity of tissue paper; Messrs. Castle & Son, a fancy chair; the Mitchell Co., loan of three lamps for entertainment; Mr. F. N. Southam, printing of 200 programmes; the John Murphy Co. and Jas. A. Ogilvy & Sons, 20 yards of cheese cloth each; Montreal Electric Co., per Mrs. W. B. Shaw, installing temporary electric light; G. A. Holland & Sons, six rolls of wall paper; Messrs. Wright & Co., Harris & Hopton, C. Compbell, McKenna & Son, Hall & Robinson, Jos. Bennett, the Misses Murray and Cairns, flower baskets and cut flowers for entertainment; Mr. Geo. Boulter, barrel of apples; the 'Needlework Guild,' a quantity of towels, bed linen and clothing; Messrs. Hodgson, Sumner & Co., a quantity of toys for entertainment; Mesdames Wm. Wright, C. M. Johnston, Wellington Dixon, F. N. Southam, Geo. Childs, Anonymous, James Law, David Stewart, J. B. Learmont, R. A. E. Greenshields, partially worn clothing.

Collections in Nov., 1906:—Mrs. E. F. Ames, $25; H. & A. Allan, Gault Bros. & Co., Mrs. Jas. Ross, $10 each; Mrs. Henry Lyman, Mrs. W. A. Hastings, Mrs. Hugh Allan, Mrs. Thos. C. Brainerd, Mrs. M. H. Gault, $5 each; Mrs. W. H. McDunnough, Mrs. Geo. H. Smithers, $3 each; Mrs. A. A. Allan, Mrs. R. B. Angus, Mrs. C R Hosmer, Mrs. R. W. Reford, Mrs. R. Reford, Mrs. R. Meighen, Mrs. G. E. Armstrong, Mrs. Wm. Prentice, Mrs. John Beattie, Mrs. W. M. Bilks, Mrs. S. Carsley, Mrs. Colin Campbell, Miss A. M. Hamilton, Mrs. F. H. Wilson, Mrs. Jas. F. Macfarlane, Mrs. Wm. McMaster, Mrs. Geo. W. Fairbanks, Mrs. J. P. Dawes, $2 each; Mrs. J. Geo. Adami, Miss Dawes, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Duncan McIntyre, Mrs. Theo. Bigelow, Mrs. Forbes Angus, Mrs. F. L. Wanklyn, Mrs. H. Wallis, Mrs. D. M. McGoun, Mme. Thibaudeau, Mrs. H. Molson, Mrs. J. W. Paterson, Mrs. H. S. Birkett, Mrs. F. D. Adams, Mrs. A. B. Chaffee, Mrs J. H. Thomson, Mrs. W. Stanway, Mrs. E. Munson Hill, Mrs. A. Baumgarten, Mrs. E. S. Clouston, Mrs. D. Gordon, Mrs. Ed. W. Parker, Mrs. W. J. Buchanan, Mrs. C. Garth, Mrs. John Baillie, Mrs. A. Aitken Browne, Mrs. J. H. Wallis, Mrs. B. A. Boas, Mrs. F. Hague, Mrs. B. B. Stevenson, Mrs. G. S. Cantlie, Mrs. R. F. Smith, Mrs. H. A. Hodgson, R. Bolton, Mrs. C. H. McFarlane, Mrs. P. C. Dunlop, Mrs. Jas. Reid, Dr. J. W. Stirling, Mrs. A. D. Blackader, Mrs. A. M Crombie, Miss Greene, Mrs. F. W. Mathewson, Mrs. H. W. Walker, Mrs. Ed. Heney, Mrs. F. Arnold Stevenson, Miss Cramp, Mrs. John A. Robertson, Mrs. Wm. C. Hodgson, Mrs. C. Meredith, Mrs. J. H. Birks, Miss H. Tatley, Miss V. Kerry, Mrs. James Davidson, Mrs. R. W. MacDougall, Mrs. Jas. Haldane, $1 each; Mrs. Stuart Howard, A Friend, Mrs. H. H. Leonowens, 50 cents each; Mrs. R. Whyte, Mrs. G. A. Miller, A Friend, 25 cents each. The name of a donor of $2 is unknown.

The treasurer, Captain R. S. Clift, of St. George's Society, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of $4,000, clear of legacy duty, bequeathed by the late Mr. James Moore, per Royal Trust Co.

The treasurer of the Western (General) Hospital acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations during the month of November, 1906: C. R. G. Johnson, S. Carsley Co., Ltd., Miss F. Atkinson, Wm. Dow & Co., $25 each; Jas. W. Pyke & Co., $20; A. R. MacDonnell, D. W. Ross, Geo. W. Reid & Co., Brown, Sharp & McMichael, Geo. H. Smithers, W. F. Lighthall, Fred. W. Evans, R. Wilson-Smith, H. Shorey & Co., J. P. Hagar, Geo. G. Foster, E. F. Hebden, $10 each; W. T. Benson & Co., J. Palmer & Son, the J. B. Sparrow Co., the Hamilton Co., Geo. Graham, John Robertson, J. J. M. Pangman, John Carson, J.A.R., Chas. M. Hart, D. Robertson, E. C. Pratt, H. A. Wilder, J. Cradock Simpson, the John Murphy Co., the Gutta Percha Rubber Co., A. Joyce A. Ramsay & Son, Watt, Scott & Goodacre, $5 each; Dr. Jas. Barclay, Lewis Bros., $2 each; Mrs. Walter Kavanagh, $2.50.

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OTORONT NO. 1	The first word when the letters are properly arranged spells the name of a large Canadian city. The second word when the letters are properly arranged spells the name of something we all use. The third word when properly arranged spells the name of something we all do. The fourth word when properly arranged spells the name of something we all have.
HSGTOUHT NO. 2	
RAEHTEB NO. 3	
NECTSROSA NO. 4	In order to help you a little we have put a mark under the 1st letter in each word. Now can make them out.

It does not cost you one cent to try and solve this puzzle and if you are correct, you may win a large amount of Cash. We do not ask any money from you and a contest like this is very interesting. It does not matter where you live, we do not care one bit who gets the money if you can spell out three of these words, write them plainly and mail your answer to us, with your name and address plainly written, and if your answer is correct we will notify you promptly. We are giving away $100.00 for correct answers and a few minutes of your time. Don't delay, send in your answer at once.

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THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER

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Gives these organs vigor and tone for the proper performance of their functions, and cures all their ordinary ailments. Take it.

LITERARY REVIEW.

SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS, FOUNDER OF THE Y. M. C. A.

To relate the life story of one so unaffectedly simple and sincere and so studiously careful to do good in quiet, unobtrusive ways, as Sir George Williams, was no easy task; indeed, to do so was to trace the history of the Young Men's Christian Association, for which he lived, and to find directing its every advance, the influence of Sir George. Mr. J. E. Hodder Williams has with rare tact and sympathy pictured, from a few letters, an old diary or two, and the recollection of friends, one of the noblest and most influential men of our age. The book, which is tastefully bound and well illustrated, is published by Hodder & Stoughton, and sold by the Upper Canada Tract Society. Price, $1.25 net.

George Williams was born the son of a yeoman farmer, himself the descendant of generations of farmers, at Ashway Farm, Dulverton, in the County of Somerset, in the year 1821. Here, in the beautiful West Country, Tennyson's 'land of bubbling streams,' famous for its sport, its wild deer, otter, and Exmoor ponies, its smugglers and sheep-stealers, and its then coarse and superstitious peasantry, he passed his early years. His surroundings, however, seem to have made little impression upon him. But he did not take kindly to farm work, and visits to Bridgewater aroused a desire for some wider sphere of life and activity. When, finally, through careless driving, he landed a hay-cart and its load in a ditch, his father and brothers solemnly declared him no farmer, and he was quickly apprenticed to a draper in Bridgewater. 'I entered Bridgewater a careless, thoughtless, godless, swearing young fellow,' he later admitted. Thrown among Unitarians, he found no comfort in humanitarianism, and fortunately came at a very critical time in his career, under the influence of the Rev. Evan James, a Congregational pastor, a man 'of gentle spirit and holy life, whose grasp of principle was very firm.' Matters of faith he now accepted without reserve, and it was the life, not the letter, for which he cared.

At the age of nineteen his apprenticeship at Bridgewater ended, and, going up to London, he found employment with Messrs. Hitchcock & Rogers, a leading drapery house. His new surroundings were anything but ideal. The assistants or clerks lived over the store. Bedrooms were overcrowded and poorly ventilated; dining rooms, dirty and unwholesome, were situated in the basement. In many houses the hours were from six to seven in the morning, to eight, nine, even twelve at night. The three meals together did not occupy more than half an hour. Time for reading or for exercise was utterly wanting; and recreation, when there was opportunity for it, was sought of the most exciting, vicious and degraded kind. Disappointed, jaded, materialistic, cynical, such were the men George Williams met. 'There was,' writes one, 'no class more degraded and dissolute, men who were sunk deeper in ungodliness and dissipation than the shopmen of London.' Here was the class to which George Williams was to bring light and life. Possessed by the conviction that Christian principles could be applied as the safest guide in business, he set himself to win, by honest dealing and upright living, the confidence of his employers and the esteem of his fellows; in a word, 'to be righteous, to do right things between man and man, to buy honestly, not to deceive or falsely represent or color.' He and one other met in his bedroom for prayer. Soon more young fellows joined them, and each became a missionary in the house. Within two years Mr. Hitchcock had become president of the association, and a most active worker. Williams, who by this time had increased the business by many thousand pounds a year, was a tireless organizer and enthusiast, tactful, genial, sympathetic. All his spare time and two-thirds of his income he devoted to this society, and to work in the slums, organizing ragged schools and Bible classes, and encouraging his friends to follow his example.

The Y. M. C. A. proper came into existence in answer to the question whether the movement so successful at Mr. Hitchcock's could not be introduced into the many similar houses in London. A meeting of organizers, twelve in number, accordingly met in Williams's rooms, one other large drapery house being represented. A circular was addressed to all the drapery houses, and a larger room was rented at St. Martin's Coffee House on Ludgate Hill, the proprietor stipulating that there was to be no singing. Opposition was met with, many being reluctant to join a religious association which was under the auspices of no particular denomination; and some employers feared that the society was formed as a weapon in the alarming campaign for shorter hours of labor. The third report added to the existing rule that the society aimed at 'the improvement of the spiritual condition of young men,' the words 'and mental culture.' Shortly after were inaugurated the now famous Exeter Hall lectures, delivered by some of the most famous men of the period—Archbishop Whately, Dean Alford, Dean Stanley, Morley Punshon, Alexander Duff, C. H. Spurgen, Professor Richard Owen, Hugh Miller and Earl Russell. In 1849 evening classes for educational work were opened. Meanwhile, branches of the association had appeared in different parts of London, and even in provincial towns. Men of no definite faith were admitted as associate members, George Williams, after no little controversy, having won this concession. In four years the numbers had increased to one thousand, 'who, it was calculated, were in a position to exert a daily influence over at least six thousand young men.' On the occasion of the great exhibition of 1851 the work of the association was brought before the people congregated in London from every corner of the world, by means of lectures and receptions. As a direct result, branches were started on the Continent, in America and the colonies. The international success of the society was thus assured, and 'the message from the Upper Room had conquered the world.' It was characteristic of George Williams that while on a business trip to Paris, he there inaugurated one of the most useful branches of the association. While at the age of thirty-two he had been made a partner in the business and married Miss Hitchcock, the daughter of the head of the firm, and although his business interests were increasing phenomenally, he seemed to give more time and thought than ever to the association. His one recreation was attendance at conference, in different parts of the country, and his advice was sought not only upon every matter of importance to the Y. M. C. A., but by thousands who had no other claim upon him than the knowledge that he was honest and sympathetic and never refused to help. Though not in any sense an orator, his addresses were not only practical but inspiring; he had a genial, vivacious manner which held attention, and he was said to be the best chairman obtainable for a religious meeting. 'He had within himself the right divine to speak to the most unfoolable lot of people the world knows—young men.' And the knighthood conferred upon him in 1890 was professedly 'a recognition of the simple, incomparable record of good achieved and a life nobly lived.' In this year the jubilee of the association was celebrated in London, and this was outwardly at least the crowning year of Sir George's life. The Queen knighted him. He was given the freedom of the City of London. Representatives of five thousand branches of the association and of over half a million members were gathered in London. He presided over vast meetings of which, one may truthfully say, he was quite unconsciously the central figure.

'The memory which will last longest of all,' writes his biographer, 'is of the frail figure of an old gentleman who stood to receive from ten thousand of his fellow-men a demonstration of affection and pride without parallel in the history of religion—and wondered why everybody was so kind to him.' What a tribute to a man of seventy-three. For ten years longer his zeal did not abate, his intense love of life and living keeping him young to the last. At the age of eighty-four he was extremely annoyed when he discovered that the policemen at a dangerous crossing had been asked to pilot him across in safety. Nor would he allow an easy chair to be placed in his office, until the family assured him that it was for his son. Almost the last glimpse we have is of this little old man, a merchant prince, distributing tracts to people on the street, and talking to a cabman at his stand, of his soul's welfare. In November, of 1905, at the age of eighty-five, his work and life ended; and he was laid to rest, near Nelson's tomb, in St. Paul's Cathedral.

NEW CANADIAN STORIES.

Of new stories dealing with Canadian life, Ralph Connor's is likely to be the most popular. 'The Doctor' (Westminster Co., Toronto. $1.25) has many of the same features that made this author's earlier works so widely read. Two brothers in a happy Scotch-Canadian home have their youthful experiences together, and are more than commonly attached to each other even during college days. But when the break between them comes it is a terrible one. Years afterwards they meet as the doctor and minister respectively of a rough western district, and are drawn together again. Together they struggle against the foes of their people, ignorance, neglect and the money power of vice. The evils of town life in newly settled country are clearly enough set forth. The influence of strong men over rough men is well illustrated in the incidents by which the community is won to a better sentiment. Finally 'the doctor' risks and loses his life in an attempt to save the life of 'Mexico,' his former companion in gambling. These are the strong parts of the book, the scenes in which Ralph Connor excels. But young folks will also appreciate the love-stories. Each brother has a love-story, and one cannot tell at first which is which's. All that is tragic in the book is bound up with them. There are some also who will like the scene where two men nearly kill each other with bare fists, in a dining-room, though it does seem a more degrading thing to read about than the free fights of the author's earlier books. Then there are others who will like the exposition of various tactics in the affairs of a theological college, and take their whole idea of how such institutions are managed from this account.

'Cupid and the Candidate,' by Mrs. Leeming Carr, (Toronto: Briggs. $1.00), treats of election times in an Ontario town. There is much humor and a serious purpose in the setting forth of various political wiles and ways. The honest candidate, a Conservative in this story, who would not allow money to be used for him was defeated for the time in politics, but victorious in love. The heroine and some of her neighbors are natural and even typical. The telling of the story, if sometimes a little crude, seems all the better to fit the civilization described.

'The Camerons of Bruce,' by R. L. Richardson (Toronto: Briggs) is a romance of the North-West in earlier days. The author is a well-known journalist of Winnipeg. His style, though old-fashioned, is often pleasing, and there is a good deal of French-Canadian dialect of a certain kind. An Indian girl plays the part of Pocohantas, and the white heroine is also of an elevated character.

CALENDARS AND CARDS.

A number of handsome calendars have come to hand from Raphael Tuck & Sons Company, who have now a Montreal agency. We note especially 'Seed-time and Harvest,' a large calendar with beautiful pictures illustrating the seasons. Less artistic, but very attractive from the popular point of view, are 'Ups and downs,' a real see-saw with four little darkies, all in cardboard; 'The night before Christmas,' children in bed and mother hanging up a stocking, the picture made realistic by a mixture of calico with cardboard; a large vase of American Beauty roses, and many other designs either decorative or humorous.

Many varieties of Christmas cards are issued by this firm, and we find some particularly tasteful arrangements of holly, ivy, flowers, etc. Tinsel is used with good effect in one or two cases, as where a red lampshade is silvered over to give the effect of a soft light. There are also landscapes very good in color, fine groups of dogs, and some novel effects in celluloid. A card with a line of music, a pretty head in sepia, and a dainty figure with a dog in pale colors are among the most striking of this collection. Also a blue and gold Egyptian scene with the legend 'A pyramid of good wishes.'

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Autobiographical Journal of John Macdonald, Schoolmaster and Soldier, 1770-1830,' edited by A. Mackay. (Edinburgh: Norman Macleod.' 'At the Sign of the Peacock,' by K. C. Ryves. 'The Great Court Scandal,' by William Le Queux. (London: T. Fisher Unwin.) 'The Pacific Islanders from Savages to Saints,' edited by Delevan L. Pierson, M.A. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.) 'The Philosopher and the Foundling,' by Georg Engel. (London: Hodder & Stoughton.) 'The Arabian Nights' Entertainments,' edited by Stanley Lane-Poole, M.A., Litt. D., 2 volumes. (London: George Bell & Sons.) 'Hymns and their Stories,' selected by J. George Hodgins, LL.D., M.A., LL.D. (Toronto: The Book Room, Richmond street, west.) 'Charleston, the Place and the People,' by Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel. (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd.) 'Father Tuck's Annual,' (London and Montreal: Raphael Tuck & Sons, Ltd.) also the Christmas numbers of the 'Canadian Magazine,' 'Chambers's Journal,' 'The Sunday at Home,' 'Girl's Own Paper,' 'Boy's Own Paper.'

REVIEWED BOOKS FOR SALE.

For the convenience of our readers any book reviewed in these columns may be ordered through us at Montreal booksellers' prices, plus postage, which for an ordinary cloth-bound novel comes to ten cents. Price of book and approximate postage to be remitted when ordering

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LITERARY NOTES.

POLITICS.

The chief interest about 'The Romance of John Bainbridge' (Macmillan) is that it is the work of Henry George, jr. The dream of a masterpiece, the 'great political novel,' has lured many an author out into untried ways with the vision of what success would mean, but its production is a yet unattained goal. This is but one more effort. The hero's career is 'founded on fact,' and the talk of the day serves for dialogue, yet the book as a whole is unconvincing. The New York 'Sun' well calls it 'a political tract grafted with romantic interest and laboriously worked out into the form of a novel.'

As is usually the case with hybrid productions in literature the result is not a success. Political arguments spoil the story and love affairs interfere at important political crises. The style is didactic, verbose and pompous, the narrative tedious and the conclusions the utopian of an unpractical dreamer.

INDIAN LIFE.

The ties of Empire and the common bond of humanity seem the only connecting links between the hustling, practical men of the white west and the dreamy mysticism of the brown races of India. Like oil and water, the two mix and labor together, yet are ever apart in the pages of 'Set in Authority,' by Mrs. Everard Cotes. (New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.) The author has spent many years in India and writes of the life as she knows it. The plot turns on the question as to whether or no a young English officer shall suffer the full penalty of the law for the slaying of a Hindu, and the personality of the man 'set in authority' convincingly dominates the book, although he appears by reference only. Of the author's work the New York 'Times' says:

Her artistic method is, briefly, to provide a maximum of atmosphere and a minimum of story. The atmosphere is there, cubic miles of it, clear, convincing, highly artistic, and winding through it is the scarlet thread of a story, tragic, pitiful, ironic in the human cocksureness with which its protagonists, in valiant battle for what they believe to be right, defeat their own most desired ends. Mrs. Cotes makes her atmosphere after the manner in which Mr. James produces his marvellous effects.

PROPHETIC.

It is easy to read the displeasure of its American readers in the various reviews of Mr. H. G. Wells's recent book, 'The Future in America.' (New York: Harper & Brothers.) Mr. Wells is accused of taking a surface view, but it is hard to see how he could have done much more in his recent visit of so short a duration. He was perhaps ill-advised in rushing his views into print without allowing them the moderating effects of time, especially as they are in the main uncomplimentary. He came out on a tour of inspection, and was well received on all hands, but that does not prevent him from saying what he thinks. In spite of the fact that Boston almost more than other cities had ground for resentment, the 'Herald' is mildly judicial and generous in tone:

It would not be difficult to convict Mr. Wells of inaccuracy here and there, to show how he has failed at times to solve correctly the riddles he came to read; but, for all minor blemishes, this book deserves thoughtful attention from every lover of the country. And its style is such that the discharge of a duty involves no sacrifice of pleasure.

IN DEBATE.

The whole question of war and peace is given, not in a nutshell by any means, but as carefully as possible in an anonymous octavo volume of over 550 pages. 'The Arbiter in Council,' (Macmillan), is a symposium of all arguments for and against war, given in the form of discussion between its advocates and detractors, with the weight of evidence where Christian civilization must admit it really lies.

As a summary of all that is to be said on the subject, thrown into a readable form, the book is well done, says the New York 'Post,' nevertheless, after reading it there is left in the mind of the reader the perhaps unavoidable feeling that it is an old story; that after all, we knew before that war does not exist because there is anything to be said for it, but in spite of overwhelming evidence that it is the worst possible calamity. In other words, the book is a demonstration of what nobody can successfully dispute. It is chiefly valuable, therefore, as a storehouse of all the wisdom of the ages on the subject.

. . . In the wide range of the subject, almost no topic is left untouched, from the question of the Early Christian doctrine and practice as regards military service, down to the question whether a general arbitration treaty should include everything, or bar matters affecting national honor. The varied scholarship and reading drawn upon give no clue, as far as we know, to the authorship.

LIGHT AND PLEASING.

A romance and farce combined, strung together with light and graceful language, is a pleasant companion for an hour or two. To be sure, the author of 'The Prince Goes Fishing,' (Appleton), has had to erect another small kingdom within the confines of the German Empire, in which her characters may be given full play, but Miss Elizabeth Duer has also provided for its throne a very engaging royal family. The royal members of a neighboring principality are put under levy to supply a suitable love story and a delightful heroine.

The domestic arrangements of both palaces, says the New York 'Times,' supply the author with excellent comic material—which she takes pains shall not be too comic—and so tactful is she that the reader feels very soon that he is on the easiest terms with each and every member of two royal families. He is pleased and flattered to find the exalted personages not at all awesome, and in spite of obvious foibles they hold his respect and even win his affection, especially the delightfully girlish Princess Helene. Nor is the Prince Maxmilian bad for a Prince. There are adventures, of course, quite ingeniously arranged to give lovers opportunities and the readers those pleasant reflections of emotion for the sake of which love stories exist.

VARIOUS.

A recently established periodical in Germany, 'Das Literarische Echo,' has set itself seriously to discover the worth of alcoholic inspiration to poets and authors. Out of questions addressed to 150 of the most prominent 'literary men' the 'Westminster Gazette' notes that the replies 'establish the fact that in the country whose poets have probably sung more often and more eloquently in favor of the cup that inebriates than those of any other nation of the west, the expert opinion is that inspiration by alcohol is not worth the having, it, indeed, there is such an inspiration.'

A new method is suggested, or, rather, a suggested method is exploited, for the use of socialists by J. A. Mitchell in 'The Silent War.' (New York: Life Publishing Co.). In this tale a wholesale method of forcing restitution upon the rich is planned and put into execution by the respectable middle class who are at length driven to desperation by the vast accumulations of wealth. The book is another contribution to the national revolutionary literature of socialism.

'Punch' suggests in a recent issue several rules likely to prove effective in curtailing the production of novels, two of which rules, if enforced, might have quite a beneficial effect on the book-selling trade:

7. Writers of novels shall be responsible for all sudden shocks, nervous breakdowns, heart failures and other casualties (feuilletons) described by them as happening to their readers, and may be prosecuted therefor.

8. Novels shall be bound in colors according to their contents. For instance, sensational fiction must be issued in scarlet, idyls of rural tranquility in green, those of the calf, while brown covers are reserved for essays of the ruminating type, to be read from study windows and the like.

ANECDOTES.

So much has already been written of William Michael Rossetti in memoirs of his more famous brother, that it would almost seem that all sources were exhausted, yet the artist poet, Dante Gabriel, figures largely in 'Some Reminiscences of William Michael Rossetti' (imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York). Although there is much that appears unimportant in these recollections, there are many incidents and personal touches culled from close acquaintance with men whose very names are guarantee of interest. Of Swinburne, than whom 'no one can be more affectionate, sweet-natured, and unassuming,' the author also remarks that 'To provoke him is a tolerably easy process, and a very imprudent one, for no man living has a more vigorous command of the powers of invective to which his ingenuity of mind, and consummate mastery of literary resource, lend a lash of the most cutting and irremediable keenness.' There is much also of Tennyson, Ruskin, Shelley and the Pre-Raphaelites. There is a glimpse of Whistler entertaining under different circumstances.

Various liveried attendants were visible at the table—they were in more than sufficient proportion to the not numerous guests, and they handed round with great assiduity choice dishes and palatable wines. As we were rising from the repast I observed to our genial host: 'Your servants seem to be extremely attentive to Mr. Whistler, and anxious to please you.' 'Oh, yes,' replied he, 'I assure you they would not leave me.' They were men in possession, the myrmidons of a vigilant landlord.

ELECTION TO A PARIS CLUB.

(From the London 'Saturday Review.')

Election to the exclusive clubs is a very serious business. The candidate and seconder must not only agree about their candidates, but be able to bear witness to their antecedents and even to their topethatoes. They must write to all their friends and canvass to support their candidature. When the election takes place they must not only be in the room, but approach each member individually as he enters, and ask him for his ballot-box and ask him for his support. When the member has voted and arrives the first he sees at the door he must get and ask for his support. Then turns to the next arrival, and so on, until the process is completed. Members who happen to be in the room at the time of election are supposed to be present, and if they do not vote they are fined. Members are supposed to go round the room and canvass their friends. This lasts from one to two hours, and is assumed to know all the members, though sometimes there are as many as 1,000 members on the list. Blackballing is rarely resorted to, but candidates are frequently withdrawn.

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THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

UGANDA

...statement comes from ...a series of mis... ...for eight days in the ...h. This cathedral will ...ten persons. On the first ...of meetings 1,000 chil... ...taken from the place ...room for the adults ...ester. The following ...om the Uganda Notes, ...Missionary Intelligen... ...to which we had ...esort, and for which ...ervently preparing, has ...For eight consecutive ...and afternoon, the ca... ...some of perhaps the ...s of Uganda that have ...for any purpose, re... ...so. The morning at... ...usually the largest, and ...came far short of 4,000, ...for men and women ...no diminution in the ...daily scene of processions ...crowds passing down the ...radiating from the top ...will not soon be forgot... ...who witnessed it. The ...ndance for the week was ...20,000. Much blessing ...ested by God, and many were ...sions of conversion and reso... ...make a fresh start in the ...

INDUSTRIOUS ORPHANS.

(C. Wheeler, secretary of the ...Armenia and India Relief Association.)

...for Industrial Orphan Homes ...anize the children left to ...Even the smallest learns to use ...ers in cutting paper, moulding ...wood, weaving straw or ...ging water for the laundry or ...the housework. Later follow all ...trades—laundry or soap making ...carpentry, cabinetmaking, bas... ...leather work, metal hammering, ...farming, blacksmithing or ...for others. In most stations the ...weave all their own clothing, ...where the dress is not a few ...yards of cloth. In some stations ...the boys spin their own yarn ...their own hose. Silkworms are ...and some silk weaving is done. ...lace making and needle lace with ...embroidery is taught the girls, as ...dressmaking. Mats and ropes ...of the Mexican aloe plant in ...Leather tanned in another ...pronounced very good by an expert. ...and Indian rugs are made by or... ...in both lands, and here we see a ...small boys in Ahmednager at ...Mr. Smith's workshop. From ...rugs go out boys who are able ...fabric looms invented by Mr. ...and weave on them, thus tak... ...which are attracting so ...to all parts of India. ...is work enough and we are glad ...specimens of cloth woven by the ...boys who desire them. The ...question before us is, shall these ...industrial schools be closed for lack of ...? In Turkey, government helps not ...but in India, one half the sal... ...of industrial teachers comes from ...government, and they will also give a ...of half the cost of new tools and ...ment. For every dollar which ...ds in America give, the missionaries ...get one half dollar from the govern... ...but they cannot get the half dollar ...they have the dollar to expend. ...dollar in the hand of the mission... ...means much more than when ex... ...ded by government in the same lines. ...a higher and better life, a de... ...ment of Christian character in the ...trained as an artisan, for the Eng... ...Government cannot give religious ...ning.

...Our boys and girls who are trained to ...half a day make much better schol... ...than those who study all day, and ...is the surprise of some government ...ors when they find more failures ...among those who dull their wits over six ...or seven hours' work in school than among the orphan children who are brightening their wits while grinding their tools.

Of the children in the orphanage a missionary writes: 'Any of these who should be dismissed now would practically be reduced to beggary; they would be turned into the streets, and physically and morally lost.' Reader, will you not help? Let their own people help, would you say? Many of them do help, generously and unselfishly; but how can those help of whom a worker wrote this summer: 'In some of the villages not far away the people are starving for want of bread; even grass seed (of which in famine times they make their bread) is becoming exhausted.' What will the winter be?

We have been wonderfully successful in saving many children, and hundreds have gone out to support themselves by the trades in which we have trained them, or, if girls, have married into happy homes. Many of the children have been trained as teachers, and we believe that those children will have a large part in preaching the Gospel to the Koords and Turks. But as yet there are many who are too young to help themselves; our industries need encouragement, and there is a call for funds to continue the education of some of the children. The need just now is so great that there is danger of having to turn away some of the orphans, who should be kept for two or three years longer.

We sincerely hope that those who believe in finishing a good work once begun will give our children a chance to remain under the influences of the industrial schools until they are able to go out as strong men and women, ready to face the temptations of a Moslem or heathen world.

CHELLALU.

The disappointments and the jubilations of missionary life are well illustrated by the following letter from Miss Amy Wilson-Carmichael, of Tennevelly, India, to the 'Letter Leaflet,' of the Woman's Auxiliary of the C. M. S. in Canada:—

Chellalu is a dear little fat baby girl, nearly a year old. She has big brown eyes and curly hair, and a very good tempered mouth. Even when those sore trials of babies, their small white teeth begin to come, Chellalu tried to be cheerful, and nobody can remember her being cross for more than three minutes at a time.

One day, it was Nov. 6 of last year, a telegram came saying 'Victory,' and the word meant that five hundred miles north three little temple children had been saved and were to be sent to us. A letter followed, explaining that there would be some delay in sending the children, and it added as a jubilant postscript, 'Two more have been saved.'

How eagerly we all watched and prayed through the days which must intervene before we could welcome this, the largest party of temple children we had ever received or dreamed of receiving. Months of prayer and effort had culminated in this truly glorious victory. We sent off our bullock cart a day's journey to meet the train by which the precious five and their escort were to come, and we waited with an eagerness which cannot be described for its return on the following day.

It returned, as we expected, about twilight time. Little scouts were posted near the gate to catch the first sound of the bullock bells' jingle. There was the usual wild rush and excited, delighted cries of welcome from the children, and with an ardor of hope and delight which many disappointments seem unable quite to damp, I ran with the rest. The bullock cart stopped. Out stumbled or tumbled a miserable coolie woman with an idiotic looking infant, and a tired 'escort' followed, holding dejectedly Chellalu.

'Where are the five?' we gasped. 'The relations refused at the last moment for three of them. These are the other two.' 'But that baby isn't a temple baby!' We looked ruefully and in some not unnatural concern at the poor idiot-infant. 'How could we possibly take such a child? But how return it?' The escort answered wearily that its mother was willing to give it to us. 'It's mother?' We caught at the straw of relief. Of course its mother, the poor coolie woman, would be willing to give it. It was evident she had no use for it; but we could refuse it and send it and its mother to the home already provided for such elsewhere. In the meantime the tired party must be fed and rested, and we tried to forget our crushing disappointment in seeing to their comfort.

All this time Chellalu was in my arms, her curly head leaning on my shoulder. I had hardly looked at her. The shock of such an arrival in place of the victorious company expected had rather distracted my attention. Chellalu thought it was time to protest. She put up her fat little hand and caught hold of my hair and hugged it. Then I looked at her and saw she was a very dear baby, and felt how ungrateful I had been.

She, at least, was a bona fide temple child. (We find it most difficult to make our Indian friends understand exactly the sort of child we are trying to save. We are not an orphanage or a hospital or a school or a refuge. We are a Nursery for Temple Children, or children in danger of becoming temple children.) She was eight months old then, so the paper stated in which her mother, a temple woman in a distant town, had signed away her right to her little daughter. Unlike most of the little ones we get, she seemed well thriven, though a bad glandular scar under one eye (which probably by disfiguring her a little conduced to her salvation) at first made us fear constitutional delicacy. But the poor baby was as tired as the grown up people, and perhaps more so, and so she had some food and went to sleep. Then followed the usual anxious trial as to the most suitable food.

About this time Mrs. Walker, who had been in England for two years, returned, and Chellalu immediately adopted her as her special possession. As fast as her little hands and feet would carry her she would make for her possession as soon as she caught sight of her coming towards the Nursery, and she declined all others and all offers while her special friend continued available. Mrs. Walker taught her 'Patty cake' (Is that baby game known in Canada?) and thereafter even the passing glimpse of her possession's back was enough to set her doing 'Patty cake' with all possible industry. Baby games innumerable followed, and when Chellalu thinks you are thinking of leaving the nursery she gravely toddles into position between you and the door and goes through every one of her 'tricks' like a small, intelligent puppy dog, with a look in her eye which says quite distinctly, 'I know you won't have the heart to go till I get to the very end.'

Chellalu is one of fifteen small people under three years old—temple children—little ones who but for your prayers and your help, dear comrades, would be in temple hands to-day. Will you ask for them that as they grow out of babyhood and understand about the Saviour from whom we have received them and to whom we have given them, they may love him with a love which will make them in their turn winners of other little ones.

CHINA.

(By Howard Agnew Johnston, D.D., in New York 'Observer.')

These are anniversary days in China. Six years ago the mighty Empire was in convulsion. The month of June, 1900, witnessed the unspeakable carnage of fire and sword which desolated the missionary compounds and filled hundreds of martyrs' graves for the name of Jesus Christ. Now what marvelous transformations! Throughout the entire region where destruction was rampant, upon the views of the ancient sites, splendid plants are built with enlarged equipments. But more wonderful still, the hearts of the people are open to the Gospel as never before. Surely God has overruled in the recent outbreak to His own glory.

'The Empress Dowager gave 10,000 taels toward this building,' said Dr. Peale, as he conducted me over the new Union Medical College in Peking. I stood still, scarcely able to believe my ears. The Empress Dowager giving 10,000 taels (7,000 gold) to Christian missions within five years of the Boxer uprising! It is even so. Nay, more. When the building was dedicated a representative of the Empress, specially designated for that purpose, occupied the chair, while many Chinese officials were present, together with British and American diplomats in their official capacity. What hath God wrought? On every side one feels the very touch of His divine hand upon China's millions. In every part of the land revivals are breaking out, just as in Wales, India, and elsewhere. Hundreds of Christians are waiting before God, with prayers offered in expectant faith, certain that they are to share in the precious blessings.

THROUGH THE BUSH COUNTRY.

(By the Rev. P. Frederickson, Fiwa, Africa, in 'Baptist Missionary Magazine.')

Taking my helpers, I recently made a trip of several weeks into the bush, visiting our out-stations and preaching to the natives. Among the places where we stopped was a village called Kimpudi. Here we began work three years ago, and have a church with forty-seven members. This place lies a few miles from a high mountain, some 4,000 to 5,000 feet high. There is some superstition connected with it. The people believe that any one who goes up there will never come back again. The evangelist, who is a man about forty years old and had himself been a great fetish doctor before his conversion, was anxious to break down their superstitions. So one day he gathered twenty of his young converts and they prepared to have a picnic to the mountains. As it is accessible from one side, they planned to go right to the top. His brave followers did well until they came to the last climb; then their hearts seemed to fail them, but their teacher's bold persuasion conquered and all reached the top. They sat down, opened their bags, and had a good feast. Then they had prayers and sang several Congo hymns. The people from some small villages lying a little distance from the mountain heard the singing and came out of their houses to listen. When the Christians came down from the hill many of the people came to meet them, saying: 'Those were very nice hymns you were singing, sing them again.' The more superstitious said: 'They will surely die soon.' But as they did not die, their superstition was broken. Among those whom we baptized was an old man, chief of a village. He burned his fetishes, gave up two wives, and took the name of Paul, 'because,' he said, 'I have been a great opposer to the truth, as Paul was, and now I want to become a true follower of Christ, as he was.' He went about and published everywhere that he had become a Christian.

Our next place was Kinsaku, fifteen miles farther east. Here we baptized thirty-nine and formed a church with sixty-four members. Those baptized came from many different villages, so we have hope of a good work here. One of those who were baptized, a woman named Manzenzi, was flogged by the chief of the village because she came to the meetings. He made her lie down on the ground and gave her eighteen strokes on her back, then asked her if she would stop going to the meeting. She answered: 'Even if you give me one hundred strokes, I will not stop going there. I am not going to give up salvation for your sake.' The chief of Kinsaku was also baptized.

Next we went to Ngungu, where we baptized twenty-nine and formed a church with about forty members. Here was a large number of villages, and we have hope of a rich harvest. Then we started out for the village of Kinsau. The roads being very sandy and heavy and the country very hilly, it proved a trying day in the hot sun. At last from the top of a high hill we could see the long looked-for village. Yes, there is the teacher's house, only a valley between us! Down the steep sandhill, many hundreds of feet high, we went with new courage. But as we descended we saw to our great dismay that what we thought was a valley turned out to be a sea of hills. When we reached the foot of the hill I almost lost courage; looking back, there was the hill of one thousand feet; looking forward there was hill upon hill. Even the most passionate hunter would have considered a forward movement twice before going further, even if he had hope of killing a lion. I sat down by the path. A voice came and whispered to me, 'Why make yourself all this trouble for the sake of spreading the gospel and winning souls; you might just as well stop at home and take it easy.' After resting a little, new courage took the place of discouragement and forward we went for one hour, going up and down four hills before reaching Kinsau. These people seemed very indifferent about the gospel. A trader was in the middle of the village, and no one came near me. The teacher had one man and his wife and two boys who were friendly; they had built their house close to his. To the evening prayer-meeting only a few came. It was far to go to preach to a few, but we believe in the power of the gospel and know that success will come through that power. There have been obstacles. Among the Bafunikas we have been driven out of several villages. Yet we have learned that no obstacle is too great for the gospel. So we sow in hope, and the day of reaping, for which we eagerly look and wait, will surely come to us.

OPPORTUNITY FOR TEACHERS.

(Rev. Herbert E. House, in 'Missionary Union Index.')

The crying need from everywhere in China is for teachers. From all over China they are saying, send us teachers; teachers to teach the western language and western sciences. Men are coming to us in scores asking for teachers. Heretofore we have been reaching only the lower classes; the literati would have nothing to do with us; but the literati are now coming to us asking for teachers. They are waking up and are eager to know what the foreigner knows. Nearly everything they have of modern civilization comes from the foreigner and they are discovering that the despised foreign devil knows far more than they do. But China is a nation of students. The whole political and social life of China is education. Now is our opportunity to teach China, and if we do not avail ourselves of it, it will be gone, perhaps forever. The Chinese are going to Japan, to Europe, and everywhere to acquire the foreigner's knowledge. They are the very best material in the world. Let us give them a Christian education.

CHRISTIANITY IN A CHINESE FAMILY.

(Mrs. C. W. P. Merritt, in the 'Missionary Union Index.')

We are asked in regard to missions in China, 'Does it pay?' 'Do the Chinese make good Christians?'

There lived in North China a man named Gow. He was a servant or an attaché of an official who had some 300 other servants. These do not receive a salary, but only their food and gifts of money whenever they performed any service. As Gow's services were valuable he always had plenty of money and was able to keep his wife in a good house and supply her with opium, tobacco and fine clothes.

He was possessed with a great curiosity, and hearing of the 'Jesus Hall' he came to see what kind of a place it was and what was taught there. There he heard what seemed to him a very strange doctrine. He did not intend to become interested, and made sport of what he heard taught. Nevertheless, he kept on coming Sunday after Sunday. His eyes needed some treatment and he went to our hospital and what he saw there convinced him that the foreigner could do anything. The thing that appealed to him most strongly was that both the medicine and the doctrine were absolutely free. After attending the services for a year, the Holy Spirit called him and he could not resist. He asked for baptism and received it.

After a few months he learned to read the New Testament. Wherever he could get a few people to listen he preached the Gospel to them, always emphasizing that it was free. The official went a long journey and took Gow with him. Wherever he went he told of the doctrine, and of the doctors who could do anything, and never failed to say that both were free. We always knew about where Gow was by the constant procession of the lame, the halt and the blind who came to us for treatment.

Mrs. Gow was quite indignant that her husband should have taken up with the Jesus doctrine and kept aloof from us. But one day we invited her to come and see some pictures that we were going to show the children. We exhibited a number of pictures from the Old and New Testaments, including the scenes on Calvary. Personally, I was much disappointed with the pictures as I thought them almost a travesty. But when Mrs. Gow saw our seventeen girl pupils, saw them take supper together, saw them gather around their teacher and all read, saw their garments, saw where and how they lived; saw how bright, intelligent and happy they were, and especially that they could read, which she with all her jewels and all her pomp, could not do; and when she saw the pictures and Christ on the cross only knowing that that Man had died for her sins, she was profoundly impressed. A few days later she sent a special request that she might be permitted to attend the school. She took her place among the girls at the beginning. We, of course, used the Bible as a text-book, and by the time she could read the characters, she had learned the fourteenth chapter of John and the twenty-third Psalm, and the Holy Spirit was working on her heart. Finally she did what was very hard for a proud Chinese woman to do, she was baptized. We could not receive her until she had put away her opium which she did in that first flush of strength. It was interesting to watch the development of Christian character in this woman. Her pride was still in evidence at first and she refused to visit and talk with the poor women who came to our mission, saying, 'I know that I am ten times better than those women.' But the time soon came when she would go anywhere to preach the Gospel to the poor. She would not give up her tobacco at first, saying she did not see what that had to do with religion. Finally, she gave it up voluntarily and when asked why, she said, 'I thought the Lord wanted that money.' It was the same with her wine drinking. She was evidently led of the Spirit and instructed in the divine life.

The last thing was her little daughter's feet. We talked with Mr. and Mrs. Gow about binding the little girl's feet. It was one of their ancient customs, they said and had nothing to do with following Jesus, and why should we interfere with their customs? The child was crying constantly because of the torture to which she was subject. We kept on praying to God for them, knowing that he hears prayer. Finally, one day the little girl came to me and said, 'Do you want to see my new shoes?' They had removed the binding from her feet and she had on a pair of nice new shoes. I said to Mrs. Gow, 'Oh, sister, did you do it for Jesus's sake?' 'Yes,' she said, 'I knew that Jesus wanted me to do it.' She had asked God to forgive them for binding the little girl's feet for they knew not what they did. Do you wonder that we who have known such dear Christians should love them?

A REMARKABLE CONVERSION.

A man of forty-two years of age, named Tsurukichi, who had spent twenty of those years in prison, recently made a public confession of his Christian faith and told the story of his life, which we find in the 'Church Missionary Gleaner.' When nine years of age he was a professional pickpocket, stealing principally from women. By the time he was fifteen years of age he had been imprisoned five or six times, and it was his ambition to become a clever burglar. He prospered in his evil course and for a while lived in luxury, but later on his crime was exposed and he was sentenced for thirteen years in a Hokkaido prison, where he shared his cell with a man under sentence of death. Here he heard much about Jesus Christ, but paid little attention to what he heard. He was one of the many prisoners released on the occasion of the death of the Dowager Empress, and on leaving this prison he determined to change his life; but, as he said, 'My repentance, being a thing without life, did not last long.' His desire for money led him to another burglary for which he received a sentence of six years. Learning from another prisoner that religious books could be purchased by the prisoners, he bought a New Testament and began to study that he might be able to read. At the end of one year's study he was able, though with some difficulty, to read the Gospel of Matthew. After three years he had read through the whole Bible. 'Then,' he says, 'the old Tsurukichi died and a new Tsurukichi was born.' After he was released from prison he consorted with the Christians and was baptized. For a year he has been working as a Bible woman. He now loves his Bible thoroughly, is always at church, an eager listener, and in every way is conducting himself as a Christian man. Such is the power of the gospel!

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A PRAYER.

(By Thomas Matthew Lyon.)

The merry heart, the quiet mind I crave,
To greet always the morn with smiling face,
And 'midst life's dreadful dangers and affrays
To be resigned, resourceful, strong, and brave.

I do not ask for wealth or honeyed fame,
But blest content and gaiety; that I
May others cheer, thus leaving when I die
A mem'ry sweet and humble honored name:

The power to sympathize and to forgive;
The strength to persevere in spite of all;
The courage to endure whate'er befall;
The will to do unconquered aye to live:

In music, letters, art, to find delight;
The soft refining influence of love
To know in darkest hours may I prove
Unto my soul a beacon in the night.

I'd friendship know of men brave, true, and good,
For friendship calleth forth the best in man;
The greatest boon of all the cosmic plan
Comes silence next and pensive solitude.

Give me a grateful heart for all my wealth;
For earth and sea and sky, for light and air,
And birds and beasts and trees and flowers rare,
For children, sleep, and thought, and food, and health.

And when, O God, my earthly course has run,
—The end may near: I bend me to Thy will—
May I with humble heart, submissive still,
Breathe out with life, 'Thy will—not mine—be done.

AMEN.

The following sums have been lately received for the 'Witness' Labrador Fund:—

Friends, Fairbury, Neb.	$ 1.00
Little Helpers' Mission Band, Belleville	3.00
G. M., Melfort, Sask.	10.00

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People's Directory and Ready Reference Guide.

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DECHAUX'S DYE WORKS, 1870 St. Cathrn. E. 51.
ROYAL DYE WORKS, 803 St. Cathrn. W. Up 644.
ST. LAWRENCE DYE WORKS, 131 Bleury. M. 1549

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

COTTEN, F. W., 352 St. James street. M. 4373.
O'LEARY, W. J., 298 Craig st. W. M. 4589

ELECTRIC AND GAS FIXTURES.

GLORIA GAS LIGHT CO., 2227 St. Cathrn. Up 2644
Mitchell, The Robert Co., 2468 St. Cathrn. Up 3089

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

DAWSON, J. A. & CO., 291-3 Craig W. M. 4406.
FORMAN, JOHN, 708-710 Craig street. M. 280.

FANCY GOODS AND INDIAN CURIOS.

LOO TYE LOY & CO., 82-84 Bleury street.

FISH DEALERS.

O'CONNOR, J. T., St. Antoine Market. Up 2572.

FLORISTS AND DECORATORS.

CAIRNS, MISS, 2174 St. Catherine street. Up 2581.
HALL & ROBINSON, 2671 St. Catherine. Up 3373.
McKENNA, P. & SONS, St. Cath., cor Guy. Up 1197
THE DERY & SON CO., 11 St. Lambert Hill.

FOREIGN STAMPS, ETC.

Century Stamp Co., 160 Peel street. Rare Postage Stamps and Coins. Phone [illegible]

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Renaud,King & Patterson,cor.Guy & St. Cath. Up 181
Valiquette, N. G., Ltd., 1547-55 St. Cathrn. E. 4182-3-4
PRINCE, THE J. S. CO., 33 to 39 St. Lawrence st. Phone East 209.

GLOVES AND CORSETS.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE,2335 St. Cathrn. Up 1068

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.

REID, ROBERT, 2146 St. Catherine street. Up 1254
SMITH BROS. GRANITE CO., 290 Bleury. Up 2756
HAWKINS, F., 108-14 Bluery street.
FORSYTH GRANITE & M. CO., 96 Bleury. M. 3175

Retail.

GROCERS—(Retail).

BAKER & CO., 2738 St. Catherine street. Up 3152.
BEAULIEU, 63 Osborne street. Tel. Up 3296.
Beauvais, Lalonde & Cie., 482 St. James. Main 665
BERTHIAUME, J. B., 112 Park ave. Up 3216.
BROWN, W. J., 2708 St. Catherine st. Up 2080.
ELLIOTT, P., 48 Berthelet street. Up 1550.
ENGLISH PROVISION CO., 2500 St. Cathrn. Up 2416
GRATTON, O., 2094 St. Catherine st. Up 1330.
HODGSON, T. L., 718 St. Urbain street. E. 558.
LAMBERT, Z. A., cor. Sherbrooke & Park. E. 151.
MALONEY, D., cor. Sherbrooke and Mance. E. 2483
MONTPETIT, T, & CO., 2587 Notre Dame. M. 194.
MUNRO, D. D. & CO., 2567 St. Catherine.
MUNRO BROS., 203 St. Antoine street. Up 2670.
OSTIGNY, L. N., 734 Sherbrooke street. Up 1196.
PAUL WALTER, 2355 St. Catherine st. Up 1237.
ROZON & FRERE, 118 Bleury street. M. 3209.
SCANLON, JOHN, 239 Bleury street. Up 1307.
STRONG & STRONG, 902 Lagauchetiere. M. 1822.
VANIER FRERES, 1029 St. James st. Up 2576.

HARDWARE—(Retail).

Amiot, Lecours & Lariviere, 563 St. Lawrence. E 1615
DRYSDALE, D., 645 Craig street. M. 167.
Krasel, Paul R., 2693 and 2695 St. Catherine. Up 1452
Notre Dame Hardware Co., 1168 St. James. Up 1420
PHILBIN, M., 2266 St. Catherine. Up 1645.
SEVIGNY, R. N., 514 St. James street. M. 1624.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 6 St. Lawrence st. M. 1914.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS.

Desjardins, Chs. & Co., 1533-41 St. Cathrn. E. 1537
DOIN, ARMAND, 1584 Notre Dame. M. 1146.
ROBERTSON & CO., 233 St. James st. M. 2297.
WELSH, A. A., 2252 St. Catherine st. Up 4308.

HOTELS.

HOTEL CARSLAKE, Geo. Carslake, Propr., 571 St. James street. M. 524.
RIENDEAU HOTEL, 58 and 60 Jacques Cartier sq. Main 6130.
WELLAND HOTEL, 17-25 McGill College avenue. American and European plan. Tel. Up 1415.

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS.

BOLT, J. T. & CO., 2313 St. Catherine street.
JOHNSTON BROS., 2379 St. Catherine. Up 3143.
NORRIS, A. E., 955 St. Catherine W. Up 3073.

KINDLING WOOD.

MACDIARMID, J. C., cor. William & Guy. M. 452.

LADIES' COSTUMES.

LAFRANCE, P., 192 St. Lawrence street. M. 542.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENALLACK (THE) CO., 8, 10, 12 Latour. M. 3396-7

LADIES' HAIRDESSERS AND WIG MAKERS.

CHARLAND, MISS, 2130 St. Catherine street.
PONTON, JOS., 33 Notre Dame East. M. 2361.
PUNDE & BOEHM, 2365 St. Catherine. Up 3161.

LOCKS AND KEYS FITTED.

OHLING, JOHN, 312 St. James street.

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd., 85 to 95 Atwater avenue. M. 3457.

MACHINERY.

Canada Machinery Agency, 298 St. James. M. 2195.
MILLER, W. L. & CO., 18 St. Peter st. Tel. M. 3423
YOUNG, ANDREW, 11 Busby Lane. M. 2544.

MANTLES, TILES AND GRATES.

Webster Bros. & Parkes 1803 Notre Dame. M. 1312.

MEAT MARKETS.

Westgate & Lewis, McGill Coll. & Park ave. Up 2690 and 4058.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

BRENNAN BROS., 1907 St. Catherine st. E. 246.
REID, J. W. & CO., 2097 St. Catherine. Up 2465.
DE LORIMIER, S. A., 52 Notre Dame W. M. 1988.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

BEAUCHAMP, J. M., 1340a & 1344 St. Cath. E. 1923
EDY, O., 418 West Notre Dame. M. 2356.
ETTENBERG, J. & CO., 2098 St. Cathrn. Up 2666.
GALLERY, DAN., 2072 Notre Dame. M. 2230.
NELSON, G. P., 71 Bleury street.
OGULNIK, PAUL, 2254 St. Catherine st. Up 2634.
RUDOLPH, A., 19 St. Lawrence. E. 290.
TREMBLAY, WM., 2048 Notre Dame. M. 2836.
Tuddenham & Anderson, 344 St. James. M. 3979.
MAX USHER, 2298 St. Catherine st. Up 3066.
WALSH, W. H., 119 West Notre Dame. M. 2804.

OPTICIANS.

GRANT, PROF., 2172 St. Catherine st. Up 1332.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

WALL BROS., 39 Bleury street. M. 237.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DENNISON ENG. CO., 112 St. Frs. Xavier. M. 2211
DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 1090

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

ARLESS, G. C. & CO., 261 St. James st. M. 1414.
GORDON, P. J., 2327a St. Catherine st. M. 1429.
LAPRES & LAVERGNE, 360 St. Denis st. E. 1283.
RICE, A. I., 2261 St. Catherine street. M. 2472.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

BARRAT, GEO. & SON, 146 Peel street. Up 964.
HOGG, THE D. H. CO., 662 Craig street. M. 1953.
SMITH, R. F., 1756 Notre Dame street. M. 1467.

PIANOS AND MUSIC.

SHAW, J. W., 2274-2278 St. Catherine st. Up 1414.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

[illegible]MAULT, ED., 1684-6 St. Cathrn. E. 1842.
FOISY FRERES, 1760 St. Catherine street. E. 1644.
Hurteau, J. A. & Co., Ltd., 1680 St. Cathrn. E. 1718
LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street. Up 1491.
LEACH PIANO CO., 2440 St. Catherine st. Up 998.
LINDSAY, C. W., Ltd., St. Catherine st. Up 2638.
NORDHEIMER PIANO AND MUSIC CO., Ltd., 2461 St. Catherine. Up 2664.
WILLIS & CO., 600 St. Catheine st. West. Up 2686.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMERS.

EDLINGTON, CHARLES, 2311 St. Cathrn. M. 1080
WILLSON, G. W. & SON, 7 Phillips sq. Up 4225.
JOHNSON & COPPING, 2430 St. Cathrn. Up 2696.

Retail.

PRINTERS & STATIONERS.

FORTIER, [illegible] cor St Peter & [illegible]
DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, [illegible]
McALLISTER A. & CO. [illegible]

RANGES AND STOVES.

Galarneau, A. & Co., [illegible]

ROOFERS.

CAMPBELL & GILDAY, [illegible]
REED, G. W. & CO., [illegible]

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS.

LEGALLEE BROS., [illegible]
Walker & Campbell, cor. N. [illegible]

SADDLERS & HARNESS MAKERS.

BISSONNETTE, ERIC & CO., [illegible]
LAMONTAGNE, H. & CO., [illegible]
[illegible] Notre Dame [illegible]
MURPHY, D. & CO., [illegible]
ROBERTS, T. W., [illegible]
AUGER, E., [illegible]
BITHELL, G. W., [illegible]

SANITARY PLUMBING & HEATING.

CONROY BROS., [illegible]

SEED MERCHANTS.

[illegible]

SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

Arlington Bicycle Co., [illegible]
[illegible] & CO., [illegible]
SMYTH, JAMES, M. [illegible]

SPORTING GOODS FOR BIRDS.

SMYTH, JAMES, M. [illegible]

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

TROY LAUNDRY CO., [illegible]
Montreal Steam Laundry, [illegible]
TOILET LAUNDRY CO., [illegible]

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LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, [illegible]
Dame, Balmoral block.
McLeod,Hawthorne & Co., [illegible]
Fournier, J. E., [illegible]

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

Canadian Typewriter Co., [illegible]

UNDERTAKERS.

ARMSTRONG, G., [illegible]
Seale & Son, cor. Beaver Hall [illegible]
[illegible]
TEES & CO., [illegible]
WRAY, WM., [illegible]
Wray, J. C. & Bro., [illegible]

WALL PAPER.

MURPHY & SON, [illegible]

Manufacturers.

ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTURER.

MARTIN, C., [illegible]

BENT AND ART GLASS.

GRIMSON, G. J. E., [illegible]

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

Lang Mfg. Co., [illegible]
Montreal Biscuit Co., Brewster ave.
The Caledonia Biscuit Co., [illegible]
LUTTRELL, JOS. & CO., [illegible]
Cunegonde.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., [illegible]

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

AIRD, JAMES M., [illegible]
AULD, R. S., [illegible]
CUNNINGHAM, JOHN, [illegible]
Graham Bros., [illegible]
STRACHAN, A. & L., [illegible]
STRACHAN, JAMES, [illegible]
STUART & HERBERT, [illegible]
WYLIE, W. J. S., [illegible]

CANDY MFRS.—(Wholsale).

Lang Mf'g Co., [illegible]
MARTINEAU, L. & CO., [illegible]

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BONHOMME, J., cor. Richmond & St. Jas.
JENNINGS, A. & CO.,cor. Well. & Grey Nun
LATIMER, R. & CO., [illegible]

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WHITE MOSS BRAND,623 Lagauchetiere st.

EGG CASE FILLERS.

THE MILLER BROS. CO., Ltd., [illegible]

GINGER ALE MANUFACTURERS.

ALLAN, ROBERT, [illegible]

MATTRESSMAKER.

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MONTREAL PACKING CO., Limited, [illegible]
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LOCKERBY & McCOMB, [illegible]
McArthur, Alex & Co., Ltd., [illegible]

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OHLING, JOHN, [illegible]

SASH & DOOR MANUFACTURERS.

Macfarlane, R. & Co., [illegible]
Rutherford, Wm. & Sons Co., [illegible]

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PROWSE, GEO. E., [illegible]