

MR. PLUMMER'S CASE FOR STEEL COMPANY'S DAMAGES.

Amount is \$600,000, Incurred for Interference With Operations at Sydney Plant—Coal Will Discuss Claim.

A complete statement of details as to damages has been sent by Mr. Plummer to the Coal Company...

Mr. Cahon, who has accomplished such good work together with Mr. Plummer in bringing the two companies closer to an agreement...

Mr. Cahon, when asked if he had heard that Mr. Ross intended to break off negotiations and leave the city...

In discussing the latest move in the peace negotiations this morning, Mr. Plummer told the 'Witness' that it was quite true that he had submitted a detailed report to Coal.

'It is a statement,' said Mr. Plummer, 'of our claims, for damages. I have always shown that the shutting down of the Steel plant in November, 1908, cost us at least six hundred thousand dollars, and whether or not Coal is liable is another question.'

'Briefly, we have presented our claim, and it is for Coal to say whether or not it is acceptable. I think there should be a way to adjust the difference.'

Mr. Plummer was in no way discouraged. Indeed, just the reverse, and he is sanguine of an early settlement of this tedious case.

The Coal directors held a meeting this morning, at which Mr. Cahon endeavored to overcome what the 'street' appears to think is a serious hitch in the negotiations.

BREWERIES AMALGAMATED

ALL IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC TO BE UNDER CONTROL OF ONE SYNDICATE.

The difficulties which cropped up a short time ago in connection with the merger of the breweries in the Province of Quebec have now been removed...

The following companies, with their estimated valuation of output, are interested in the merger: Union Breweries, Limited, \$200,000; Dawes Brewery, of Lachine, \$500,000; Dow's Brewery, \$400,000; Ekers Brewery, \$250,000; Canadian Brewing Company, \$200,000; Molson's Brewery, \$500,000; Imperial Brewery, \$100,000; Boswell's Brewery, Quebec, \$400,000; the Beauport Brewery, \$150,000; Reinhart's Brewery, \$100,000, and the Ste. Therese Brewery, \$100,000.

Mr. Charles Hosmer, at the head of the underwriting syndicate, which has made arrangements with the Royal Trust Company to finance the company. It is understood that the account of the big concern will go to the Bank of Montreal.

The statement is also made that there will be no change in the internal working of each establishment, although there will be a local manager at the head of each concern. This product of each brewery will be sold separately as at present, the object of the merger being to do away with the competition. No increase will be made, it is said, in prices.

One result of the merger will be to pave the way for the sale of the Montreal Brewing Company's property to the C. P. R. in connection with the scheme for the enlargement of the Place Viger terminals.

CONGREGATION'S REGRET

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. J. L. GEORGE, WHO RESIGNED THROUGH ILLNESS.

Last evening, on behalf of the congregation of Calvin Presbyterian Church, a committee of four members visited the residence of their former pastor, the Rev. J. L. George, and presented him with a purse, as a token of their esteem and appreciation of his valued services in caring for them as a church for the past twelve years.

Dr. Walter H. Smyth and Mr. John Osborne in a few words explained the congregation's sorrow, that prolonged illness caused Mr. George to resign his charge, to take a rest, but rejoiced to know that his health showed signs of improvement, and trusted that full recovery would be speedy.

Mr. George feelingly replied, thanking committee and congregation for their token of encouragement, and expressing his wish that the church might be prospered and that its future might be a power for good.

TWO-CENT FARES

WILL GO INTO EFFECT ON GRAND TRUNK BETWEEN MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

The recent order of the Privy Council enforcing two-cent fares on the Grand Trunk between Montreal and Toronto, according to the original charter, will be put into effect as soon as the legal documents in connection with the case are received by the company, which will probably be within a few days. As a matter of fact, two-cent fares between the two cities have been in force for years for through business, and the new order will simply make it effective for station to station business, for which third class cars will now be provided.

THE LAYMEN'S MOVEMENT.

Laymen and clergymen, to date, registered three thousand. Many more coming.

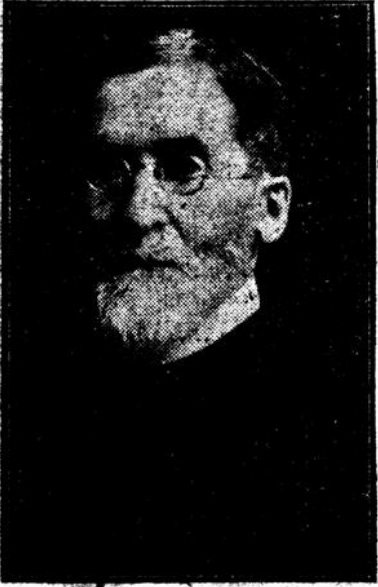
This is the gist of a telegram received yesterday from the Secretary of the National Missionary Congress by Mr. D. A. Budge, the secretary of the Montreal Committee. The delegates to the Congress have the privilege of securing single fares by the Canadian Pacific or Grand Trunk Railways, by securing a certificate from the agent when the ticket is purchased. Over 100 delegates from Montreal and vicinity have already registered, and it is expected between 125 and 150 will go from the city.

The conference opens on Wednesday afternoon, March 31, in Massey Hall, Toronto. The list of delegates who have sent in their names to Mr. Budge is as follows:—

- LAYMEN—Thos. Moodie, Arthur Birks, J. H. Carson, J. W. McConnell, Wm. Hanson, Dr. Harry Shaw, A. H. Vipond, W. H. Rosevear, J. W. Snow, Henry Blackford, Richard Lewthwaite, C. C. Holland, P. A. Doig, John Walker, A. M. Robertson, J. G. Savage, Walter Smardon, W. Y. King, Ernest Millen, Walter Paul, A. L. Beattie, J. W. Kilgour, D. J. Fraser, C. Lane, H. J. Mudge, Gerald W. Birks, Arthur Bell, A. P. Tippet, E. J. Coyle, D. A. Budge, R. H. Baron, A. A. Brown, John Fairgraves, D. Bentley, C. S. J. Phillips, Dr. A. H. Gordon, Chas. R. Rice, R. G. Knott, A. M. Elliott, Dr. F. A. Stevens, G. McFarry, W. H. Nolan, G. F. Johnston, C. R. Westgate, F. J. Hodgson, John Cunningham, A. O. Dawson, Isaac Collins, R. J. Letimer, W. H. Goodwin, S. W. Cuthbert, J. F. McLean, Andrew Walsh, W. A. Kneeland, Robt. Munro, I. Gammell, J. P. Copland, J. W. Rodger, A. C. Hutchison, J. W. Ross, W. T. Gardiner, A. I. Rice, Lansing Lewis, W. H. Parsons, W. J. Morton, A. P. Willis, John Murphy, John Lenkins, D. W. Ross, Jas. Croil, jr., R. H. Buchanan, J. G. Brock, A. A. Ayer, W. K. Grafty, Spencer Barnard, Temple Peers, Geo. Rowell, J. Alex. York, J. Thompson, Allan Thompson, Senator D. Gilmour, Bernard Leslie, Col. F. H. Denison, Percy Fitch, W. W. O'Hara, W. J. Percival, W. Rodgers.

MINISTERS—The Rev. Hugh Pedley, the Rev. D. J. Graham, the Rev. J. R. Dobson, the Rev. Geo. Whillans, the Rev. W. W. Dickie, the Rev. E. F. McCusker, the Rev. Dr. Morison (Ormatown), the Rev. R. Corrigan, the Rev. Anderson (Beaubarnois), the Rev. A. M. Mitchell (Lachute), the Rev. B. Tucker, the Rev. Dr. Robt.

who has been a missionary in India for over 40 years, and who will address the Congress on 'The Sure Victory.'



BISHOP THOBURN.

Johnston, the Rev. J. K. Unsworth, the Rev. J. Flanagan, the Rev. Jos. Sullivan, the Rev. E. I. Hart, the Rev. A. L. Therrien, the Rev. Dr. John Gordon, the Rev. P. Walker, the Rev. Archdeacon Evans, the Rev. Dr. Paterson-Smyth, the Rev. Jas. Ercan, the Rev. Dr. E. Scott, the Rev. Dr. Young, the Rev. A. Radley, the Rev. T. A. Halpenny, the Rev. Wm. Timberlake, the Rev. Thos. Brown, the Rev. E. H. Tippet, the Rev. J. Elliott, the Rev. Dr. Armstrong.

THE NATIONAL PARK

BATTLEFIELDS COMMISSION WANTS POWER TO EXPROPRIATE.

At the two sittings of the Battlefields Commission, held in this city yesterday, the question of the expropriation of the extensive and valuable property running down from the Grande Allee to the river, was taken up. This property is owned by the Quebec Seminary, and constitutes the most important of all the expropriations. It is understood that the matter of this proposed purchase, as far as the commission is concerned, has now been practically settled, and the commission will report the results arrived at to the Governor-General-in-Council. The price agreed upon has not yet transpired.

The chairman, Sir Geo. Garneau, was authorized to ask the government, on behalf of the commission, for power to expropriate the smaller properties which come within the plan of the National Park.

After the regular business of the day had been gone through, the chairman, on behalf of the commission, presented Mr. J. M. Courtney with a handsome silver casket containing views of Quebec at different periods of its eventful history, as a souvenir testimonial in recognition of his most valuable services.

It is expected that two further meetings will be held before the middle of May, one in this city and the other at Quebec. In the meantime the matters of detail are left in the hands of Sir George Garneau.

ENGINE STRUCK COAL PICKER.

Joseph Zesodsky, a Polish boy, 15 years old, living at 51 Manufacturers street, Point St. Charles, was struck by a shunting engine while he was picking up coal beside the G. T. R. tracks in St. Henri yesterday morning. He was taken to the General Hospital in an unconscious condition, suffering from scalp wounds and body bruises, but his injuries are not considered serious.

THE LATE MR. N. DE LISLE.

The funeral of the late Mr. Nowlan De Lisle took place at 1:15 this morning, and was very largely attended. The chief mourners were deceased's son, Alexander De Lisle; his brother, Mr. Alex. De Lisle; his nephews, Major Norman Leslie, Hector Garneau and A. Cuvillier. Among others in the cortege were the Hon. Senators Dandurand, J. P. B. Casgrain and Mackay, Sir Alexandre Lacoste, the Hon. J. A. Ouimet, Messrs. A. P. Lesperance, J. N. Moncel, D. Ouimet, Dr. J. Laphorn Smith, F. P. Harkins, Geo. Cook, L. C. de Tonnancourt, Alex. Prudhomme, A. Chaput. The service was held in St. James Cathedral, the Rev. Abbe Elie Anclair officiating, with the Rev. Abbe Sylvestre as deacon, and Abbe Anatole Martin as sub-deacon. After the service the remains were conveyed to the Cote des Neiges cemetery for interment.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Canada's Reported Offer Arouses Great Interest in London.

London, March 26.—At the Admiralty Office great interest was manifested to-day in the report that Canada would make an offer of naval assistance to Great Britain, and that the feeling among the Canadian ministers was favorable to the building of one, and possibly two, 'Dreadnoughts.' This, with the actual and prospective offer of similar 'Dreadnoughts' from other British colonies, notably New Zealand and Australia, has opened up new possibilities of naval expansion. Aside from the naval aspect of the matter, the willingness of the colonies to contribute naval assistance gives a practical view to the long-cherished dream of Imperial federation, in which the Mother Country and her colonies will have a common interest.

The naval programme outlined by the First Lord of the Admiralty contemplates that the home Government shall have fourteen vessels of the 'Dreadnought' type by the end of next year. Since this programme was announced, New Zealand's offer of a 'Dreadnought,' fully equipped, and without cost to the home Government, has been officially accepted. The New Zealand offer also contemplated the gift of a second 'Dreadnought' if events make it necessary. The Australian Commonwealth, while not making the specific offer of a 'Dreadnought,' has given assurance that Australia's resources will be at the disposal of the home Government in time of emergency. The Australian people, not content with this action, are urging the Commonwealth Government to make a specific offer of a 'Dreadnought,' and in the meantime large popular subscriptions are being raised for the construction of battleships. The disposition of Canada to offer naval assistance, with possibly one or two 'Dreadnoughts,' is welcomed as a further evidence of colonial and imperial unity.

Whether it will be feasible for the colonies to control the movements of their warships in time of peace, naval experts are not prepared to say. But it is thought that a plan could be devised by which the colonial 'Dreadnoughts,' while a part of the British navy, could be assigned to duty in colonial waters. Lord Strathcona, interviewed by the 'Daily Telegraph,' said no part of the Empire would rejoice more than Canada at New Zealand's patriotic offer. It is impossible to say what Canada would do in the direction of a contribution to the navy. The future naval and military defence of the Empire was a subject of great interest to all of the colonists, and Canada would not be found behind hand in taking her share of any burden, which might be necessary. With reference to his recent gift, Lord Strathcona would say nothing except that it was a mere bagatelle.

CONCESSION FROM MEXICO

Canadian Syndicate Will Construct Dams on Conchou River to Cost \$8,000,000

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF FARMING LAND TO BE IRRIGATED.

El Paso, Texas, March 27.—Headed by Dr. B. Franklin Pearson, a mammoth Canadian syndicate has secured a concession from the Mexican Government for the construction of two dams on the Conchou river, at a cost of approximately eight million dollars, and will produce gold. The upper dam, for the purpose of generating electric power for lighting and manufacturing, will cost two and a half millions, and will produce power for Santa Rosalia, Parral and neighboring towns. The lower dam will cost between five and six million dollars, and will be devoted to flood water irrigation for three hundred thousand acres of farming land in Concha valley. Construction on this dam is to start this year, and will be completed in three years.

JEALOUSY THE MOTIVE.

Fraulein Barthold, of the Royal Opera, Berlin, Shot and Killed by a Woman.

New York, March 27.—Special cable despatches from Berlin say: Fraulein Freida Barthold, the beautiful prima donna, of the Royal Opera of Berlin, was shot and instantly killed yesterday at her home in Rostok, where she was singing, by Fraulein Auguste Zobel, a middle-aged Berlin woman. The tragedy was due to jealousy. Fraulein Barthold was engaged to marry an engineer named Koch, who had been wooing Fraulein Zobel. When the latter learned that Koch intended to marry Fraulein Barthold, she wrote demanding that the singer renounce the engagement. The prima donna ignored the demand, and Fraulein Zobel journeyed to Rostok and called on Fraulein Barthold. After a stormy interview, Fraulein Zobel shot and killed the singer, who is the daughter of wealthy parents in Sleswig.

ANTI-LIQUOR RESOLUTION

RUSSIAN DOUMA PROHIBITS SALE IN THE COLONIES.

St. Petersburg, March 26.—The Douma to-day adopted the budget of the Colonization Department, with a resolution asking the government to suspend the sale of liquor in all regions open to colonization.

21ST BATTERY CONCERT.

The concert of the 21st Field Battery, which was held in the Victoria Hall, Westmount, last night, proved a great success. Those who contributed were Malini, the magician, who made quite a hit; J. Bailey, who gave some violin solos; J. Wood, comedian; Rice Brothers, comedians, and Messrs. L. Payne, J. Macfarlane, A. Bengough and Bombardier Kelly, in songs. Those present included Col. Grant, who commands the 6th regiment; Major W. O. H. Dods, commanding officer of the 21st Field Battery; Captains Creelman and Cote, and Lieutenants Hanson, Armstrong and Armour. Major Dods distributed prizes to the men for shooting at the Petewawa camp. Advantage was taken of the occasion to tender hearty wishes to Col. Grant upon his leaving for England. He sails on April 8.

POINT ST. CHARLES MAN HURT.

Cornwall, Ontario, March 27.—A young man, John Cooke, whose home is at 156 'Bourgeois' street, Point St. Charles, fell under the wheels of a moving freight train at the station here early this morning. His left leg was so badly crushed that amputation was necessary above the knee. He now lies in the General Hospital in a critical condition.

LOCAL SNOW OR RAIN

Did you choose the journey, friend? No, not I. But to make it cheerfully, Let us try. When the day is dark, I pray, Sing a song to cheer the way. For to-morrow we will be One day nearer to the sea. Did you choose the journey, friend? No, nor I. But we know the end will come By and by. All to-day we bear the load Up the weary winding road, But to-morrow we may be At the 'an in company. —Ruth Sterry.

Table with weather forecasts for Toronto, Ottawa, and Upper St. Lawrence, including temperature, max, min, and wind.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Morocco is said to be threatened with another Holy War.

A special cable announces that the first important demonstration of the Women's Anti-Suffragette League last night was crowded with 'quiet, home-staying women.'

Prof. Greef, director of the Berlin Eye Hospital, announces the discovery of the trachoma germ. He says his experiments with the germs on an ho-poid ape convinced him that trachoma is contagious only in its early stages.

William O'Brien, M.P., for Cork, has resigned his seat, owing to lack of support.

Sir William McGregor, Governor of Newfoundland, has been appointed Governor of Queensland, and will be succeeded by Sir Ralph Chumpey Williams, Governor of the Windward Islands.

Plans for a 2,500,000 candle power searchlight for the illumination of the Niagara Falls, at a cost of \$50,000, were accepted last night. Two batteries of searchlights will be used, one on either side of the river.

Heavy soft snows are reported from many parts of the prairie in the West. The mild weather prevailing takes it off gradually, and expert agriculturists claim no conditions could be better for preparing a good seed bed.

The students of Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B., last night celebrated their victory in a debate with the boys of the University of New Brunswick by pulling fire alarms, ringing church bells and lighting bon fires in the streets.

Six vessels brought to New York yesterday, nearly 10,000 aliens, almost a record number for a single day. A majority were from Mediterranean ports.

In connection with the visit to Ottawa to-day of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, as guest of the Canadian Club, it is understood that preliminary steps are likely to be taken for the formation of a national association for the promotion of the science of aerial navigation.

The Ottawa sanitary inspectors report that out of 155 milk premises inspected at the recent quarterly inspection, only 22 were found below the mark in the matter of general cleanliness, and of these none was found to be in a particularly bad condition. Since the inauguration of the inspection system each successive inspection has indicated better conditions, some of the places a year ago having been found in an alarming state. Upon notification that their stables are unsatisfactory, dealers have at once to remedy defects or forfeit their licenses. No such action has yet been found necessary.

Col. J. Mortimer Gibson, Lt.-Governor of Ontario, Sir Henry M. Pellatt, Col. Sweney, Col. Ryerson, Lt.-Col. James Mason, Mr. D. R. Wilkie, Dr. C. A. Hodgetts and Mr. J. T. Small, K.C., have applied to the Senate of Ottawa for incorporation as the Canadian Red Cross Society.

Archbishop Ireland will sail to-day from France for New York. In an interview, he said: 'From what I have seen and heard during my stay here I have formed the distinct impression that the state's policy of persecuting religion will not last much longer—that there will be an arrangement to intervene soon. A republic, especially a republic like France, where the people are volatile, cannot endure without religion, which is the creator of the individual conscience. The present strikes and unrest are giving the Government rich food for reflection.'

According to militia orders from Ottawa no policeman may hereafter join the active militia in Canada. They are exempt from military service and cannot be counted upon in the event of the necessity arising for calling out troops. It is therefore not considered advisable that they should be carried upon the rolls of the active militia.

METHODIST CHURCH BAZAAR.

A bazaar in aid of the funds being raised to wipe off the debt on Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church will be held in the hall at 12 Prince Arthur street, next Friday and Saturday, afternoons and evenings.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

John Forman has sold to Arthur A. Morrice lot 374-5, parish of Montreal, fronting on Mount Pleasant avenue, at the corner of Holton avenue, for \$9,450. Mme. Clement A. Hurteau has sold to Ambrose Geneux lot 880-5, and part of lot 880-6, St. James ward, with buildings fronting on St. Andre street, above Demontigny street, for \$4,200.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

Table with shipping arrivals and departures, including ship names, destinations, and dates.

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. The announcement of funeral, appended to death notice, 15c 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.

BIRTHS.

BURRIDGE — On March 26, 1909, at 278 Ethel avenue, Winnipeg, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Arnold Burridge, a son. DEAN — At 9 Edgemoor Road, Toronto, on March 22, 1909, the wife of E. Sterling Dean, of a daughter. SLAUGHT — At Halleybury, Ont., on March 24, 1909, to Evelyn and Arthur G. Slaughter, a daughter (Betty).

MARRIED.

CAMPBELL — WILLIAMS — On March 24, 1909, by the Rev. H. A. Macpherson, Jessie Kate, youngest daughter of Robert Williams, of Toronto, to Stuart M. Campbell, son of J. M. Campbell, Winnipeg. HEPBURN — MACK — At St. James' Church, Kingston, Ont., on March 22, 1909, by the Rev. Canon Loucks, Leonard Victor, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hepburn, 39 Pine street, to Miss Irene Mack, youngest daughter of Mr. John Mack, Bath.

MACDONALD — BURNS — At St. Paul's Church, Brampton, Ont., on March 24, 1909, by the Rev. William Burns, grandfather of the bride, William R. Macdonald, to Eileen M. Burns, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. N. Burns, D.D.

MCINTOSH — YORK — At the Methodist Parsonage, Vermilion, Alta., on March 19, 1909, by the Rev. A. R. Aldridge, Helena Jane, youngest daughter of J. V. York, Esq., Metcalfe, Ont., to Hugh McIntosh, Esq., of Landoville, Alta.

STUART — ALLAN — At the Presbyterian Church, Baldoon, on March 22, 1909, by the Rev. J. S. Mcraith, the Rev. James A. Stuart, B.A., Sunbury, Ont., to Mary Lena, youngest daughter of Mr. James F. Allan Baldoon, Ont.

DIED.

BRISTOL — At the residence of his son-in-law, J. W. Brighton, 250 Eighth st., Edmonton, Alta., on March 19, 1909, Walter Bristol, of Spruce Grove, in his 70th year, formerly of Ottawa.

HARPER — At her late residence, No. 125 Cottingham street, Toronto, on March 24, 1909, Cecelia Wright, beloved wife of Geo. R. Harper, architect.

POWER — At Quebec, on March 25, 1909, W. E. Power, beloved husband of Evelyn McCusker.

STEWART — At the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. Goodfellow, 277 Queen street East, Toronto, Elizabeth Tweedie, relict of the late J. Stewart, in her 84th year.

WYMAN — At Grace Dart Home Hospital, of tuberculosis, on March 25, 1909, Ralph M. Wyman, son of the late Joseph R. Wyman, of Yarmouth, N.S., aged 35 years and 8 months. To be interred at Yarmouth, N.S.

WILSON — At her residence, 545A Mance street, on March 26, 1909, Elizabeth Altham, widow of the late Captain James Scobie Wilson, aged 70 years. Funeral will take place on Monday at 2.30 p.m. Friends will please accept this intimation. Glasgow and Liverpool papers please copy.

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 3.

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

TEES & CO. Funeral Directors 300 St. James Street.

ALABASTINE, PAINT BRUSHES, INSIDE AND OUTSIDE VARNISHES, GLASS, OILS, Etc., D. DRYSDALE, 159 Craig St. West.

That Dainty Waist



of yours—though it may look a little soiled, is quite good enough for the next reception, if you will send it to us to be Dry Cleaned. We will not injure it in the least in the process of cleaning, but you will think when it is returned to you that it has been transformed into a new waist. TELEPHONE US TO CALL. British American Dyeing Co.

COAL NO CHEAPER. New York, March 26.—There was no reduction in the price of coal here today, the meeting of the Coal Merchants' Association, which had been called to declare the usual spring reduction being postponed, as the expected notification of a reduction in the wholesale price by the operators was not received.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED. Store Closes at 6 o'clock DAILY. Saturday, Mar. 27.

Some of the Savings the Great 6-Week Sale Offers for Monday!

More than a week of this remarkable stock reducing sale is gone; have you taken your share of the savings? Each day brings something new—each day's advertisements tell of buying chances that are worth watching for and grasping! And remember, the advertisements tell of only a portion of this great storeful of bargains—where lots are very small, etc., only the red sale tickets are used to let you know of the reductions.

To start Monday's list, there are 500 Yards Dress Muslins 7 1/2c Regular 10c Yard, for 7 1/2c

DRSS MUSLINS in charming floral effects, colors of pink, sky, Nile, helio, fawn, in a quality regularly sold at 10c. Sale price, Monday . . . . . 7 1/2c

Silks and Black Dress Goods Also for Monday

500 yards BLACK SILK TAFFETA, in deep rich black, a heavy make, brilliant finish, Reg. 50c. Sale Price . . . . . 39c

1,000 yards, BLACK ANURES, all-wool, brilliant finish, stripe effects, splendid wearing cloth. Reg. 75c. Sale Price . . . . . 55c

Beautiful Hats Shown Monday

ONE PARTICULARLY CHARMING HAT IS OF BURNT LACE BRAID, trimmed with Alice Blue silk poppies on one side, and large tassel of Alice Blue Silk ribbon on other side, at . . . . . \$7.45

ANOTHER LOVELY CREATION IS A LARGE COPPER COLOR HAT, with round crown of fine French Chip and brim of fancy straw, trimmed with two large shaded yellow chrysanthemums and copper color ribbon, at . . . . . \$9.75

Ladies' \$18 Costumes at \$14.95

These are tailor-made costumes, of the latest style shown in the fashion centres; made of a fine quality of striped satin cloth, in black, navy and brown, coat is 36 in. long, cut to give hipless effect, trimmed with self buttons and lined throughout with broadened mercerized, corded silk collar; skirt in full flare circular style, with 6 in. self fold and button, costumes sold regularly at \$18.00. Sale Price, Monday . . . . . \$14.95

Staple Goods in 6-Week Sale

HEAVY UNBLEACHED COTTONS, 40 inches wide, all pure, no-filting. Reg. 9c. Monday . . . . . 6 1/2c

PURE LINEN TABLE NAPKINS, some show slightly imperfect stitches, etc., 19x19 in. Reg. \$2.00. Monday, dozen . . . . . \$1.10

HEAVY HUCK LINEN TOWELS, fringed, red borders, 18 x 36 in. Reg. 14c. Monday . . . . . 9c

WHITE BEDFORD CORD, very suitable for children's dresses, etc. Reg. 15c. Monday . . . . . 10c

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE Finished in Early English Oak



Illustration shows a den or living room furnished in Early English oak in Mission design.

For solidity, comfort and artistic plainness, no furniture is so attractive as this Early English oak.

In addition to a complete line of den furniture, we have a large assortment of dining room and bedroom furniture in Mission design.

Then we have sofas, settees, arm chairs, rockers, Morris chairs, desks, tables, smoking sets, tabourettes, hall mirrors, etc.

During this week three of our windows will be fitted up with Mission furniture in Early English oak—a den, dining room and bedroom.

Don't You Need a Door Mat?

Walking over a carpet with wet or muddy boots, plays havoc with it. This is why more damage is done to carpets in the spring than at any other season.

To offset any possible injury to your carpets, you should buy a door mat now.

We have a very serviceable woven coconut fibre door mat which we sell for 33c each.

Heavier coconut fibre mats, either bleached or unbleached, in different sizes, can be had for \$1.05 to \$3.90 each.

Then we have plain wire mats from \$1.10 to \$1.60, and tape wire folding mats from \$1.00 to \$5.35.

Rubber mats can be had for \$1.50 each. Some of these mats are on exhibition in our windows.

Renaud King & Patterson COR. GUY'S ST. CATHERINE STS.

TENANTS RETALIATED.

The tenants of Montée du Zouave, off St. Denis street, between Ontario and Sherbrooke streets, took out an action yesterday afternoon against the city to force it to keep their sidewalks and the sidewalk which fronts the property on St. Denis street, in good order. Last year some twenty of the tenants were brought into the Recorder's Court for having failed to keep their sidewalks free of ice and snow. The action was dismissed, and it was proven that the city were responsible for the care of Montée du Zouave. This year the city have failed to keep the sidewalks in good condition, and the tenants are retaliating.

CROWN PRINCE OF SERBIA His Renunciation of the Throne Causes Excitement in Belgrade.

Belgrad, March 26.—It is reported, but without confirmation, to-night, that Crown Prince George has not made a good renunciation of his right of succession to the throne, and that an announcement will shortly be issued to the effect that he has been induced to withdraw his decision. A newspaper quotes him as saying that his renunciation is irrevocable, although his reported flight is as base a lie as the assertion that he was responsible for the death of his valet.

The incident continues to excite the Capital almost to the exclusion of the Serbian-Austrian trouble.

King Peter received the leaders of the political parties this afternoon and discussed the matter with them, but the result is unknown.

An official statement by the physicians who made the post-mortem on the valet's body, after ascribing his death to acute typhoid inflammation of the brain, and the tissues in the upper part of the ilium caused by direct perforation, gives the reasons for believing that the rupture was due to external concussion, and adds that the man may have been the victim of an accident of innocent origin. The physicians also say he suffered from hernia.

COL. SAM HUGHES TELLS BOSTON AUDIENCE THAT ANNEXATION WILL NEVER COME TO PASS.

Boston, March 26.—For some Boston may be visionary; for me, he is prophetic, said Governor Aram J. Pothier, of Rhode Island, at the Canadian Club to-night, in referring to the Alabama Congressman's prediction of trouble with Japan.

'Canada and the United States,' he said, 'must unite in protecting their western shores from a common danger. Some of the interruptions were petty, others humorous, and others angry. All were intensely feminine. None were brilliant. Nobody was ejected, although the constant interruptions prevented appreciation of the eloquence of the speakers. At the end a resolution was carried affirming that it was inadvisable to thrust upon women the same political duties and responsibilities as were borne by men. The meeting separated with great clamor, the suffragettes minority shrilling 'Votes for women' until the last moment.'

'Suppose, for instance,' asked Colonel Hughes, 'that a Japanese or Chinese war with the United States, now a hypothesis, should become a reality, would the United States be stronger or weaker with Canada annexed or separate? With Canada in full partnership union with England and her colonies, the British Empire would not permit her western coast to become Oriental, nor would Australian and New Zealand shores be permitted to be so conquered. Thus the United States would be in independent alliance with Great Britain, be infinitely more powerful than were Canada annexed.'

Col. Sam Hughes, member of parliament for South Victoria Ont., who followed Governor Pothier, said that the annexation of the United States and Canada would never come to pass.

'Suppose, for instance,' asked Colonel Hughes, 'that a Japanese or Chinese war with the United States, now a hypothesis, should become a reality, would the United States be stronger or weaker with Canada annexed or separate? With Canada in full partnership union with England and her colonies, the British Empire would not permit her western coast to become Oriental, nor would Australian and New Zealand shores be permitted to be so conquered. Thus the United States would be in independent alliance with Great Britain, be infinitely more powerful than were Canada annexed.'

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Perrin Gloves Style—Fit—Durability Best for all special and ordinary occasions— for outdoor or indoor wear. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THE WELL-GROOMED MAN CAMPANA'S ITALIAN BALM soothes razor irritation and prevents rash, pimples and chaps. 25c at your druggists—35c by mail. Frank L. Benedict & Co., Montreal.

ANTI-SUFFRAGETTES. Mrs. Humphry Ward Presides at Meeting in London—Some Interruptions.

London, March 26.—The first important demonstration of the women's anti-suffragette league was crowded with quiet, home-staying women. Mrs. Humphry Ward presided. Lord Cromer and Messrs. Austen Chamberlain and Sir Edward Clarke were the principal speakers. Mrs. Ward had not got far in her opening address when she was 'sniped' by the familiar suffragette cry of 'Votes for women.'

After this every speaker was subjected to a rattling fire of ironical comment, for the audience was considerably leavened with militant suffragettes. Some of the interruptions were petty, others humorous, and others angry. All were intensely feminine. None were brilliant. Nobody was ejected, although the constant interruptions prevented appreciation of the eloquence of the speakers. At the end a resolution was carried affirming that it was inadvisable to thrust upon women the same political duties and responsibilities as were borne by men. The meeting separated with great clamor, the suffragettes minority shrilling 'Votes for women' until the last moment.

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## New Gloves for Easter

For this season we have an unusually good stock for your selection in all the fashionable shades for Easter, including the new Green for Ladies and Gentlemen. We respectfully solicit a visit from you while our stock is complete.

**Short Gloves**--For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, made of the best quality French Kid; also walking gloves, English make.

**Chamois Gloves**--For Ladies and Gentlemen. These are the most popular gloves in London and New York.

**Long Gloves**--Many will be glad to know that some of the large Paris Houses are getting away from the long glove idea. Various modifications of the short sleeves will be more in vogue than ever before, calling for elbow and  $\frac{3}{4}$  length Mousquetaire style.

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.

## Paris Kid Glove Store

464 St. Catherine St. West.

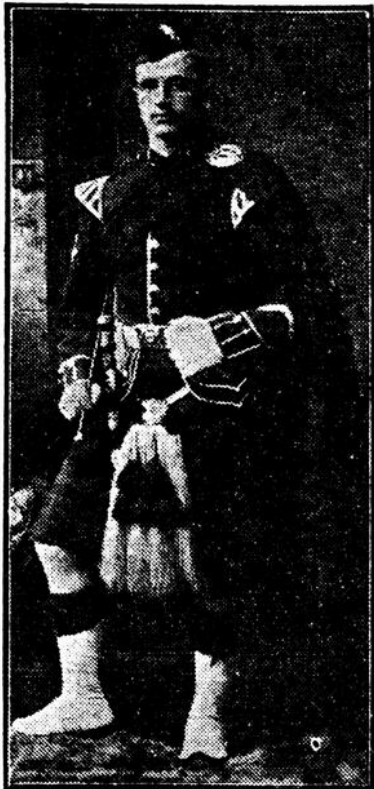
Phone Up 1065. Store open Saturday Evening.

### AT THE GRACE DART HOME

A 'BLACK WATCH' VETERAN WHO FOUGHT IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

The Grace Dart Home Hospital for destitute incurables gratefully acknowledges the following kind donations: Montreal Star Publishing Company annual... \$25.00 Miss Catharine J. Campbell... 10.00 Mrs. Alec MacDougall... 5.00 King's Daughters of the St. James the Apostle Church, 20 towels; a friend, 24 bath towels, and a roll of unbleached cotton.

One of the inmates of the Grace Dart Home, 418 St. Antoine street, is Mr.



MR. DAVID KNIGHT.

David Knight, late of the 'Black Watch,' and a member of the Band of that regiment. He was wounded at Magersfontein and at Paardeberg. After coming to Montreal, he contracted tuberculosis, but received no proper attention. At the request of his physician he was admitted to the Home, where he is being attended by a trained nurse and receives the best of attention, but he is becoming very feeble. His fellow countrymen and comrades will extend their sympathy to one who has bravely served his King and country. The Home sends out no collectors, but depends on the offerings that are voluntarily contributed towards its maintenance.

### CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Toronto, March 26.—At this afternoon's session of the Canadian Press Association the subject, 'Why are so few trade marks advertised by Canadian manufacturers?' was introduced by Mr. Alfred Wood, of the Semi-Ready, while Messrs. George H. Tudhope, of the T. Eaton Company; T. A. Russell, of the Canada Cycle and Motor Company; W. E. Somerset, J. J. Gibbons, J. F. MacKay, of the 'Globe'; W. L. Edmonds, McLean's 'Trade Journals'; H. B. Donly, 'Reformer,' Simcoe; W. S. Climie, 'Banner,' Listowel, and others took part in the discussion. Mr. George E. Scroggie, of the 'Mail and Empire,' dealt with 'What should be the attitude of the press towards outdoor display and street car advertising?' He pointed out that all such advertising had largely failed to pay the advertiser.

Mr. H. B. Cowan pointed out that the horticulturists had by resolution declared against the disfiguring advertising boards stuck all over rural scenery. Eventually, on motion of Mr. John A. Cooper, a committee was appointed to deal with the subject and to report at next year's meeting.

The committee on resolutions expressed satisfaction that the Provincial Government had promised to amend the libel laws, with a view to protecting newspapers from unjustifiable suits. The resolution expressed a desire that the association assist in the defence of such papers as were the objects of these unjustifiable attacks by libel suits.

This clause was eventually altered to make it clear that no financial aid should be given in libel suits, but that all information in the possession of members should be given to the party sued.

The preservation of the spruce and other forest resources of the various provinces was declared to be of paramount interest and benefit to the country, and an enlightened policy on forestry was advocated.

That the executive make inquiries into the statements made before the association to control prices exists in the paper manufacturing interests in Canada, and that the executive, if it deems such a course advisable, take such action as will protect the interests of members of the Press Association.

To-morrow morning the party will leave by C. P. R. for a trip to Peterboro, where the manufacturing establishments of the city and the famous lift lock will be visited.

### CONTRACT AWARDED.

The Montreal & Southern Counties Railway have given the contract for paving Common, Grey Nun and Youville streets, to the Sicily Asphaltum Paving Company. Work will be started as soon as possible.

# Henry Morgan & Co. Limited

COLONIAL HOUSE MONTREAL

CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

## Their Exposition of Beautiful Furniture

ON MONDAY, MARCH TWENTY-NINTH, AND FOLLOWING DAYS

There Has Been Assembled for This Spring Opening a Large and More Varied Collection of Beautiful Furniture Than Has Been Shown at Any Previous Time.

MANY rare and delicately carved pieces will be found in the collection, and connoisseurs will appreciate the correct reproductions and purity of design of such famous makes as Chippendale, Hepplewhite and Sheraton.

Among the new woods to be seen in the showrooms this Spring, is the Circassian Walnut, which, owing to its deep richness and soft harmonizing qualities, will undoubtedly receive more than ordinary prominence. In fact, it would be hard to conceive of a wood that so exactly meets the tastes and requirements of the home of culture and refinement as this.

4 STORES **MARCHAND'S** 4 STORES



Grand display of unique and beautiful novelties for the Easter time, consisting of the latest New York, Paris and London creations. Artistically perfect in every particular as to conception of style, elegance of outline and accuracy of fit. Costumes or other garments made to order on short notice. Cutting and fitting guaranteed.



423 St. Catherine West. **MARCHAND** 305 Notre Dame West. 621 St. Catherine East. 197 St. Lawrence Boulevard.

## PALMER & SON, LIMITED

**HAIR** WORK DRESSING GOODS  
WIGS, SWITCHES, PUFFS.  
OUR ARTISTS ARE EXPERTS, OUR STOCK THE FINEST  
MANICURING, MASSAGE, CHIROPODY.  
441 ST. CATHERINE ST., WEST.

### WAGES AGAIN CUT

REDUCTION OF TEN PERCENT BY REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY.

Youngstown, O., March 26.—Notices were posted in all the works here of the Republic Iron & Steel Company of a reduction in wages, effective April 1. About four thousand men are affected locally, including all employees, from salaried men to laborers, except men identified with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers. The reduction is believed to apply to all works of the company, including nine rolling mills, nine blast furnaces, and one steel plant in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Alabama, and affecting about twelve thousand men. The reduction is approximately ten percent.

### MR. CARNEGIE'S CANADIAN GIFTS

Toronto, March 26.—According to a list in the hands of the Inspector of Libraries, Andrew Carnegie has given \$376,500 to Canadian cities for libraries the past year, which sum includes \$50,000 of the grant to Toronto, being that part which was to be applied specifically to library branches.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for P.W. Works, Knowlton, Que., Post-Office," will be received until 4.30 p.m., on TUESDAY, April 13, 1909, for the work mentioned.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. H. Hunt, Clerk of Works, Public Building, Knowlton, Que., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, where all necessary information can be obtained.

By order, NAPOLEON TESSIER, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, March 25, 1909.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

### WILL SING AT ST. PAUL'S.

Miss Constance Fitzgerald, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., who has been studying in New York for the past three years, and who has been soprano soloist at one of the churches in New York, will sing a solo at the evening service in St. Paul's Church, Dorchester street. Miss Fitzgerald was a pupil of Mrs. Hattie Clapper Morris, under whom Margaret Keyes, the contralto, also studied, and who was so well received when on tour with Caruso.



## SPRING OPENING

MEN'S YOUTH'S and BOYS' Ready-to-Don Clothing

CHOICE SELECTION--NEWEST STYLES -- EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD VALUES --

MEN'S TWEED AND SERGE SUITS... \$8.75, \$10 and \$12  
Better Lines... \$13.50, \$15, up to \$25  
BOYS' SUITS, from... \$4.00 upwards  
YOUTH'S SUITS, from... \$6.00 upwards  
MEN'S SPRING COATS, Silk Faced... \$12.00 up  
Extra Good BOYS' KNEE PANTS, not the ordinary kind, 65c a pair up.

CALL AND INSPECT THEM.

**J. W. REID & CO.,** 223 St. Catherine West, Second door West of Bleury.



### STUART--ALLAN.

The marriage of Miss Mary Liva Allan, youngest daughter of Mr. James F. Allan, of the Township of Drummond, to the Rev. James A. Stuart, B.A., of Sunbury, took place on Tuesday, March 23, at the Presbyterian church of Bolderson, which was prettily decorated with flowers and white ribbons. Miss Cavers played the wedding march as the bridal party entered. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a cream pointed d'esprit gown over white satin, and a bridal veil caught with a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Susie Stuart, of Montreal, sister of the groom, was bridesmaid, wearing a soft silk Directoire gown and presentation veil. Miss Marion Roberts Allan, of Ottawa, niece of the bride, was the flower girl, dressed in pale blue voile and a picture hat. Both carried bouquets of pink carnations. The bride's brother, Mr. Alired Allan, was groomsmen. The groom's gift to the bride was a gold watch, to the bridesmaid a gold brooch set with a diamond, and a diamond ring to the flower girl. At the close of the ceremony the choir sang 'The voice that breathed o'er Eden,' and the officiating clergyman presented the bride with a Bible, this being the first wedding celebrated in the church. About two hundred guests were present. Breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's parents. The rooms were decorated attractively with flowers and greenery, and the table decorations were arranged with pink carnations, smilax, and white streamers. Among the guests were: Mr. J. Roberts-Allan and Miss Dutch Allan, Ottawa; Miss M. Stuart, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. D. C. McIntyre, Brockville; Col. Bolderson, Dr. Wilson, Mr. Herb. Wilson, Mr. Code, Mrs. Goodman, Mrs. Torrence, Mr. and Mrs. Craig and others from Perth; Mr. and Mrs. Clyde McIlquhan, Carleton Place. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart left for Montreal, on their way to Sunbury, where they will make their home. The bride's travelling costume was of navy blue cloth and Copenhagen blue hat with white and pale blue roses. Among the many wedding presents was a nice souvenir from the Sabbath-school, in which the bride had been an active worker.



## A Great Souvenir Book of Montreal

150 Beautiful Illustrations A Gem of Art!

With a Letterpress description by the late lamented Dr. W. H. Drummond  
**MONTREAL AS IT IS TO-DAY!**  
Showing the marvellous growth of our city during the past Ten Years!

With its Gorgeous Cathedrals, Churches, Hospitals, Colleges, Banking Institutions, and Princely Mansions!  
THE CITY AS IT LOOKS FROM THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT ROYAL, PARK! WINTER AND SUMMER PASTIMES! etc., etc.  
**TENTH EDITION! 100,000 COPIES SOLD!**  
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**"THE WIGWAM," - 138 Peel Street.**

## BACON! BREAKFAST BACON!

LAMB'S MARKET, LTD. are putting up a special line of Bacon and Hams equal, if not superior, to imported goods. We are using only the choicest PIG PORK BRED AND FED especially to make this fine Bacon, Hams and Sausages. Try a side, or a pound, cut with our Holland Slicer. "Fat or Lean."

**LAMB'S MARKET, LTD. MONTREAL.**

WESTMOUNT AND ITS WATER. The meeting arranged for the citizens of Westmount to take place on Monday evening, in the City Hall, to discuss the advisability of having filtered water or not, has been postponed until Tuesday evening.

Weekly Calendar.

ARENA, NEXT WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 31-8.30. MR. VEITCH PRESENTS MME. de EAMES-GOGORZA IN JOINT RECITAL OF SONG

LYRIC HALL TWO SHOWS DAILY, AT 3 P.M. AND 8 P.M. Talking, Moving and Song Pictures.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational), Guy St., above St. Antoine. The Pastor Rev. E. H. TIPPETT, will preach.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH Rev. W. R. YOUNG, B.A., D.D., Pastor

CRESCENT ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Corner Dorchester and Crescent Streets.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH ST. HENRY. 26th Anniversary, Sunday March 28th

ST. MARTINS CHURCH Corner Prince Arthur and St. Urbain Streets.

ORGAN AND CHOIR RECITAL (5th of the Series.) Tuesday, 30th March 1909, at 8.15 P.M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH. Cor. Sherbrooke St. and Union Avenue. SERVICES TO-MORROW at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

PAGEANT FETE AND FAIR STANLEY HALL, No. 96 Stanley Street. THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, April 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

M. A. A. A. FIFTH ANNUAL PHYSICAL TRAINING DISPLAY Will be Held Under the Distinguished Patronage of Their Excellencies Earl and Countess Grey

MAJOR L. E. TAYLOR WILL SPEAK AT THE MEN'S MEETING, SUNDAY, 4 P.M.

MEN'S OWN IN CALVARY CHURCH - GUY STREET. SUNDAY, March 28, 1909.

PASTOR SULLIVAN Will preach on "CHRIST AS VICTOR" Sunday Evening, March 28th

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH Cor. Dorchester and Guy Sts. STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED

ART ASSOCIATION 25th Spring Exhibition will open about 25th March.

Y. W. C. A. SCHOOL OF COOKERY DEMONSTRATION MONDAY, March 29th, at 8 p.m.

NEW RINK FOR OTTAWA OPTIONS ARE SAID TO HAVE BEEN OBTAINED ON SEVERAL CENTRALLY LOCATED PIECES OF PROPERTY.

BEAVER LODGE No. 6 I.O.O.F. The Regular Weekly Meeting of the above Lodge will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, March 30th, in White's Hall.

L.O.A., B.A. A Meeting of County Orange Lodge, Montreal, will be held in Orange Hall, St. Catherine street, WEST, TUESDAY, MARCH 30th, at 8 p.m.

TEL. UP 2686 And reserve seats for this last great Concert of the season.

35th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MONTREAL YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

COMING Dr. GRENFELL APRIL 23rd. Keep the date open.

MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, EUROPE, ETC. March 26 10.30 a.m. Empress of Britain. Can. Pacific.

A PROTEST FROM MAINE. Augusta, Maine, March 26.—A memorial to Congress protesting against the proposed reduction of the duties on pulp, paper and lumber was passed in the Senate to-day.

SPORTING NEWS

MADE FAST TIME. Wood and Carmichael Make Splendid Time in Preparation for Race With Shrub

After seeing Wood and Carmichael run at the Arena yesterday afternoon, Shrub, the English runner, remarked that the way things looked now, he was going to have a pretty stiff fight to win.

NEW RINK FOR OTTAWA OPTIONS ARE SAID TO HAVE BEEN OBTAINED ON SEVERAL CENTRALLY LOCATED PIECES OF PROPERTY.

OTTAWA, March 26.—It was learned on reliable authority to-day that the new rink project is going through, and that options on centrally located pieces of property have been secured.

THE SCOTTISH TOUR FIGURES SHOW THAT QUEBEC CURLERS LEAD IN MATCHES PLAYED.

Table with columns: Quebec, Manitoba, Ontario, Nova Scotia. Rows: Played, Won, Lost, Drawn.

ACROSS AMERICA WESTON HAS REACHED BUFFALO ON HIS LONG WALK AND FOUND THE GOING HEAVY.

Buffalo, N.Y., March 26.—Making scarcely three miles an hour at the end of his day's journey, Edward Payson Weston plodded over the city line to-night at 11.30.

FAMOUS OARSMAN DEAD.

George Price Who Rowed Bow for the Paris Crew Passed Away Last Night.

St. John, N.B., March 26.—After two months illness George Price, bow oar of the famous Paris crew, died to-night at his home, King street, Carleton.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CHESS PLAY FOR SIR GEORGE NEWNES TROPHY PROGRESSING IN LONDON AND NEW YORK SIMULTANEOUSLY.

New York, March 26.—When play ceased for to-day in the eleventh annual Anglo-American chess match at the Brooklyn Chess Club, and Hotel Savoy, London, the Americans had succeeded in placing two victories to their credit.

LAROCHE HAS SIGNED OTTAWA MAN WILL PLAY WITH NATIONALS THIS SEASON.

ENTRY LIST OPEN SEVERAL NAMES FOR ANNUAL BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS HAVE ALREADY BEEN RECEIVED.

OSBORNE CRICKET CLUB The annual meeting of the Osborne Cricket Club will be held on Monday night, at 8.30 o'clock.

WRESTLING Yusuff Mahmood defeated Beel in two straight falls before a gathering of 3,500 spectators at Sohmer Park last evening.

MONTREAL FOOTBALL CLUB.

Messrs. Hagar and Savage Re-elected President and Captain Respectively.

Mr. W. C. Hagar was re-elected president and Mr. Ted. Savage, captain of the Montreal Football Club, at the annual meeting held in the clubhouse last night.

ADDRESS ON DEMOCRACY MR. J. A. MACDONALD ADDRESSED Y. M. A. OF CRESCENT STREET CHURCH.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald, editor of the Toronto "Globe," was the guest of the evening at the third annual banquet of the Young Men's Association of Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, held last night.

'CANADA GAZETTE' Ottawa, March 26.—Professor Prince, T. L. Metcalf, of Winnipeg, and Dr. Reid, of Selkirk, are gazetted commissioners to inquire into and report upon the existing requirements and conditions of the fisheries in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

MASONIC RITE IN FRENCH Last night a Masonic meeting of the metropolitan and international nature took place in Zetland lodge room.

RANSACKED BY BURGLARS While Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Bremer of St. Joseph Boulevard, were away on Thursday evening visiting friends, burglars entered their house and ransacked the place from top to bottom.

ENGLISH DRY GINGER ALE - AND - SODA WATER. SCHWEPPES IS THE ORIGINAL AND UNIVERSAL BRAND.

COMING EVENTS.

PROGRAMME OF THE JAMES-GOGORZA RECITAL.

The corrected programme for the great James-Gogorza recital at the Arena on Wednesday night is almost identical with that which was sung by these two great artists at their one New York recital a few weeks ago. In place of the some-



MADAME EMMA EAMES.

what hackneyed Verdi solo from 'Sicilian Vespers,' which was originally announced for the Montreal programme. Madame Eames will give the Gounod 'Printemps' and Paladilhe's lovely 'Lamento Provencale.' Seldom has so interesting a programme been put forward in Montreal by two artists of such merit, and never at such low prices as the following:

- I. Nona... P. Mascagni
II. Duo, 'Cradle Song'... Mozart
III. Romance Sans Paroles... Fauré
IV. Prologue 'Pagliacci'... Leoncavallo
V. Die Bekehrte... Max Stange
VII. Duo, 'Mim acerbe Ingrime'... Verdi
VIII. Printemps... Gounod

MISS MARIE HALL'S RETURN VISIT.

Miss Marie Hall, the celebrated young English violinist, who is returning to England in April, will give a farewell recital in Montreal at His Majesty's Theatre on Friday afternoon, April 23.

AMATEURS TO PLAY 'THE BELLS.'

The three-act drama, 'The Bells,' which the Montreal Dramatic Club are preparing for 'The Earl Grey Dramatic Troupe Competition,' to be held at His Majesty's Theatre towards the end of April, is practically ready for production. A dress rehearsal will be held very shortly, so as to give the management an opportunity to improve the weak points. The executive are: Mr. Robert McGlaughlin, director; Mr. Joseph Hopkirk, treasurer; Mr. Frank E. Skinner, general manager.

LYRIC HALL.

At Lyric Hall next week many new features will be introduced. There will be a miniature dog and pony circus, and Prof. Ross will introduce his trick talking pony, 'Pickles,' and his troupe of toy dogs. The talking pictures, of course take first place at every performance. These Talking Pictures are the work of real actors, who are behind the screen and who talk out the characters portrayed in the moving picture, and must not be confounded with the phonograph and gramophone talking pictures which give simply a mechanical effect.

CANTATA IN WESTMOUNT.

At Melville Church, Westmount Park, next Tuesday evening, a Lenten Cantata entitled 'The Man of Nazareth,' by James A. Rogers, will be rendered by the Melville choir, the soloists being Mrs. Harry Rees, soprano; Mr. John McMurray, tenor; and Mr. James Goulay Gray, baritone. Mr. W. Lynwood Farnam, organist of Christ Church Cathedral, will preside at the organ, and in addition to acting as accompanist, will give several organ selections. At the close of the recital, the choir will give Dr. Broome's Easter composition, 'Lo, the Tomb was empty found. Dr. George S. Cameron will be soloist. Admission to the church is free, and the doors will

be closed during the rendition of each number.

A PAGEANT FETE AND FAIR.

A pageant fete and fair will be held in Stanley Hall on April 1, 2 and 3 in aid of the Hervey Institute. A novel feature will be a baby's bassinette daintily decorated with pink rosebuds, while appropriate costumes will be donned by the following ladies in charge: Mrs. J. Smith, Mrs. Hersey, Mrs. Utting, Mrs. Deaman, Mrs. Christie, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Norkett, Mrs. Mitchell (St. Lambert), Mrs. Rowlands, Mrs. Younie, Mrs. Parker, Miss Evans, Miss Morrison, Miss Lily Lavers, Miss M. Stuart, Miss S. Stuart.

ORGAN RECITAL BY MR. H. H. ST. L. TROOP.

An organ recital, of which the following is the programme, will be given by Mr. H. H. St. L. Troop, organist and choirmaster in St. Martin's Church, on Tuesday evening at 8.15 o'clock:—

- 1. Organ solo, 'Entrée Triomphale' (Wachs).
2. Baritone solo, 'Open the gates of the temple' (Knapp), Mr. H. Wheatcroft.
3. Organ solo, 'Cantique D'Amour' (Lemare).
4. Violin solo, air on the G string (Bach), Miss Jeannette Blout.
5. Organ solo, Sonata No. 6, D minor (Mendelssohn), (a) Chorale with variations; (b) Fugue, sostenuto e legato; (c), Finaie, andante.
6. Anthem (by the choir), 'Ave Verum' (Elgar).
7. Organ solo, Nocturne, C sharp minor (Tschaiogowsky).

ORGAN RECITAL BY MR. BREWER.

An organ recital will be given at the First Baptist Church by Mr. G. M. Brewer on the evening of April 8. Selections from the works of Bach, Borowski, Hollins, Lemare and Widor will be played. The choir, under the directions of Mr. Chas. Rice (organist and choirmaster of the church) will render West's 'Festival Anthem.' Mr. Brewer accompanying at the organ. Miss Armstrong (soprano) and Mr. H. K. Mortimer (baritone), soloists of the First Baptist Church, will also assist. The organ at the First Baptist Church is a comparatively new one, and was recently overhauled by Casavant Bros., of St. Hyacinthe.

Y. M. C. A. MEN'S MEETING.

Major L. E. Taylor, of the Salvation Army Metropole, will speak at the Dominion Square Y. M. C. A. Men's Meeting to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock. Major Taylor, before taking up local work, devoted a number of years to platform work, and has been a means of helping a large number of men. Miss M. E. Bennett will be the soloist and the Association Quartette will sing. Owing to the large attendance at these meetings they will be continued for a longer period than last year.

FAIRMOUNT Y. M. C. A.

The Rev. H. S. Osborne, B.D., Mount St. Joseph Methodist Church, will speak to-morrow afternoon at 4.30 at the Men's Meeting, Fairmount Avenue Branch Men's Christian Association, corner of Fairmount avenue and Mance street. All men are invited.

VERDUN LITERARY CLUB.

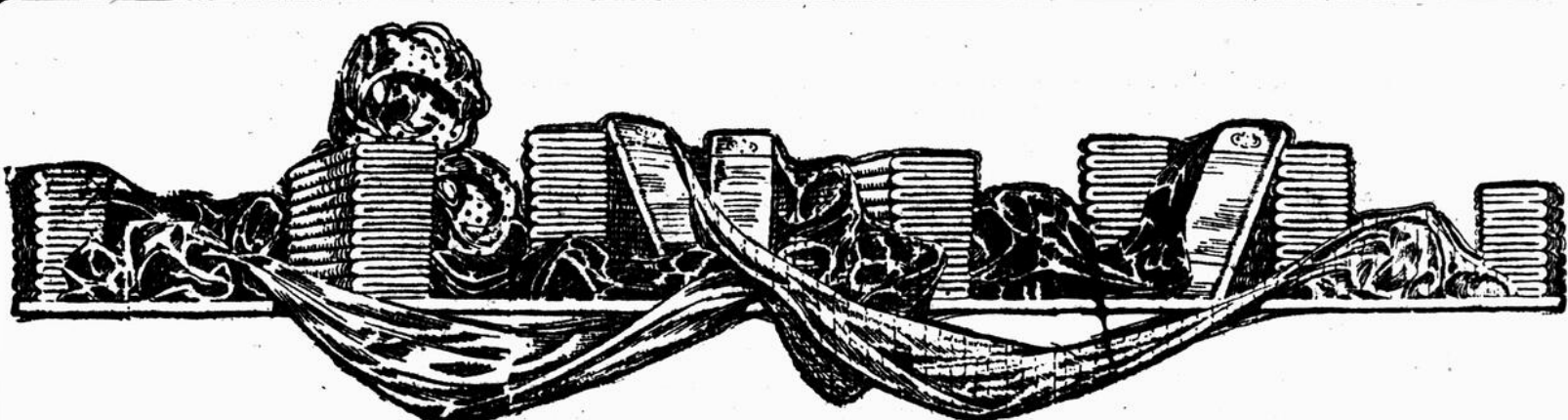
On Tuesday evening Mr. J. G. Smith, who spent twenty-three years in Ireland, will deliver a lecture before the members of the Verdun Social and Literary Club on the 'Wit, humor and pathos of Ireland.' His address will be enlivened by stories, recitations, Irish songs and readings. A good evening's entertainment is assured. The annual business meeting of the society will be held on April 6.

ST. HENRI METHODISTS' ANNIVERSARY.

St. Henri Methodists will hold their 26th anniversary to-morrow, when the Rev. B. B. Brown, the former pastor, will conduct the services. A public meeting will be held on Monday evening to be addressed by the Rev. Prof. Bland, and the Rev. B. B. Brown.

MRS. ROBERTS TO LECTURE.

Mr. John H. Roberts, the popular temperance lecturer, will arrive in Montreal next week in readiness to commence another month's campaign in this city under the auspices of the Dominion Alliance. His opening meetings will be held on Sunday, April 4. On this tour Mr. Roberts will be accompanied by his wife, who also is an effective speaker, and who will be heard at a number of meetings in the city. Writing of Mrs. Roberts' first public address in Canada, at Halifax, N.S., in November, 1907, the 'Evening Mail' said: 'Her naturalness, sympathy, and earnestness made a prompt appeal to those present. Speaking of her this morning a number of gentlemen who were in the audience stated that in their opinion her presentation of the four reasons why she is a total abstainer was one of the finest pleas for total abstinence to which they had ever listened. She is essentially feminine in voice, manner, personality—a winning advocate and pleader.' Mrs.



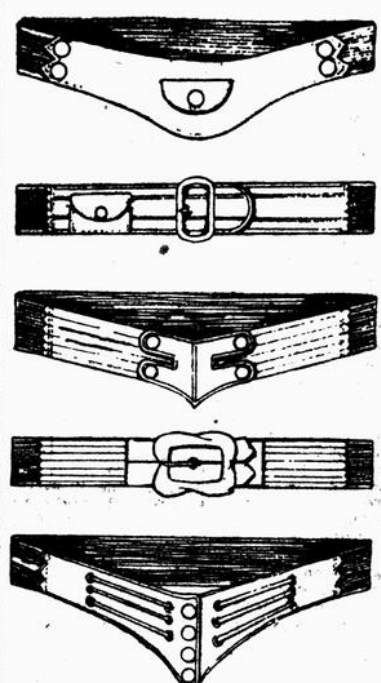
A New Shipment of Broadcloths Great in Quantity, Fine in Quality and Right in Price-- Absolutely Right.

We can now supply still better than at any time this season the wants of our customers in broadcloths, among the many other dress materials. There has come to us a shipment that is of that satisfying order which satisfies completely—in quantity and range of color; in quality, and more particularly in value.

You ought to see our Special at \$1.00—the best \$1.00 broadcloth feminine Montreal has ever worn. Colors the newest of course—gendarme, delft, taupe, mouse, ashes of roses, catawba, rosewood, wisteria, etc. It is 50 inches wide and glove-finished.

At \$1.25 there is a complete new range of colors in satin-faced simla broadcloths which are 52 inches wide and guaranteed unspottable.

But at \$2.00 there is, in the same charming shades, that master line of suede finished sedan broadcloths, which are at the very head of the best broadcloth productions.



59 Cents Each

The illustrations are exact reproductions of five new elastic and leather belt styles. The elastic belts are of excellent quality, silk 1 1/2 inches wide. The leather front pieces are of fine quality calf. You will notice that two styles have ticket cases, these are detachable. The belts with buckles come, black with black buckles, or in colors with oxidized buckles; the others have self-covered dome fasteners. Besides the styles illustrated, we have the elastic back and taffeta silk front belts. These come in black, white, navy, brown (2 shades), grey and green. The first showing of these styles is being held down the value is very special, indeed, at each . . . 59 No difficulty whatever in adjusting sizes, as the elastic is of excellent quality and strong.

Store closes Daily at 5.30 p.m.

The John Murphy Company Limited

A Hat Worth While at \$5.00

On Monday we shall demonstrate what charming little hats we can offer you at \$5.00 apiece.

Let it be understood, at the very beginning, that even the least expensive of our millinery receives the same expert care in the trimming as our most elaborate creations.

No hat, no matter what its price may be, is ever permitted to appear in our salon unless it is worthy of being worn by any lady.

When you shall be looking at the 40 \$5.00 hats which will be in our show rooms on Monday, you shall have before you 40 very worthy criterions by which to judge our ability to combine the beautiful with the economical even in Millinery.



Still Newer Patterns

In Ladies Embroidered Hose

We have just got in a line of stockings which will be selling at per pair .65. The value is splendid, of course, but that is not the point we want to emphasize. It is the newness and neatness of the embroidered patterns. Then there is the beautiful range of colors—white, sky, pink, green, navy, helio and black included.

The Business Lady's Suit.

If you want a suit of the business type, clean cut, as smart as the tailoring science can make it, devoid of all hampering trappings, yet distinctive by the sheer excellence of its individuality, you could not do better than select one of these black or colored suits of fancy diagonal cloths which we are happy, most happy, to be able to sell at . . . \$20.00

Colored Silk Stockings

Are Lovely to Wear.

And the most smartly dressed women will wear them much if present style tendencies count for anything. In fact we don't see how ladies will be able to resist them—especially these most beautiful qualities we have just received in plain blacks, tans, sky-blues and pinks. Their moderate price is additional argument in its favor.

Saturday, March 27th, 1909.

Roberts commenced speaking on temperance as a substitute for her husband, who was taken ill while on a tour in England a few years ago. Repeated invitations have kept her at platform work whenever possible since.

BISHOP AT GRACE CHURCH.

The Bishop is announced to hold a confirmation at Grace Church, at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

POINT ST. CHARLES SALVATIONISTS.

On Wednesday evening the young people of the Bourgeois street citadel will give a special service entitled, 'The beautiful city.' They will be assisted by a quartette from one of the city corps. Brigadier and Mrs. Hargrave and Staff-Captain Bloss will lead the meetings at this corps to-morrow.

COBALT AND MONTREAL RIVER DISTRICT.

A lecture of considerable importance at the present time, will be delivered on Monday evening, at the monthly meeting of the Natural History Society. The subject, 'The possibilities of the Cobalt and the Montreal River District,' is an absorbing topic to many in view of the stories of phenomenal mineral 'strikes.' The lecturer, Dr. Alfred E. Barlow, of McGill University, has travelled very extensively over the

above districts and has an interesting story to tell. The public are cordially invited.

A LECTURE ON CHURCH MUSIC.

Mr. J. H. Lauer, the well-known musician, is giving a lecture on 'Church hymns,' in the Church of the Ascension Sunday-school, Park avenue, Montreal Annex, on Monday evening. A view of the stories of phenomenal music in illustration of the lecturer's remarks. A collection will be taken.

DOMESTIC'S PECULIAR ACTION.

Toronto, March 26.—The woman who was found in the ravine north of Glen Grove avenue early yesterday, after sitting all night in a downpour of rain, has been identified as Kate McFall, a domestic, employed in Toronto. Her brother, Joseph, made the identification. He and his sister have been in Toronto only a few months, having come here from Ireland. The woman is unable as yet to give an account of her actions, but is rapidly gaining strength.

BOSTON EASTER EXCURSION.

The Central Vermont Railway announce an Easter excursion to Boston, Mass. The excursion dates from Thursday, April 8. Excursionists can leave Boston up to the morning of April 10. Fare for the round trip \$9.65.

LAYMEN WILL CROWD MASSEY HALL.

Missionary Congress in Toronto Will be on a Colossal Scale.

The firm grip which the Laymen's Missionary Movement has already taken on the business men of Canada is shown by the immensity of the preparations for the National Missionary Congress which will open in Toronto next Wednesday. Some idea of the magnitude of the task confronting the committees in charge of the arrangements was given to a 'Witness' reporter to-day by the Rev. W. T. Gunn, secretary of the Congregational Union of Canada, one of the secretaries who has been meeting with the committee of the congress in Toronto. No fewer than 2,800 delegates had registered at noon on Thursday, said Mr. Gunn, and the committee had been both pleased and puzzled over the problem of how to provide accommodation for the numbers coming in every day, which makes it possible that the full seating capacity of the Massey Hall, 3,500, will be taken up. The present arrangements are that the floor of the hall will be given up entirely to lay delegates. So much interest has been manifested by the general public, that, as there is no likelihood of their being able to get into any of the main conferences, arrangements have been made to hold overflow meetings in churches in the immediate vicinity. Special cars and trains are expected from some parts of the Dominion, and the probability is that large numbers of delegates will register on the opening day. Full statistics of Canada's missionary givings in the last year have been gathered, and although the figures are not ready for publication, the results are considered very encouraging. Laymen's Missionary banquets which have been held in many towns, have evoked much enthusiasm, and Mr. Gunn states that they have been characterized by an amusing feature in the unexpected meeting at the tables of business men with others whom they had never suspected of being interested in religious work.

The Daily Witness

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Daily Witness, 12 mos. \$1.00; Weekly Witness, 12 mos. 1.00; World Wide, 12 mos. 1.50; Northern Messenger, 12 mos. .40.

CLUBBING RATES: Three publications to the same address: Daily Witness and World Wide, 44.50; Daily Witness and Messenger, 4.40; Daily, World Wide and Messenger, 4.30.

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

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list as follows: Daily Witness, \$3.50 extra; Weekly Witness, \$1.00 extra; Northern Messenger, 50c extra.

The last edition of the Daily Witness is delivered in the city every evening at publication at \$4.00 per annum, and World Wide at \$1.50 per annum.

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

While the publishers of the Witness exclude from its columns all financial and other advertisements which they consider calculated or intended to take advantage of the reader, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them.

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

Calendar table for March 1909 showing days of the week and dates.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1909.

In spite of the nation-wide sigh of relief that has been audible through the whole press over the departure of Mr. Roosevelt, it is a question whether there will be surcease of the Roosevelt storm and stress. He may, according to the old song, 'beware of Turks and tigers on the banks of the Nile.' He may shun pools where breeds the malarial mosquito. But what precautions will deliver him from the swarm of reporters. He is in no danger of getting lost in Africa, like Livingstone, and having a Stanley sent to find him. He will find a Stanley in every bush. General Kitchen, on his way to Khartoum, assembled the newspaper men and informed them that, if he could have his own way, he would hang every mother's son of them, as onions are strung on a rope, but as he could not do that he would put them under guard, and send them to the rear and keep them there until the war was over. We are not sure that Mr. Roosevelt would do this if it was open to him. He no doubt realized that his expedition is calculated to do more for the opening up of Africa to the world than Livingstone's travels or the Cape-to-Cairo railway, and notwithstanding the enormous money value of his own magazine copy, he will be nobly loth to diminish that great service or even to keep an admiring world in painful ignorance of what he might not write himself. Perchance if, among the groups of his recorders, there should appear one of yellow complexion, who might have malign designs to 'lie' about him, he may hand such an one over to the cannibals, but with regard to attentions he may receive from the press in general he will no doubt be delighted.

All the great laymen of the day are inspiring preachers. Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., has been delivering another of his helpful sermons to his fellow-working-men. In the course of a striking address at Shoreditch he referred to that part of the Lord's Prayer—'Lead us not into temptation,' and said he never repeated those words without stopping and asking himself: 'What do they mean? If men had the capacity and

courage to resist temptation then the words appealed to them in that way. God having given men that capacity, then a solemn obligation rested on them to remove temptation from their weaker brothers and sisters. Mr. Crooks thus applies the doctrine of service. He did not pretend that the man who earned his daily bread could do without recreation or amusement; but, he said, 'Wherever there is the greatest misery and squalor, there is the flaming gin palace!' 'When,' continued Mr. Crooks, 'the brewers get up and talk about equity and justice, I ask myself what equity and justice can there ever be when their weaker brothers and sisters are tempted to sell their souls? No money in the world will pay for a human soul.' He concluded by assuring his audience that the problem of the House of Lords, of unemployment, of house planning, and any number of others, could be solved to-morrow if workmen were not chloroformed day after day, and he reminded those present of their responsibilities—what was solemnly due not only to themselves but to their weaker brethren. Such counsel as this should go far in time.

Cubans having obtained their freedom from the Spanish yoke, with the help of the United States, want to enjoy it in their own way, not in the way the big Republic has thrice tried to teach them. They have got rid of the political Spanish yoke, but they still carry and hug with passionate devotion the hereditary yoke of Spanish manners and customs. These they will not abandon for the manners and customs of their neighbors of Anglo-Saxon origin. In explanation of their unrest and dissatisfaction under the new order established by dictation from Washington, it is stated that the Cubans demand that bull-fighting be restored, the equally popular sport of cock-fighting permitted, and the Havana lottery revived. Here we have an illustration of the ineradicable difference between Spanish and English Americanism. That difference is racial and moral, as it has always been. If the Cubans are allowed to have their way, and we cannot see how the United States can refuse it to them, without despotic dictation, they will retrograde forthwith to the political, social and industrial conditions in which they were before they gained their freedom. Unlike northern people, they are not compelled by a severe climate and stubborn soil to make careful provision for the future. Sloth is, for instance, as natural to them as active industry is to Canadians. Degradation, retrogression and stagnation follow as inevitable results.

A Tennessee jury has done a wonderful thing. It has convicted a gentleman who killed another gentleman and he only an editor—of having committed murder. That is a wonderful thing when it is considered that in the past a little shooting ending in death has been considered a spirited pastime rather to be commended than condemned. When the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina, killed the editor of the Carolina State, he was promptly acquitted by an intelligent jury of his peers, who sympathized with the old feud spirit of the South. Yet, here was a jury of carefully selected illiterates, the very riff-raff of the hills, which has resisted the subtle attempts of the lawyers to begot it and lead it astray by attempting to show that the killing was committed in self-defence. The result does not prove that illiterates is a desirable thing, but it does show that those shy of book knowledge may know right from wrong.

In spite of much prejudiced criticism to the contrary, it would appear that Mr. Haldane's new army plan has met with much success. Mr. Haldane was able to tell the House of Commons recently of great improvement in recruiting for the regular battalions, which he ascribed to the greater popularity of the army. This in turn is due to the improved status of the private soldier and the better conditions of service. It was high time the social treatment of the 'common' soldier underwent a radical change. To idolize him in time of danger, and spurn him in time of peace, is an incongruity of the most unpleasant and demoralizing sort. But besides being a good time for the regulars, it has been a good time for territorial recruiting; indeed, there has been a great boom in the latter. Upwards of thirty thousand recruits have come in since January 1, and the force now numbers 240,000. Of these, 86,000 engaged for one year only, but 83,000 have already re-engaged for periods varying from one year to four years. The North Midlands had the largest percentage until recently, but London is now nearly to the front.

Mr. Haldane gave credit to the newspapers and a large group of employers of labor for this waking up, and he told the country that while it had never been nearer compulsory military service, the success of this movement had established between the voluntary system and compulsion a stronger bulwark than ever. During the debate Mr. Acland made a most interesting statement concerning the improvement of the morals and manners of the army. Crime has decreased and education has advanced, and out of twenty-four thousand men, who left the army with good characters in 1908, twenty-one thousand obtained employment. That is most pleasant news and of most cheerful augury. There seems no reason why military service, instead of involving an overdue amount of idleness with its attendant vices, should not be turned into a system of education that would render the enlisted man more and more fit for life's duties.

Forty dollars for spitting in the street car is a punishment which, if enforced, will show that we are in earnest in fighting the terrible white plague. But over against that, we had in an adjoining column, ten dollars for keeping an opium den, five dollars for ministering therein, and teaching neophytes how to ruin themselves, and three dollars for degrading wrecks of humanity ruined there before him the Recorder only saw his way clear to exact from the criminal proprietor a very trifle compared with the price of the advertisement he was getting for his murderous trade. That Chinaman, in his own country, would have been liable to have his head cut off; for his own country has decided to stop this system of murder, but we are too accustomed to tolerating and licensing vice and schools of dissipation.

We think the Health Department of the city would be warranted in finding out who sent to Toronto the lying statement about an outbreak of small-pox in Montreal and getting him punished. If the law affords no redress the slanderer should be hung on the gibbet of publicity. It is bad enough to exaggerate news by putting it out of focus, which is almost unavoidable in the very process of transmitting it to a distance. When there is some foundation for a statement that is essentially false and even wilfully overdone the locality injured has just to bear the injury. But when there is no foundation whatever—when the injurious statement is either a piece of inexcusable stupidity or of wilful slander, we do not see why an example should not be made of the slanderer.

'DREADNOUGHTS.'

In the speech which the Canadian Club of Toronto elicited from Mr. Joseph Martin on his way to take up his residence in England, that stirring individual gave, we believe, the true ring of popular opinion in Canada when he demanded that out of respect for herself Canada should contribute to the navy. At least one can hardly think so meanly of the Canadian people as to suppose they would take the stand imputed to them in the utterances attributed, we assume in error, to Sir Hugh Graham. Few, we believe, would endorse the threat that 'if Great Britain did not do more for Canada with regard to her defence 'Canada would do something curious.' The same interview represents Sir Hugh Graham as saying that the supposed strength of the British navy has more to do with the sentiment in Canada in favor of the perpetuation of the British connection than any other factor. The fact that the navy therefore is certainly the one most frequently quoted as a tangible obligation, but we doubt if it is of the essence of our imperial loyalty so long as we take no part in maintaining that boasted bulwark. It is not without humiliation that we read the sneers that the more regular party papers, on both sides, are heaping on this proposal to contribute to the navy, and the extreme lack of decency and dignity in the arguments to which papers like the Ottawa 'Free Press' are demeaning themselves. Let us assume, as we are willing to do, that Great Britain, having discovered the plans of Germany to out-build her in her own latest form of war engines, is suffering from a fit of 'Dreadnoughtitis.' The pleasantry of the word has already been banded till it is threadbare. Granting, which we are not at all willing to do, that Great Britain is scared, we are at a loss to see what that has to do with Canada's duty to the necessary navy. Whether we think that navy should have one 'Dreadnought' more or less has no bearing on the question as to whether we ought to lend a hand in bearing the burden of the navy.

Considering the gigantic efforts the British Government is making for the

naval defence of the Empire; assuming if we will that the enormous financial sacrifices the British people are making are greater than necessary; still it is for us as well as for themselves that they are doing it. It is contemptible in us who are not paying a cent for that general defence to ridicule it. It would be beyond measure contemptible to threaten reprisals, as poor Sir Hugh Graham has been credited with doing, for any fancied inadequacy. Were the question put to a popular vote, the response would, we like to believe, be overwhelmingly in favor of standing honorably by the Mother Country and taking Canada's fair share in the burden of imperial defence. Let any one seriously think what the safety of the Empire means to Canada and to the world, what a woeful day it would be for us and for mankind were the Empire, which has been built up with the brains and blood of our race during centuries of victorious struggle, dismembered, or forced into a secondary position, by any of the great powers. No other power offers the same guarantees of freedom, autonomy, and constitutional stability that are to be found under the British flag and within the Empire over which it flies. It may be that the island home of our race will have to face conditions unprecedented in its history—indeed it is certain that it will—but all the more strenuously should the affiliated nations rally to the support of the mother to whom they owe their existence, and the safety they have enjoyed in their infancy. They are rising in the scale of nations and must in time take their place among the great powers of the earth. But if in the process of their development, danger should arise, and the Old Land have to fight to maintain her place, none would harbor the treasonable thought of abandoning her to her enemies because she did not, in addition to her other burdens, tax herself for the benefit of communities who have no need of sacrificial codding. The mere mention of such huckstering, in the face of the dangers thought by some to be even now looming about Great Britain, is an insult to all right-thinking Canadians and should be resented, as Mr. Martin has done, with many candor and directness.

EDUCATIONAL GROWTH IN QUEBEC.

The report of the Superintendent of Education of this province just issued is, indeed, encouraging in many respects. It is above all encouraging in showing that the total amount expended by the ratepayers of the province on the schools is steadily increasing. This should mean that the importance of education is being more and more appreciated by our people as a whole; and in the long run, whether public instruction is regarded as a burden or as an investment, the greater part of its cost must necessarily come directly from the ratepayers and constitute, by its volume, the measure of the public interest in education. The expenditure upon the schools is, in reality, one of the noblest and best investments of a people, and the work of true statesmanship is to encourage this investment to the utmost. The best government aid, too, in this direction is the aid which helps the communities which are doing their best to help themselves. That the system of bonuses inaugurated by Sir Lomer Gouin is doing good work is amply shown in the reports of the inspectors, many of whom speak in a more hopeful tone of the spirit of progress than they have formerly. In view of the steady improvement in the more recent past, we may look now for an upward bound as a result of this wholesome government encouragement.

The contributions of the ratepayers in taxes and fees since Confederation are instructive. In 1867-69 the total amount was \$1,313,149; in 1877-78, \$2,249,574; in 1887-78, \$2,022,898; in 1892-93, \$2,345,753; in 1897-98, \$2,608,121; in 1902-03, \$3,234,074; in 1906-07, \$4,050,741; in 1907-08, \$4,465,537. The two chief points to be noticed in these figures are that in 1887-88 there had been a remarkable decline in the public effort from the preceding decennial period, and that since 1887-88, a period of twenty years, the contributions have more than doubled, while the population has only increased by perhaps twenty-five percent. The figures are encouraging, as also are those of the government contributions, which have increased from \$258,762 at Confederation, to \$683,350, in 1907-08, and promise immediately to be still greater. But, however gratifying the progress is in the aggregate, it would be wrong to suppose that great effort on the part of the friends of educational progress was not still called for. Compared with the outside, we are far behind in the race. There is work of noble note yet to be done. If parts of the province, French-speaking and

English-speaking, are awake, there are parts, too, French-speaking and English-speaking, which are still asleep, and these last are not always the least favored in material wealth or natural resources. Moreover, no other fact than that of the rapidly diminishing fertility of the soil in some of the best parts of the province—a diminution due, above all, to ignorance of sound principles—is needed to prove that the claims of true and thorough and earnest education are as pressing as ever. The trumpet call to agricultural progress in France three hundred years ago, of Henry the Fourth, and his minister, Sully, is still needed with us; and our schools must more and more become the efficient agents of real public instruction if true and intelligent economic progress is to be made.

A ROMANCE OF SHOPPING.

The apotheosis of the departmental store is now to be found in London, where Whiteley years ago set the departmental store fashion, by advertising himself as a 'universal provider.' A glorious pile of buildings has just been completed in Oxford street, at the huge cost of five million dollars, for Messrs. Selfridge, and will be open to the public next month. The style of architecture is French renaissance, and the building is copied largely from the Palace of Fine Arts in Paris. It is constructed internally of ferro-concrete and steel, and externally of fine Portland stone; it contains eight floors, which provide accommodation for a hundred departments, and there are six acres of selling space—about as much as is projected by a number of our great stores. An army of over a thousand will be engaged for the various branches. The proportions of the building are absolutely classic, and the keynote of the whole is simplicity and refinement. 'The firm,' we read, 'has tried to present an atmosphere of welcome, as well as home-like comforts to its customers.' Many novel features have been introduced. There are, for instance, drinking fountains on every floor, while every counter is provided with telephones. There is a fully equipped post and telegraph office, a completely-organized steamship ticket office; a seat for any theatre may be booked at the theatre booking office; there is a library and reading room splendidly appointed; rooms set apart especially for Colonial, French and German visitors, each being luxuriantly furnished and decorated in harmony with the national style. There are interpreters for the monoglot stranger; there is a First Aid room, with nurses in attendance to give expert treatment in cases of accident or illness.

There is a Silence and Rest room, where this awful warning to the fair sex is embossed on the wall: 'Ladies will refrain from conversation when in the silence room.' Commenting upon which a joker remarks: 'The wisdom of providing a "first aid" room and a "trained nurse" only a few yards away is thus admirably demonstrated. The idea that ladies, say, at the time of the great "bargain sales," will be able to obey that terrible mandate on the wall must have struck the projectors of this great enterprise as simply absurd. Hence, for those thrown into convulsions by the strain of self-imposed silence the "trained nurse and first aid appliances" will be ever available.' There are for those fatigued by the distractions of shopping, daintily appointed restaurants and tea rooms; and on the topmost height of this magazine of goods there is a lovely roof garden and open-air lounges. There is a department for lost or strayed children, and the fact of the capture of any lost prodigal will be telephoned all over the building from a specially provided room. In some respects, it will be seen, Selfridge's will beat Aladdin's Palace with yards to spare. It is the glorification of shopping. The difficulty will not be to get there, but ever to get away again. Like the man who went to Gardner's Hotel in Guernsey, meaning to stay a week, and who remained for a life time, the casual shopper will want to take up a permanent residence in this marvel of wonder and comfort. But husbands with slender pocket-books will likely be more scared of shopping than ever.

STEPSON OF PADEREWSKI

HIS WIFE WILL GO HOME TO HER PARENTS OWING TO EXTREME POVERTY.

Paris, March 26.—Mrs. Olga Wladislaw Gorskis, formerly Miss Bell Stepien of Chicago, now the wife of Paderewski Stepien, has decided to leave her husband to return to her family in America. She has decided upon this extreme step on account of the poverty which has reduced the young couple to a diet of bread and butter, a very close friend of the family said today. 'Mrs. Gorskis has been obliged to accept the opportunity which has been offered to return to the home of her parents. Monetary difficulties are her sole reason. The particular moment having arrived when it is impossible to go on any longer without money, Mrs. Gorskis has decided to believe the situation by returning to her people. Before submitting to this final solution of their difficulties, the Gorskis made a formal appeal to Paderewski Stepien, telling him in detail their exact position, and asking for help, even for a limited number of years or months. The husband has refused to help his stepson's wife from an allowance of ten dollars a month, which was not begun until the Gorskis had endured a year of difficulty. Recently it was stated that Gorskis was suing his mother for half of his father's estate. Gorskis promptly denied the story, but since that date his wife has been a nervous wreck, and has had to go to a charity hospital for a time. She now intends to leave within a week for America, and hopes the separation will bring her husband back into the good graces of his stepfather.'

STREET NUMBERING AND SENSE.

We protest against renumbering the streets 'north' and 'south' from a Sherbrooke street base, as is said to be proposed by the city post office authorities. It can do nobody any good except somebody who wants a job at nailing up bad number plates. There was reason for dividing the 'east' and 'west' streets at the Main street, in the fact that a base had to be found somewhere from which

to commence the numbers. But, carrying out of that scheme the great foolishness was manifested, both in the number plates used and in the numbering. An incidental result was the setting up of ten thousand and monuments to an absurdity. It is said in an ancient writing that Nineveh there were three score and ten thousand persons who did not know their right hand from their left. Here we have nearly half a million persons who trumpet at every corner they do not know the points of a compass. The streets which were to be nominate east and west run very more nearly north and south than Sherbrooke street east and Ontario street east run within a few degrees of east and south, yet we call those streets east and west, while we call those that run north and south. The best that can be said for this error is that it has been consecrated by long usage and countless deeds which assume an erroneous orientation. We have indeed known of a river-front on the opposite shore, in which what was denominated the western end of the shore line was actually the most eastern point of the shore, while that called the eastern was the prominence reaching further west than the rest.

Letting that pass, however, the opportunity of re-numbering should have been taken, as we urged, to establish a parallel numbering on the various streets, or at least on the long thoroughfares. There would have been nothing to hinder every street running west from the line of McGill street and Beaver Hall, beginning with the same number, say 300. At the line of Inspector street and Mansfield street they might have started with 500, at Mountain street with 700, at Guy street with 800, and so on. If these figures did not afford scope for all possibilities, the figures might be increased indefinitely, seeing that Westmount, following the commonsense rule of all rectangularly planned cities, and assuming commonsense some day in Montreal, has commenced at Atwater avenue with 4000, adding a hundred at each street further on. Westmount has the same rule for the up and down streets, beginning with 1 at St. Antoine, 200 at St. Catherine, 300 at Western and 400 at Sherbrooke. In Westmount the letter-carrier or message boy has only to know the street number to go straight to the place, whereas under our new Montreal numbering we have nothing in the number to guide us to what part of a long street like Notre Dame or St. Joseph, or St. Anne, or St. Louis, or St. Catherine at Greene avenue is, according to the above rule. Beginning at McCord street and Mountain street, William street is 307, Notre Dame 629, St. James 688, St. Antoine 203 and so on. The post office people may be able to see, as we cannot, some advantage in re-numbering up and down from Sherbrooke street, but we are certain that there could be no advantage derived from that that would not be gained by beginning the numbering of every street from Sherbrooke street up with 1000, beginning at Milton street with 1100, at Prince Arthur street with 1200 and so on. The mischief is done in the 'east' and 'west' lines, but it is not too late to mend it on the up and down lines.

Paris, March 26.—Mrs. Olga Wladislaw Gorskis, formerly Miss Bell Stepien of Chicago, now the wife of Paderewski Stepien, has decided to leave her husband to return to her family in America. She has decided upon this extreme step on account of the poverty which has reduced the young couple to a diet of bread and butter, a very close friend of the family said today. 'Mrs. Gorskis has been obliged to accept the opportunity which has been offered to return to the home of her parents. Monetary difficulties are her sole reason. The particular moment having arrived when it is impossible to go on any longer without money, Mrs. Gorskis has decided to believe the situation by returning to her people. Before submitting to this final solution of their difficulties, the Gorskis made a formal appeal to Paderewski Stepien, telling him in detail their exact position, and asking for help, even for a limited number of years or months. The husband has refused to help his stepson's wife from an allowance of ten dollars a month, which was not begun until the Gorskis had endured a year of difficulty. Recently it was stated that Gorskis was suing his mother for half of his father's estate. Gorskis promptly denied the story, but since that date his wife has been a nervous wreck, and has had to go to a charity hospital for a time. She now intends to leave within a week for America, and hopes the separation will bring her husband back into the good graces of his stepfather.'

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Two choice lots, each 50 feet frontage by 111 feet deep, situated between Sherbrooke Street and Cote St. Antoine Road. This is one of the Avenues in Westmount having building restrictions, and there are very few lots left.

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**CONCERT IN THE 'POINT'**  
The Railroad Y. M. C. A. Football Club held their annual concert last night, and it proved to be very successful. The audience were delighted with the programme, which was run off briskly, and showed their satisfaction by demanding encores, which could not always be given. The Lyric Quartet, Mr. Hyman, Mr. Blackbird, Mr. Fintson and Miss Gammell, were a great success. Mr. A. Ferguson, Scots Meddian, and Miss Campbell also gave the turns. Mr. Ferguson being encored on each occasion. The sketch entitled "The first Quarrel," given mainly by members of the Y.M.C.A., proved most enjoyable, the acting being really very clever. Mrs. Blackbird, at the piano, was very much appreciated.

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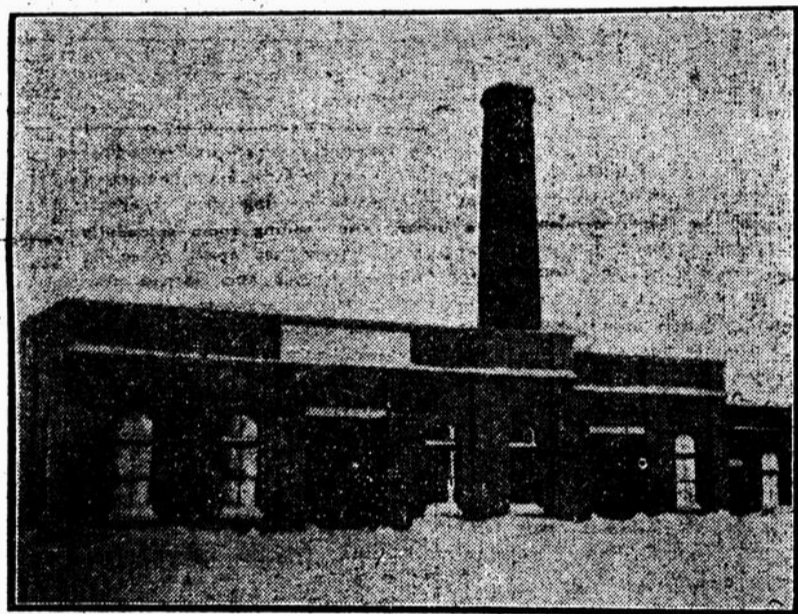
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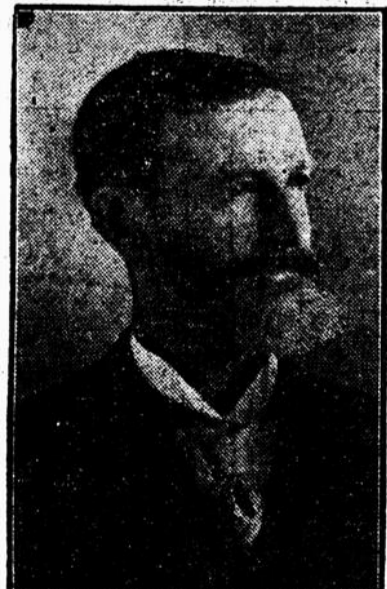
**VERDUN'S NEW WATERWORKS TESTED.**



**VERDUN'S NEW WATERWORKS WHICH WILL PROVIDE THE ONLY FILTERED WATER ON THE ISLAND OF MONTREAL**

The municipal water works undertaking at Verdun will be in working order when the contract with the Montreal Water Company for the supply of water to the town expires on May 29. Yesterday and to-day experiments were made and the pumps were tested and water ran into the sewers for the first time.

All told, the undertaking has cost \$55,000, included in which is \$6,000, the price paid for the land. The pumping engines and filters were built by the



COUNCILLOR H. Y. HADLEY.

Henry Worthington Company of New York, and experts of the firm were in attendance to-day while the tests were being made. Councillor Henry Hadley, chairman of the Water Committee, speaking to a "Witness" representative, said that he was quite satisfied at the way in which the work had been carried out, and thought it advantageous in every way that Verdun should control its own water supply.

The intake pipe extends 1,000 feet into the St. Lawrence, and the water is obtained from the main current, out of which the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company obtain their supply.

The two pumping engines, one of which is a triple expansion, three cylinders, and the other a compound expansion, two cylinders, are capable of pumping one million gallons per day. The two filters have a capacity of 500,000 gallons each per day, which is more than sufficient to supply the wants of Verdun to-day, as the daily consumption is but 250,000 gallons.

In the construction of these works the necessity for a pure water supply has not escaped attention, and it is believed that Verdun's ratepayers will receive water which, so far as purity is concerned, will be second to none. Verdun was the first municipality on the Island of Montreal to adopt filtration.

The water in the filters will have a pressure of sixty pounds, although the indicator in to-day's test reached the 110 pound mark. In its purifying process the water will penetrate different grades of sand and then pass through 750 "roses" preparatory to passing into the discharge pipe leading to the town's mains. The alum in the filters combines with the water and assists in purifying the liquid by forming a gelatinous mass which attracts bacteria germs and rises to the surface thus allowing only the pure water to pass through the "roses."

Two boilers of 120 horse-power will be used, and in the erection of these the town councillors showed keen foresight, for, if a municipal electric plant is installed, the same boilers could be used, thus minimizing the outlay for the supply of electricity.

Should a fire necessitating the attention of the fire brigade break out in Verdun, arrangements will be made whereby an alarm will be sent from fire headquarters to the water works, notifying the engineer, who will quickly turn on the full power and thus provide an adequate supply of water to fight the flames.

The Town Council, having in mind the increase from year to year in the population, have had the works made big enough and when the need arises

it will be possible to put another filter, pumping engine and boiler in the newly-erected premises.

The waste space of ground in front of the waterworks, which are situated on the Lower Lachine road, will be turned into a park, thereby furnishing Verdun's first recreation ground.

Any person is at liberty to visit the waterworks this afternoon and see the pumping engines at work.

**OBITUARY**

**A. G. CUNNINGHAM.**

Halifax, N.S., March 26.—A telegram from Dawson City announces the death of A. G. Cunningham, formerly of Halifax, and business manager of the Dawson "News." He had been in Dawson City for eight years. While in Halifax he was major in the 63rd Rifles.

**RICHARD CULLIS.**

Cobourg, Ont., March 26.—Richard Cullis, for many years secretary of the West Northumberland Agricultural Society and of the West Northumberland Farmers' Institute, died to-day, aged 75. He was a Methodist and a Liberal in politics. A widow and daughter survive.

**MISS ALMA L. OSGOOD.**

(From a Correspondent.)

Sawyer's Hill, Que., March 24.—The remains of Miss Alma L. Osgood were laid to rest on Tuesday, in the family lot in Brighton Cemetery. A very impressive service, which was held at the residence, in the presence of many sorrowing relatives and friends, was conducted by the Rev. D. A. Lough, who closed with these words:—"I would not have you ignorant, brethren, concerning them that are asleep, that you sorrow not as they without hope." The deceased girl was 22 years of age, and possessed a sweetness of disposition which endeared her to all who knew her.

**DEATH OF MR. LOUIS BARRE.**

Mr. Louis Barré, a well known citizen in the east end, died on Thursday at his residence, 227 St. Hubert street, at the age of 78 years. Mr. Barré had been business agent of the Seminary of St. Sulpice for a period of over twenty years. He retired from business in 1891. The cause of his death was hypertrophy of the heart. He leaves a widow, three sons and one daughter.

**NEWS OF THE JEWISH WORLD.**

Professor Rendell Harris, formerly of the Johns Hopkins University, has discovered a Syriac version of the Psalms and Odes of Solomon, some of which were unknown before.

Berlin is in the midst of a heated discussion on the subject of employing Christian organists in synagogues. The playing of an organ is work, some say, and should not be performed by a Jew, and others insist that being part of the service, the organ should be played by a Jew. Meanwhile the Orthodox Jew smiles and says that the only way to settle this question is not to have an organ at all.

The Federation of American Zionists has been receiving a number of inquiries from prospective colonists to Palestine. Among the most interesting of these is one who writes in the name of a colony of fifteen Jewish farming families who have become successful in Wapella, Canada. These Canadian Jewish farmers are ready, upon the receipt of satisfactory information, to dispose of their possessions and to migrate in a body to Palestine.

The seventieth birthday of Dr. Herman Adler, the Chief Rabbi of England, is about to be celebrated in a manner worthy of the respect in which Dr. Adler is held by his community. He belongs to a family which may be said to have held the chief rabbinate through three centuries. Tebale Schiff, in the eighteenth century; his father, Nathan Adler, in the nineteenth, and himself in the twentieth century. It is curious that a country with a hereditary monarch should also have a hereditary chief rabbi.

The Emperor Franz Joseph has conferred the title of Baron on Herr Kornfeld, of Hungary, who is a son of the famous Rabbi Aaron Kornfeld, a grandson of Rabbi Mordecai Bar Kornfeld, who was the head of a Yeshibah in Bohemia.

The appointment of Mr. Oscar Strauss as United States Ambassador to Japan was enthusiastically commented on in Hester street Park by a good many "Pipul" Jews who explain with the help of a Talmudical quotation that the Japanese are the lost ten tribes, and that Mr. Strauss will not only convert them

back to Judaism, but also make them staunch supporters of Prof. Solomon Schechter's Orthodox Seminary.

Five out of the ten prize-winners for Lincoln essays, in a contest conducted by the New York "Times," were Jewish boys and girls.

Major Edmund Louis G. Zalinski, the inventor and experimentalist in the perfecting of various military devices, died on Wednesday, at the New York Hospital. He is best known for his development and perfection of the pneumatic dynamite torpedo gun. Some of his inventions were a ram-rod bayonet, a telescopic sight for artillery and an trenching tool.

There is a report from Haifa that ex-President Roosevelt will visit Palestine in the late spring, and inspect some of the Jewish colonies.

The Jews of Bosnia are fearful that their rights will not be as well protected under the new régime as under the old. The negotiations that they have had with the Austrian authorities have been anything but satisfactory.

There has been no chief rabbi of Alexandria elected, though several months have elapsed since the death of Chief Rabbi Hazan. The various interests concerned have not been able to agree upon a suitable incumbent. Meanwhile Rabbi Abikriz is filling the office temporarily.

The approaching marriage is announced of Mr. Robert de Gunzburg, son of Baroness Salomon de Gunzburg, and Mlle. Deutsch de la Meurthe, daughter of the great French manufacturer.

Mr. I. Scher, son of Mr. D. Scher, of Cork, Ireland, obtained foremost place with honors in all Ireland at the recent final examination held by the Incorporated Dental Hospital of Ireland.

Reports from Sebastopol state that several Jews are liquidating their businesses there, owing to repeated rumors to the effect that all their co-religionists will soon be expelled from the city.

The Hebrew Ladies' Helping Hand Society of New Bedford, Mass., is collecting money for the purpose of opening public baths.

**Don't Let Your Clothes Wear You Out**



An eminent authority says, "Ill-fitting, badly made clothes not only make one look old and decrepit, but actually cause premature decay. Think of a man being welded in bad fitting clothes for two-thirds of his life."

Badly-made clothes will break a man's health, just as surely as bad habits will.

In fact, wearing poorly made, ill-fitting clothes is a bad habit that influences mind and body alike.

Wearing "Progress Brand" Clothing is a habit of good business sense, of good economy and is conducive to good health.

"Progress Brand" Clothing keeps a man young, because they fit perfectly, and are always easy and comfortable.

Don't let your clothes wear you out. Keep young by wearing

**"Progress Brand" Clothing**

Tailored and Guaranteed by H. VINEBERG & CO., LIMITED, Montreal.

Sold with a Guarantee by

"Canada's Best Clothiers."

TIME TO SAVE CHINA.

Professor Moore Says Confucianism is Waning and Christianity Must Replace it.

IMPORTANT ADDRESS AT THE CONGREGATIONAL CLUB BANQUET LAST EVENING.

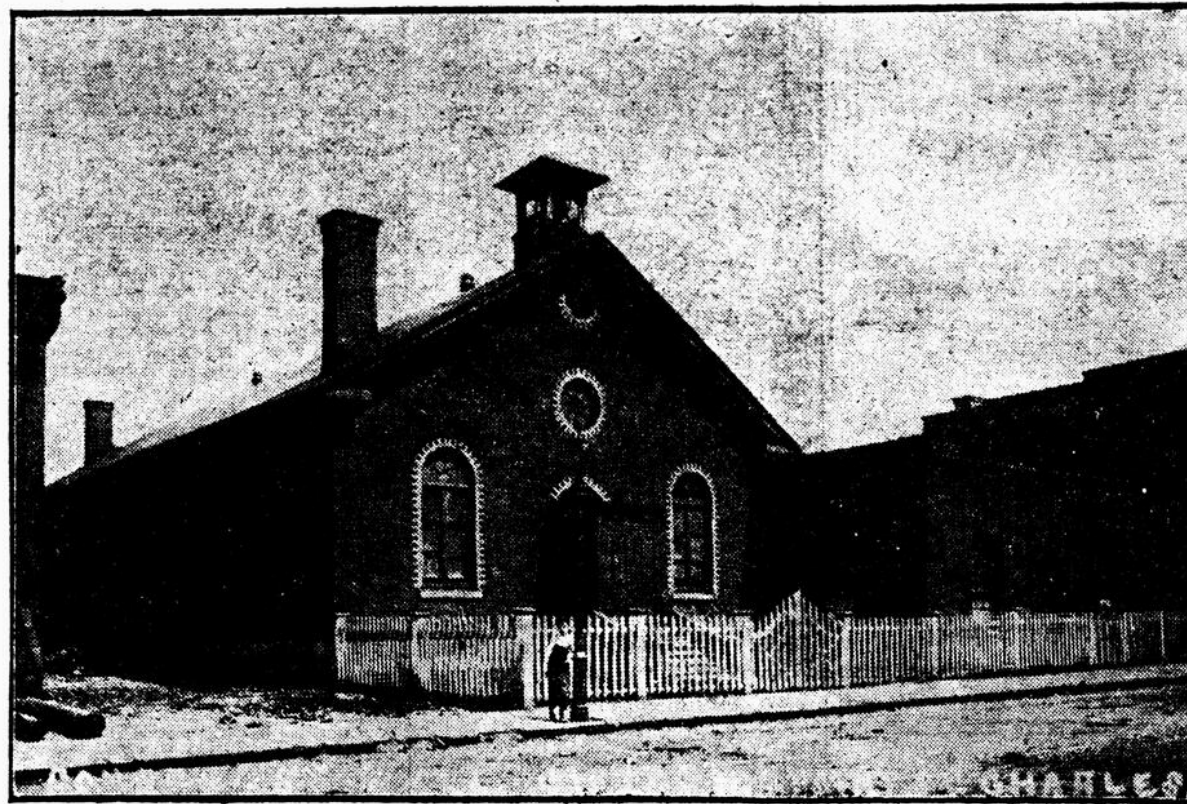
The Rev. Prof. Edward Caldwell Moore, D.D., of Harvard University, was the guest of the evening at the third banquet of the season, held by the Montreal Congregational Club, last evening, in Stevenson Hall, Emmanuel Church, and gave an address on China's awakening. About a hundred members and friends sat down under the presidency of Mr. W. D. Lighthall.

When the meeting was called to order, after the social part of the programme had been finished, Mr. A. McA. Murphy, the chairman of the Lookout Committee, was called upon for his report. This report showed that considerable progress had been made in Congregational lines in the city. Zion Church had formed an affiliation with Amherst Park Church for the mutual benefit of both congregations; a new building would soon be needed in the latter place, and a Sunday-school had been started in Montreal Annex, which had steadily progressed and promised soon to develop into a new preaching station.

The Point St. Charles Church had just sold their old church at a fair price, and plans were ready for commencing their new church building on the corner of Hibernia Road and Wellington street as soon as weather permitted. Word had come from the West that in a town where people were of five or six denominations, none of them numerous enough to form a congregation of their own, they got together and formed a union church—a form of church union eminently practical; they had called a Congregational minister, and it is to all intents and purposes a Congregational church.

Two new members, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gardner, were elected, and a committee was appointed to nominate a slate of officers, to be presented at the annual meeting to be held in May, and took for the topic of his address, 'Reform, education and religion in the far East.' Dr. Moore said that to him the most appalling, as well as the most memorable date was June 20, 1900, when word was received of the Boxer rising in China, which had for its object the expulsion of the hated foreigners and their hated Western reform.

The anxious days that followed during which the members of the foreign legations, the missionaries and native Christians were besieged in the foreign quarters of Peking and their final relief by the allied armies was the dawn of a new era for China. During the eight years that had elapsed, more reforms had been promulgated and adopted than during the fifteen previous centuries. The Empress, masterful woman as she was, who had aided and abetted, if not instigated, the Boxer rising for the purpose, could no longer stem the tide of reform that had set in. She was borne along with it. Now the floodgates of reform were open and everywhere Chinese were calling for the adoption of western methods in the army, in the navy, in representative government, in the civil service, and in the means of transport. They had, for over a thousand years, what we had only just begun to adopt, a system of competitive civil service examinations; but it consisted in committing to memory long dissertations on the morals of Confucius, and the result was that men were appointed to the command of the army, or as admirals in the navy, not because of their ability to command, but because of being able to excel in passing an examination on an antiquated code of morals.



Point St. Charles Congregational Church, which, as announced in yesterday's 'Witness,' has been purchased by a Scots firm, and will be converted into a hardware factory.

The Chinese were an intelligent people, and while they had so long shut themselves in from the outer world, the Japanese and Boxer wars had opened their eyes to the necessity of the new ways of the west. Now, western education is everywhere sought after. The western teaching of the missionaries that had been heretofore despised, had come to be sought after, and men in power did not object to have their sons go to Christian schools and even receive Christian teaching, so that they might secure the new learning. But with the passing of the old order, Confucianism and its code of morals was passing away. It was not compatible with the ways of the west.

What was to take its place? Was it to be secularism? God forbid! That would be worse than paganism. Could Mohammedanism or Hindooism or Shintoism take its place? These, too, were incompatible with the study and pursuit of nature. There remained for Christians the responsibility to send them Christians to China, to be saved from a worse state than her first, must needs be Christianized. All Christendom should and must, therefore, put forth a stupendous effort to secure this end.

A vote of thanks was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Warriner and seconded by Mr. Pierce, on behalf of the students, and the assembly was dismissed with the benediction by the Rev. Professor Fraser.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess Grey entertained on Thursday evening at a dinner party. The following ladies and gentlemen had the honor of being invited: Hon. Sir Frederick, Lady and Miss Borden, the Right Hon. Sir Elzer and Lady Taschereau, the Hon. John and Mrs. Cosigan, the Hon. George E. and Mrs. Foster, the Hon. G. T. and Mrs. Baird, the Hon. H. J. and Mrs. Cloran, the Hon. L. O. and Mrs. David, the Hon. D. and Mrs. Derbyshire, the Hon. D. and Mrs. Gillmore, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. P. and Mrs. Landry, the Hon. T. and Mrs. McKay, the Hon. W. and Mrs. Owens, the Hon. J. E. and Mrs. Robertson, the Hon. J. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. Manley Chew, M.P., and Mrs. Chew, Mr. G. A. Clare, M.P., and Mrs. Clare, Dr. Morley Currie, M.P., and Mrs. Currie, Mr. J. Donnelly, M.P., and Mrs. Donnelly, Mr. G. W. Kyte, M.P., and Mrs. Kyte, Mr. D. Marshall, M.P., and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. W. O. Sealey, M.P., and Mrs. Sealey, Mr. W. H. Sharpe, M.P., and Mrs. Sharpe, Mr. E. W. Tobin, M.P., and Mrs. Tobin, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Arland, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Chrysler, Miss Chrysler, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Gerald, Commander and Mrs. Miles, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Morse, Judge and Mrs. MacTavish, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Orde, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Soper, Col. and Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Charles Harris, Miss Davies, the Hon. R. Jaffray, Mr. W. M. Martin, M.P.

Lord and Lady Herbert, who have been the guests of their Excellencies at Government House for the past six weeks, are leaving for their home in England in a day or two. Lord Herbert is the oldest son of the Earl of Pembroke.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

The Premier Introduces an Important Amendment to Bill Respecting Montreal Royal Commission—Mr. Tellier's Objections.

MR. PREVOST RESUMES CRITICISM OF MR. TASCHEREAU'S WATER POWERS BILL, WHICH FINALLY CARRIES ON DIVISION.

Quebec, March 26.—Although the attendance was somewhat small in the Legislature to-day, as is the rule on Friday, after most of the members have left to spend the week-end at home, the sitting was, however, productive of considerable work, more, in fact, than any other afternoon sitting this week, and was free from the usual prolonged discussion which held up the progress of the routine work.

It is obvious that the Government is not pleased with the manner in which the procedure has been delayed, for, at six o'clock before the House rose, Mr. Tellier proposed that like last week, the sitting might be prolonged until seven o'clock, when it would be adjourned until Monday. Sir Lomer Gouin objected, however, maintaining that so little work had been done since the beginning of the week, that it would be better to hold the night sitting. The Premier's bill to amend the Revised Statutes relative to conducting the inquiry in connection with the civic affairs of Montreal, was considered in committee, when the Premier amended his measure, making those directly connected with the investigation more deeply concerned than ever in the ultimate results. The amendment, such as proposed by the Premier, was as follows:

That if it is found by the investigation that any of the civic employes or the aldermen against whom the charges are leveled are guilty it will be left to the jurisdiction of the commissioners to determine what amount of the cost of the inquiry they shall bear, and the same will apply to those by whom the charges were made, should the charges prove groundless.

Mr. Tellier objected to the commissioners being invested with such discretionary powers, which, he said, would prevent the complainants from making their charges in good faith as they would not know what amount they would be liable to pay in the event of their charges proving groundless.

The Premier considered that it would be unfair to condemn the complainants to pay costs by rigorous rule, and it was accordingly provided that the commissioners have the discretion to impose the costs if the charges were not established. It would have the effect of not closing the doors to charges, and would prevent groundless accusations. What was wanted, Sir Lomer Gouin declared, was a measure that would give to the citizens of Montreal the free inquiry which they had requested. The bill was given a second reading.

and will come up for third reading on Monday.

The debate on the second reading of Mr. Taschereau's bill respecting the expropriation of lands for the development and utilization of certain water powers, brought up considerable debate in which Mr. Prevost, Mr. Lavergne and Mr. Taschereau took part. Mr. Prevost was opposed to the bill, and declared that it would only prove its usefulness in the case when promoters of lands would refuse to sell.

Mr. Lavergne declared that he was astonished that a government which called itself Liberal should propose such a measure.

He deplored the sacrifice of water powers, which, he said, had been made by government, and he referred to a sale at Shawinigan where a hundred thousand horse power had been sold for sixty thousand dollars, and of that power only forty thousand horse power was used, the remainder being a dead loss.

Mr. Taschereau remarked that it was out of question when discussing the merits of a bill to criticize the sales of water powers made by the government. When preparing his bill Mr. Taschereau said he had treated the question with experts, who had told him that from personal experience they had witnessed the serious detriment in the development of certain provincial water powers due to the absence of such a measure.

Such a law was enforced in all parts of the United States, and it was acknowledged as the only effective means of developing the water powers. It had been enforced in Ontario since 1887, and although it even exacted expropriation of artificial water powers in that province no complaints had ever been made against it.

A vote was then taken on the bill and resulted in a strict party vote, with the exception of Mr. Prevost, who voted with the Opposition. The bill was carried on a division of 23 to 7, after which it was passed in second reading.

COLONIZATION ROADS.

A debate resulted on an amount of \$170,000 for colonization roads, when the House went into supply on the estimates. The Hon. Mr. Prevost wished to be informed what amount would be given to each county for the next year, and on the Hon. Mr. Devlin declaring that it was impossible to do so, and that the Hon. Mr. Prevost had never done so, when he was minister, the Hon. Mr. Prevost protested, and said that he had always done so.

DR. MOORE DEFINES CHRISTIANITY.

The Rev. Principal Hill presided at the gathering in the Congregational College yesterday, when Dr. Moore read a paper on 'Some modern interpretations of Christianity in the light of the history of religion.' The speaker reviewed the influence of Christianity upon the thought of various ages and the influence of human conceptions of truth and duty upon practical religion. The question, 'What is Christianity?' was not easy to answer to everybody's satisfaction, for different people in different places and times, had vastly different conceptions of its meaning and essence. The modern views and methods of expressing those views were widely divergent.

Some contended that Christianity was health to the body as well as the soul; others that it meant chiefly social amelioration. To one only aggressive, sacrificing, heroic and reformative religion was worthy the name of Christianity, while to another solitude, meditation, and spiritual communion were the embodiment of Christianity. The difference between those who cared nothing for social conditions so long as they were happy and at peace, and the others who would willingly suffer or give their lives for the betterment of their fellows, was very wide. Religion in essence might be the same to both, but it acted with opposite effects on the two.

ad Time to save China

classes of believers, largely as the result of the different viewpoint or of the pressure of human influences. Christianity, as practiced and taught by many, would never have assumed the form in which it was seen to-day if left alone; in fact, it was rather religion than Christianity. Christ would probably recognize little of his life or teaching in it. We were quite free, sometimes, in expressing our opinions of other people's views and conduct; perhaps they could with equal reason criticize our life and teachings. Some people appeared to break with institutional Christianity, but did not leave Christ on that account. The life of Christ showed that he was concerned in the welfare and uplift of men. He was not an enthusiast for another world.

Yet, while healing the body, comforting the mind and inculcating the principles of right living in the social sense, Christ taught that there were other matters of infinitely greater importance than bodily health or even life, not to say social happiness; and he gave his own life to teach us his transcendent ideal and enable us to attain the highest degree of spiritual perfection and power possible in the human soul.

A vote of thanks was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Warriner and seconded by Mr. Pierce, on behalf of the students, and the assembly was dismissed with the benediction by the Rev. Professor Fraser.

Pianosto Rent

Pianos rented from \$2.00 per month upwards. Six months' rent allowed if purchased. One price system and easy method of payment applies to the purchase of every instrument at Nordheimer's, Limited, 539 St. Catherine Street West, Sole Agency for Nordheimer, Steadway, and Piano-Planos.

Spring and Fall Overcoats FOR MEN. Clearing Lot \$5.00 each Assorted, Sizes 33 to 44. Are You Open for Bargains? WM. CURRIE, CLOTHIER, 423 Notre Dame St. West

FAMILY FOOTWEAR Men's Wear In Box Calf Waterproof, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Ladies' Wear In Box Calf, heavy soles, from \$2.50. Boys' Wear In Box Calf, Waterproof, \$3.00. Girls' Wear In Box Calf, from \$2.00. Children's Wear In Kid, from \$1.75. Just received the EDUCATOR SHOE, the ideal lasts for Children. SLOAN BROS., 633 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST, between Mountain & Crescent sts.

WANTED, BY A BROTHER AND SISTER, 1st May, a middle flat or tenement of five or six apartments in good order, central, modern conveniences, and rent moderate. Address A.M., CENTRAL, 'Witness' Office.

FAMILIES DESIRING PURE MAPLE Syrup, \$1.00 Imperial gallon; shipped in one, two and five gallon tins. Address W. W. NEWSOM, Plum Hollow, Ont.

BIRTHS. HOLLINGWORTH.—On March 24, 1909, at 27 Stirling avenue, Ottawa, to Mr. and Mrs. G. Hollingworth, a son.

ROCHESTER.—On March 25, 1909, at 74 Britannia street, Hull, Que., to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Rochester, a son.

MARRIED. WOLFF.—JOSEPH.—On March 25, 1909, at the residence of the bride's parents, Quebec, by the Rev. M. de Soland, of Montreal, Martin, younger son of Mrs. Julius Wolff, of London, England, to Irene Rachel, elder daughter of Montefiore Joseph.

DIED. ACRES.—At his late residence, 111 Frank street, Ottawa, George Clarke Acres, aged 65 years.

Dr. Charles R. Cook, accompanied by his wife and two children, is on the way home from Lucknow, India, for a year's rest and change.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. McKewen left on Tuesday evening for New York, on the way to Bermuda.

Mrs. J. M. Dufresne, who has been in Toronto, the guest of Mrs. Morin, has returned home, accompanied by Miss Rita Morin.

Mrs. P. Stafford McKergow (formerly Miss Edna Chaplin), will receive for the first time since her marriage on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, March 30 and 31, at 47 Windsor avenue, Westmount.

For Sale or To Let 283 UNIVERSITY STREET. 10 rooms, bathroom, etc. Also stable and coachhouse. Can be seen daily, 2 to 4 p.m. JOHN FINDLAY, 30 St. John Street.

BEAVER HALL SQUARE Choose property for sale with frontage on Union avenue as well. The price is right, and possession can be given to allow alterations for May let occupancy. Particulars and permit from JOHN FINDLAY, Phone, Main 1909, 30 St. John St.

A SMART BOY WANTED TO GO MESSAGES and be generally useful. Apply to M. BARNES, care of ALLAN'S, Meat Market, corner of Craig and Beaufort streets.

WANTED, PARTNER FOR THE PRINTING and Binding business, with capital of 4,000 or 5,000 dollars, to extend same or will sell at reasonable price. Russ G. Gordons, 1 Cylinder. Apply to JOHN F. DUNN, Sec.-Treas., St. Remi, P.Q.

"FARM."—WANTED TO RENT A GOOD Mixed Farm in working condition. Must have good house and outbuilding. Not more than one hundred acres. About 25 miles from Montreal, and near river or lake. Address W. G. TAYLOR, 301 Brewery Mission, Montreal, P.O. Box 559.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER 1908. Dr. To Capital, 2,486,666.65. To Reserve Fund, 2,433,335.33. To Deposits and Current Accounts, 26,203,425.10. To Notes in Circulation, 2,885,982.92. To Bills Payable and other Liabilities, including Provision for Contingencies, 5,697,858.79. To Robt Account, 89,400.35. To Liability under guarantee in respect of which no claim is anticipated, 430,000.00. To Do. Do., 890,000.00. To Profit and Loss Account—Balance brought forward from 30th June, 1908, 317,980.11. Dividend paid October, 1908, 148,000.00. 171,980.11. Net profit for the half-year ending this date, after deducting all current charges, and providing for bad and doubtful debts, 205,420.88. Deduct—Transferred to Reserve Fund, \$97,233.33. Transferred to Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund, 2,500.00. Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund, 8,638.52. Balance available for April Dividend and Bonus, 208,920.14. \$45,445,496.40.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books in London, and the Certified Returns from the Branches, and find it to present a true statement of the Bank's affairs as shown by the books and Returns. GEORGE SNEATH, NICHOLAS E. WATERHOUSE, Auditors. Of the Firm of Price, Waterhouse & Co., Chartered Accountants.

GIPSY SMITH'S VISIT.

EVANGELIST TO CONDUCT REVIVAL IN TORONTO IN MAY.

Toronto is looking forward with great expectations to the middle weeks of May when a series of evangelistic services will be held, under the direction of the world-famed evangelist, Gipsy Smith.



MR. GIPSY SMITH.

themselves of the services. Boarding-houses are being secured, and preparations made for handling a multitude of visitors.

A choir of one thousand voices is being organized, the backbone of which is the Alexander Choir, of Toronto, which has faithfully held together since the Toronto-Alexander mission, over three years ago.

MEN'S OWN CONCERT.

The Men's Own Brotherhood of Calvary Church gave a concert on Thursday evening which was well attended and greatly enjoyed.

CAN'T STAND BRITISH FLAG.

Boston, March 26.—The jeers of a crowd on School Street standing beneath a British flag flying over the doorway of a hotel where guests of the Canadian Club were being entertained, caused the hauling down of the flag temporarily.

TENDERS.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, at Ottawa, and marked on the envelope "Tender for Coal" will be received up to twelve o'clock noon of the

FIFTEENTH DAY OF APRIL, 1909, for supplying and delivering the coal required for the Dominion Government steamers at St. John, Halifax, Pictou, Sydney, and Louisbourg, and also the coal for the

Each tender must be accompanied by an approved bank cheque equal to ten percent of the total amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party whose tender is accepted declines to enter into a contract or fails to deliver the coal. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority will not be paid for same.

G. J. DESBARATS, Acting Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada, 16th March, 1909.

Central Vermont Railway EASTER EXCURSION

\$9.65 BOSTON, Mass., \$9.65 THURSDAY, April 8th.

Tickets good to return until April 19th, 1909. For Tickets, Sleeping and Parlor Car space call at 130 St. James Street. Telephone No. 574.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, under the Quebec Mining Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the sixth day of March, 1909, incorporating Messrs. George R. Lightbald, of the City of Westmount, Notary, Frederick Bacon and Thomas Bacon, Merchants; Richard Kerry, Physician, and the Allan R. Oughtred, Advocate, of the City of Montreal, for the following purposes:

To prospect and explore for mines and minerals. To carry on all operations by which the soil, earth, rock and strata may, for the purpose of extracting any minerals whatever, be mined, dug for, raised, washed, cradled, smelted, refined, crushed or treated in any manner; to carry on all operations by which any means whatever, and sell or otherwise dispose thereof.

Acquire, lease, possess and alienate mines, mining lands, mechanical rights, pre-emption rights, or any interest therein; mechanical contrivances, patent rights of invention or patent rights connected with the aforesaid purposes.

Build, maintain, and exploit upon its own property, or upon those under its control, telegraph and telephone lines, embankments, dams, sluices, canals, water powers, electric and other powers, water works, roads, factories, buildings, mills, warehouses and stores necessary or useful to its operations.

Exercise all the powers enumerated in Articles 5223 to 5231 of the Revised Statutes, in the manner therein prescribed.

Manufacture, buy and sell all kinds of goods, merchandises, tools and apparatus required by the company or its servants or workmen.

Build, acquire, possess, charter and employ the vessels necessary for its operations and for the transport of its products.

Receive in payment for minerals, lands, merchandises or works, shares, bonds, and other securities issued by any mining company and hold the same or dispose thereof.

Acquire the assets, enterprise, property, franchises, contracts or rights of any person or company carrying on any industry or business which a company constituted under this act may carry on, and pay for the same by paid up shares in whole or in part, if it so desire, and undertake the debts and charges appertaining thereto.

To do all such acts and operations as are necessary to those above mentioned, or which may facilitate the attainment of the objects for which it was incorporated, and that the shareholders shall incur no personal responsibility in excess of the amount of the price paid or agreed to be paid to the company for its shares under the name of The Cobalt Island Company Limited.

The principal place of business of the corporation in the province will be in the City of Montreal.

Dated from the office of the Secretary of the Province, this sixth day of March, 1909. JOS. BOIVIN, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

FLEET, FALCONER, OUGHTRED, PHELAN, WILLIAMS & BOVEY, Attorneys for Applicants.

SMITH, MARKEE & SKINNER ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, etc. METROPOLITAN BUILDING, 179 ST. JAMES STREET.

PATTERSON & ASTLE, Advocates, Barristers & Solicitors City & District Bank Building, 180 St. James Street, Montreal.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY JOHN M. M. DUFF, 107 St. James Street, 49 Crescent Street

VERDUN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH The annual meeting of the Verdun Presbyterian Church will be held on Monday evening at eight o'clock, when it is expected that reports of a good year's work will be submitted.

Atlantic City, N.J.

THE ARCHDALE Ocean end St. James Place Unobstructed ocean view. Steam Heat, Elevator, sun parlor, open fire places. Rooms single or en suite with private baths. Booklets. JONES & EASTBURN.

THE PHILLIPS HOUSE Mass. Ave. & Beach Atlantic City. This house is delightfully situated with an ocean view. Large porch, spacious change, etc. Electric lights; elevator to street level, steam heat; cuisine unexcelled, rooms single or en suite with private baths. Booklets and terms on request. F. P. PHILLIPS.

THE WILTSHIRE Open all the year Virginia Avenue overlooking Ocean Capacity 300. Elevator to street, steam heat, large Sun Parlor, suites with bath, every convenience, best cuisine and service, music. Special Spring rates, \$2.50 up daily. \$12.50 weekly. Booklet. SAMUEL R. ELLIS, Owner & Prop.

CONTINENTAL Tennessee ave., near beach; always open; capacity, 500. New throughout. Private baths; orchestra; elevator to street level. White service. Own farm and dairy; \$8 up weekly; \$15.00 up daily. Booklet. MARGARET WALSH DUNCAN.

SEASIDE HOUSE. ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN FRONT. Sea water baths. Open all the year. F. P. COOK'S SONS.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, 1907, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the eleventh day of March, 1909, incorporating Messrs. Edward Herbert Brown, of the City of Westmount, Insurance agent; Archibald Holmes Ross, mechanical engineer, and Walter Charles Hagar, Advocate, of the City of Montreal; the Honorable Francis Edward Gilman, of the City of Westmount, advocate and King's Counsel, and Leslie Hale Boyd, advocate and King's Counsel, of the City of Montreal, for the following purposes:

To carry on the business of a steam or other laundry, together with the business of cleaning, dyers and repairer.

To supply and furnish toilet and other articles, and carry on the business of tailoring, and shirt and linen goods manufacturing.

To pay for any property rights or privileges claimed by or services rendered to the company by the issuing of fully paid and non-assessable shares in the capital stock of the said company.

To purchase or otherwise acquire all or any part of the assets, property, privileges, contracts, rights, obligations and liabilities of any person or company carrying on a business similar to that to be carried on by this company, and to pay for the same if desired by the issuing of fully paid and non-assessable shares in the capital stock.

To buy, sell, exchange and hypothecate real estate.

To carry on a general retail or wholesale business as merchants and traders, under the name of "The Royal Arms Laundry Company," with a total capital of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00), divided into two hundred (200) shares of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) each.

The principal place of business of the corporation in the province, will be in the City of Montreal.

Dated from the office of the provincial secretary this eleventh day of March, 1909. L. RODOLPHE ROY, Provincial Secretary.

JACKSON & CO. CARPENTERS, BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS. Valuations made, Jobbing promptly attended to. 429 B to 256 HIBERNIA ROAD. Tel. Main 4125.

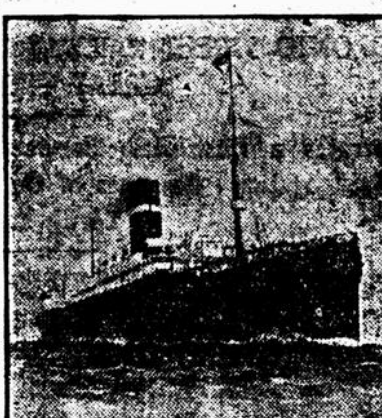
PATENT ATTORNEYS. PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED. We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Adviser sent upon request. Marlon & Marlon, New York Life Bldg. Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, ETC. P. C. COUSINS Patent Solicitor Suite 508 N. Y. Life Bldg. M. 6006 Expert personal attention.

FETHERSTONHAUGH, BLACKMORE & DENNISON, Liv. & Lon. & Globe Bldg., Montreal.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO. Chas. W. Taylor, B. Sc., Late Examiner Canadian Patent Office. CANADA LIFE BUILDING, - MONTREAL.

OWEN N. EVANS PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS Merchants Bank Building, Montreal.



DOMINION LINE

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL. Vancouver Mar. 27 Dominion . . . . . May 17 Canada . . . . . Apr. 3 Vancouver . . . . . May 17

ST. LAWRENCE SEASON, 1909. WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE, ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. LAURENTIC, 15,340, triple screw; MEGANTIC, 15,000, largest and finest steamship sailing from Montreal; SS. Ottawa and Dominion. One Class Cabin Service (called Second Class).



Synopsis of Canadian North West Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter-section (160 acres, more or less) of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

COAL.—Coal mining rights may be leased for twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1.00 an acre. Not more than 2,500 acres can be leased to one applicant. Royalty, five cents per ton.

QUARTZ.—A person eighteen years of age and over having made a discovery may locate a claim 1,500 feet by 1,500 feet. Fee, \$5.00. At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year, or paid to the Mining Recorder. When \$500 has been expended or paid, and later requirements complied with, the claim may be purchased at \$1.00 an acre.

PLACER MINING CLAIMS generally, 100 feet square. Entry fee, \$5.00. DREDGING.—Two leases of five miles each of surface may be secured by one applicant for a term of 20 years. Rental, \$1 a mile per annum. Royalty, 2 1/2 percent after the output exceeds 100,000.

W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

MONTREAL BRIDGE AND TERMINAL COMPANY.

Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada during the present session for the passing of an Act extending the time for the carrying out of the Company's undertaking, confirming agreements with other companies, increasing its bonding powers and share capital, changing the name of the Company and authorizing to connect its terminal stations in Montreal with the railways on the South Side of the River St. Lawrence by means of bridges or tunnels.

C. A. SARA, Secretary, 11 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, 22nd February, 1909.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that application will be made at the present Session of the Legislature of Quebec by Francis Robert Redpath, George Hyde and Huntly Redpath Drummond, for an act providing for the appropriation of the property of the Estate John Redpath, situated above Pine Avenue, for the purpose of forming an extension to Mount Royal Park, and for providing the basis and method of determination of the indemnity payable therefor.

FLEET, FALCONER, OUGHTRED, PHELAN, WILLIAMS & BOVEY, Attorneys for Petitioners.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY, HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH. 57 St. Henry. Quick Service. Good Work and Low Prices.



ALLAN LINE.

Royal Mail Service TO LIVERPOOL

From St. John, Halifax, Victoria, Apr. 2, Apr. 10, Apr. 17, Apr. 24, Apr. 30, May 7, May 14, May 21, May 28, June 4, June 11, June 18, June 25, July 2, July 9, July 16, July 23, July 30, Aug 6, Aug 13, Aug 20, Aug 27, Sept 3, Sept 10, Sept 17, Sept 24, Oct 1, Oct 8, Oct 15, Oct 22, Oct 29, Nov 5, Nov 12, Nov 19, Nov 26, Dec 3, Dec 10, Dec 17, Dec 24, Dec 31.

SECOND CABIN: \$45 and \$47.50 and upwards; London, \$2.50 additional.

THIRD CLASS: Liverpool, Glasgow, London, Belfast or Londonderry, \$30.

TO GLASGOW MODERATE RATE SERVICE.

From St. John, Halifax, Victoria, Apr. 1, Apr. 8, Apr. 15, Apr. 22, Apr. 29, May 6, May 13, May 20, May 27, June 3, June 10, June 17, June 24, July 1, July 8, July 15, July 22, July 29, Aug 5, Aug 12, Aug 19, Aug 26, Sept 2, Sept 9, Sept 16, Sept 23, Sept 30, Oct 6, Oct 13, Oct 20, Oct 27, Nov 3, Nov 10, Nov 17, Nov 24, Dec 1, Dec 8, Dec 15, Dec 22, Dec 29, Jan 5, Jan 12, Jan 19, Jan 26, Feb 2, Feb 9, Feb 16, Feb 23, Feb 29, Mar 6, Mar 13, Mar 20, Mar 27, Apr 3, Apr 10, Apr 17, Apr 24, Apr 30, May 7, May 14, May 21, May 28, Jun 4, Jun 11, Jun 18, Jun 25, Jul 2, Jul 9, Jul 16, Jul 23, Jul 30, Aug 6, Aug 13, Aug 20, Aug 27, Sep 3, Sep 10, Sep 17, Sep 24, Sep 30, Oct 7, Oct 14, Oct 21, Oct 28, Nov 4, Nov 11, Nov 18, Nov 25, Dec 2, Dec 9, Dec 16, Dec 23, Dec 30, Jan 6, Jan 13, Jan 20, Jan 27, Feb 3, Feb 10, Feb 17, Feb 24, Feb 29, Mar 6, Mar 13, Mar 20, Mar 27, Apr 3, Apr 10, Apr 17, Apr 24, Apr 30, May 7, May 14, May 21, May 28, Jun 4, Jun 11, Jun 18, Jun 25, Jul 2, Jul 9, Jul 16, Jul 23, 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TO-DAY'S SNAPS IN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE

No. 7 BLEURY STREET—4th FLOOR, no better site in the city for whole- sale or manufacturing jeweller; 70x50 feet; large vault; hardwood floors, sprinkler system, elevator, exceptionally well lighted and heated; possession March.

Business Flats To Let

NOS. 82, 84, 86, 88 CONWAY STREET, consisting of large building suitable for storage or factory; also 2 dwellings, butcher shop and stable, and another large building immediately in rear, divided by lane and facing on Britannia street.

A. W. D. HOWELL, 212 ST. JAMES ST.

BUILDING IN FEBRUARY

Returns From the Principal Canadian Cities Compared.

COMING SEASON PROMISES TO BE A RECORD-BREAKING ONE.

While the building statistics for the month of January were indicative of a record breaking year, those for the month of February are positively assertive of it. It is extremely doubtful if ever before in the building annals of the Dominion there has been recorded at this season of the year, anything quite like it for universal activity.

Returns for the months, as submitted to 'Construction' from representative cities in every province show, conclusively, that building operations from coast to coast have not only been fully revived, but that gains of such huge proportions are being made, as was little anticipated, even by the most optimistic, at the beginning of the year.

Of the sixteen cities reporting for the month, twelve submit comparative figures, and of these only one shows a falling off from the corresponding month of 1908. This decrease is noted in the case of Edmonton, which after a series of successful months, experiences a slump of 91.22 percent. However, it must be taken into consideration that last year's amount for February included the parliament buildings, to cost \$1,250,000, and apart from this Edmonton is really far ahead on the total value of permits for the past month.

In fact the West in general shows every evidence of a flourishing condition and the immediate prospects are that the present pace in the building line will be maintained throughout the entire season.

Winnipeg follows strongly on the lead gained in January, by another tremendous advance of 1.45 percent; while Calgary eloquently attests to her prodigious growth by again coming to the front with a gain of 230.90 percent for the month. A material increase is also to be noted in the case of Regina, which turns up with 169.90 percent in her favor, and again in the amounts of Vancouver and Victoria, both of which overlap last year's figures for the month by 11.61 percent and 68.15 percent in order amount. It is interesting to note the strong reaction on the part of Fort William, Toronto and Halifax the only three places which registered a decline for January.

Fort William has not only regained a large portion of what she lost, but tops the list for the month with the striking gain of over 2,925 percent the largest increase to be recorded during the month. Toronto has more than redeemed herself by an increase of 68.19 percent and is so far away ahead in the year's work; while the gain in Halifax of 40.79 percent more than offsets any loss in January and gives the first two months the slight, in excess of that for the corresponding period of last year.

There is also a strong forward movement in Montreal, where a splendid increase of 104.86 percent added to the gain made in January, gives the metropolis a very substantial margin in her favor which promises to be materially extended as the season advances.

Quebec city also shows a most healthful condition and has a gain for the month of 109.30 percent.

Peterborough registers a gain of 22.30 percent, while Windsor, Kingston and Berlin show much activity for so early in the season.

Reports as to the future are of a most sanguine nature. Edmonton sends the word that 'outlook is bright'; while others report as follows: Brandon, 'fairly good'; Calgary, 'looks bright'; Fort William, 'very bright'; Kingston, 'very good'; London, 'splendid'; Regina, 'many buildings in contemplation'; Winnipeg, 'bright'; Berlin, Ont., 'good.'

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Zenon Collette has sold to Joseph St. Pierre lot No. 3884, in Ville Emard, for \$1,000.

Joseph Gauthier has sold to C. Russell Murray lot No. 3407-153, 154, 155 and 156, in the town of St. Paul, fronting on the G. T. R. line, for \$3,000.

Joseph Therrien has sold to Elzibar Jean lot No. 1151, St. Mary's ward, with houses on Gain street, above Ontario, for \$9,200.

George Chase has sold to Charles Berger lot No. 14-295, village of Delagel, with houses on Desjardins street, near Ontario, for \$4,350.

The Metcalfe apartment house, at the northeast corner of Metcalfe avenue and Cote St. Antoine road, Westmount, has been sold to Mr. U. H. Wandurand by Mr. Jas. H. Maher. There are 25 apartments in the building, which was

completed only last autumn. The site contains 17,000 square feet, with a frontage on Cote St. Antoine road of 144 feet. It is said that the property yields an annual revenue of about \$13,000.

Adelard Giguere has sold to Mrs. Hormidas St. Amant lots 3405-84 and 65, in Verdun, with buildings, fronting on Edna street, for \$3,550.

W. M. Marler has sold to W. T. Heney the vacant lots 12-17-2 and 3, in St. Louis, for the sum of \$3,300.

Mrs. A. T. Constantin has sold to Joseph P. Tremblay a property fronting on Langevin street, on St. Marguerite and St. James streets, in St. enri, for \$19,500.

Mrs. Nicholas Brown has sold to T. Carriere lot No. 1027 St. Mary's ward, with houses on Plessis street, above Lafontaine street, for \$3,650.

F. X. St. Charles has sold to F. X. St. Charles & Co., lot No. 639 St. Louis ward, with a grocery store on St. Lawrence street, above St. Catherine street, for \$30,000.

ELECTRICITY IN VERDUN

A MUNICIPAL PLANT TO BE ESTABLISHED.

Progressive Verdun is evidently disatisfied with the present lighting of its streets, and in a few months' time the town council will consider the advisability of establishing a municipal electric plant, thereby setting an example to the other municipalities on the Island of Montreal.

Mr. Geo. A. Ward, the town clerk, is optimistically looking forward to the time when an additional wing will be put on the new waterworks, to make provision for the establishment of the electric plant. The two 120-horse-power boilers used for the water supply can also be utilized for the electric plant.

The proposed new wing for this additional municipal undertaking will be to the left side of the waterworks building.

WINNIPEG TEAMSTERS

CARTAGE COMPANY WILL REFUSE TO BE GOVERNED BY FINDING OF BOARD.

Winnipeg, March 26.—The board of arbitration which has been investigating the lockout of the teamsters of the Manitoba Cartage Company, have completed their work and the report will be sent to Ottawa at once. It is understood that it will severely censure both parties to the trouble. The company, however, will refuse to be governed by the finding.

CONDENSED DESPATCHES

Vera Cruz, March 26.—The recent earthquake made the harbor here so shallow that ships drawing 24 feet touch bottom. Dredging will be necessary.

Colon, March 27.—A section of the embankment, 300 feet long of the re-laid Panama Railway line at Gatun, has again settled about 30 feet at about the same spot where the last movement occurred in November. The slide, however, was to the eastward and not the westward this time. A trestle is now being rebuilt across the depression, which will be filled with rocks until the former level is reached.

Chicago, March 26.—Twenty brokerage offices operated in different cities by A. W. Nohe were closed quietly yesterday. Announcement was made to-day that the claims of all customers would be made good. Detectives appeared at the office here and announced that they had orders to clear the room. The customers hurried out.

San Salvador, Republic of Salvador, March 26.—The volcano of Izalco, ten miles north of Sonsonate, is showing increased activity.

Marseilles, March 26.—The Duke of the Abruzzi left here to-day on the steamer 'Oceanica' for Bombay, whence he will proceed to the Himalaya Mountains. He is accompanied by an aide, the Marquis Negretto-Sella, and a secretary, Signor Filippi.

COUNCIL OF ARTS.

A visit was paid to the school of this board at Sherbrooke, on Tuesday night by the following directors: Messrs. Thomas Gauthier, president; H. W. Raphael and J. M. Duff, accompanied by Mr. J. F. L. Berube, secretary. The directors were much pleased with their visit of inspection, having found some seventy bright intelligent young men taking advantage of these free Government schools, and in this case learning mechanical drawing and architecture. Alderman McKennany of Sherbrooke takes a great interest in this school.

CHEAP BUILDING LOTS

Bargains to a Prompt Purchaser!

Two or four choice Building Lots, on Sherbrooke street, Notre Dame de Grace, near Victoria avenue, Westmount, adjoining one of the best houses in this progressive suburb. Land going up in price rapidly. Will double in value in two years. Owner compelled to sell quickly. Apply to JOHN MACLEAN, 108 ST. MATTHEW STREET, or at the office of The Geo. Marcell Co., 139 St. James street; also at the Westmount Plateau office, Sherbrooke street, on Saturday and Sunday afternoons only.

Property

WORKMAN STREET, ST. HENRY — FOR Sale a solid brick house, self-contained, 7 rooms, bath and w.c. For particulars, apply to A. WEIR, 656 Workman street, St. Henry, Montreal.

Country Property Wanted

WANTED, COUNTRY HOME, VICINITY, Montreal, near railway station and lake or river. With few acres land or possibility of acquiring. Desire to rent with option of purchase. Submit rough plan of house, grounds and vicinity; also photo of house. Apply Box 35, 'Witness' Office.

Veteran Land Grants

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERAN LAND WARRANTS—Highest price paid for South African Veteran Land Warrants. Apply to LEO L. LEBT, Room 307, Merchants Bank Building, 206 St. James street. Tel. Main 779.

We Buy, Sell or Advance on Veteran Land Grants

It will pay you to call on us before doing any business. GIRARD & GAGNON, Ltd., Real Estate Agents, 360 St. Catherine street East. Phone No. 6703 East.

Farms Wanted

BIG FARM FOR SALE — SIX QUARTER sections in one block, one and a half miles north of the rising town of Lamont, 27 miles east of Edmonton, on the C.N.R.; choice land; fenced; ideal for stock, or mixed farm; 75 acres in crop last year; frame cottage; excellent water, granaries, stables, clear title; no encumbrance. Fifteen dollars per acre. Terms, cash. Address (Rev.) ARTHUR WHITE-SIDE, Box 33, Lamont, Alberta.

WANTED — Information regarding a good farm for sale; no particular about location, wish to hear from owner only, who will sell direct to buyer; give price, description and state when possession can be had. Address L. DARBYSHIRE, Box 1301 D, Rochester, N.Y.

Dogs, Birds, &c

FOR SALE — FOX HOUNDS, BEAGLE Hounds, and all other breeds of Sporting and Pet Dogs, Fancy Pigeons, Ferrets, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Cats, Sheep and Swine; 60 page catalogue, 10c. MOUNT PENN KENNELS, Reading, Penna., U.S.A.

Bargains

FOR SALE — ESTEY & CO. ORGAN, solid walnut case, chamber style, 5 sets of reeds, 5 octaves. Price \$35, payable \$5 each and \$3 per month. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street.

BOND OF \$15 ON PIANO AT BURDEAU & CO. What offers. Address MR. IVINSON, 35 Parthenais square.

Miscellaneous

I BREAK AND CROP LAND IN CENTRAL Saskatchewan; the first crop pays all expenses; no cash needed; write for plan. W. B. MANCHESTER, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.

ANY ONE NOT BEING ABLE TO GET a 'Witness' at his newdealer's will oblige the publishers by notifying the Subscription Department by telephone Main 4990, or by postcard. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

Personals

M. J. COHEN, LADIES' TAILOR, HAS successfully solved the difficult problem of making Correct Suits for Ladies of today. He has the advance style, but not the advance price. You may go to him with confidence in his ability to please you. COHEN has carefully studied the wants and wishes of the trade. Fair prices, fine materials, correct styles and perfect fit. 139 St. Catherine west.

Correspondence Schools

WANTED — UNCLE SAM IS AN IDEAL employer, pays big wages, no discharges help in hard times; gives a full month's vacation with pay; rewards efficiency by promotion; only common school education needed to get one of these desirable life positions; examinations in every state soon. Our free book, 'The Easy Boss,' gives full information regarding positions in all departments of the government, and how to obtain them. No tuition fee until appointed. Commercial Correspondence Schools, 1408 Commercial Building, Rochester, N.Y.

Summer Resorts

ORCHARD COTTAGE OPENS JUNE 15 for Summer Boarders, with fine sand beach, boating, bathing and fishing. For information inquire of GRANVILLE HILL, Orchard Cottage, Chebeague Isle, Me.

Rooms To Let

ST. FAMILLE, St. NOT 61A—NEA SELF-CONTAINED house, room next to bathroom, private adult American family; references exchanged.

WANTED

If you want to sell property which you own in the U.S. or Canada, a FARM or a business, without commission. Give full description of property and state lowest price. If you want to buy property of any kind in any locality, write us, stating what and where you wish to buy, and we will send you FREE our magazine of choice bargains for sale direct by the owner with no commission added. BUY! American Investment Association, 1408 COMM. BLDG., ROCHESTER, N.Y. SELL!

Business Cards

ALL COUNTRY MERCHANTS, WHETHER you sell furniture or not, provide you are a trader in some sort, we invite you to call at our Show Rooms, 350 St. Paul street, to make your selection for your own requirements, and we guarantee to quote you our lowest wholesale prices, and serve you well and promptly; no charge for packing. If you are a responsible man, we will give you reasonable terms, and a special discount if you pay cash on the spot. Our goods are favorably known throughout the Dominion. Established since 1883. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Furniture Manufacturers (Wholesale), cor. DeLormier and Ontario streets. Store, 350 St. Paul street.

WHILE THE PRICE OF OUR FURNITURE is within the reach of every one, the quality, finish and general make up is nevertheless of very high order (as good as the very best in this country). Must be seen to be appreciated. GEO. H. LABBE & CO. Manufacturers. Store, 350 St. Paul street.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, Hospitals, and other large institutions, save considerable time and money by purchasing their chairs, wardrobes, cupboards, writing tables, etc., from the manufacturers. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., new showrooms, 350 St. Paul street. Factory and office, 348 DeLormier ave.

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS — IF YOU want kiln dried, very fine quartered oak for inside work, we are the headquarters for fine dry lumber and at lowest rates. Apply to GEO. H. LABBE & CO., 348 DeLormier avenue.

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER, KILN DRIED, of the very best quality (14 years under cover) at 25 percent cheaper than U.S. present price. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., 348 DeLormier avenue.

EXTENSION DINING TABLES IN 30 different patterns, make and finish; the very latest designs, at about one-half their actual value; our stock consists of over 400 tables, finished, and a large lot unfinished, which must be cleared before 1st of May. Call and see them without delay. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers. Store, 350 St. Paul street.

LEATHER SEAT DINING CHAIRS, AT lower price than ordinary cane or wood seat chairs; a great assortment of the latest designs, at lowest wholesale prices. St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers. Store, 350 St. Paul street.

SIDEBOARDS, BUFFETS, CHINA CLOSETS, in Golden and Early English styles, at very good assortment of up-to-date goods to select from. Prices defying all competition. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Manufacturers. Store, 350 St. Paul street.

OUR \$5.00 HOUSE DESKS OR SECRETARIES, finished either surface oak, mahogany or golden, are without doubt the grandest value in Canada; country orders promptly attended to; no charge for packing. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers, show rooms, 350 St. Paul street.

WEATHERED OAK, FUMED OAK, AND Early English finished furniture, of the latest designs, at lowest wholesale prices. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers, show rooms, 350 St. Paul street.

BRACKENFIELD BUILDING LOTS ARE selling so fast, why? Because it is the most popular summer resort on the island of Montreal. I have a few lots on Kirkwood Avenue (the avenue with sidewalk leading to both the G.T.R. and O.P.R. stations, very convenient to Lake), and just a few minutes from the main road to escape the dust from the speedy automobile. The lots are high, giving them natural drainage. The builder is protected by good common sense restrictions. I will sell at any reasonable price, and give easy terms if required to those content with the privilege of space on the beach for a boat house. Before three years these lots (the only ones now for sale on the island) will be worth three times their price we are now asking. On an investment of \$1,500, including the cost of the land, we guarantee to get you all the tenants you want, who will be glad to pay for an unfurnished cottage all the way from \$175 to \$225 for the summer, and \$250 if you put in \$50 to \$75 worth of furniture, the property practically paying for itself in 6 years. It is a well known fact that there are never enough houses for the demand. Apply to GEO. H. LABBE, 348 DeLormier avenue.

ALL KINDS OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S cast off clothing, furs, jewellery, musical instruments, diamonds, antiques, pawn tickets. See H. PEARSON, No. 55 Craig west, first. Main 3867.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES for town and country at lowest prices, comprising beach wagons, Surrey, runabouts, station wagons, wagonettes, basket phaetons, Stanhopes, Victrolas, coupes, spiders, drags, dog carts, etc. All buyers of new and second-hand vehicles should at once stock up equalled on the style and price. THE LÉDoux CARRIAGE CO., Ltd., 96 to 100 Osborne street.

CRYSTAL SPRING PARK IS THE latest Saving Bank in the country. Why? Because these lots will more than double in value in the next three or four years. Give us \$3.00 or \$4.00 cash or come and choose your lot. HENRY PRIGON, Montreal, Real Estate Market, 141 St. Peter street. Phone M. 144.

Business Chance

WANTED — INFORMATION REGARDING good patent which would be money maker. Only inventor who wishes to sell outright or on royalty basis, need answer. Give price and brief description. S.M., Box 584 E., Rochester, N.Y.

WOULD LIKE TO HEAR OF STOCK FOR Sale in any enterprise where an investment of several thousand dollars would be safe. L. DARBYSHIRE, Box 1301 C, Rochester, N.Y.

FOR SALE — GENERAL MACHINE AND Brass Finishing Shop for sale. Good business guaranteed. Apply S. Beaudry Lane, cor. Drummond street, Montreal.

FIRST CLASS SOLID BRICK HOUSE and kitchen, also bakery and baking utensils, and first class road of customers; reasonable price to immediate purchaser. Apply P.O. Box 51, Ormstown.

Wanted

WANTED, COOK STOVE, IN GOOD ORDER, suitable for the country. Leader or reliable make. Address, stating price, to P.O. Box 224, Montreal.

Eggs and Poultry

EGGS FOR HATCHING — FROM GREAT Water Laying Fowl, R. C. Rhode Island Reds and White Wyandottes. A pen of 47 of our Birds laid 50 Eggs in November, 777 in December, 886 in January, and 566 in February. Prices from Selected Pens, \$3 for 15; \$5 for 45; \$10 per 100. THE FED RIVER POULTRY FARM, Mount Tremblant, P.Q.

FOR SALE, TRIOS OF SILVER-SPANIELD Hamburgs, bred by Shoemaker; splendid laying strain; non-setters; considered the most beautiful and graceful of fowls. Price, \$5 per trio. A. C. PORTEOUS, 46 Quin avenue, Longueuil, P.Q.

Lost Strayed and Found

LOST, RIMLESS EYEGLASSES AND Chain, afternoon of 24th. Finder returned on bringing to 72 McGill College avenue.

Situation Vacant

COOK WANTED. APPLY AT 311 STANLEY street.

GENERAL HELP — COMPETENT WOMAN or girl to help in very small family. Call No. 2 Emily, off Pine avenue.

WANTED, A GOOD COMPETENT DRUG Clerk, one capable of taking charge of a Laboratory for a manufacturing chemist. Address P.O. Box 255.

WANTED, SMART OFFICE BOY, Apply, with references, 142 St. Peter street.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT, MUST understand plain cooking and have city references. Apply at 122 Stanley street.

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

3 REASONS WHY

Young men and women select the Moon-Leroy School in which to learn Stenography. 1st. Because they cannot afford to spend half a year and half a hundred dollars on old Shorthand Systems when they need only spend 30 days and \$30 on Boyd's 2nd. Because of the ease with which our graduates obtain positions. 3rd. Because of the superior training, creating influence and satisfactory results to be obtained in our Schools. Call or write for particulars. MOON-LEROY BUSINESS COLLEGES, Karn Hall, 468 St. Catherine Street West. UP 3065.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

what a very large percentage of the leading men of our day began life as Railway Telegraph Operators? The promotion of Wm. C. Brown to the Presidency of the New York Central R.R., is one of the most recent instances of this. Mr. Brown has very lately declared that \$7,500,000,000 must be raised during the next 15 years for the purpose of increasing and improving Railroad facilities necessary to handle America's increasing traffic. Looks as though the demand for operators were bound to grow, doesn't it? Hadn't you better prepare yourself to earn a share of this seven billion dollars, by taking a Course in Our Railway Telegraph School? The finest equipped Telegraph School in Canada.

MOON-LEROY BUSINESS COLLEGES, Karn Hall, 468 St. Catherine Street West. UP 3065.

Employment Wanted

USEFUL COMPANION — A LADY would give her services as Useful Companion in exchange for comfortable room and board. Highest city references. Apply S.Y., 'Witness' Office.

YOUNG MAN, AGED 20, DESIRES ECONOMIC board on farm, near Montreal. Willing to work in part payment. Address A. J. Lee, P.O. Station B, Montreal.

YOUNG MAN SEEKS POSITION OF SECRETARY or other position of trust. Experienced in credits and accounts. Willing to invest small amount. Address, P. 200, 'Witness' Office.

Pupil Wanted

PROF. EDG. BRAID, LICEO MUSICALE, Montreal, Italy, Violin, Cello and Piano. For fees etc., apply at Studio, 52 Victoria street.

CAL H. COREY, Vocal Teacher, Tone Production and Art of Singing. Pupils' Republic, April 21st. Studio, 11 Berthelet wt.

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, Bookkeeping, Speed Classes, Arithmetic etc. Evenings, 467 Sherbrooke (between Arlington and Lansdowne). R. GOLDMAN, Official Stenographer and Instructor, Goldman's Business College.

Teachers Wanted

MODEL SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of the Model Department, or two grades thereof, in Cowansville Academy, for 1909 and 1910. Good salary for good teacher. Apply P. C. DUBOUCHE, Secretary-Treasurer, Cowansville, Que.

WANTED, A PROTESTANT TEACHER for St. Etienne Protestant Dis. School, holding an Elementary Diploma, for a term of six months. School to open the 1st of May. Salary, \$18 per month. Applications will be received up to April 20th. Apply THOMAS DUNN, Sec. Treas., Dunn's Mills, St. Etienne Des Beaumonts.

Wanted

WANTED, FOR FARNHAM MODEL School, for September, a Young Lady as principal; must hold Model School diploma, state salary required. Apply, H. COOK, Secretary-Treasurer, Farnham, Que.

Wanted

WANTED, COOK STOVE, IN GOOD ORDER, suitable for the country. Leader or reliable make. Address, stating price, to P.O. Box 224, Montreal.

Eggs and Poultry

EGGS FOR HATCHING — FROM GREAT Water Laying Fowl, R. C. Rhode Island Reds and White Wyandottes. A pen of 47 of our Birds laid 50 Eggs in November, 777 in December, 886 in January, and 566 in February. Prices from Selected Pens, \$3 for 15; \$5 for 45; \$10 per 100. THE FED RIVER POULTRY FARM, Mount Tremblant, P.Q.

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To Let

TO LET, SMALL STORE ON GROUND floor, with large well lighted flat above, suitable for light manufacturing, heated. Also, another flat, 40 x 40; will let in combination or separately. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

TO LET—FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS to let, suitable for offices or light manufacturing, 1,600 feet each. Many windows, heated, central heat to 'Witness' Office. Apply to JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 143 St. Peter street.

TO RENT, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, large front office; good light; heated; suitable for manufacturer's agent. Apply 142 St. Peter street.

STORAGE

For Stacks, Carriages and Automobiles. Largest, driest and best in the Dominion. THE LÉDoux CARRIAGE CO., Limited, 93-95 to 105 Osborne street, Montreal.

FIRST FLOOR

on St. Peter street, near corner of Craig. For offices or warehouses; bright and attractive; heated, and newly decorated. Apply to 'Witness' Building.

Flats To Let

1063 DORCHESTER STREET EAST, four rooms, w.c., cellar, good yard, two galleries, rent \$10 per month. Apply 1073 Dorchester street East. Telephone East 419.

1074 DORCHESTER STREET EAST, six rooms (including bathroom and w.c.), good yard, flower garden and yard, rent \$12 per month. Apply 1073 Dorchester street East. Phone East 419.

1061 DORCHESTER STREET EAST, four rooms, basement, w.c., cellar, good yard, rent \$10 per month, immediate possession. Apply 1063 Dorchester street East. Phone East 419.

TO LET — SIX ROOMED MIDDLE Flat, in good condition. Apply 92A Tupper st.

TO RENT, ON ST. PETER STREET, BE-Tween St. James and Craig streets, two desirable flats, heated, suitable for light manufacturing or offices. Light and power if required. App., 143 St. Peter street.

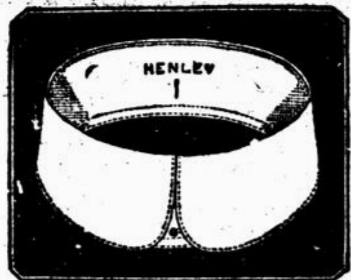
TO LET, FLATS.

THE MANSFIELD, near Sherbrooke, 5 Rooms Flats. Free of heat and water. Rent, \$34.00. 8-ROOMED FLAT, 238 WOOD AVE. Rent, \$21.00. Apply 309 ST. JAMES ST.

For Sale

TWO SECOND-HAND BREAD WAGGONS, also Victoria cab and double closed carriage. Address JAMES HALPIN, 653-659 Visitation street.

FOR SALE — ELECTRIC FIXTURES, GAS Stove, Gas Generator, Gas Log, Refrigerator and Bedroom Set. 222 Mance street.



R. J. TOOKE'S

HENLEY

2 1/2 inches deep

12 1/2 Cents Each

# ARE YOU DIFFERENT

Wear "R. J. Tooke" shirts and find out for yourself just what experienced shirt makers can do. Unless you are entirely different, what other men find so good so will you.

**R. J. TOOKE,** 177 St. James Street.  
493 St. Catherine St. W.  
473 St. Catherine St. E.

Every Detail in the output of work is carefully guarded at

## THE LAUNDRY OF QUALITY.

Highest Grade Hand Work Only

### CROWN LAUNDRY CO.

4218 St. Catherine St. W.

Phone Mount 1059.

#### DOMINION PARLIAMENT

**A Two-Hour Discussion of Fruit Marks Act—Mr. Fielding's Announcement—I.C.R. Vote to be Reduced \$150,000.**

**CLAIMS OF LETTER CARRIERS AND RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS TO BE ATTENDED TO.**

Ottawa, March 27.—The House on Friday spent over two hours debating the Fruit Marks Act, and the rest of the day, apart from the hour given over to the consideration of private bills, was spent in voting supply. The supplementary estimates for 1908 were disposed of.

During the course of the discussion Mr. Fielding intimated that it was his intention at an early date to bring down the first supply bill of the session. This will make available for use the many millions voted so far.

The Hon. George P. Graham told the House that the Intercolonial vote would be reduced by \$150,000, as that sum would not be required.

When the Post-office estimates were being discussed, Mr. T. W. Crothers, West Elgin, brought up the question of the pay of letter carriers. He declared that they were receiving but a mere pittance.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux replied that while others had been complaining, he had been acting. The matter had been receiving serious consideration.

"Wait until next week, and something will be done," he added. Mr. Lemieux also intimated that the claims of the railway mail clerks were receiving consideration.

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The Hon. Mr. Fisher, after expressing his appreciation of the fair manner in which the matter had been discussed by the preceding speakers, reminded them that when the Fruit Marks Act was framed, it was definitely stated that the object of it was not to provide for the inspection of all fruit.

Mr. Fisher was certain that it would not be possible to do this at that season of the year. The trade had great difficulty in getting all the peckers required. Dealing more particularly with the western situation, Mr. Fisher said that inspectors had been placed there when complaints were made that eastern shippers were flooding the market with fruit which was not good enough for export trade.

The Minister then made the important announcement that it was his intention to recommend to the Minister of Customs that in future three boxes of imported fruit shall be considered as a barrel and not four boxes as at present.

As to inspectors it was his intention to stimulate that branch of the work, and although he could not employ more, with the vote which had been allowed, he would not hesitate to exceed the appropriation if it were necessary to do so.

Dealing with charges made in respect to American fruit, Mr. Fisher said that inspectors in the west reported that imported fruit was, generally speaking, well packed. Mr. Fisher said he had sent a circular to the dealers in the west, and there had only been one reply received adverse to American fruit and packing.

Mr. Burrill—Did you send it to the retail or wholesale trade?  
Mr. Fisher—Mostly wholesale.

Mr. Burrill—They are nearly all American firms.  
After speeches by Messrs. Lalor, Schnell, Gordon, Leely, Black and Sproule, the subject was dropped, and the House went into supply on the railway estimates.

**TO AMEND RAILWAY ACT.**  
Mr. E. N. Lewis introduced a bill to amend the Railway Act by appointing for the whole Dominion five inspectors under the control of the Railway Commission, to see that no train, station, or buildings in connection therewith shall be in an unsanitary condition. Mr. Lewis said there was a clause in the present act dealing with this matter, but there was no machinery to enforce it. The other section of the bill would appoint a public official, who shall act in the capacity of public prosecutor, to whom private parties could present their complaints and who shall, if necessary,

place them before the Railway Commission. The bill was read a first time.

#### CANADA LIFE BILL.

The amended advertisement of the Canada Life Assurance Company, which constitutes the notice to the policyholders of the proposal on the part of the company to secure an amendment to its charter to make it conform to the practice of the company in respect to the payment of profits to its policyholders, appears in the 'Canada Gazette.'

The original bill was thrown out by the Standing Orders Committee because the advertisement did not fully describe the objects aimed at by the company. The portion relating to the contentious clause 2 now reads as follows:—'Declaring that, in accordance with the uniform practice of the company, the profits in which the participating policyholders are entitled to share are those realized from the company's life assurance business, exclusive of the interest earned on paid-up capital and on other moneys at the credit of the shareholder arising from interest so earned or from the shareholders' proportion of profits.'

During the hour devoted to private bills in the House in the evening the bill, which had not been discharged from the order paper since the action of the committee was called. Mr. Fielding said it would stand as it was understood the company would give further notice. Mr. David Henderson wanted to know if it would be taken up on Monday, to which Mr. Fielding replied:—'No, it stands until the company has given sufficient notice to parliament.'

#### ANGLO-CANADIAN BANK.

Ottawa, March 26.—The Senate Banking Committee to-day reported the bill respecting the Anglo-Canadian and Continental Bank. This bank was incorporated last year, and the present bill extends the time for commencing business and shortens the name to 'The Anglo-Canadian Bank.'

The following bills originating in the Commons were also reported: To incorporate the Western Canadian Life Assurance Company; to incorporate the British Columbian Life Assurance Co.; to incorporate the Imperial Fire Insurance Co.; and to incorporate the Great West Permanent Loan Company.

#### IN THE SENATE

##### LORD STRATHCONA'S GIFT—BLACK HALL DIVORCE BILL.

Ottawa, March 26.—In the Senate to-day Senator Choquette called attention to the grant by Lord Strathcona toward military and physical training in Canadian schools. He referred to a sentence in Lord Strathcona's letter: 'I will only add that I should prefer, at present at least, the whole of the money grant should be devoted to those educational establishments which are maintained entirely out of public funds.' Senator Choquette said if the grant is administered strictly in accordance with those words all the schools, colleges, and academies of the province of Quebec, and he thought, all over the Dominion, would be excluded from the benefits of the grant. He gave the case of the College St. Hyacinthe, which gets a small government grant, and paid the remainder of its expenses out of the fees of the students. If that could be regarded as a school maintained entirely out of public funds the provision was all right, but if that was not it should be seen what could be done.

Sir Richard Cartwright said he would bring the question to the attention of the Minister of Militia.

On motion for third reading of a bill to grant divorce to V. E. Blackhall, Senator Cloran moved an amendment to the bill that the woman who had been found the offender should not be allowed to marry again in Canada, under penalty of the bigamy law. Parliament authorized the protection of animals from disease, and the protection of parliament should be extended to the physical and moral well-being of society, and guilty persons from whom divorce had been granted should not be allowed to marry again.

Senator Kirchhoffler doubted if it would promote morality for parliament to forbid the offender of a divorced pair to remarry. It would have a tendency to prevent one who had once offended reforming and leading a respectable and useful life. The amendment failed and the bill was read the third time.

#### LORD STRATHCONA'S GIFT

REPLY OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER TO CANADA'S ACCEPTANCE.

Ottawa, March 26.—Sir Frederick Borden has received the following cablegram from Lord Strathcona in reply to his cable of acceptance and thanks for the offer of the sum of a quarter of a million dollars to promote physical training in the schools of Canada:—

London, March 26, 1909.  
Sir Frederick Borden, Ottawa.

'Many thanks for your two telegrams. Entirely foreign both to my thought and desire that the proposal should have attracted such publicity, yet cannot but feel deeply touched by action of Parliament in so generously recognizing my personal effort to second, even in so small a measure, the movement initiated by you on behalf of the government. Wish to express my grateful thanks for consideration extended to me, also feel highly honored that proposal has received countenance of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Prime Minister. Regard it as special privilege to be permitted to assist a movement which I cannot but think will have an important influence in strengthening the self-reliance and usefulness of the rising generation and citizens of the Dominion and the Empire. Sincerely appreciate your kind thought of associating my name with the trust, but hope you will decide to designate it simply "Trust for the encouragement of physical and military training in public schools."

"STRATHCONA."  
Halifax, N.S., March 26.—Mr. R. E. Finn, member of the Legislature for Halifax, to-day gave notice of motion thanking Lord Strathcona for his gift of a quarter of a million dollars to stimulate a system of physical and military drill in the schools of Canada on the lines already adopted in Nova Scotia. The resolution Mr. Finn proposes concludes as follows:

This House heartily acknowledges its appreciation of the liberal spirit and far-reaching statesmanship of Lord Strathcona and desires to place on record its admiration of this further proof of his love for and devotion to the interests of Canada and the Empire.'

#### ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

##### Hydro-Electric Power Bill Passes Third Reading.

Toronto, March 27.—The Hydro-Electric Power Bill passed its third reading at the Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon. The Hon. Adam Beck, chairman of the power commission, moved an amendment to require that the municipalities to be connected with the transmission line had adopted power by-laws by very large majorities.

Sir James Whitney pointed out that all municipal contracts for the power hereafter entered into would also have to be submitted to a local vote.

Mr. J. C. Elliott, West Middlesex, moved an amendment to require a second local vote in cases where the charge per horse power was greater than that originally estimated.

The amendment was declared out of order. The bill was then given its third reading.

Mr. J. P. Downey, South Wellington, moved the second reading of his bill to prevent the spread of pulmonary and other forms of the Imperial Fire Insurance Co., and to incorporate the Great West Permanent Loan Company.

#### JURY LOCKED UP

COULD NOT AGREE IN LARCENY CASE.

The King's Bench jury in the case of Philias Belanger, who is charged with larceny, failed to come to an agreement yesterday afternoon, and were locked up over night.

While the jury were trying to reach a decision, Mr. Justice Lavergne heard the argument in the reserve case asked for by Mr. N. K. Laflamme, K.C., counsel for Albina Brossard, of St. Hubert, Que., who was found guilty a few days ago of having attempted to murder his cousin, Henri Marcell, by shooting at him with a revolver. Mr. Laflamme, in his arguments, contended that Crown Prosecutor Lafortune, when he was addressing the jury, had commented on the fact that the accused had not been called to the witness stand in his own behalf. Mr. Justice Lavergne took the argument on debiteré.

#### WINTER NEARLY OVER

Winter is nearly over and to-day's snow storm will not add much to the depth that has been recorded for the season. The snowfall for this winter, to date, according to the data furnished by the McGill observatory is 129.4 inches, which is considerably less than in the past two winters.

The rainfall this winter, however, has been remarkable for the season. During January the rainfall was 2.45 inches, and in February 2.02 inches. The records show that the average rainfall for the last thirty-five years in January was .85 of an inch, and in February .83 of an inch.

The snowfall for the last nine years has been as follows: 1900-01, 138.8 inches; 1902, 119.2 inches; 1903, 104.3 inches; 1904, 127.8 inches; 1905, 130.6 inches; 1906, 102.7 inches; 1907, 150.5 inches; 1908, 157. inches; 1909, 129.4 inches. Last year the heaviest snowfall in a decade was experienced in Montreal. This winter will be remembered for its rainfall.

#### "THE WOMEN'S EDITION OF THE WITNESS"

##### LIMERICKS

HOW WOULD YOU END IT?

Oh, the Montreal women are bright,  
They will edit the 'Witness' some night.  
The next day our old town  
Will be turned upside down,

##### TWO LIMERICK CONTESTS.

To stimulate interest in the Women's Edition and also to gather in the many little donations towards the Playgrounds Funds two Limerick contests have been arranged. The results of both contests together with the best last lines and the brightest and cleverest original Limericks will be given in the Women's Edition and will undoubtedly form one of its many interesting sections.

##### Contest No. 1

This will be for the best 'last line' to be submitted as an ending to the incomplete Limerick printed at the top of this announcement. Fill out the coupon printed below and enclose ten cents in coin or stamps, as a DONATION to the Playgrounds Fund. Send it in as soon as possible, for all entries will be numbered as opened, and should two persons hit on the same line, the first in order will be the only one for whom that ending will count. Entries in this competition must be addressed:

Aunt Limerick,  
Care The Women's Edition,  
'Witness' Office,  
Montreal.

##### Contest No. 2

Besides prizes for the best last lines to the above, prizes will be awarded for the best wholly original Limerick on the 'Women's Edition,' in which the words, 'Women' and 'Witness' must appear. These Limericks must also be accompanied by ten cents as a donation to the Playgrounds Funds, and must be received before the end of April, but in this case the address will be:—

To the Editor,  
Original Limerick Competition,  
Women's Edition,  
'Witness' Office, Montreal.

N.B.—The same person may send in as many entries as desired for either or both competitions—the more the merrier, but to count for the prize each entry must be accompanied by ten cents.

In sending in your version of the last line use the following coupon and send it with 10 cents in coin or stamps, to 'Aunt Limerick,' Women's Edition, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

##### HOW WOULD YOU END IT?

Oh! the Montreal women are bright  
They will edit the 'Witness' some night,  
The next day our old town  
Will be turned upside down.

Name.....

Address.....

Date.....

P.S.—I enclose ten cents as a donation to the Playgrounds Fund.

#### A DAILY RIDDLE CONTEST

Starting Saturday, March 27, and continuing to April 24, the Ladies' Committee will propose one riddle each day, for the

##### FIRST CORRECT ANSWER

to which a prize will be given. The prize for each day's riddle will be the same, namely:—

One year's subscription to the 'Canadian Pictorial' to any address the winner designates.

No limit to the number of solutions any one may send, provided each solution comes on a separate coupon and carries a two-cent stamp as a mark of

try must be accompanied by ten cents as a DONATION to the Playgrounds Fund.

##### THE PRIZES.

The prizes will be awarded as follows:

For Last Line Limericks  
One First Prize  
One Second Prize  
Twenty-five Third Prizes  
Fifty Fourth Prizes

For Original Limericks  
One First Prize  
One Second Prize  
Five Third Prizes  
Ten Fourth Prizes

Aggregating Ninety-Four Prizes, value over \$150.00.

More prizes are given in the 'last line' contest, as that will naturally attract more entries, but for that very reason it will be easier to win the prize of the 'Original Limerick' contest, those who enjoy the fun of writing verses and have the happy knack.

The prizes will be:—

##### FIRST PRIZE.

One 3 yd. best quality Canadian flag (British manufacture), of pea-ble-warp wool bunting, neatly bound, roped and toggled, all to hoist.

##### SECOND PRIZE.

One 2 yd. Canadian flag, quality identical with above.

##### THIRD PRIZE.

One year's subscription each to 'World Wide' and the 'Canadian Pictorial,' to be sent either to the own or any other address the winner designates.

(To Canadian addresses outside Montreal, one six months' subscription to the 'Daily Witness,' or one year's subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' may be substituted for either of the above.)

##### FOURTH PRIZE.

One year's subscription to either 'World Wide' or the 'Canadian Pictorial,' to be sent to any address the winner designates.

(To Canadian addresses outside Montreal, one six months' subscription to the 'Daily Witness,' or one year's subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' may be substituted for the above.)

#### Riddle for March 27th

What Cardinal Virtue Does Water Represent when Frozen?

My answer is.....

Name.....

Address.....

I enclose two cents in stamps as a donation for the playgrounds.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1909

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE SEWARD

NEW LIGHT ON A FEATURE OF THE LINCOLN TRAGEDY.

(New York Times.)

One effect of the recent widespread revival of interest in matters relating to Lincoln is to turn attention to the survivors of the group whose careers were linked with those of the martyr President. One of the very few that are left is the venerable Frederick W. Seward, who for several weeks has been lying seriously ill in his home at Montrose, N.Y. Mr. Seward, who is now in his seventy-ninth year, is the son of William H. Seward, Lincoln's secretary of state, and was himself nearly killed on the night Lincoln was shot in the old house in Lafayette Square, Washington, on the fatal night of April 14, there are members of his immediate family to whom the story has been told so often that it is to them familiar in every dramatic detail. As every student of American history must know, the Secretary of State was lying in bed suffering from severe injuries received from a carriage accident when Lewis Payne, armed with a bowie knife and revolver, forced his way into the chamber and so nearly succeeded in his attempt at murder. In a private letter written a few days after the terrible night Mrs. W. H. Seward, wife of the Secretary, thus described the forced entry into the sick chamber and the attempt upon the life of her husband: "Through the scenes of horror through which I have passed have neither hardened my heart nor paralyzed my hand, I still find it difficult to guide my pen. It came here on the 7th of April two days after Mr. Seward was injured by a fall from his carriage. His right arm had been broken just below the shoulder, his lower jaw broken in three places, his foot sprained, and his body covered with bruises. Mr. Seward was in this condition when his assassination was attempted on the night of the 14th. Fanny and I had watched with him alternately in company with a male nurse from the hospital. That night Fanny was sitting by her father when a noise in the hall attracted her to the door, where she found Frederick apparently remonstrating with a strange man. "Frederick told her to close the door, which she did, but, hearing blows, asked the nurse to go to the door. In the meantime, the assassin, having inflicted three frightful wounds on Frederick, was coming into the room. Robinson, the nurse, tried to prevent his entrance, and was struck a number of times with a large bowie-knife, but still kept hold of the murderer. "Mr. Seward was awake and says he knew that the man was seeking his life. Still, he feared most for Fanny, and with a great effort rose up in his bed to interpose his shattered frame as a protection. His throat was cut on both sides, his right cheek nearly severed from his face. The murderer tried to toss around from the foot of the bed to reach Mr. Seward from the other side. "In the meantime Fanny's screams had awakened the family. Augustus, with the aid of Robinson succeeded in getting the man out of the room, Augustus receiving three wounds from that fearful knife. While he was stepping into his room for a pistol the man made his escape down the stairs. "Frederick lay forty-eight hours motionless and unconscious. His skull was badly fractured in two places. There were marks of five blows from the pistol which the assassin had vainly attempted to fire. Partial consciousness returned to Frederick about the fourth day. "It is a curious thing," said George F. Seward, "what strange thoughts will come to a man at such times. One would suppose that the best thing that a victim would be thinking of when an assassin was doing his best to murder him would be admiration for the physique of his assailant. Yet the Secretary frequently said this was the thought that was then uppermost in his mind. Payne, it seems, was a handsome man, blonde of hair, fully 6 feet in height, splendidly formed, and only about 21 years of age. "It is perhaps not generally known," Mr. Seward continued, "that the injuries from which the Secretary was suffering at the time were inflicting the means of saving his life when Payne made his attack. His jaw having been dislocated by the fall from the carriage, the doctors had, after setting it, encased the neck in a wire netting in order to keep the broken parts rigid until the bones had knit. It was this wire netting that deflected the blade of the bowie knife when Payne made his murderous attack. "Among the family archives is an account given by George Foster Robinson, the invalid soldier who had been detailed as a nurse to the Secretary. For his gallantry in defending the invalid from Payne's attack he was promoted to the rank of Major and received from Congress a vote of thanks and a gold medal. This is his account of the attempted assassination. "At a little before 10 o'clock, when the Secretary was sleeping easily, the house was closed for the night. Mrs. Seward had gone to her own apartment. Fred-

WAYS OF THE AINUS OF JAPAN.

A MISUNDERSTOOD PEOPLE—GOOD LOOKING MEN AND GIRLS.

Dwarfed creatures, covered with hair, half monkey, half man, covering for shelter beneath the burdock leaves in unapproachable forests—such were the Ainus of which I learned at school. Ardent believers in Darwin's views of our ancestry quoted this race as affording a striking illustration of the truth of his theories, and some rumors reached our class that the hairy human creatures had tails. Alas that the truth must deal a blow to these pretty fancies! I have lately seen the Ainus, writes M. C. Stopes in the 'Athenaeum,' have spoken with them and walked with them in the virgin forests of the land they now inhabit, and my pulses are excited. 'I can testify that the portrait imagination had painted of them was a travesty. Yet all romance and strangeness are not gone from them, and in their distant land they are living a life that it may be of interest to tell of. Driven from the main island of Japan by the Japanese, they now live in the northern island of Yezo and in some outlying islands, where they form small communities apart from the Japanese, for whom they feel little friendship. The first Ainu man I saw reminded me instantly of the popular conception of an Old Testament patriarch, and I thought at once of Abraham as he must have looked before his hair grew white. The fine face of this man of 60 years included a slightly Jewish nose and deep set eyes and was crowned by a halo of thick hair which fell just to his shoulders and stood out bushily all around his head. Around his brow was bound a brightly colored handkerchief, which intensified the illusion. This type is common among the older men and of all the Ainu men I saw only one was ugly and unintelligent in appearance, and he was obviously the village idiot. The men are short, it is true, seldom exceeding 5 feet 5 inches in stature; but pygmies they are not, and so thick set and broad shouldered that they have the appearance of great strength and manliness. The Ainu man differs widely from the Ainu woman. This fact is all the more notable because among the Japanese the difference is often very slight, and in the eyes of a foreigner it may be impossible to recognize the sex of an individual during the first and last ten years of life. The Ainu woman looks ill fitted to be the mate of the Ainu man, for the faces of the older ones, and many even of the girls, are rendered startling and somewhat repulsive by the curious dark green tattoo marks which are heavily scored on them. Many of the women are much shorter than the men and are thick set; indeed some of the older ones are most squatly and have such short lower limbs that their figures are entirely lacking in grace, alike in motion and repose. Their hair is worn without ornament or dressing, very little longer than that of the men, and falls in waving locks on either side of their broad faces. The typical pattern of the tattoo marks is one which comes in a thick curved line both above and below the lips, and continues on either side almost to the ears, where it suddenly turns upward. At a very short distance it gives them the appearance of wearing a fierce moustache. Across the forehead run one or two bands of similar color, either straight or waving, and going from temple to temple like the unwelcome wrinkles on Western foreheads. The transformation of expression resulting from these ornaments is so great that at first one can hardly believe that the women belong to the same race as the keen, intelligent, handsome men. Yet among the younger women who have not been tattooed the bright expression of face shows them to be fit mates for the men. Sometimes the girls are most attractive—two of those I saw were distinctly beautiful, even according to our own standards; and all of them appear quick and vivacious in comparison with the inscrutable calm and apparent stupidity of the Japanese women. To-day the Ainus are a subject race, having been driven further and further back in Japan by the Japanese until they hold only a part of the northern islands, in truth they have but a precarious foothold in the land, which is now entirely under the Japanese and is every year increasing in cultivation. They live in villages or groups apart from the Japanese in houses of a different shape from those common in the country. Indeed huts with a curiously high roof (or should one say low walls) which make the roof look out of all proportion) with many tiers of thatching. The women ride into the Japanese villages sitting cross-legged on the backs of mares which are followed by irksome foals. Here they sell the vegetables they bring with them in great baskets and buy soap and thread and all such things as they cannot make themselves. This last class of article is rapidly increasing in number, for the old Ainu industries and individual products are dying out and the arts of weaving, carving, cloth making and many others are becoming lost among them. The men still hunt, but bears are much fewer now than they were in the old days when the great bear feasts and festivals were originated and warriors of valor were decorated with a crown, the ornament of which was a bear's head rudely carved in wood. Those on the coast go out to sea to fish in boats with square ended prows, some of which are still rudely carved.

ROBIN HOOD

LASTING FASCINATION OF THE OUTLAW'S NOTORIOUS ACHIEVEMENTS.

According to one account it was on Christmas Eve, 1347, that the renowned outlaw died, of whom Wordsworth declared 'a famous man was Robin Hood, the English ballad singer's joy.' To a great extent, despite the iconoclastic assaults of destructive criticism, Robin Hood is still a name to conjure with, quite apart from his perennial appearance in pantomime; just as Sidney could never hear 'the old song of Percy and Douglas' without his heart being 'moved more than with a trumpet,' so to some the old story of Robin Hood comes with the music and sweetness of the fresh wind singing joyously among English woods, the thrill and stir of brave and kindly deeds and gallant fights, of loyal comradeship and glad, free lives, glanor of woodland and song of bow. Like King Arthur, Robin Hood is a national asset and he is like the blameless King in this, too, that he eludes all efforts to give historical chapter and verse specifically authenticating either his existence or achievements. And because this is so we are, of course, told he is a myth; he is wooden, he is a sun god, he is another form of Puck, he is a woodland deity—and goodness knows what besides. Whether these learned theories are more reasonable or credible than to hold that there was actually an outlaw of this name who was sufficiently notorious and popular to be looked upon as a hero may be questioned. The earliest ballads present a quite comprehensible and non-mysterious individual; there is no suggestion of the supernatural; Robin is emphatically very human, and withal of a type admittedly historical in the period in which he is placed. But leaving this question aside, and taking Robin Hood simply as he is presented to us in the old ballads, we must admit that there is a lasting fascination in the story, even allowing for its extravagances and glaring improbabilities. Probably the conception that most of us have about the romantic outlaw is founded upon or materially colored by his portraiture in Scott's 'Ivanhoe,' which, by the way, is so far in accord with the earliest traditions that it makes no mention of 'Maid Marian,' who undoubtedly seems an accretion of later date. The quasi-historical account, to which it is not at all necessary to subscribe in full, is, according to Stukely, that Robin Hood was the son of William FitzOoth, Earl of Kyme, in the twelfth century; that having lost or dissipated his property, he took to the life of an outlaw, and with his merry men 'fleted the time carelessly as they did in the golden age'; that he was pious—after his own fashion; lived a free and active life; was much beloved by the common people and others who were in distress; was in and out of favor with the King, but always the latter with Sheriff's and clerical dignitaries; and finally at a good old age was treacherously put to death. The antiquary Stowe says, 'About 1190 lived Robin Hood . . . he suffered no woman to be oppressed, violated, or otherwise molested; poor men's goods he spared, abundantly relieving them with that which by theft he got from abbays and the houses of rich earls. . . but of all thieves (the historian) affirmeth him to be the prince and the most gentle thief.' Baker, writing in his 'Chronicles,' reported that he was said to be of gentle blood. The earliest mention of him in literature is by Langland in the middle of the fourteenth century, not a hundred and twenty years after the date given for his death, and the manner of the reference makes it plain that ballads concerning him were then familiar to all. One of the characters in 'Piers Ploughman' admits that he knows nothing of the rudiments of religion 'cannot perfitly sing my Paternoster, as the priest it singeth' (but knew) 'times of Robenhod.' The Earl of Huntingdon's theory is supported by an alleged epiphany over the outlaw's grave at Kirkstall, Yorkshire: 'Hear underneath his laith stean Laiz Robert Earl of Huntingdon. . . niple kaud in Robin Heud.' The genuineness of this epiphany is, it may be stated, generally denied, but the pros and cons on this and similar disputed records are far too voluminous to be more than mentioned. There is something to be said for the contention that the calling of 'outlaw' in Robin Hood's day was in public opinion held as little morally wrong or disgraceful as was deer stealing in Shakespeare's time, or smuggling a hundred years ago; in the case of Robin Hood, moreover, his 'outlawry' has been held to mean that he was a patriot Saxon—or, according to other accounts, a loyal adherent to Richard the Lion Heart against the usurping John. As we see him in the old ballads, it is not his robberies that are so much recorded as his bravery, his simple piety, his loyalty to his comrades, his succor

ISLANDS OF THE MUTTON BIRDS

TRAPPING THEM ONLY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OF INHABITANTS.

Some time back a party of twenty-five interested in nature study and kindred subjects, formed themselves into a party to make a sea tour among the islands lying between Australia and Tasmania and off the coast of the latter place. One of the party on his return said there are hundreds of islands in the locality mentioned which from a distance look like mere barren rocks, but on closer examination prove to be fertile territory, many of the islands being inhabited by white communities or native and half-caste people who have occupied themselves for many years as tappers of mutton birds for export to Tasmania and for their own consumption. The average catch on one island is about 1,500,000 birds a year, and the income from this source amounts to between £5,000 and £6,000. The dark skinned people who occupy Cape Barren Island are of old shades, from the mere suggestion of tint to pure black, and they have been of this variegated skin color for nearly a hundred years. There is a school on this island attended by sixty or seventy children, the teacher being paid by the Tasmanian Government, which satisfies its conscience in respect to these unfortunate by merely giving them instruction in the three R's and taking no further trouble to help them to put their education to practical account when they have finished their period of school. They are naturally nomadic in their instincts and do not know how to organize their affairs, hence, as soon as they leave the school they take on the mode of life of their elders, living well when birds are plentiful and going short to a greater or less extent in the off season. The touring party concerned itself largely with the bird life found upon the various islands, the specimens including albatross, gannet, gulls, dotterels, oyster catchers, pelicans, geese and mutton birds. On Albatross Island the bird life is named after hatches out its young, and it is said that this is the only known place in the world where the bird makes its nest, an old theory being that these mysterious creatures hatched out their young on their backs, a theory no doubt absurd, yet favorable in the early days when nobody had discovered their hatching place. Mutton birds flock on various islands in the vicinity in myriads, and the eggs of various birds abound in such huge numbers that shiploads of them could be gathered with comparatively little trouble. It is said that numbers of eggs from these islands found their way into market and are sold as duck eggs, which they resemble in appearance and flavor. CANCER TESTS ON MICE. In the laboratories of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund the observation of cancer cases, at all stages and varieties of the disease, is constantly proceeding. For this purpose ten thousand mice are used. They have all been inoculated with cancer. The normal life of a mouse is about eighteen months or less—roughly, about a fifth part of that of a normal, healthy man. A week of cancer in a mouse is therefore equal to a year of cancer in a man—a fact which facilitates observation. The mice are specially bred for the purpose and cost about 2s. a dozen. A mouse lives for two or three months after being infected with cancer. It has been definitely proved in the laboratories that cancer is not infectious. For inoculation purposes the affected tissue must be actually transplanted, and even then it cannot be transferred to an animal of a different species.—London 'Express.' PROPHECIES THAT GOT ON EUROPE'S NERVES. (London 'Chronicle.') After several earthquake shocks in 1761 prophecies of the total destruction of the city were rife. April 5 was the date named for the catastrophe, and for days before the roads from town were thronged with the vehicles of those who were seeking safety in flight, in spite of the threat of one of the papers of the day to publish the names of all such eccentrics. Even the more courageous elected to pass their nights out of doors, Hyde Park being the most popular camping ground. Nothing ever got on the nerves of Europe as the coming of the first thousandth year of the Christian era. The churches were thronged, the houses deserted and all good Christians slept in the open in readiness for that end of the world which was expected to come at the proper date. CHINESE BURNING POND. (Pekin correspondence 'Westminster Gazette.') When the new Dowager-Empress had finished performing the libation sacrifices to the memory of the late Dowager-Empress on the completion of one whole month from her death, the chief imperial concubine of the late Emperor, at the head of the wives of the imperial princes, solemnly proceeded to place in the burning pond and to burn the following articles belonging to her late Majesty: Her pearl pendant hat, her chaplet of pearl beads, her gayly ornamented and embossed clothes, her bedding in ordinary use and her yellow and red silk cushions and mattresses. Her carts, sedans and other unwieldy objects were at the same time separately burned on the banks of the palace lake.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL

FIRST TO BE OPENED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Next week will see the opening of the first Chinese school to be established in the United States by the Chinese Government. This school will be maintained at the expense of China and will be open to all Chinese children in California. Leong Hing Kwai, a Chinese commissioner of education, was appointed especially by the Emperor to come to the United States and look into the need for a school for teaching the language and history of China to the sons and daughters of natives of that country. The Chinese commissioner stated that the teachers had been instructed to encourage their pupils to learn the English language and the customs of the United States. He favored the methods used in the public schools which are attended by Chinese boys and girls. Commissioner Leong also said he had discovered that there were many Chinese children born in California who while they were able to speak the language of their parents were unable to read or write and were ignorant of the history of China. Many pupils have already been enrolled and assigned to the proper grades. The only expense attached to receiving a Chinese education in the new institution will be the purchase of books. The other expenses incurred in connection with teaching the Chinese children will be cared for by the Chinese Government. DUKE OF ARGYLL'S TEA TREE. (From the 'Scotsman.') A correspondent tells of coming across, during a country stroll, a climbing shrub with green foliage and a few thorns. On taking it home and examining it he found that it was the plant commonly known as the Duke of Argyll's tea tree, belonging to the same natural order (Solanaceae) as the potato and tomato. London tells us that it got its aristocratic name from the fact that a tea plant, Thea viridis, was sent to the Duke of Argyll at the same time as this plant, and the labels became accidentally transposed. The alien seems to have quickly established itself in the southern counties of England and was recorded by British botanists under the name of Lycium barbarum, the Barbary box thorn. It is described in the text books as a naturalized British plant on the southern coasts of England, but it seems to have established itself well on the Scottish coasts too. Like a good many other aliens it has flourished for a long time under a false name in this country, for it was only lately discovered that its real name is Lycium chinense, and that it is a native of China and not of Barbary, as was thought. AT CARLYLE'S BIRTHPLACE. (From the 'Book Monthly.') Is it true that Carlyle's 'own folk' are getting sadly indifferent to his memory? It looks like it. Every visitor to Ecclefechan has given evidence of the fact. There is no memorial to him there or elsewhere in Annandale, and indeed the suggested Edinburgh memorial for which the first circular was issued on Jan. 18, 1897, has not yet taken shape. The 'Resurrection Reading Room,' in Ecclefechan, died a natural death fully a year ago, and the books are dispersed. Strangers still visit Ecclefechan in considerable numbers, and the path to the grave in the churchyard is well trodden, but the upright red Dumfriesshire gravestone is weathering badly and is covered with lichens.

HOW DICKENS LEARNED TO WRITE.

(From the London Times.)

When asked by one of those wiseacres who are convinced that in order to write good English a man must be taught to write bad Latin where his son was educated, Mr. John Dickens replied with considerable aplomb that his son said, in a sense, to have educated himself. The street, the warehouse, Mr. Creakle, an attorney's office, the reporters' gallery, and postchaise—such was the education that equipped a young man of twenty-four to preside at the banquet of literature at an unprecedented age, to make the best speeches in London, to go into the best society, to set the table in a roar, to lead every company in which he mixed, to travel, acquire French and Italian with ease, and write the most animated letters known to the modern world. ANOTHER INSOMNIA CURE. (From 'Harper's Bazaar.') For sleeplessness fill a hot water bottle and place it under the ankles; it works better there than at the soles of the feet. Put a rather small amount of very cold water in another rubber bottle and lay it on the head. The cold water is more comfortable than ice, which seems exciting rather than soothing. At first, says a woman who has tried this cure, I would get to sleep in about an hour and wake again as the water heated. The cold water would have to be changed four or five times during the night; then once changing was enough, and now if the brain begins to spin after I lie down for sleep I put on the cold water bottle and am asleep soon for the whole night. HOW HIGH A TIGER CAN JUMP. (From the 'Indian Field.') For the benefit of the prospective big game hunters a correspondent finally disposes of the theory that a tiger is unable to jump to any height from all fours. He records that he took refuge in a tree from a particular tiger. The beast, however, jumped up to him, like an India rubber ball, a good seven feet, and it was only by letting go with my right and ramming both barrels down his mouth that I did not have a very bad time of it.' The moral evidently is that when avoiding a tiger it is necessary to find a tree with its lowest branch at least sixteen feet from the ground. WATCH FOR THE BLIND. To enable the blind to tell the time by a specially constructed watch various devices have been invented. The latest, of German origin, is a watch which instead of twelve figures on its face has twelve knobs. By an ingenious mechanism each knob in succession sinks for an hour into the dial. The usual watch ring being at the XII, the blind person feels along the face of the watch until he comes to the space where the knob has disappeared. This indicates the hour. The ordinary minute hand is represented by a shorter and stronger indicator, which is raised so as to clear the hour knobs, and by which the minutes can be told, or rather felt, with surprising exactitude.—New York 'Sun.'

LETTERS FROM READERS.

Correspondents are urged to keep in mind the fact that, in the face of to-day, their letters are likely to gain attention in proportion to their brevity rather than by their length, and that it is far more within our powers to print short letters than long ones.

TEACHERS' PENSION FUND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') 'Sir,—I am sorry that Miss Lamb and Miss Macmartin did not take the trouble to see me before presenting their supposed grievances in print. I should have been glad to save them some possible mortification. They cannot have seen, read and understood the printed draft of amendments to the Education Act of which some provisions are good, but of which the others are intended to amend the Pension Act cannot bear careful inspection. The clause which my instance was meant to illustrate provides:—

'That the pension of every female teacher engaged in primary instruction, except in the case provided for by article 518, is fixed at three percent of the salary for each year of service, not exceeding thirty-five years, provided always that the pension shall not exceed ninety percent of the salary that the said teacher receives at the time of retirement.'

It will be noted that Article 518 provides that pensions shall be reduced, if sufficient funds are not available.

I named in my illustration no person, but had I conceived that any individual in the world of women would publish the name, or its equivalent, I would have taken another example, even though less adapted to my purpose; but I wanted teachers to see that by the proposed law it was possible for a woman teaching thirty years, with a salary of \$1,500 per annum, and paying an annual stoppage of \$30 to retire, after her thirty years of service, on a pension of \$1,350 annually; while a man with a family, teaching in the same school, at a salary of \$2,000, and paying an annual stoppage of \$40, would need to teach thirty-five years before he could receive the maximum pension for men of \$805.

Perhaps Misses Lamb and Macmartin will kindly show me how my particular pension concerns this discussion. Personally, I have nothing to gain, and beyond a little popularity, not very much to lose from this controversy. I wish teachers who, speaking generally, are very ignorant of the subject, and the people who are more intimately related to it than they suppose, to know the provisions of the Pension Act, and the meaning of proposed changes. But my pension does not arise from the existing act, which I think much better than the one on which my pension rests. My pension is a survival from a former act. I was entitled to retire on the pension I now enjoy when the present law was enacted. The 'curiously worded clause' to which exception is taken, was inserted by the late Treasurer of the Province, the Hon. Mr. Duffy, to conserve vested rights. Instead of retiring, I continued for many years to teach, thus saving the pension fund several thousand dollars. Only when incapacitated by infirmity did I retire. I venture to think that when my private affairs are held up to public inspection, only the truth should be told about them. I do not receive \$1,050 per annum from the teachers' pension fund. The amount for each of three years is \$491.18. If I survive, I expect then to receive \$1,029 per annum from that fund. But I shall have long outlived the septuagenarian limit of human life, before I shall receive one

Worried to Death

Indigestion. Loss of Sleep. Heart Palpitation.

A case that proves prompt action is wise when health is poor.

'At night I would wake up with vague feelings of fear and numbness in my hands and other parts of the body,' writes Mr. E. X. Smeaton, of St. John's. 'I had grown thin and pale, and at night it was very difficult to get enough warmth in my feet to get asleep. My digestion was poor, and appetite very uncertain. The form of nervousness that worried me most was starting at every little thing, which resulted in such violent heart action as sometimes frightened me. Finally I had to give up my work, which was inside office work, so languid, nervous and weak had I become. Through the intervention of a friend I was induced to use Ferrozone. My appetite improved at once, circulation also improved and Ferrozone accomplished the renewal of my blood and natural warmth seemed to come back to my limbs. At the same time Ferrozone built up my constitution. I became quite strong and resumed my occupation. In brief, I am well.'

Ferrozone is the only remedy of its kind in the world—it makes you feel better at once; when you are tired, dull, dispirited—when you feel there is nothing in life for you, that's the time to take Ferrozone.

What a change Ferrozone makes! Your blood sings through your veins, carrying nourishment to every nook and corner of the body, you feel the exultant thrill of abundant nerve force, you learn the luxury and delight of being at your best—in perfect good health.

Just try Ferrozone and see how much better you feel; it's the one remedy in all the world that will get you bracing health at once. Sold everywhere, 50c. per box or six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers.

penny that I have not myself contributed to that fund. As to other sources of income that I may have, I respectfully offer the opinion that they do not concern the Association of Protestant Women Teachers of Montreal, its president or its secretary. S. P. ROBINS.

March 23, 1909.

THE MEAT TRADE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') 'Sir,—A couple of weeks ago I read that several tons of small meat from the United States had been condemned in London as unfit for food, and now I see that exporters are considering as to how they can cope with the difficulty of confiscation without notice to consignees, etc. The general reader shudders at the thought of unsound meat being placed upon the market, but from personal experience I am ready to believe that the meat may have been quite sound. I spent the winter of 1874-5 in Liverpool, receiving consignments in cases containing from eight to ten hundred pounds each of frozen meat. Day and night, I never failed to meet the steamer, and prepare the meat previous to the visit of the inspector. Having engaged a broker for the winter of 1875-6, to whom consignments were made, I received a despatch, 'Consignment confiscated,' and in a couple of hours I was on the way to Liverpool by the Montreal and Portland train. On arrival, I found the previous week's shipment also condemned, but by a lucky oversight not yet destroyed, and by practical demonstration convinced the inspector that the meat was perfect, and only required to be hung up and thoroughly wiped dry. Those who have seen what was once frozen meat, piled together in a thawed mass know of what I speak.

The shippers of the present day, with the refrigerator system, and the business opened up, know nothing of the difficulties. The opposition, and obstacles of that time, placed in the way by stockmen, butchers, meat cutters, etc., and I am quite sure that few of them are aware that the first meat from America placed on the markets of Great Britain, was sent from Trenholmeville.

The question has been 'cheshed out' in the London, Liverpool, Boston and Chicago press, and established, that the first beef of commerce, and which opened up the present immense trade, was an ox sent by the Dickson Bros., in 1873.

JAMES DICKSON.

Trenholmeville, Que., March, 1909.

NOBLESSE OBLIGE!

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') 'Sir,—What a melancholy interest attaches to the name of 'Henry Hudson'? How brief the record of his tragic end? What a lengthened curse has rested on that lone sea ink which he sailed two hundred and ninety-nine years ago? Man's curse, for God never curses. In a few months the citizens of New York will have a gay time celebrating the discovery of their beautiful river Hudson. Will Canada, their next-door neighbor, send them any greeting? If the Government at Ottawa will show itself to be a churl, will not Montreal, the foremost city of the Dominion, redeem our good name, and show its neighbor that its citizens are not ill-bred, but know what it is to be thoughtful and courteous? Unfortunately, our character as a nation does not rank high for international amenities. Listen to Prot. Cox.

'We call ourselves Christians, but nobody can say we have put Christianity into practice, for our international relations are openly barbarous.'

Let us not allow this gracious opportunity to pass unimproved, and with our kindly greeting, combine our congratulations to the new President and the people of the United States. One word more. Next year will be the tercentenary of the discovery of Hudson's Bay, will there be any celebration? Not in so far as the government is concerned; but will Winnipeg and the North-West remain listless and unmoved. That great sea, which drains half a continent, is its peculiar heritage.

R. LANIGAN.

Calumet, March 25.

SUBURBAN FRANCHISES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') 'Sir,—The writer wishes to compliment the 'Witness' on its recent timely editorial respecting suburbs granting franchises, contracting large debts, etc., which must all some day be to the detriment of the expansion of Montreal city to its natural limits. Being interested in western suburban development, the writer has concluded that it is about time that the town, so-called, of Notre Dame de Grace, had a brake put on it, as the ideas of some of its exploiters are too far in advance of common sense and business, and when the next tax bills come in they will frighten intending settlers. A fifty-year franchise—really perpetual—with the Park & Island Railway, is one of the franchises granted, and if this is not yet ratified, the writer believes the 'Witness' would do a good thing for the people to assist in having it blocked. As a sample of what a brilliant piece of business it is, enclosed you will find a car ticket for school children, which reads: 'Montreal Park & Island Railway Co., school children's ticket, good for one fare in the town of Notre Dame de Grace and city of Westmount.'

This means that, when through cars are run, the user of this ticket must get off at, or west of, Atwater avenue. In any case, going back again, unless the child pays an extra fare, it cannot get on east of Atwater avenue. This means the same rate as for adults. The writer has proven this a number of times and knows what he is talking about. There never was such a glaring gift of the

rights of any people to a company as the above franchise. This is the same franchise which the people of Montreal West turned down, and they should be complimented for their foresight. In their case, the franchise reads, 'for a term of fifty years, the town having an option to buy that portion of the road at the expiration of that time, but failing to do that, the company has another five years to run, or words to this effect. This is a pretty slick clause, and the remarkable thing about it is that in speaking of it, it is mentioned as 'a fifty year franchise,' whereas, as may be seen, it is perpetual. EXAMINAR.

RE COMPULSORY EIGHT-HOUR DAY BILL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') 'Sir,—As manufacturers who are anxious to keep our prices as low as possible to consumers, it has occurred to us that you might feel disposed to assist in opposing the passing of the compulsory eight-hour day bill, which has been introduced in the Dominion House of Commons by the president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Mr. Alphonse Verreille, M.P. If this bill becomes law, it would be only admitting the thin edge of the wedge, which will undoubtedly eventually mean that the price of every manufactured article will be greatly increased without any advantage whatever to the great majority of consumers. Some of the principal objections to the bill are as follows:

- 1. If passed, it would prohibit every employer and every employee who works more than eight hours a day from sharing in the government business.
2. It would place a discount on ambition, the inherent right of the individual to raise himself above the level of his fellows by extra work, or effort, would be denied him.
3. Once we have fully recovered from the present industrial depression, there will again be a shortage of help; a reduction in the hours of labor would mean that this shortage would be tremendously accentuated.
4. A shorter working day would mean a greatly increased cost of production, which in turn would mean a very material advance in the price charged the consumer.
5. With an increased cost of production Canadian manufacturers would be at a decided disadvantage in meeting foreign competition, both at home and abroad.
6. It would be suicidal on our part to enforce an eight-hour day when the keenest European competition we have to meet is from countries where a ten, eleven and twelve-hour day is still the rule.
7. The shorter hours of labor in town and city workshops have already proved a wonderfully strong attraction in influencing men to leave the farm and have greatly increased the difficulty of obtaining and retaining the right kind of farm help.
8. If these hours are now reduced to eight per day, hired help for the farmer will be more difficult than ever to secure and retain.
9. Organized labor, which, it is believed represents only eight percent of the total labor vote, should not be allowed to impose conditions which would hamper the development of Canadian industry.

Our latest advices from Ottawa indicate that the above measure is developing some strength owing to the fact that members representing industrial constituencies are afraid to oppose it for fear of antagonizing organized labor.

If it is to be defeated therefore, it must be by the assistance of members representing rural constituencies. These will not fail to pay heed to any recommendations they receive from the farmers, and the farmers can best be reached through the agricultural press.

As this is a matter of considerable importance, we hope that you may feel disposed to immediately strongly pronounce against the bill to your farmer readers, because of the effect it certainly will have in increasing the price of commodities, in drawing workers away from the farm and consequently, in lengthening the hours of labor for those who remain on the farms.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Note.—The moral question seems to be whether the average man can best fulfil his calling and do most for mankind in eight hours or in more. Some say that, if a man wished to, he could do more and better in eight hours than in ten; but that does not seem to be assumed, or aimed at, on either side. Even if most men did better in the long run in eight hours than in ten, there is the further question whether the man or the calling that does not come under this rule should be forced to accept it. Would the workers, and, what is far more important, would society as a whole be the better of the change? If that is proved let us have it; if not, not.

OUR TIMBER TREES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') 'Sir,—I read with interest the letter signed 'Ontario' and your comment on it in your issue of the 20th inst., in reference to the preservation of timber in

various parts of the country and particularly in those parts of the older provinces where the trees have already almost all been cut down. 'A word to the wise' is sufficient, and it seems to me that you would do well to bring this matter before your readers and if necessary draw the attention of the government to what seems to me to be a most practical suggestion from your correspondent in Essex County. No doubt your excellent Weekly will reach many in the country who would be quicker to appreciate the advantage of the exemption from taxation of bush lots than we who reside in the city.

C. A. SPENCER.

Montreal, March 24.

REPLY TO HOME MISSIONARY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') 'Sir,—In reading your issue of March 13, I read a letter written by a person who signs himself 'Home Missionary.' With your permission, sir, I would like to ask this brother a few questions, arising out of his letter. And first, why does he not sign his proper name? Is he ashamed of his name? Or is he afraid of it? Surely a 'Home Missionary' of all men is not afraid to let his name be known in anything he may find it his duty to do. I would also ask 'Home Missionary' where has he labored? For, if he has been in the work in the West, he must know what was one of the greatest difficulties Dr. Robertson had, namely, to get the right kind of men. May I say I speak from many years of personal work in the West? I know the toil, the trials, of our dear faithful superintendent, and am prepared to prove that his biography has not overdrawn the facts in this matter, and especially in the chapter under the heading, 'Handling his men.' I think the heading is very appropriate and well adapted to set forth facts, which could not be kept out of Dr. Robertson's biography.

'Home Missionary' must know that even the Presbyterian Church in Canada has not always found men who are faithful to their charge and sincere in their work. And many of us, before 'Ralph Connor' was known to any but his parents and his professors, knew that the greatest difficulty Dr. Robertson had was from the unsuitability and unfaithfulness of men who had come West to do the work of the church.

Let me give an instance. At the first meeting of Presbytery, I had attended, held in Wolsley Church, the ministers were speaking of their fields. To my surprise some referred to the fact that they had been accustomed to close the places of worship on the prairie during the winter months. I expressed my surprise, and asked if the Presbytery expected to keep the churches in a healthy spiritual condition by this practice, by thus leaving them without services for at least five months in the year. I protested against the practice, and from that time it ended; but I also remember one member of Presbytery especially took a decided dislike to me for the stand I took, and after the meeting closed I found I had unwittingly taken the same position as Dr. Robertson had on a previous occasion. Will 'Home Missionary' tell me what would have been the condition of the church life in the West had that practice been continued?

I think all friends of the 'great and good' superintendent are very thankful to our brother C. W. Gordon, who has given such a real lifelike portrait of Dr. Robertson. For myself I may say that I and my two sons, who are in the work, have each a copy, and consider the book second to none we have for its mental and spiritual inspiration in our work. I would suggest that 'Home Missionary' read it again and again, till he becomes filled with the same spirit which has characterized C. W. Gordon and James Robertson in doing the work of the Presbyterian Church and seeking to extend the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

JOHN FERRY.

The Manse, Warroad, Min., March 17, 1909.

MODERN PREACHING—IS IT DOCTRINAL OR ETHICAL?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') 'Sir,—So divergent are the opinions of men concerning things theological that no doctrinal reference can be made in any pulpit without eliciting a tacit contradiction in some pew. The terms doctrinal and spiritual inspiration in our work, I would suggest that 'Home Missionary' read it again and again, till he becomes filled with the same spirit which has characterized C. W. Gordon and James Robertson in doing the work of the Presbyterian Church and seeking to extend the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

The 'experience' of any one man is not an infallible guide to correct conclusions. I myself am influenced by my own experience only as far as that experience confirms the truth of statements made by other men of wider experience and broader outlook. In his last work, 'The New Evangelism,' Henry Drummond says: 'The Church has spent the centuries in teaching men man's duty to God. Is it not time for the Church to begin to teach men man's duty to man?' Or, in other words: The pulpit has spent the centuries in doctrinal preaching. Is it not time to begin to teach men along ethical lines?

In my own church it has long been a stereotyped maxim that the duty of the preacher is to inculcate doctrine, and that that duty done the ethical will, as a logical result, manifest itself in human life. To say of one of the preachers of my own church that he is an ethical preacher would be tantamount to a statement that he had perverted the function of his pulpit.

In my own church both pulpit and pew have for two and a half centuries been guided by doctrines held and taught by men of lesser mental and moral caliber who lived in a less enlightened age. The Confession of Faith and the Shorter Catechism, compiled by them for the teaching of the people, are doctrinal covers to cover. In them no reference whatever is made even to that highest standard of Christian ethics—the

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Scientists have been learning more and more about the white blood corpuscles and our dependence on them for health and strength.

They are everlastingly fighting for us, to protect our red blood corpuscles and bodily tissues.

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If you are troubled with any humor or eruption, scrofula, eczema or salt rheum, catarrh or rheumatism, or if you are pale, weak,

nervous, with little or no appetite, or generally run down, the white corpuscles in your blood are not healthy and strong.

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manifesto of the principles of his kingdom issued by Jesus in his sermon on the mount.

On the ground that the preacher's first duty is to preach doctrine, the pulpit of my own church has, during the centuries, so grounded the people in doctrine, that we have come to look upon the doctrinal sermon as the only orthodox sermon. An ethical sermon at once causes the pew to suspect the pulpit. An ethical sermon by a candidate to a call would be his own death-knell. Evidently the prophets did not look for higher ethical standards as a result of doctrinal preaching. The modern preacher should sit at their feet. They were invariably ethical preachers. The then doctrinal preachers were the Levites. To them the Pharisees were loyal while they stoned the prophets.

Is it not somewhat inexplicable that twenty centuries after Jesus' manifesto of the principles of his kingdom the kingdoms of this world are still so far out of harmony with those principles? 'Hest with host has clashed in rage and hate. There, where He taught, "Love ye your enemies," Banners which bore His Cross Have mocked His Cross, Scattering His land with slain. Nation hates nation so, that at His shrine The watchful Islamite guards Christian throats.'

Are we less inconsistent than were the Crusaders with Her Krupps and 'Dreadnoughts' any less pagan than was the old Roman, whose god was Mars? Is there any more of the spirit of Christian brotherhood in our modern commercial world with its unchristian competition than there was in Phoenician paganism?

But conditions are not inexplicable. Christianity has during the centuries been masked by theology. The pulpit has spent the centuries teaching men the dogmas of the creeds. Is it not time for the pulpit in Canada to begin, as the pulpit in England, influenced by public opinion, has begun, to teach men man's duty to his fellowmen?

Jesus came to establish his kingdom in this world—to transform this world into a character-building world. So far have his teachings been ignored by theology that, in 1909, the masses of the common people in the congested centres of Europe—the centre of Christendom—are still living in such environment as renders character-building an absolute impossibility.

That 'the tendency of the pulpit is towards humanitarism' is not self-evident. During the abolition days of the American Union the pulpit of the North was not found in the van, while the pulpit of the South proved from the Bible that slavery was divine. With the exception of that of Henry Ward Beecher, the pulpit of the North was found in the rear, following in the wake of public opinion, while the pulpit of the South, with the pew, remained reactionary. It is not quite clear that the intervening half century has transformed all their preachers into prophets.

In the social and religious revolution which is now under way in England, the impelling force in the van has been the moral convictions of the middle classes of the laity. The pulpit in general has

been antagonistic, or has remained neutral until to-day seventy-five percent of English workmen are estranged from the Church. The English pulpit is now beginning to follow in the wake of a triumphant public opinion. And it is doing so to such a degree that already hundreds of the clergy of Liverpool, and more especially of the industrial centres, are emulating themselves as socialists.

Although they seem to receive a cordial welcome into the ranks of socialism, yet leading socialists regret that the clergy had not taken their stand in the van before it was too late to use the mighty agency of the Church in the propagation of the principles of brotherhood, which to the socialist embody more of the principles of true Christianity than do all the dogmas of all our theological creeds. HUMANITAS.

GENESIS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') 'Sir,—I have seen considerable dispute

about the first chapter Genesis, and the rock the objectors mostly split on is the proper application of the word 'day.' The Agnostic element for its own ends, will insist that the word has only one meaning, though it is used for a variety of periods—our day and generation, and every dog has his day. And if we said the earth will have its day, no one could find fault with the expression; and the light He called day and the darkness He called night, and the evening and the morning were the first day. Even here the word has two meanings. I think Hugh Miller was quite correct when he supposed the account to be written by some one who saw it as a vision without exact explanation. The earth is represented first in the nucleus stage, when it would be a round uniform mass of molten matter with a cloud above it, so dense as to be impermeable to any outside light till the latter part of the period, when the light of the sun got through. Would those who assert—whether Agnostic or the simple minded—that this period consisted of one revolutionary of the earth tell us where the light came from when the sun was not created till the fourth day, as they profess the narrative asserts? The visioner probably saw this whole representation in less than an hour and could have no idea of the length of the periods. The cloud cap broke sufficiently for him to see the face of sun, moon and stars on the fourth day. The atmosphere would not have the same composition as at present, as it would be full of all other liquids and vaporized solids, and it required the second period to settle some of these out and leave a space called a 'firmament,' because it seemed to hold up the clouds above it, but, of course the language in which the original account was written and the exact application of words no one knows. The next step we can easily surmise would be the settlement of aqueous vapor as water, which getting into the hot earth would cause upheavals. So in the third day period the dry land appeared, which caused the waters to run together into seas, and the land was soon covered with an immense tropical vegetation, clearing the atmosphere of carbon, gas

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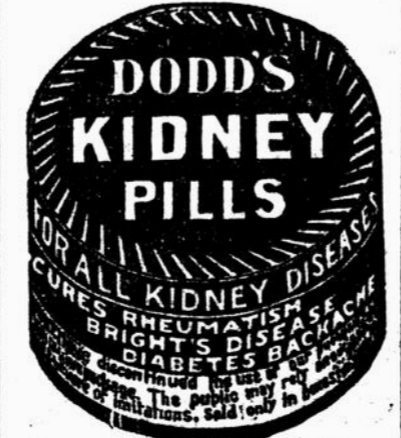
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and exhaling the oxygen. This was the great coal period and the air was yet apparently too hot for the fish. It took then all the third and fourth in vegetation to clarify the air for animal life, and this appeared first in the water. All this agrees with known facts of geology and each comes in its natural course. What some of the great whales were we may surmise from the remains of immense saurians. Then the seventh day is still running, and it seems to be rather more than 24 hours. The geologic periods seem to follow this order very closely, and, if not, so much the worse for geology. I scarcely think that one of the finest civilizing institutions in the world—the seventh day rest—is founded on a myth. The exact day of the week is not so important. The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath, and the land was to have its Sabbaths. But the Jews had not faith enough and they got seventy years captivity for dereliction. Crit. the methods of Ingersoll and Bradlaugh were of the unrefined and ungodly order, and their work can be more effectively done under the cynical refinements of the Higher Criticism—as a certain gentleman should have put it. If the fall of Adam is a myth or allegory, so also is the story of the cross. About time, is it not, that Christian men were getting out of some of these churches? As to Egyptian chronology, as far as it is dug up, I made up my mind some time ago that its principal ingredients are guesses, and to get anything reliable they have to refer to Jewish history. If the country had so many dynasties, it must have had revolutions as regularly as a South American state, and I am sure no reliable date or data can be dug up regarding them. As to Jewish history, I see no necessity for claiming that all the writers were inspired—it is quite possible, as Paul intimated, to have more zeal than knowledge—but it seems, on the face of it, to be rather over truthful, if anything, which is more than we can say of our modern histories.

J. H. PALMER. Treesbank, Man. P.S.—As for so-called flood myth, the whole Jewish history is founded on it, with the division of the East among the Sons of Noah, confirmed by all manner of circumstances, the land of Canaan, Birs Nimrud. A coin was found with Noe on one side and a dove and leaf in its mouth on the other, etc., etc., and so forth, ad infinitum.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In a recent issue I noticed a letter from G. W. Winkler, of Collingwood, in which he desired to get more light on the first chapter of Genesis. With your permission, I will make a few remarks. God having completed the annual creation on this earth, wished to make a link between Himself and the animal, so he took Adam, the highest type of creation, and breathed into him a divine life, which, when Adam sinned, was lost to man—that was the death that man died, not the death of the material body, but God made provision for the restoration of that life, and gave the promise that the Seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head. If we are in any doubt as to what that life was we can turn to the words of our Saviour when he said, 'I am come that ye might have life, and that ye might have it more abundantly.' Then the restoration of that life through Christ is the first resurrection; on such the second death has no power, but there is a class of which Can is a type of those who reject this offered life, and God's acceptance of their rejection is the second death. They died once in Adam, the second time in themselves; so you see there is no myth about the first of Genesis, but those parties existed as types that we might understand the truth.

ANDREW HOLLAND. Park Head, Ont., March 23.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I was pleased to note the letter of Mr. Keringham in the 'Witness' of March 2. With him I would voice the

### PROOF THAT NO ONE CAN DOUBT

That Dodd's Kidney Pills Always Cure Rheumatism.

Conclusive Evidence Given by Durham Brown, of Brantford, Ont.—How and Why the Cure is Effected.

Brantford, Ont., March 26.—(Special.)—That Rheumatism is caused by diseased Kidneys, and that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure both the sick Kidneys and the Rheumatism is again proved in the case of Mr. Durham Brown, of No. 2 Spring street, this city. 'I was troubled with Backache and other well-known symptoms of Kidney Disease,' Mr. Brown states. 'I also suffered from Rheumatism in my right side and hip to the extent that I was always while at my work in agonizing pain. After taking one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I found an improvement, and after taking six boxes I found both my Kidney Disease and Rheumatism entirely cured.'

Mr. Brown's is only one of many cases in which it has been proved beyond a doubt that the natural way to cure Rheumatism is to remove the cause. The cause of Rheumatism is uric acid in the blood, which crystallizes at the muscles and joints. Well Kidneys strain the uric acid out of the blood. Dodd's Kidney Pills make well Kidneys. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Rheumatism.

plea that the Rev. Mr. Jackson, from whose lecture he quoted, or some one else, would show to me, and to the many unversed in these things, wherein lies the value of the book of Genesis if the accounts therein of creation, of the flood, of the fall of man, are not scientifically or historically accurate, but are only the reproduction of Babylonian myth and allegory? What is there in such myth and legend of 'supreme religious worth,' of 'expression of truth concerning God?' If these accounts are not truthful and reliable how can we know that the rest of the Old Testament is so? Did the Son of God believe those Mosaic records to be truthful when he based his arguments upon them? Did the writers of the New Testament believe those records to be divinely accurate when they wove them into the foundations of the Christian faith? What is the foundation of our knowledge of the things of God, anyway? How much do we know is reliable in the accounts of our Christian religion—only so much as is confirmed by Herodotus and Darwin?

In the same issue of the 'Witness' one of the questions in the 'International Bible Study Club,' referring to the raising to life and health of Dorcas and of Aeneas, is this: 'Even if these miracles should prove to be but legends, will it affect one iota any essential truth of Christianity?' Now, as worded, that question expects an emphatic answer, 'No.' But if the account of the raising to life of Dorcas is only legend and not trustworthy, what can we say of the raising to life of Lazarus, and even of the resurrection of Jesus Christ? Throwing out as unreliable the account of creation, of the fall of man, the flood, the divine birth of Christ, the atonement, and, in general, the miracles recorded in both the Old and the New Testaments, what have we left? And what better is Christianity than some of the religions of the far East? Can we wonder that the recent Buddhist missionaries to England found their most intelligent and appreciative hearers amongst the members of the Rev. R. J. Campbell's congregation in London, and found them to be men and women who talk intelligently to others on the Buddhist explanation of life—as reported by their missionary, Ananda Metteya? It seems to me that the learned Paul should have added to his eleventh chapter of Hebrews the following note: While we were children we accepted all these legends as the inspired truth of God, but now that we have become men in knowledge and understanding let us put away such childish things. Of course if science and history do prove incontestably these old Biblical accounts to be unreliable, all this means except the finding—but in such case I should say, let the religion that is based on them go with them, and let mankind grope around a little longer until we can find something authentic, reliable and sustaining.

C. L. PRICE. Stony Plain, Alberta, March 13. Note.—That the most devout, conservative, and revered leaders of the church may take a different view from Mr. Price, all the religious literature of the day proves. We noticed some months ago a work by the Rev. Dr. J. Munro Gibson, to whom, in the Presbyterian Church all these words, devout, conservative and revered, would apply. Called 'The Inspiration and Authority of Holy Scripture,' which dealt carefully with such questions. This book is published by the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches (Thomas Law, Memorial Hall, London, E.C.) We are greatly astonished that any one should, in the view of the concurrent belief of all the leading theologians with regard to the earlier records, so lightly propose to kick overboard all the precious truths of revelation should those scholars turn out to be correct in their interpretation of Scripture.

ERRATA. In a letter which appeared in a recent issue, under the signature of 'Iota' 'Disturb' the meaning of a sentence, should have read 'distort,' and in the definition of 'common sense' should have read 'or,' and 'moral,' 'normal,' the sentence being: 'Common sense is that sense or judgment of a matter which is common to all people of normal intelligence who understand said matter.'

### ITALIANS LACK PROTECTION

CONSUL SAYS TWENTY BAD CHARACTERS TERRORIZE THEIR COMPATRIOTS.

In the course of an interview with a 'Canada' reporter, yesterday, Dr. Scelsi, Italian consul, complained of the absence of proper protection for his compatriots, the great majority of whom, he claims, are law-abiding and industrious. According to Mr. Scelsi, the Montreal Italian colony does not count more than a score of objectionable characters, but the impunity with which they are allowed to rob, wound and even kill their compatriots, is calculated to lead the latter to seek self-defence. The consul says that, notwithstanding information given by himself personally to the detective bureau, in cases that came to his knowledge, the results were null, and he declares that an energetic watch over the twenty bad Italians in the city would soon put them out of business and force them to leave for

### THE SALE OF FIREARMS.

At a meeting of the hardware section of the Retail Dealers' Association, held last Thursday it was decided to protest against certain clauses of the proposed bill to amend the law concerning the carrying of arms. The bill referred to forbids the purchase of pistols or revolvers without a special permit from the Chief of Police or a justice of the peace, and includes razors in the arms forbidden to be carried.

### GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateaugay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'Through snowdrifts and frozen mould. Our firstling snowdrop cleaves the gloom, And straightway springtime we behold Green summer, autumn's heart of gold, And all the year in bloom.'

The laggard snowdrops were four days late, opening their tiny bells on the 21st of March with the same unaffected grace as old. Truly they are the flowers of 'Hope.'

There is a strange charm in watching that little bunch outside my window, sun-kissed and whitening in their simple beauty, being indeed the first of those blind motions of the spring that show the year is turned. I am afraid we look with only tolerant carelessness upon the faithful window plants that have done their best to cheer us in the days of gloom, just as we sometimes forget past kindnesses in tried friends, and yield to newer attractions.

The days have been prodigal in sunshine, but a cold wind has prevailed for the past week and the snow melts but slowly. Some geese flying north had been heard, but it is most likely the wish is father to the thought. Blanket after blanket of snow has fallen until the garden is encased in layers, and looks as if the winter had not melted. The roses are doing and if they have suffered by suffocation with such heavy blankets and the unfrozen earth below.

At such a time I open my little box of pot pourri, and a pleasing, fragrant, and flood the room with the subtle essence of June, a fragrance that olings and permeates, giving a thrill of enjoyment that holds an unchanging sweetness.

Such a gift keeps one's mind with the giver and we wander together in the garden of memory.

The roads are showing signs of spring already, for holes in the highway where horses' feet have punched, and water gullies in the hollows, are indications of a change.

And it is one of the drawbacks of the season that when skies are blue, and the air balmy, the roads make all travelling a burden, for the action of the sun warms and dries the mud, even with macadam, and by ad by we find ourselves in the same old rut. Ah! these ruts, how they hold us fast to mud and clay in more ways than one. Everything must look as if it were to be a rut, and we find would advance the same rut will be felt and dump our tired bodies and weary spirits over the rough road of life.

### AN APPLE ENEMY.

Subscriber.—Take a flat box and fill paraffin full of sand, let there be no drainage, insert your traps and cover with a pane of glass. Set the box in a sunny window, and raise the back end so that they will shine over all the surface of the glass. In this way cuttings of half-ripened wood rot rapidly, and can be transplanted into a new box, but do not allow a cerata to be moved, as buds are formed for any jarring will prevent their expansion.

### TO ROOT CUTTINGS.

Abby.—Take a flat box and fill paraffin full of sand, let there be no drainage, insert your traps and cover with a pane of glass. Set the box in a sunny window, and raise the back end so that they will shine over all the surface of the glass. In this way cuttings of half-ripened wood rot rapidly, and can be transplanted into a new box, but do not allow a cerata to be moved, as buds are formed for any jarring will prevent their expansion.

### TO PRUNE.

J.B.A.—It is always a pity when an orchard requires pruning for it proves very plainly that the trees were not well attended to in their youth, for the best instrument with which to prune is the finger and thumb. This means that if the young shoots are pinched out when not needed, from the time the tree is planted until it is well grown there will be no large limbs that must be cut off later. But it requires discrimination all through the years of growth to manage this method without mistakes.

### AN OLD GRAPE VINE.

Mrs. G. R.—If the grape vine is worth cultivating it will be the best plan to cut away a number of the branches next season.

### A SMALL GARDEN.

G.A.F.—Neither pines nor lily of the valley will thrive when the hot sun shines all day, as you mention it doing on your flower bed.

I have often mentioned in this connection that a lawn unbroken by flower beds gives finer results than if broken up by a little plot, and if you had your flowers at the side it would make a better showing.

But if you must have the bed in the lawn it will be a good place for geraniums or tuberos begonias, salvia or portulaca—all of which enjoy the heat. The pansies or lily of the valley require a half-shaded position.

In answer to your question about cinna-mon vine, I can only say that the ordinary variety is hardy, but that from the Philippines, coming from a hot country, as it does not, it is a waste of energy to start the seeds you mention in the house, they will grow quickly out of doors when the warm days come.

As regards planting vegetables on a small plot, it is worth while experimenting, and you can sow radishes and lettuce among your onions, pulling them up for use before the latter are large enough to be injured. After the early dwarf peas come off the ground, plant in late cauliflower or celery, or transplant some of the thinnings of beets or other vegetables.

The first thing, however, is to have the land well dug, and in good order, they make waste who make do with hoes and the frost must be out of the ground before anything can be accomplished. Then plan your land for economy and I am sure you will enjoy working in it, though no one can give you the help that experience brings.

### A DIFFICULT QUESTION.

N.M.B.—It would be impossible for me to give you statistics of the vitality of flower seeds, but a simple test can be made.

Take a shallow tin basin, cover the bottom with water and place inside a small flower pot saucer. Place the seeds to be tested between two layers of moist blotting paper placed in the bottom of the saucer, and cover with a pane of glass. The temperature must be that of an ordinary living room ranging from 66 deg. to 72 degrees. The basin may be left partly open from time to time to permit exchange of air. By using a good sized dish, and with care, several varieties may be tested at once. A simpler method is

to use two soup plates, one being a cover, and two layers of damp cloths to hold the seeds. By this method, if the seeds are counted when put in, it is easy to learn how many germinate. It is not advisable to depend upon old seed for we do not know how old it may be before it reaches us.

The surest way, if necessary to sow old seed, is to sow more thickly than the ordinary rule, and in that way sufficient may germinate to repay the care of tending.

### PLANT FOR NAME.

E.P.—You must have got the plant from the South for the blossom received is that of the Olea fragrans, or sweet olive, and it has very glossy green leaves, while the flowers are deliciously fragrant. It is a very desirable plant to have and if cared for will grow and blossom in early spring every year requiring the sunshine to perfect its bloom.

### CONCERNING DAHLIAS.

Myra.—Perhaps it may seem unusual to advise leaving the dahlia tubers in the ground at present, but the fact is that tubers started into growth in the living room are generally weak and lack strength to adapt themselves to the changed conditions when set out of doors. The dahlia does not require or profit by such an experience for if given a rich soil and plenty of moisture at the roots it will come forward rapidly and be sturdy if the tubers are healthy.

There is a good deal of labor in potting tubers in early spring and caring for them all safe to set them out of doors, and the change results in a weaker and less favorable to vigorous development. The simple method of setting them at once in the garden does away with this superfluous work, but care must be taken that the soil is rich and mellow, that it is warm, and can be kept moist throughout the season.

They must be kept cultivated and growing all the time, with generous feeding plenty of water, and no check to their growth. Under these conditions the dahlia is not extra trouble for the amateur and probably will give richer, stronger bloom than if planted by the old method.

### NIGHT BLOOMING CERUEUS.

After water much during its resting period, for like some animals when dormant during winter, it is none the worse for a little shrinkage.

Early in spring there should be visible signs of returning activity and at this time the soil should be kept moist, but about as much water as you would give to a geranium. If the plant is healthy and growing let it have warm water in which is mixed a little fertilizer, and it may be watered often, but do not allow a cerata to be moved, as buds are formed for any jarring will prevent their expansion.

### UNION MEETING IN POINT ST. CHARLES.

There was a splendid meeting of the Christian Endeavor, Epworth League and Baptist Young People's societies, held in Point St. Charles Baptist Church, on Thursday evening.

As this is the second meeting of its kind, and a good representation being present, it is no difficult task to come to the conclusion that something definite has been arrived at which meets the approval of the greater number of young people.

As usual the first hour was given up to business, and the second to a general conference. Encouraging reports were handed in and the meeting proved unquestionably a very interesting and profitable one.

The speaker of the evening was the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, the well-known temperance lecturer, and he gave a very enthusiastic address on the relation of young people to the temperance question. During the course of his talk, Mr. Huxtable spoke forcibly on the bar-room and urged the young people to be loyal to the Banner of Christ and do all in their power to have them closed. Throw down the gauntlet, said the speaker, at the damnable traffic. He admitted having stronger views on the temperance question than a good many, but with all the soul that is within me, said Mr. Huxtable. I denounce the bar-room. That horrible octopus, the drink traffic, with saloons and bar-rooms all over the land, is seizing its victims and dragging them down to ruin.

To be safe we must lay hold on the power of God above and clothe ourselves with a firm resolution not to tamper with the ruinous stuff, but to exert our influence and efforts in stamping it out of the land.

He advised all to be strictly observant of total abstinence themselves, and said he had never seen temperance sentiment develop so fast as it has done recently.

### PUNISHED FOR CRUELTY.

In the Recorder's Court on Thursday, Hiram Copland was condemned to pay a fine and costs, amounting to \$15, or suffer eight days' imprisonment, for cruelty to two horses. From the evidence adduced, it was shown that the defendant had driven two horses in an unfit condition into the city from Lachine, and when he found he could not sell them he started to return to Lachine, but was stopped by a S. P. C. A. inspector who caused Dr. Charles McEachran, veterinary surgeon, to make an examination, the result being that the animals were condemned and recommended to be destroyed.

### SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

London, March 26.—Sir William Ramsay announces that he has succeeded in transmuting four different substances into carbon, namely, zirconium, thorium, hydro-fluorilic acid and bismuth. Experiments with silver nitrate, with the object of transforming silver in the same manner as copper, is transformed into lithium, gave negative results.

### CANADIAN PATENTS.

The following patents have been issued recently through the agency of Fetherstonhaugh, Blackmore & Dennison, patent solicitors, Liverpool and London and Globe Building, Montreal:

Canada—K. T. Broberg and A. H. Davis, floor cleaner; C. L. Corin, illuminated sign; B. J. D'Orsay and R. K. Aseltine, socket case; J. A. Gauthier, screw machine; L. Merlet, bent lever balance; J. H. K. McCollum, internal combustion engine; J. H. and H. R. Boyce, undershirt and similar garment.

Japan—Rea brothers, door operating means; Italy—L. Lacoste, ship brakes.

## When you buy Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand you get the best coffee that can be produced.

### And it is the same to-day, to-morrow and next year. It never varies.

In 1 and 2 pound tin cans. Never in bulk.

### GREAT YEAR FOR WEST

WINNIPEG FINANCIER ENTHUSIASTIC OVER SEASON'S PROSPECTS.

'This is going to be a great year in Western Canada—the most prosperous in the history of the country, according to present indications.'

This was the optimistic declaration of Mr. A. M. Nanton, at the Windsor Hotel yesterday. Mr. Nanton is a member of the firm of Osler, Hammond & Nanton, one of the principal financial companies in the prairie city, and he is on his way home from a trip to Bermuda.

He had not been in Winnipeg for the past few weeks, he said, but he had kept sufficiently in touch with it to know that crop prospects were already being discussed there. Just the right quantity of snow to ensure a good growing year had fallen during the winter, and the spring was now opening up so well that ploughing would soon be general.

'The past year,' he said, 'while it has been a trying one, has proved the financial stability of the West, and there is lots of money in circulation there now as a result of the crop returns. In every part of the West people are only waiting for the spring in order to start upon new enterprises and found new industries, and I think without doubt that the building that will be done in Western Canada this year will surpass all records.'

Similarly it looks as though we are going to have a record influx of immigrants.

### MUSIC AT ST. LAMBERT.

The Tuesday Musical Club of St. Lambert met for their last regular meeting of this season on Tuesday. The subject under discussion was 'Liszt' by Miss Lamontagne. The following programme was performed:—

- 1. Piano solo—'Consolation' . . . . . Liszt
- 2. Vocal solo—(a) 'The Soul that Linketh Soul to Soul' . . . . . Liszt
- (b) 'The Happy Song' (by request) . . . . . Miss Nuttall
- 3. Violin solo—'Traumerei' . . . . . Schumann
- 4. Vocal solo—'Thou Art so Like a Flower' . . . . . Liszt
- (b) 'The Dawn' . . . . . D'Hardelot
- 5. Piano solo—'Libesträume' . . . . . Liszt
- 6. Vocal trio—'The Return of May' . . . . . Wm. Reed

Mrs. Lamontagne, Miss Andrews, Miss Goodchild.

### HIGHEST IN HONORS

# Baker's Cocoa

50 HIGHEST AWARDS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA



A medical writer says—"The use of a thoroughly reliable preparation of cocoa should be universally encouraged, and it is the consensus of opinion among medical men as well as laboratory workers that the breakfast cocoa manufactured by Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., not only meets the indications, but accomplishes even more than is claimed for it."

### CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR COLUMN.

#### A MESSAGE TO CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Speaking on Christian work, the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D.D., says: 'Many of the best experiences of my life are closely interwoven with the Christian Endeavor young people. For the honored president, and all the men who have served as secretaries and in other official positions, I have the most sincere affection, but never before have I been so drawn to Dr. Clark and those standing with him for Christian Endeavor as during the Boston revival. There has come to me a strength and cheer from the attitude of the officers which, I cannot too highly appreciate.'

#### REGARDING THE PERSONAL LIFE.

First.—Begin each day with prayer. Do not fail at this point. A prayerless day is a powerless day.

Second.—Allow no day to pass without reading at least one chapter in the Word of God. The Bible will keep you from sin, or sin will keep you from the Bible.

Third.—Confess sin instantly. One unconfessed sin hinders prayer and hurts our Christian experience.

Fourth.—Allow no day to pass without rendering some positive act of service to others, and, if possible, seek to lead some one to Christ.

#### REGARDING SERVICE.

As a result of the Boston revival, the power of which has gone throughout the world, there ought to be a great Christian Endeavor revival along the line of personal work. Will you not heed the following? First.—Pray definitely for some one person or more, and pray for them by name.

Second.—Seek them out that you may lay before them the claims of Christ, who has a right to the best that is in us.

Third.—Do not be discouraged, if you must wait to see results. One of my friends worked for his loved one twenty-eight years.

Fourth.—As soon as you lead a soul to Christ set the person won at work for others.

Fifth.—From time to time meet in conference with those who see eye to eye with you and are possessed with the same longing.

# THE LONG ROAD

—BY—  
JOHN OXENHAM

Author of "Barbe of Grand Bayou," "Rescue in Exile," "The Gate of the Desert," "Frostland Lake," "White Snow," etc.

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## SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Black were the early days of the Russian government's attempt to settle Siberia. The dark lot of the exile forced to take the long road in those days was that of Ivan Ilne, the blacksmith, with his wife and little son Stepan. The frozen and sticky mud of the terrible winter was the boy's most vivid recollection, mixed with the hatred he felt for the wolves whose distant howling he could always hear at night. One bright spot, there was; the memory of the pretty child Katenka, who, as they passed through one village, gave to the little Stepan the hot cake that was to have been her own supper. This memory persisted until he grew to manhood, helping his father in the successful business established in Irkutsk and later he met and married the grown girl while on a forced trip for the new governor, Paschkin. Short happiness was the portion of the young couple, for after the birth of a little daughter the little Ilne was detached by Paschkin on a trip from which he never returned, his wife soon fading away under his loss. Shortly also Stepan fell under the governor's displeasure and was compelled to perpetual wandering, not being allowed to stay more than ten days in any one place, and debarred from entering Irkutsk province. Fast drifting to want and despair accident made it possible for him to help the old Jewish pedler Peter Krop, who in return fitted Stepan out as a pedler and at last in spite of the treachery of her father, brought Katia with her two children safely to Stepan's care. A period of joyful care-free wandering then began, lasting through the summer even into the winter, Katia refusing to leave Stepan for anything. The chief fear of Stepan was the wolves, and when the great storm came, snowing them out on the road, to the point of starvation almost, the last horror was an attack by a pack of the hungry brutes. Stepan fought them like a madman, and slew so many that the storm being over, to struggle back with Katia, the children, and one horse to the nearest town. Here, however, he had already stayed ten days, and the governor decreed that he move on even though Katia had become very ill with fever. He was not with her when she died, but he carried her body to the hills and buried it there, setting out again with the two children and heart full of hatred to Paschkin. During the summer a little white owl found refuge with them and made his home on wheels. But before summer was over Stepan had little Katenka beside her mother in the hills and placed one more great reckoning to Paschkin's account. Winter came and passed, and with it went Baby Stepan, leaving Stepan now alone with his brooding hatred of Paschkin. Old Peter would have joined him, but Stepan planned vengeance and would risk no one's life but his own, so he journeyed alone with the little white owl.

## CHAPTER LIII.

The months dragged on, and another winter passed, and to all outward observation no quieter traveler crossed the steppes than Stepan Ilne in his sun-battered, weather-beaten house on wheels. Not a woman in all the villages but was glad to see him, though his face was gloomy beyond the ordinary run of men, and he had few words and no tattle. Not a child was afraid of him or ever had a rough word from him. Indeed, he had little notice for them, even when they clustered over curiously round his house and got in his way; not more than a tightening of the lips and a stiffening of the face. But inside the house on wheels was a long gun kept always bright and clean and well oiled, and always loaded and ready; and a spear that had drunk blood, and gleamed viciously in the lamplight as though thirsting for more; and an axe with an edge like a knife. And sometimes, of a winter's night, he would heft the axe, as he touched up the edge with his stone, and thrill with the feel of it as it swung in his strong brown hand. And when he did that,

## "Its Only a Cold, A Trifling Cough."

Thousands have said this when they caught cold. Thousands have neglected to cure the cold. Thousands have filled a Consumptive grave through neglect. Never neglect a cough or cold. It can have but one result. It leaves the throat or lungs, or both, affected. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the medicine you need. It strikes at the very foundation of all throat or lung complaints, relieving or curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Sore Throat, and preventing Pneumonia and Consumption.

It has stood the test for many years, and is now more generally used than ever. It contains all the lung healing virtues of the pine tree combined with Wild Cherry Bark and other powerful remedies. It stimulates the weakened bronchial organs, allays irritation and subsides inflammation, soothes and heals the irritated parts, loosens the phlegm and mucous, and aids nature to easily dislodge the morbid accumulations. Don't be humbugged into accepting an imitation of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and price 25 cents.

"Mrs. J. Brewster, Grafton, N.S., writes:—'Two winters ago I suffered severely with a very bad cold and asthma. I was so bad I could not get my breath, and very often thought I would choke. My husband became very much frightened, and got me a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and it gave me almost instant relief. I can recommend it to anyone having the least kind of a cold.'

the little brother, up on his perch by the holy images, always gave a jump, and a flutter, and thereafter watched him gloomily.

The gun was good, and the spear was good, but the axe was the weapon Stepan loved. Its bite was so much coarser and more intimate. You could feel the death in it as it shored through the life that had to go, feel it close, in your very hand as it were, a very part of your very self. Yes, it should be with the axe that he would deal the blows that paid for little Stepan and for Katenka and for Katia. And then he would pass his stone lovingly along the hungry, curving beak of it, though it was already as true and keen as cunning hand and bitter heart could make it. For the life that had to go before it was Paschkin's. And the lives that it had to take toll for were Baby Stepan's, and little Katenka's, and Katia's.

Time ran on. The summer suns blistered the paint on the house on wheels, till it chipped and fell off. The autumn rains and winter winds and snows beat upon it, the dust and the mud clung to it, till at last it became all one color and that a dingy gray, the color of the muddy roads.

"But why don't you paint your house again, Stepan Ivanovitch?" they asked him at times; and all that he answered was, "Why should I paint it?"

For at any time that might happen which would end his wanderings, and another's, and he lived only in the hope of it.

Summers and winters passed, and still he wandered quietly in and out among them—waiting, waiting, waiting for the fulfillment of his heart's only desire, his only companion the little white owl.

His mind, intent only upon that one hope, and brooding over it night and day became somewhat closed to outward things. He moved and spoke and acted in a way that showed his thoughts were busy with other matters. But the little white brother never suffered any neglect, for little Katenka had loved him.

The village folk said that he was aging quickly since his wife died. Some said that his mind was failing. At all times now he was very deliberate in his movements. What need for haste in a man who was only waiting for one thing, the coming of which he could not hasten?

And he was very silent. He said just what had to be said and no more. Of a night, by the inn stove, while others talked and laughed, and drank more than was good for them, he would sit, neither speaking nor listening, seeing things that were very far off, in a way that was somewhat disconcerting to strangers, though those who knew him and his story were not troubled at it.

In any one who came from Irkutsk, or could give him news of it, he was more interested. He would occasionally even question them as to what they knew of Paschkin and his doings. But quietly always, and not in such a way as to excite any suspicion of undue interest on his part.

He traded still, but more because it was expected of him than from the desire of gain. The women in all the villages he touched would have felt a gain in their lives, and a considerable difference in their minute treasures, if his rounds had ceased, for he gave them most astonishing bargains. They rejoiced in him, and he would not disappoint them.

Then, too, his trading all unconsciously kept his mind just sufficiently occupied to retain its balance. He never reasoned about it, but he felt that it was better to have something to do besides brooding constantly on the past and the future.

Time enough he had for brooding indeed. Perhaps his purpose drew strength from occasional diversion from itself, perhaps he pondered it the more deeply and cogently when he returned from the slight intercourse he maintained with his fellows. If he had retired into the wilderness, as he had felt tempted to do, doubtless his wits would have become addled like Gnut's, in his lonely hut on the river bank.

But his purpose never failed. His gun was always oiled and loaded. His spear and his axe were always edged for slaughter. The one and only fear he had was lest his enemy should escape by some other death than the one he held for him.

And, since all things come to him who waits long enough, Stepan Ilne's time came at last.

The waiting had been long. Full seven years had passed since Katia died, but the bitterness of his hatred was in no wise blunted. Life for life, blood for blood—nothing less would satisfy him. It was in the town of Krasnoarsk that he heard the news.

again? Do you not stay the night, then?"

"That depends," said Stepan, controlling himself mightily. "I have a call to make. If it is not successful I may have to go on at once to Abrova,—ten miles away on the road to Minusinsk, on the same side of the river as Paschkin was on,—and as I must travel fast to catch my man, I will leave my house with you. You must keep it safe till I return, Philip Alexandrovitch, and see to my little white owl. If my man has left Abrova, I must follow him."

"Da! You travellers! Such bustle always. You have not time to eat or drink."

But Stepan was halfway down the street, thinking as collectedly as the jumping blood in his head would let him.

An hour later he was speeding as fast as three horses could carry him along the Tomsk road. He had left the town, indeed, as though for Abrova, but once clear of it had made a circuit across country, over the snow, till he struck the road along which Governor Paschkin had travelled only that morning.

He calculated that Paschkin had at least twelve hours' start of him. He would have the pick of the horses at every town or village. The chances of catching him were small, unless by the accidents of the road, but it was in those chances of the road that his hope lay.

It might be days, it might be weeks, before he caught him. He was prepared to follow if it took a year.

The hot blood that raced in his veins lifted him above any feeling of cold or weariness. For seven long years he had waited, round the corner of a mighty hope as it were, and at last that for which he had waited lay in the open before him. And so the blood raced in his veins and galloped in his head, and he chirruped and called to his horses, and felt like shouting aloud for joy of the hour that was coming—*that must come*, he said to himself—that should come, no matter what stood between, now that the quarry had broken cover at last.

In these few short hours, since he heard of Paschkin's journey, he had lived more vitally than in all the last seven years.

No one would have believed that this keen-faced man urging his horses along the snowy road was the same who plodded wearily into Krasnoarsk a few hours before.

Nor was it.

That was Stepan Ilne, the down-trodden of Paschkin.

This was Stepan Ilne, the Avenger of Blood, on Paschkin's track.

Two very different men and yet at heart the same.

It was the change which takes place in the beast of prey, lying listless, with flexed limbs and half-closed eyes, when suddenly his quarry passes, and in a moment he is up and after it, every sinew strung and death in the pinching of his tight-closed face.

In that short hour at Krasnoarsk he had thought and acted quickly. The sledge and horses he had hired for a journey to Abrova, but had left their full value with the owner as pledge of their safe return. Their return at all was more than doubtful, but he would have no man suffer through him. He had bought provisions for many days, and by his side in the sledge lay his gun, his spear, and the axe with which he intended to deal Paschkin those three last satisfying blows, one for Baby Stepan, one for little Katenka, and one for Katia.

That Paschkin travelled with two sledges, which meant attendants, did not trouble him in the least. If the choice were given him, he would sooner fight his way to his man, inch by inch, with the other watching his coming, and knowing what it meant, than find him lying helpless and open to his assault. He wanted to feel that mighty thrill of battle once again, with the death of Paschkin as its climax. And for these things he was ready to give his life. Ready?—ay, eager, keen-set, and as careless of consequences as a great tusked bear of the woods; for, once he had settled with Paschkin, he had nothing left to live for.

The chase, barring much-to-be-desired accidents in front, might, he knew, be a long one. Two thousand miles of bad road lay between Paschkin and the end of the road, and the end of Paschkin, and maybe the end of himself.

And Stepan Ilne drove his horses joyously.

(To be Continued.)

## CHILDREN'S CORNER.

### UNCLE DAN'S BEAR STORY.

(By W. F. E.)

"Well," said Uncle Dan, when the children teased for a story, "since you don't want something different, I think I shall have to decide myself. How would you like to have me tell you about a bear that has frightened more people than any other in the world, and that frightened me lots and lots of times?"

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 1/2-lb. and 1-lb. Tins.

## 30,000 Head of Cattle

every year are obtained from one of our ranches alone for making BOVRIL. This number is supplementary to large numbers slaughtered in Australia and New Zealand to provide the raw material needed for BOVRIL.

In order to save cost of transportation the first processes in the manufacture of BOVRIL, are carried out where the cattle are raised at our own factories on our Cattle ranches.

Do not accept any substitute for

# BOVRIL

## The U. Pauzé & Fils Co., Inc.

Carpenters, Lumber Merchants, Woodworking & Planing Factory

Green Ave. and Notre Dame St.

## Roof Troubles

You have had your share of these perhaps, and would like a remedy. Nearly sixty years experience enable us to deal with any difficulty in this line in any kind of roof. We are at your service at all times.

GEO. W. REED & CO. Limited. Montreal.

"O-o-o! Goody!" cried all of them together.

"It's about a grizzly bear," said Lyman.

"No a polar bear," guessed Lizzie.

"I think it's a cinnamon bear," declared Bob.

Uncle Dan laughed. "No," he said, "it isn't any one of those bears. It's a kind of bear you never heard of—a bear that has very strange habits, and is different from any other bear in the world."

"In the first place, this bear is found all over the country, not only in wild places in the woods and mountains, but even more often near log houses and little villages, and especially about old pastures where you go to drive the cows in the morning and to get them again at night."

"The strangest thing about this kind of bear is that you never see him in the daytime or in the morning, but only when it has begun to get dark a little at evening, and on nights when there is just a tiny bit of moon."

"When I was a boy I had to take my father's cows to pasture every morning and go after them every night. I never met one of these bears in the morning, but sometimes I would see three or four in a single evening, and they would frighten me so that I would run all the way home."

"Did they chase you, Uncle Dan, or did you shoot them, or scare them away?"

"No, dear, I don't think any of them ever chased me, though I ran too hard to see; and I am sure I never shot one, partly because I had no gun with me then, and partly because this kind of a bear is so hard and tough that a bullet doesn't hurt him at all; nor can you scare him away. He will not run from anybody, no matter how much you shout or how loud a noise your gun makes. He just stays right there."

"How big are they, and what color?" asked Lyman, whose eyes were round with interest and excitement.

"They are all sizes," said Uncle Dan, "sometimes not any larger than a Newfoundland dog, sometimes as tall as a big man; but they are always dark-colored almost black, and they are always standing very still."

"The place where you are most likely to see them is in the shadows near trees, and in fence corners, and along the edges of old pastures."

"Well, but, Uncle Dan," began Bob, eagerly, "if you can't shoot them and can't drive them away, what can you do with this kind of bear? Do you always have to run away from them? I think that is cowardly."

"No, my boy," answered Uncle Dan, with a smile, "there is another way. If you are brave enough to go right up to one of these bears and touch him with your hand, he will never hurt you, but will disappear at once—so quickly that you can't see him go. That is the only thing to do, but I didn't find it out for a long time—until I was almost grown up."

"But what is this strange bear?" asked Lizzie, with a puzzled look on her face. "What is the name of it?"

"Why, they call it the stump bear," answered Uncle Dan, laughing, and, as he said, he has frightened more persons especially small boys and girls, than any other kind of animal." And Uncle Dan laughed.

For a second the children did not know what to laugh. Then Lizzie burst out into a joyous laugh. "I know what it is!" she cried. "It isn't a bear at all! It's just an old stump that you think is a bear, like that one near the spring up at grandpa's!"

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### Religious Tract Society

#### Bible House

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#### BIBLE LESSONS.

SAURDAY, MARCH 27. SEVEN ONES.

1. One died for all. Christ died for all that they who live should henceforth live to Him, who for them died and rose again. (II. Cor. v., 14, 15.) 2. One body. We, being many, are one body in Christ and members one of another. (Rom. xii., 5.) 3. One race. There is neither Jew nor Greek, bond nor free, for ye are all one man in Christ Jesus. (Gal. iii., 28.) 4. One faith. (Eph. iv., 5; vi., 23; II. Thess. v., 8.) Here we are to put on faith as a breastplate. The stronger our faith the greater the safety of our spiritual life, and the stronger will we become, always having the victory over all foes. 5. One hope. Ye were called in one hope of your calling. (Eph. iv., 4.) Called or invited to be partakers of God's favor, to be members of His family, and heirs of an heavenly inheritance. Like Christ, we shall be, and with Christ we are to be forever. Christ Himself is the glorious hope. (Col. i., 27.) 6. One spiritual nature. He that is joined to the Lord is one spirit in the Lord. (I. Cor. ii., 12, 14; iii., 16; I. Cor. vi., 17.) He is made partaker of all spiritual gifts needed in the spiritual life. (Rom. viii., 1; I. Cor. xii., and Gal. v., 16 to end.) 7. One mind. To have the mind of Christ. (I. Cor. ii., 16; Phil. iii., 5.) Believers are all to be of one mind. (I. Pet. iii., 8.)

#### DAILY TEXT.

March 27.

Rejoice evermore.—I. Thess. v., 16. The ransom of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads; they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away.—Isa. xxxv., 10.

Lord, lift thou up the light of thy countenance upon us. Thou hast put gladness in my heart.—Psalm iv., 6, 7.

A CELEBRATED EASTER SOLO. Lovers of good music will be delighted to find that the triumphant Easter song, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," from Handel's great oratorio, "The Messiah," hitherto to be obtained only in copies of the entire work, or in expensive sheet music form, is to appear, words and music complete, in the Easter (April) number of the "Canadian Pictorial," which will be ready about April 1, and will cost, for the whole issue, only 10 cents. Further particulars of the contents of this Special Easter Number will be found on another page.

The devil is God's workman. He makes him sweat making you a sinner. Instead of whining over temptations, remember how holds you in His hand, regulating the blow, watching the making of that which is in His mind, and thought the fire and the blows God is moulding you into the image of His Son.—Samuel Chadwick.

## READABLE PARAGRAPHS

### A SURE SIGN.

A Wilmington woman recently reached the conclusion that the attachment of a certain policeman for her cook must be investigated, lest it prove disastrous to her domestic discipline.

"Do you think he means business, Mary?" she asked.

"I think so, mum," said Mary. "He began to complain about my cooking many—Harper's Weekly."

A Scotch land overheard some land-hand cattle-dealers discussing the matter of "England" instead of "Britain" in the famous signal, "England expects that every man will do his duty." According to the patriotic Scot there was no question of the Admirals' forgetfulness, and a companion expressed surprise at the "justice" the patriot resented him. "No, son," he explained, "only 'expect' in the English; he said nothing of Scotland; he kept the Scotch would do their duty."

"A little final advice," said a professor of education, addressing his pupils before the annual entertainment, "go well to the front of the stage, don't hesitate, and don't be nervous." "But, I say, Professor," remarked a very well-satisfied member of the class, "suppose I forget part of my oration?" "Oh, that doesn't matter," replied the professor; "on the contrary, the more of it you forget the better the audience will like it!"

"Bones (telling a story)—'Well, the evening wore on.' Jones—'It did, eh?' What did it wear?' Jones—'Well, if you must know, I believe it was the close of a summer day.'—Life."

A teacher had told a class of juvenile pupils that Milton, the poet, was blind. The next day she asked if any of them could remember what Milton's great affliction was. "Yes'm," replied one little fellow, "he was a poet."

The other morning a milkman, with his ever-ready and obliging remark on the weather, knocked at the door of one of his most tired customers. "Good morning, ma'am, looks like rain this morning, ma'am," said he, as he poured the milk into the jug. "So it does," replied the housewife, "haven't you any that looks more like milk?"

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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.

BRENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, St. Henry, cor. Convent and St. Antoine st. Services: Sunday, 10.15 a.m.; 11 a.m.; 7 p.m. Sunday school at 10.15 a.m.; preaching at 11 a.m.; Sunday school at 7 p.m.; preaching at 7 p.m. Week night school at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer and praise at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedey streets. The Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A., D.D., pastor. Sunday, March 21, 1909. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the pastor. Afternoon Bible class.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Thérèse streets. The Rev. H. S. Osborne, B.A., D.D., pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes. 10 a.m. class meeting, led by Mr. Meyers. 8 p.m. prayer and praise service. Everybody welcome.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal Avenue and Berri street. The Rev. A. W. Williamson, S.T.L., pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. The E.L. of Christian Endeavor on Monday evening. Young Men's Association on Tuesday. Junior League on Wednesday. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence Boulevard. The Rev. T. A. Halpenney, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible Study Circle meets at 3 p.m. The pastor at 11 a.m. Prof. E. W. Biscoe, B.A., 7 p.m. The pastor, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4 p.m. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street West. The Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., D.D., pastor. 11 a.m. subject, 'Unexpected, But Welcome.' 7 p.m. subject, 'Important, But Unheeded.' Song service after evening service. Victors and others heartily welcome.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. Cartier and DeMontigny streets. Pastor, the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, B.A., D.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning, the Rev. T. A. Halpenney, evening, the Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., D.D., pastor. 11 a.m. subject, 'Unexpected, But Welcome.' 7 p.m. subject, 'Important, But Unheeded.' Song service after evening service. Victors and others heartily welcome.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH, The pastor, the Rev. Richard Corrigan, B.A., D.D., pastor. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sunday school at 3 p.m. C. E. Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Everybody 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 three p.m. Men's Bible class on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. on Friday at 7 p.m. Hope Chapel Sunday school at 3 p.m. All strangers will be made welcome. Rev. W. Timberske, pastor.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canling and Courcel streets. The Rev. A. A. Radley, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Men's Bible class, conducted by Mr. Arthur Hill, 2 p.m. C. E. on Monday evening. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. The Pastor will preach at both services. Evening subject: 'An Old-Time Ghost Story.'

NORTH END METHODIST CHURCH, 141 St. Zénon street. Pastor, the Rev. F. B. Allnut. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Wednesday evening prayer meeting and Epworth League combined at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, Rev. G. I. Campbell, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marlborough street, near Notre-Dame. Rev. W. Bowman Tucker, Ph.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—Pastor, the Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A. Sunday, March 28th, 1909. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Class meeting at 10 a.m. Junior Epworth League at 10 a.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'The Zealot.' Evening subject: 'And Peter.' Strangers and visitors cordially welcomed.

DESRIEVIERES STREET MISSION (Colony)—Sunday school at 3 p.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. All are welcome. Rev. R. Brown, pastor.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE, rue Delisle. Services public à 11 hrs et 7 hrs. Ecole de Mercredi soir à 8 hrs. Réunion de prière, dimanche à 10 hrs.

METHODIST ITALIAN MISSION, corner of Dorchester and St. Ursula streets. Day school and Bible class at 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Communion Sunday of every month. Preacher, the Rev. Liborio Lettont. All are welcome.

Lutheran Churches.

GERMAN EV. LUTHERAN, ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and St. Anne streets. Emil Jesticny, pastor. 10 a.m. Sunday school and confirmation class at 10 a.m. Evening service at 7.30 p.m. Everybody is welcome.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 50c per insertion of five lines.)

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 604 St. Antoine Road, opposite Kensington avenue, Westmount. Rev. W. J. Clark, D.D., pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. R. E. Welsh, D.D., will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

ST. MATTHEW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes, Men's Own Class, MacVicar Hall, 147 Charron st. 10 a.m. Chinese class. Monday, at 8 p.m. Christian Endeavor. Wednesday, 8 p.m. prayer meeting. Thursday, 8.15 p.m. Literary and Social Club. Rev. K. J. Macdonald, pastor.

ERSKINE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Esherbrooke street, head of Crescent street. The Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., pastor. Rev. E. McGowan, M.A., D.D., assistant pastor. Services at 11 a.m. by the pastor; 7 p.m. by the assistant. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Midweek service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH, St. Catherine street West. Mr. M. A. Campbell, assistant to the pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m. and the Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., pastor, at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Adult Bible class at 3 p.m. Organ recital after evening service. Midweek meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

CHALMERS CHURCH, corner St. Lawrence and Prince Arthur streets. Rev. G. C. Heine, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the Rev. W. T. Heattie. Sunday school and Bible class at 11 a.m. and the Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., pastor, at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Adult Bible class at 3 p.m. Organ recital after evening service. Midweek meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Menzies streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, D.D., pastor; Mr. Isaac A. Montgomery, B.A., assistant pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. A. L. Birch, B.A., of the Presbyterian College, will conduct both services. Schools for Chinese, 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 11 a.m., and Mr. Montgomery's class for young men at the same hour. C.E. meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, and a prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Special address on City Mission work. Strangers welcome to all services.

MELVILLE CHURCH (Presbyterian), Elgin avenue, Westmount Park. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. (Communion services) at 7 p.m. The Rev. A. J. Macdonald, B.A., of Sydney, C.B., preaches at both services.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau and Logan sts. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. S.S., Bible class and Eastern Men's Own at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor, Monday, 8 p.m. Mid-week service, Wednesday evening, 8 p.m. Ladies' Aid Society, 4 p.m. All cordially invited to any or all of these services.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Atwater ave.—Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and B.C. at 3 p.m. Chinese classes at 2 p.m. Week-day Meetings—Wednesday evening, prayer-meeting, Monday evening, C. E. prayer-meeting. Pastor, Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., 289 Clarke ave.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (beside the Windsor). Rev. F. Johnston, M.A., minister. 10 a.m. Young Men's Bible Study Club, 11 a.m. morning service. 3 p.m. Sunday school and Young Women's Bible class. 7 p.m. Evening service. Monday, 8 p.m. the C.E.S. meets. Wednesday, 8 p.m. Missionary prayer-meeting. Strangers always welcome.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menal streets. The Rev. J. Myles Crombie, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid Society on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Crescent streets. Rev. W. Dickie, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street. The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., LL.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning, at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening at 7 p.m. Dr. Fraser's Bible class at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid Society on Wednesday afternoon at 2.30 p.m. King's Daughters Sewing Circle on Tuesday at 10.30 a.m. Ladies' Missionary Auxiliary on Tuesday at 3 p.m. S.S. free at Sunday evening services.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Presbytery of New York), corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets. Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. Sabbath services: Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, all departments, at 3 p.m. Bible Study Section of the Young Men's League at 10 a.m. Mid-week prayer meeting and conference on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to all services. To-morrow the pastor will preach at both services.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Notre Dame and Selgroux sts. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Stuart A. Woods, B.A., of Metcalfe, Ont. will conduct both services. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. C.E. meeting Monday evening at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Strangers and visitors welcome and shown to seats.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, angle des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche à 11 a.m. et 7 p.m. Ecole du dimanche à 10. Réunion de prière le Mercredi à 8 p.m. Réunion de la société d'activités chrétiennes le vendredi à 8 p.m. T. S. St. Aubin, pasteur. M. le Prof. Etecher prechera demain au service du soir.

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

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles at St. Charles.—The Rev. C. A. Doudlet, missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 8.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Sewing class, Friday, 3 p.m.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, 75 Inspector street. Rev. John Currie, pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 8 o'clock. Gospel meeting on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Mothers' meeting on Thursday at 2.30 p.m. Boys' meeting on Monday evening at 7.30 p.m. Junior Girls' Gymnasium on Tuesday at 1 p.m. Senior Girls' Gymnasium on Thursday at 7.15 p.m. Helping Hand Sewing School on Saturday morning at 10.15 a.m. Junior C. E. on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Y.P.S.C.E. on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Seats free. A hearty welcome to all.

MOUNT ROYAL VALLE — Service at 7 p.m.

Church of England.

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CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Vicar, Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. F. J. Savers, M.A., Curate. 7.15 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Communion, 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Rev. F. J. Savers, M.A. 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., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Rev. F. J. Savers, M.A. Subject: 'The Evil of Competition' (No. 2). All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner St. Paul and Inspector streets. Rural Dean Sanders, Incumbent. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Incumbent. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher, Mr. P. J. Locke. S.S. and Bible class, 3 p.m. St. Andrew Brotherhood on Monday at 8 p.m. Ladies' Aid on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m. Confirmation Class on Tuesday and Saturday at 3 p.m. Service in the chapel on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Mothers' meeting on Thursday at 2 p.m. Band of Hope on Friday at 7.30 p.m. Junior Brotherhood of St. Andrew on Friday at 5.30 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH.—The Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 11 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. morning prayer and sermon. Preacher, the Rev. Dr. Roy. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Subject: 'The Lord's Prayer' (II). Preacher, the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH, Clergy. Rev. J. Paterson-Smyth, B.D., LL.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Rector. Rev. W. Stevenson, M.A., Rev. H. Stevenson, B.A., Fifth Sunday in Lent. Celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 p.m. Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock. Processional Hymn—222. Venite—Barnby. Psalms—Flintoft and Nares. Benedictio—Birch in D fat. Benedictio—Garrett. Hymns—108, 112. Recessional Hymn—223. Anthem—'Jesus, Word of God Incarnate.'—Elgar.

Preacher—Rev. Dr. Paterson-Smyth. Closing Lecture on the Life of Moses. Rector's Bible Lecture for Men at 8.15 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Evening prayer, 7 o'clock. Processional Hymn—278. Responses—Tallis. Psalms—Purcell. 2. Magnificat—Garrett in D. Nunc Dimittis—Garrett in D. Hymns—215, 215. Anthem—'By Babylon's Wave'—Gounod. Recessional Hymn—477.

Preacher—Rev. W. Stevenson Major. Evening service at 8 p.m. Rector's Bible Studies in Church on Tuesdays at 11.30 a.m.; Thursdays at 8 p.m. The church is open all day for private prayer.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Courcel and Vinet streets—Rev. Canon Dixon, rector, 517 St. Antoine street; the Rev. J. S. Ereaux, 462 Elm avenue, Westmount, assistant. Services at 11 a.m. Preacher, the Rev. J. S. Ereaux. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. A. E. Rollitt, M.A. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8 p.m. Band of Hope on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

VERDUN BELCHER MEMORIAL CHURCH, Services at 11 a.m., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer. L'ÉGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Episcopal), 12 Champlain street. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 a.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Henry E. Benoit, rector.

Udenominational.

WELCOME HALL MISSION.—Gospel Services. 117 St. Antoine street, Montreal. Sunday, 7 p.m. Tuesday, 8 p.m. Thursday, 8 p.m. Saturday, 8 p.m. Friday, Young People's Meeting, 8 p.m. Wednesday, Mothers' Meeting, 8 p.m. Sunday, Young Women's Bible class, 4.30 p.m. Children's Meeting, 10.30 a.m.

ALL PEOPLE'S MISSION.—Sunday services: Public worship at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Sunday school for all nationalities at 4 p.m. Public service for all nationalities at 7 p.m.

GIRLS' READING ROOM AND EVANGELISTIC HALL, 111 Stanley street.—Library open every day from 5 a.m. to 3.30 p.m., excepting Wednesday evenings. Bible class every Sunday at 4 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 8.15 p.m. 'What We Can Do of the King's Daughters,' second Thursday of each month at 8 p.m. All young women cordially invited to all these services.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, March 28th, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. H. Gomery.

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

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 502 Dorchester street west. Prayer meeting every Thursday morning, from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Mission Circle second Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. All services conducted by city ministers every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. If 'Will Trust' Club every Friday evening at 8.15 o'clock. Bible class, Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. All young women are invited to each and all of these services.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Udenominational.

SALVATION ARMY.—Corps No. 1, the 'Circle', 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. Ensign and Mrs. Burton in charge. Corps No. 2, Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles; Staff Capt. Goodwin and Captain Halsey in charge. Public services on Sundays at the same hours as above, and every week night except Tuesday. Corps No. 3 (French), at No. 6 Vitre st. Adj. Cabrit in charge. Services on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock. Y.P.S.C.E. at 11 a.m., and 3 and 5 o'clock p.m. Corps No. 4, Demontigny st., near Delormier avenue. Services at 11 a.m., 3 and 7.30 p.m. on Sunday and every night in the week at 8 o'clock. Captain Hurd and wife in command. Corps No. 6, at 207 St. Antoine street. Meetings three times on Sunday and every night in the week at the usual hours. Captain Tuttle and Lieut. Laing in command.

OLD BREWERY MISSION (RESCUE WORK), 316 Craig street West. Sunday at 8 p.m., hearty song service and Gospel evening by Mr. Mick. Gospel meetings every Thursday afternoons at 2 p.m. Strangers welcome, and helpers needed. W. G. Taylor, Supt.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion square. Evening Meetings on Saturday at 8 p.m. Bible class on Sunday at 3 p.m.

Congregational Churches.

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CALVARY CHURCH, Congregational, Guy street, above St. Antoine street. Rev. E. H. Tippet, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Evening subject: 'Christianity According to Jesus.' S. S. at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Clarke and Westera avenues, Westmount. Rev. J. K. Lusworth, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening subject: 'Personal Difficulties About Becoming a Christian.' Sunday school at 3 p.m. Church at-Home on Wednesday at 3 p.m. Visitors welcome to all services.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, 169-171 Drummond street. Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services. Evening subject: 'Pilate: the Curse of Compromise.' A continuation of the Easter course of evening sermons under the general title: 'The Holy Spirit's Work in the Cross.' Everybody welcome.

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Belanger and Christophe Colomb streets. Mr. J. T. Tucker, Acting Pastor. Services at 11 and 7. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Mr. Tucker will conduct the morning service, 'The Holy Spirit's Work in Individual Men.' Mr. P. Victor Samson, evening: 'The Divine Teacher.' Christian Endeavor on Wednesday at 8.15. Everybody welcome.

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

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton streets, on block north of Sherbrooke and east of Park avenue. Rev. Frank J. Day, M.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'The Home and the children.' Evening subject: 'The Everyday Man and the Picture Gallery.' Sunday school at 3 p.m. Fairmount ave. Branch meets in the Y.M.C.A. Building at 2.30 p.m. Adult Bible class in charge of the Rev. Dr. Cook. Strangers welcome to all services.

Baptist 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 50c per insertion of five lines.)

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Wellington and Liverpool sts. Rev. Gordon H. Baker, B.A., B.D., pastor. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible school at 3 p.m.

Baraca class, for men only, at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer and praise service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers welcome to all the services.

FRENCH BAPTIST CHURCH (L'Oratoire) 14 Mance street.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. A. L. Therrien, pastor.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Western and Olivier avenues. Rev. G. C. Gates, M.A., D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Prayer service, 10.30 a.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited to all services. Seats free.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy, Sunday, Mar. 28, 1909. The Rev. Joseph Sullivan, M.A., will preach. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Men's Bible class meets at 8.15 in Men's Room. Entrance, Guy street.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke st. and Union avenue. Pastor, Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D. To-morrow, Sunday, March 28, 1909. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. B.Y.P.U. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome.

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

ANNEX BRANCH, FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, McFarland Hall, Y.M.C.A. Building, corner of Mance and Fairmount ave. On Sunday—The Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Public worship at 7 p.m. Thursday, devotional service at 8 p.m. We have a bright, commodious and cheerful hall. Classes for boys and girls and adults. cordial welcome awaits you at all services.

CHURCH NOTICES.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHAPEL, 632 Albert street, a few doors west of Vinet street, Ste. Cécile ward. West End branch of the Olivet Baptist Church. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.30. Sunday service at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

FRENCH BAPTIST MISSION, St. Paul's Hall, 2045 Ontario street—Sunday school at 3 p.m. Service on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. M. B. Parent, M.A., pastor.

Unclassified Churches

BRETHREN CHURCH, 112 St. Lawrence Boulevard. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, C. F. Yoder, B.D., will preach at both services. Prayer meetings on Tuesday and Thursday evening at 8 p.m. S.S.C.E. on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Cordial invitation and welcome extended to all.

SALEM WELSH CHURCH (Gordon Hall) corner Mountain and St. Catherine West—To-morrow, Sunday, special services will be held in the Hall, afternoon at 3. Evening at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. J. R. Evans, pastor. Hearty invitation is extended to all Welsh-speaking residents and friends.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station For Malone, Albany, New York, Buffalo, etc., 7.50 a.m., except Sunday, and 7.30 p.m. daily.

For Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 1.00 a.m., except Saturday and Sunday; 1.35 p.m., Saturday only; 5.10 p.m., except Sunday, and 9.10 a.m., Sunday only.

Arrive as follows: From New York, Albany, Buffalo, Utica, Malone, etc., 10.15 a.m., daily, and 10.00 p.m., except Sunday.

From Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 8.15 a.m., except Sunday; 2.00 p.m., except Saturday and Sunday; 4.30 p.m., Saturday only, and 9.15 p.m., Sunday only.

The Rutland Railroad Trains Leave Windsor Depot: For New York, 8.50 a.m. except Sunday, 7.10 p.m. daily.

For New York, 8.50 a.m. except Sunday, 7.10 p.m. daily. Trains Arrive: From New York and Boston, 7.30 a.m. daily, and 9.55 p.m., daily except Sunday.

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Union Depot as follows: 7.30 a.m.—DAY EXPRESS for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, 12 noon—"MARITIME EXPRESS" for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, and the Sydneys, daily except Saturday.

4.00 p.m.—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard, Nicolet, and intermediate stations, daily except Sunday. Saturdays only—At 12 noon for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Rimouski and St. Flavie.

Intercolonial Trains arrive Bonaventure Union Depot as follows: 10.25 a.m.—EXPRESS from Nicolet, St. Leonard, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, daily except Sunday.

6.30 p.m.—MARITIME EXPRESS from St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Murray Bay, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, daily except Monday.

10.00 p.m.—EXPRESS from Campbellton, Levis, Metis, Cacouna, Riv. du Loup, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, daily except Sunday.

Mondays only—At 6.30 p.m., from St. Flavie, Rimouski, Riviere du Loup, Murray Bay, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station, as follows: For Toronto, Hamilton, 18.45 a.m., \*10.00 p.m. For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 13.25, \*9.00 a.m., 14.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m., daily, except Saturday, \*7.45 p.m., \*7.45 p.m. For Sherbrooke, 15.25 a.m., 14.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m., daily, except Saturday.

19.40 a.m., 11.10 a.m., 7.35 p.m., H9.45 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 15.50 a.m. and 16.05 p.m. \*Week days. (i) Saturday. \*Daily. Q. Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. H. Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

B. Daily except Saturday and Sunday. G. Monday only. SUNDAY ONLY. CITY TICKET OFFICE, 129 St. James st. Telephone, Main, 3732 and 3733.

The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Trains leave St. Catherine St. East, corner Moreau St., Montreal. For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere, 9.00 a.m. and 4.25 p.m. daily except Sundays.

For Riviere a Pierre Junction, Lake St. Joseph, Quebec, La Tuque, 9.00 a.m., daily except Sundays. For Joliette, St. Jerome and New Glasgow, 5.35 p.m. daily except Sundays.

For Montfort Branch, close connections with C.P.R. trains leaving Montreal (Place Viger) 4.00 p.m., daily, except Sundays. Trains Arrive as follows: From St. Jerome, New Glasgow, Joliette, etc., 8.45 a.m. daily, except Sundays.

From Grand'Miere, Shawinigan Falls and intermediate stations, 11.35 a.m., 5.30 p.m. daily except Sundays. From Montfort Branch, arrive at C.P.R. Place Viger daily 11.00 a.m. except Sundays.

G. T. R. trains leave and arrive at Bonaventure Station as follows: 7.25 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs. \*8.00 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, daily, except Sunday, to Quebec.

\*8.29 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division. \*8.31 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.

# Home Department.

## In Passing.

The bread that giveth strength I want to give,  
The water pure that bids the thirsty live;  
I want to help the fainting day by day;  
I'm sure I shall not pass again this way.

I want to give the oil of joy for tears,  
The faith to conquer crowding doubts and fears.  
Beauty for ashes may I give away;  
I'm sure I shall not pass again this way.

I want to give good measure, running o'er,  
And into angry hearts I want to pour  
The answer soft that turneth wrath away;  
I'm sure I shall not pass again this way.

I want to give to others hope and faith;  
I want to do all that the Master saith;  
I want to live aright from day to day;  
I'm sure I shall not pass again this way.  
—From 'Household.'

## When the Flag of Truce Waved.

By Hilda Richmond.

"Well, I guess I'll be going," said Miss Almira Waterman, pausing in the door of the kitchen to watch the white aproned young lady who was carefully compounding a pudding. "I'll be over at Sarah's, and when you need me, just hang a towel or something out of the upstairs window, and I'll come." This being interpreted, meant, "I'll never set foot in this kitchen again till you send for me."

"I think the rest will do you a lot of good," returned Agnes. "Don't worry about us for a minute, but have a good time. We'll get along all right." A free translation of this little speech would have been something like this: "If you wait till I send for you, you'll wait a long time." Each understood the other, and each registered a vow that the other would have to hang out a flag of truce, or it would never wave in the breeze.

"I don't think you'll have any trouble finding things," said Miss Almira, glancing with pride about the spotless kitchen. "Generally I keep things in their right places."

"No, I think not," said Agnes, carelessly. "I hope you will have a good time, Almira."

"Thank you! Same to you!" and in less than two minutes Agnes was in full possession of the kitchen.

There had never been any outward trouble between the doctor's eldest daughter and his trusted housekeeper, but there was constant irritation. Miss Almira had ruled everything since the death of the last mistress of the home, and resented the interference of the daughter of the house. It hurt her, too, to see the five children for whom she had toiled, and whom she had led along the precarious path of childhood through teething, mumps measles, and all the other childish ailments, desert her for the dainty master with her beautiful dresses and slender hands. Agnes was the daughter of the first Mrs. Warner, while the little people in the household were the offspring of the young girl's stepmother. Agnes had been brought up in the home of her maternal grandmother, where luxury abounded, and she knew nothing of the care necessary to make two ends meet in her father's home during all the years she had been absent.

"Where's Aunt Mira?" asked little Almira, coming into the kitchen with the doll which Agnes had presented to her three months before, when she came home to live.

"Gone for a visit, dearie," said Agnes, with a sigh. "She had never seen her late stepmother, but she had her opinion of anyone who would name a child after one so homely as Miss Almira Waterman—the household servant."

"Goody! Won't we have good times now?" cried the little girl in high glee. "We can make candy all we want now, can't we?"

"Whenever we want," said Agnes, recklessly. The children had been quick to feel the friction in the household, and the little things had taken sides against Miss Almira.

"It's a shame the way those children have been brought up," said Agnes to herself, when Mira departed to spread the good news. "I'm going to see that they have one good time in their lives at any rate. It seems almost providential that I could come home for this year."

"Has Aunt Mira gone visiting?" asked Doctor Warner incredulously, as he ate the seltzer dinner his daughter had prepared. "I never knew her to indulge in such dissipation for years back." The doctor had fallen into the habit of calling his housekeeper "Aunt Mira," and he would have been surprised to know how it grated on his daughter's nerves.

"Yes, and we're going to make candy every day," said little Mira.

"And you'll let me make kites in the kitchen?" said little Fred, coaxingly.

"Aunt Mira allowed you to make kites in the kitchen, my son," said Dr. Warner, orally.

"Only when she was going to scrub," said Fred. "She wouldn't let me muss around after she got everything cleaned up."

"When is she coming back?" said the doctor.

"She said if sister needed her, she was to hang a towel out of the back window upstairs," explained Horace. "I hope she won't come for a long, long time."

Just then the doctor was called to his office or he would have reproved his son. Ever since Agnes had been at home she had steadily improved the appearance of the able until now the children no longer made remarks when a vase of flowers or a new fish appeared. Miss Almira had snuffed at the bouquets and bits of embroidered linen, but the vases and bins were there to stay. Agnes remarked to herself.

"Who wants to make maple fudge?" asked Agnes, artfully after dinner. Of course, five voices clamored for this sticky deli-

cacy, and the youthful mistress of the house saw her opportunity. "Well, we'll make it, lots of it. If you'll put your hands in mine and promise never to hang that towel out of the back window. Don't you think we will have good times by ourselves?"

Five ungrateful little scamps accepted the bribe, and Agnes felt secure. She was serenely unconscious of the ways of children, but her small brothers and sisters had seemed to be so easily managed by Miss Almira that she was sure she would have no trouble.

"My stomach aches, Aggie," wailed Eleanor that night. "I can't sleep."

After much fussing Agnes prepared the hot water bottle and soothed the little girl to sleep. The young girl had no notion of calling her tired father for a childish complaint, so she did the best she could alone.

"No pie?" said Fred, as the simple dessert of canned peaches appeared next day. "I thought you said you would make apple pie."

"I did intend to," explained Agnes, "but it took so long to clean up the kitchen. I think you will have to finish those kites some other day, Fred."

"All the boys are getting them ready now," said the small boy. "I told Ben and Howard they might make them in our kitchen. They have mean old people like Almira at home." With some bright coins from her liberally supplied purse Agnes had undertaken to abolish the "Aunt" from Miss Almira's name, and she beamed with pride over her success.

"Very well, Fred. I will manage somehow," she replied.

"You said Almira never let you have cookies between meals," said Agnes, putting a little emphasis on the proper noun. "I simply can't make cookies with you children in the kitchen all the time. Take your things right out of here into the sitting-room."

"The sitting-room fire's out," announced Rose. "You're crosser than ever Aunt Mira was, and I wish she'd come back."

"I'll give you each a dime and you can buy something for yourselves at the store," said Agnes, reaching for her purse, which was the only thing potent in quelling disturbances. "Buy anything you want." Then she took the sitting-room stove in hand, and kindled the fire between the intervals occupied in putting the disorderly room to rights and getting a very plain dinner.

"May we go out coasting, Aggie?" begged the children as soon as dinner was over. "It's Saturday afternoon and all the boys and girls will be on the pond."

"Yes, if you will bundle up well," said Agnes, joyfully. That would give her a chance to put the kitchen in order and get something decent ready for the Sunday dinner. Her father had been away from home all week on long drives, so she felt there must be something extra for the only dinner he could have with his family.

"Just go on with your work," said old Mrs. Dewell, walking into the disorderly kitchen before Agnes had had time to wash a single dish. "I'm not going to bother you. When is Aunt Almira coming back?"

"I don't know," said Agnes, wishing she dared put out the visitor.

"Well, I think it's about time she was getting here," said Mrs. Dewell. "I never saw this kitchen look this way before. I should think your pa would go raving distracted the way you run things. Almira's had enough trouble bringing up the children without you spoiling their digestive organs. It makes my hair fairly stand on end to see them coming from the store with paper bags in their hands three or four times a day."

"Good candy doesn't hurt any one," said Agnes, clattering the pots and pans.

"Good candy!" said the visitor with a little laugh. "They buy the kind that fills up the sack regardless of quality. And the way they are running wild is the talk of the town. I think you'd better send for Aunt Almira right away. You will, won't you?"

"No, I will not," said Agnes, with emphasis. "She proposed going, and when she gets ready, she can come back."

"That'll be never," said Mrs. Dewell, firmly. "She sits from daylight till dark watching for you to hang out a rag or something, and her cousin says she's just fretting herself to death. I'd be ashamed, Agnes Warner, to treat an old woman like that after what she's done for your folks. Why, my ma died in her arms, and she's been the best friend anyone ever had all her life to your folk. I've a big notion to go right up myself and swing a sheet out of the window."

"I am perfectly competent to manage my own affairs," said Agnes coldly. "I must ask you to excuse me. The sitting-room fire needs attention."

All that afternoon she worked fiercely,

rejoicing in the knowledge that she had disposed of old Mrs. Dewell, and when night came the whole house showed signs of improvement. The children came home tired and cross from too much coasting, but they ate their suppers almost in silence. Rose objected to being put to bed immediately after supper, which was very odd for such a little sleepy head, but Agnes carried her off in order to have a long evening for darning stockings.

"It isn't dark yet, Aggie," said Rose sleepily as she was tucked into bed. "Is the wind blowing?"

"I don't know. Why do you ask that question so much, child? Are you sick, or is it play and too much shouting that makes you hoarse?"

"Nothing," said the drowsy child. "I wish the wind would blow."

"Daughter, I'm called to the country, and may be gone till ten o'clock," said tired Doctor Warner. "Better get one of the neighbors to stay with you. The wind is beginning to spring up and we may have a storm."

But Agnes preferred to stay alone with her stocking darning. Several of the neighbors had politely hinted the same thing that Mrs. Dewell had said, and she did not want any of them with her. "Of course I'd be glad to see Almira back, but she must learn to know her place," she mused as she rushed the needle back and forth, making uneasily bunches in her haste. For years she had mended the tiny holes in her own stockings, but the gaping rents in the knees of the small hose overflowing from the basket beside her made her think there was much to learn before one could be said to be ready to graduate in darning.

A hoarse cough aroused her from her reverie and two minutes later she was bending over Rose, who was struggling for breath. "It's the croup," said a familiar voice behind her. "Give her to me." And with a sigh, Agnes relinquished her charge to Miss Almira, who had come into the room unobserved.

In the anxious hours that followed Agnes found that Miss Almira knew her place in the household. Long before the doctor returned, the suffering child was resting comfortably and her hand clasped that of her faithful old friend. "I'm glad you're back, auntie," she said. "Sister made us all promise not to hang out a towel, but I opened the window to let the curtains blow out. I wished all day that the wind would blow. Did you see my sign?"

"Then you didn't send for me?" demanded Miss Almira, turning to Agnes. "I saw the signal just at dark and started right away."

"No, I didn't, because I didn't know enough to," said Agnes humbly. "Aunt Almira, please stay with us?"

"Bless your heart," said the good woman, taking the girl in her arms. "I didn't do exactly right either." And the two relieved mortals wept together, but their tears were all tears of joy.

## Home Thoughts.

### COMPENSATION.

But, indeed, with the passing of the years, the decay of strength, the loss of all my old, personal habits, there grows more and more upon me that belief in the kindness of the scheme of things, and the goodness of our veiled God, which is an excellent and pacifying compensation.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Grow old along with me, the best is yet to be,  
The last of life for which the first was made;  
Our times are in his hand, who saith "A whole is planned,  
YOUTH shows but half; trust God,  
See all, nor be afraid."  
—Browning.

Very often the best way of fighting temptation is to cease fighting, fill the mind with Christ and holy thought, and then trust quietly to the delivering power of His Holy Spirit.—R. J. Campbell.

## With the Children.

### 'LITTLE SIDE STREETS.'

(Josephine Preston Peabody.)  
Why are some streets so different?  
The kittens all are long and thin;  
I think they have more flowers there,  
But broken things to grow them in.

Why do they like the house so high,  
With such a little of the ground?  
And do you think they ever see  
The moon before its old and round?

Why won't I like to play there, too?  
With all the funny things to eat,  
And all the carols with little bells,  
And dancing-music in the street?

And if I can't, then why do they  
Stay out, the whole of evening?  
Why do they always seem to have  
Just not-enough of everything?

Why don't you come?—Why can't I go?  
It isn't fair! What makes it so?  
If they don't like it? Don't you know?  
Why do you always never know?

### HER MOTHER'S PARTNER.

A sturdy little figure it was, trudging bravely with a pail of water. So many times it had passed our gate that morning that curiously prompted us to further acquaintance.

"You are a busy little girl to-day?"  
"Yes'm."

The round face under the broad hat

turned toward us. It was freckled and perspiring, but cheery withal.

"Yes'm; it takes a heap of water to do a washing."

"And do you bring it all from the brook down there?"

"Oh, we have it in the cistern moe'ly, only it's been such a dry time lately."

"And is there nobody else to carry the water?"

"Nobody but mo'her, and she is washin'."

"Well, you are a good girl to help her."

It was a well-considered compliment, but the little water-carrier did not consider it one at all, for there was a look of surprise in her gray eyes, and an almost indignant tone in her voice as she answered:

"Why, of course I help her. I always help her to do things all the time; she hasn't anybody else. Mother and me are partners."—"Household."

### SHIPWRECKS.

By L. M. Cross.

To one who has never crossed the ocean, but has only stood on the shore and watched its restless billows as they wrathfully washed against the beach, there is associated in the mind a picture of awful danger. The impressions are deepened if, during a storm, the eyes rest upon some ship which is vainly endeavoring to ride safely to port upon its waves and is dashed against the rocks or landed a hopeless shipwreck. Yet if the vessel is staunch, if its machinery and boilers are in perfect order, if the captain is experienced and intelligent, if the pilot is guiding the vessel with the intelligence which the knowledge of the chart gives him, the dangers are not so appalling. The storm only drives the ship temporarily from its course; by and by when it subsides, the grand old vessel goes safely and surely on its way to the desired haven.

What if there is no one at the wheel? What if the pilot has no chart to guide the ship with its priceless freight of human life? Sure and certain shipwreck awaits the vessel. It makes no difference how splendid the machinery, how strong its timbers or how experienced its officers and crew may be. The pilot must have the chart and compass; and this is true of human lives. To avoid shipwreck and ride safely and strongly upon life's ocean one must know of the location of the rocks and shoals to be avoided as well as of the right and safe course.

Thousands of parents and teachers, not wilfully perhaps, but thoughtlessly, if you choose, are leaving the boys and girls under their charge, to certain shipwreck of mind and body because they do not instruct them in a pure and healthful manner upon subjects concerning which intelligence is so essential.

Why should boys and girls be shipwrecked because of ignorance?

## Protection for the Foot.

It is commonly believed by those who suffer with corns that they have to remove the 'roots' to cure them, but corns have no roots.

They are extreme forms of callosities, and the abnormal pressure against the scarred skin forms into a horny layer. This forms in time into many layers, causing the most acute pain, as it presses more against the nerves of the skin.

To relieve this pain the first step is to relieve the pressure. The feet should be soaked for twenty minutes in as hot water as the foot can stand. But one thing must be remembered, the corn should never be cut. It should be loosened around the edges by the pointed tip of a nail file, working gently and carefully. It can then be easily lifted if it has not become in a too hardened state.

After the hardest part of the skin has been removed paint it with the following lotion: Borate of sodium, one drachm; fluid extract of cannabis indica, one scruple; collodion, one ounce.

Apply this on the corn every night until the callous softens, and it can be scraped away.

The following lotion can be applied to a bunion with good effect: Glycerine, two drachms; carbolic acid, two drachms; tincture of iodine, two drachms. Paint the inflamed part with this lotion several times during the day. Tincture of iodine alone is good, applied with a camel's hair brush.—"Times."

## For the Housekeeper.

### THE FLURRIED HOUSEKEEPER.

There are women whose housekeeping resembles the mad scramble of a mob of youngsters after thrown pennies, writes Anne Rittenhouse in the New York "Times." System, order, are unknown, and helter-skelter is the one adjective to the family life.

The flurried housekeeper is invariably a worried housekeeper, and her family and friends are usually victims of her groans at the way things go wrong.

It is hard to tell just what causes the flurry that is so evident in many houses; sometimes it is due to lack of neatness, again to late rising, more often to lack of head.

Imagine a business run on the principles that rule in some households; nothing planned ahead, no one responsible for any given task, promptness and accuracy words unknown. The manager of a business run on such lines would not only be flurried; he would soon find himself out of a job.

Are you a housekeeper of the flurried type? If your life a mad rush from the time you get out of bed until you fall upon it late at night, dissatisfied, disheartened,

and too worn out even to wash your face or say your prayers? Go cause-seeking; having found it, do some up-rooting.

### A REASON FOR FLURRY.

One reason for your flurry may be that you are living beyond your income. To run a big establishment on a boarding house bank account is as conducive to smooth running as to forget the gasoline on an endurance run with the motor.

The woman who is harassed by unpaid bills, who is ashamed to face the butcher, and must put up with insolence from servants because their wages are still due, cannot summon to her aid that placidity and cool judgment that is as essential to a good housekeeper as to a king of finance.

Perhaps lack of money is less at fault than lack of the knowledge to manage others. There are housekeepers who live in constant turmoil, not because they have not plenty of maids to do the work, but because they cannot get work out of those maids.

Executive ability is an important factor in a smoothly run house. A woman who can do things, who would not be at a loss if the cook struck or every helper deserted her at once, is in a position to impress order and the necessity of doing their daily tasks quickly, quietly, and well.

Lack of system is the all potent cause of flurry. The woman who has plans for her work for the week, who has regular times for certain duties, and sees that they are done at that time, is never forced to live in a seething furnace of disorder, hurried cleaning and belated preparation.

Bring business principles into your household in the interest of your nerves and temper, if not in that of a well conducted household. The flurried housekeeper is invariably the cross one, and unappreciated, sharp reprover, and incessant faultfinding and death to happy housekeeping.

Procrastination is a breeder of flurry. The woman who does a thing when she first thinks of it will never pass her life in a deadly scramble not to be found wanting. A procrastinating mother is almost as great a stirrer up of family trouble as the slovenly mother; indeed, the two traits are almost inseparable. Johnny is never disgraced by a huge hole in his knee at school if his mother does not postpone the family mending.

Late rising is a sure cause of the flurried housekeeper. In this day of many demands upon one's time, an hour or two wasted in the morning can never be caught. It may be horribly disagreeable to get oneself self out of bed at an early hour, or worse yet, see that the family is stirred up in time for breakfast, but it is not half so disagreeable to feel as if pursued by furies all the rest of the day.

That sense of 'more to do than there is time to do it in' is responsible for many a broken-down housekeeper. Extra time gained in the morning defrauds the nerve specialist and promotes family peace.

The flurried housekeeper is never a good one. Her intentions may be good, she may plan delightful meals and have high ideals as to how things should be done, but her lack of repose breeds flurry in others, and disappointments and mortifications are her lot.

The woman who would keep house well, feel well and live longer, should cultivate quiet in her household tasks as the surest foe of that sense of being beset, which is a common failing of the age.

### SPRING DIET.

In the good old days the mother of the family when springtime rolled around dosed the various members with a nauseating mixture of sulphur and molasses. Now she gives them dainty salads, spinach and crisp watercress, and accomplishes the same good results. When spring comes a lighter diet should appear on the table. And if one wants to escape that tired, run-down feeling that comes with the first real spring days, it is well to make a change in the menu from the heavy heating foods of winter, to the lighter, blood-purifying diet of spring. Drop the heavy, rich soups, in place of pork, sausage and similar energy foods, substitute eggs, veal, chicken and the more delicate meats and fish. Fish is an elegant food at this season. Eat plenty of salads and fruits. Let cream, lettuce, spinach, onions and such foods that clear and purify the system figure every day in some form in the menu. Spinach and such greens—there is a whole host of them—cannot be improved upon for medicinal qualities. Spinach is called the broom of the stomach, and eaten once or twice a week will wonderfully tone up the system. Drop heavy, rich puddings from the menu. Instead, serve light, delicate desserts. If people would pay a little more careful attention to their diet from now on, they would find much of the physical discomfort attendant upon the approach of warm weather disappear.—Exchange.

Stick Candy—To one pound of sugar add one-quarter cup of vinegar, one cup of water, one small tablespoonful of glycerine, flavor with vanilla or lemon. Boil without stirring about twenty to thirty minutes all but extract. When ready to pour into greased tins, add half a teaspoonful of soda. When you have poured into tins to cool, pour two teaspoonfuls of extract over the top. When cool, pull until white, pull into sticks the size you wish and cut with shears into sticks or drops.

Scalloped omelet is a novelty. Soak three tablespoonfuls of stale crumbs in a cupful of milk for two hours. Beat six eggs, the whites and yolks separately, very light. Into the yolks stir the soaked bread crumbs, and reason the mixture with salt and pepper. Last of all stir in with a few light strokes the stiffened whites. Butter a deep pudding dish, pour the mixture into this, set it on the lower grating of a quick oven and bake until light and brown. Sift brown crumbs over the top, and serve the omelet as soon as it is removed from the oven.

German cookies (for the little ones):—Stir until foamy 1-1/2 cups of powdered sugar and three eggs, add a few drops of vanilla and two cups of best sifted flour. Or time and sprinkle them with flour, then with a teaspoon drop small round heaps far enough apart so they do not touch and bake in a moderate oven until a very light brown.

SIMPLE WAYS OF ENTERTAINING.  
Simplicity in entertaining is often accompanied by great elegance. The housekeeper who does her own work, and who has no one to wait at table, need not forego the pleasure of having friends at her board. A dinner of three courses is as satisfactory to the palate as one of twelve, and it may easily be prepared by anyone who understands the art of domestic management. A clear soup, a roast chicken with two vegetables, and a mince pie make a dinner sufficiently inviting for the most fastidious guest, if the viands are delicious of their kind.

Not long ago a youthful matron invited several friends to luncheon, preparing the substantial of the meal in a chafing dish on the table. Everything in the simple menu was perfectly prepared, and although several courses were served, there was no

### Advertisements.

## A RELIABLE MEDICINE FOR YOUNG CHILDREN

On the word of thousands of mothers in all parts of Canada who have used Baby's Own Tablets there is no other medicine so good in curing all the ills of babyhood and childhood. And we give you the guarantee of a government analyst that the medicine is safe and contains no opiate or poisonous drug. Mrs. L. Murphy, St. Sylvester, Que., says:—"I find Baby's Own Tablets the safest and best medicine for all stomach and bowel troubles and strongly recommend them to other mothers." Send for medicine dealers or by mail at 25¢ a box from The Dr. Williams' Medical Co., Brockville, Ont.

rich and the cost of the meal was not much greater than it would have been if served to her own family. After the tea is easily served and it within the reach of anyone who wishes to gather her friends about her. One may offer a cup of tea with thin bread and butter or small cakes to a room full of people. For large evening companies tea and coffee with sandwiches is a sufficient bill of fare.

Many people deny themselves the privilege of offering hospitality because they cannot afford a caterer, lavish decorations and a sumptuously spread table. Yet, on reflection, every one must know that friends do not care so much about what they have to eat and drink as about the cordial hand extended, the gladness of welcome and the opportunity of strolling freely and without constraint in congenial company.

## Selected Recipes

Winter Succotash.—Wash a pint of dried Lima beans, which should be dried white young and green; also wash three cups of dried corn. Put the beans in a kettle and cover with cold water; cover the corn with cold water and place the vessel containing it on top of the beans so that while the beans are boiling the corn will heat and swell. Cook the beans twenty minutes, drain off, cover with boiling water, and when tender add the corn and cook fifteen minutes or until done. Then add a cup of cream thickened with a tablespoonful of flour and a tablespoonful of butter rubbed smooth with the flour. Season to taste with salt and pepper.

Cheap Doughnuts.—The following is a carefully tested recipe for doughnuts, or what would be more correctly called crullers.—Mix a scant cupful of sugar with an egg, and a piece of butter the size of a butter-nut. After carefully creaming, add a cupful of milk and two cupfuls of flour, sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and a pinch of salt. Stir together and turn out on a mixing board. If needed, add more flour—enough to roll out. Fry in smoking hot lard. After frying drain from grease and roll them in sugar.

The best and cheapest syrup is made at home. To make a gallon of syrup take five pounds of sugar, add one quart of hot water, set on the back of the stove and melt slowly. When thoroughly melted put the kettle forward where it will boil. After the syrup has boiled ten minutes rapidly, remove it from the fire, and when cool pour into a demijohn for use. A proportion of maple syrup may be added, if desired.

Stick Candy—To one pound of sugar add one-quarter cup of vinegar, one cup of water, one small tablespoonful of glycerine, flavor with vanilla or lemon. Boil without stirring about twenty to thirty minutes all but extract. When ready to pour into greased tins, add half a teaspoonful of soda. When you have poured into tins to cool, pour two teaspoonfuls of extract over the top. When cool, pull until white, pull into sticks the size you wish and cut with shears into sticks or drops.

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## PATRIOTISM THROUGH THE EYE-GATE

We may teach by word of mouth devotion to one's country in the broadest sense, and we may seek to foster it in the young by leading them to read the lives of those who have served King and country even unto death, but we cannot afford to neglect a valuable aid in all patriotic teaching—the actual possession of our country's flag. Mothers, see to it that your school-boys have a flag. Aim at one for your home, too; but at least insist that the school has one—a good one.

Remember, the "Witness" is ready to help any school, any home, to get a really fine quality flag on the easiest possible terms, without one cent of actual outlay. Write us for full particulars and get your young folks at work NOW.

Address: Flag Dept., JOHN DOUGALL & SON, "Witness" Block, Montreal.

MONTREAL TENTH ANNUAL HORSE SHOW.

The prize list for the different classes of the tenth annual horse show, to be held in the Arena, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 13, 14 and 15, is now to hand, and proves most attractive to the horse lover. In addition to the ordinary cash prizes, there are also a number of special offers, consisting of cups, whips, etc. Among those who have donated the special prizes are: His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding, American Hackney Horse Society, Mr. F. Orr Lewis, Mr. Charles Cassis, Mr. H. V. Meredith, Mr. Wm. H. Moore (New York), Mr. R. Wilson Smith, Mr. A. Baumgarten, Major Geo. R. Hooper, Sir Montagu Allan, Mr. Robert A. Fairbairn, Westfield, N.Y.; Lieut.-Col. E. A. Whitehead.

PRIZE LIST.

Entries close Saturday, April 24, 1909, and should be addressed to W. Northey, secretary-treasurer 'The Arena,' Montreal.

In all classes a reserve ribbon will be given where in the opinion of the judges the number and quality of the horse exhibited warrant it. Blue, first; red, second; yellow, third; white, reserve.

STALLIONS

THOROUGHBREDS.

1. Stallions, four years old and upward, qualified to improve the breed of saddle horses and hunters and standing in the Province of Quebec. First prize, \$50; second prize, \$30; third prize, \$15. 2. Stallions, under four years old, \$25, \$15, \$10. 3. Stallions, three years old and upward, qualified to improve the breed of army remounts, \$25, \$15, \$10. Prizes offered by the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding.

STANDARD-BREDS.

4. Stallions, four years old and upward, standing in the Province of Quebec, \$50, \$30, \$15. 5. Stallions, under four years old, \$25, \$15, \$10.

HACKNEYS.

6. Stallions, any age, \$50, \$30, \$15. Prizes offered by The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. 7. Stallions four years old and upward, standing in the Province of Quebec, \$50, \$30, \$15. 8. Stallions under four years, \$25, \$15, \$10.

CLYDESDALES AND SHIRES.

9. Stallions, four years old and upward, standing in the Province of Quebec, \$50, \$30, \$15. 10. Stallions, under four years, \$25, \$15, \$10.

PONIES.

11. Stallions, three-year-old and upward, not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches, \$25, \$15, \$10.

BROOD MARES

THOROUGHBREDS.

12. Mares in foal or have dropped a foal, \$30, \$20, \$10. 13. Mares in foal or have dropped a foal, \$30, \$20, \$10.

HACKNEYS.

14. Mares in foal or have dropped a foal, \$30, \$20, \$10. Prizes offered by Mr. F. Orr Lewis. 15. Mares in foal or have dropped a foal, \$30, \$20, \$10. Prizes offered by Mr. F. Orr Lewis.

CLYDESDALES AND SHIRES.

16. Mares in foal or have dropped a foal, \$30, \$20, \$10.

Pneumonia's Race with Consumption

These Two Diseases Now Down Annually Ten Times More than War and Famine Combined

At this season, of the two evils pneumonia is most to be feared. It develops quickly and if not taken in time leaves the patient but a slim chance for his life. Look out for the little cold, don't let it run on—keep it from developing into either pneumonia or consumption.

Who knows of a real trusty remedy that can be relied on to cure colds as quickly as Nervine, it is impossible to find anything that draws out inflammation, causes that tight, congested feeling, keeps such sure relief as Nervine. Why for fifty years in thousands of homes no other medicine is even kept. Sometimes I hurried off to work without an overcoat, writes Mr. C. C. Hinckley, of New London, and as a consequence caught severe chills. I neglected the cold that was tightening around me and finally La Grippe held me in its grip and I was taken to bed as helpless as a child. I feared pneumonia most, but fortunately I had lots of Nervine in the house. When it was well rubbed into my chest, a hard, tearing cough loosened up. I used Nervine as a gargle and got ease in my throat in a few hours. Every four hours I took half a spoonful of Nervine in hot sweetened water to break up the fever and loosen my chest. My chest felt weak and tender after this attack and for several weeks I used a Nervine Porous Plaster, which strengthened my chest and prevented a relapse.

I can recommend Nervine as the best and only cure for coughs, colds, sore chest, sciatica and rheumatic twinges.

Don't be misled into taking anything but Nervine, fifty years success stands behind it. Large 25c. bottles at all dealers.

NON-REGISTERED.

17. Mares, other than thoroughbreds, suitable for breeding saddle horses and hunters, in foal or have dropped a foal, \$30, \$20, \$10. 18. Mares, other than Hackneys or standard breds, suitable for breeding harness horses, in foal or have dropped a foal, \$30, \$20, \$10.

PONIES.

19. Mares, not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches, in foal or have dropped a foal, \$20, \$10, \$5. 20. For the best three-year-old mare or gelding bred in the Province of Quebec and likely to make a saddle horse or hunter, \$30, \$20, \$10.

MARES OR GELDINGS.

21. For the best three-year-old mare or gelding, bred in the Province or Quebec, and likely to make a harness horse, \$30, \$20, \$10.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S PRIZE. (First prize winners in previous years barred.) 22. Best mare or gelding bred in the Province of Quebec, suitable for saddle or cavalry purposes, to be sired by a thoroughbred stallion, such sire to be approved by the judges. Cup, \$35, \$15. Cup offered by His Excellency Earl Grey.

DRAFT TEAMS AND GENERAL DELIVERY

23. Best pair of heavy draught horses, any breed, shown in harness, to draw or heavy wagon. Cup and \$30, \$20, \$10. Cup offered by Mr. Charles Cassis, and to be won twice by same exhibitor before becoming his property. 24. For the best heavy draught horse, any breed, to be shown in harness to a two-wheeled coal or Scotch cart. \$25, \$15, \$10.

25. For the best heavy draught mare or gelding, any breed, weighing 1,600 lbs. or over, to be shown to a single lorry. \$25, \$15, \$10. 26. Best pair, light draught horses, any breed. Weight of team not to exceed 2,800 lbs. \$25, \$15, \$10. 27. Single light draught horse best suited for general delivery, weight not to exceed 1,400 lbs. \$25, \$15, \$10. Horses entered in classes 23, 24 and 25 are not eligible for classes 26 and 27 and vice versa.

28. Mare or gelding to be shown in single harness to light delivery wagon (4-wheeled), as used in local deliveries. \$25, \$15, \$10. BAKERS' DELIVERIES.

29. Mare or gelding to be shown in single harness to bakers' delivery wagon as used in local deliveries. Cup and \$25, \$15, \$10. Cup and prizes offered by the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited. Cup to be won twice by exhibitor before becoming his property. Horses can only be entered in one of classes 28 and 29.

HORSES IN HARNESS

30. Horses over 14 hands 2 inches and not exceeding 15 hands 1 inch. To be shown to a two-wheeled vehicle. \$50, \$30, \$15. 31. Horses over 15 hands 1 inch and not exceeding 15 hands 3 inches. To be shown to a two-wheeled vehicle. \$50, \$30, \$15. 32. Horses exceeding 15 hands 3 inches. To be shown to a two-wheeled vehicle. \$50, \$30, \$15. 33. Mares and geldings, 15 hand 3 inches, and under, shown to an appropriate vehicle. \$50, \$25, \$10. 34. Mares and geldings not exceeding 15 hands 3 inches, that have not won a first prize in single or double harness at any of the Association's previous shows. To be shown in single harness to appropriate vehicles. \$50, \$25, \$10. 35. Mares and geldings exceeding 15 hands 3 inches that have not won a first prize in single or double harness at any of the Association's previous shows. To be shown in single harness to appropriate vehicles. \$50, \$25, \$10. 36. Mares and geldings not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches, shown to runabouts. \$50, \$30, \$15. 37. Mares and geldings, shown to runabouts. The entire exhibit to be owned by a resident of the Island of Montreal (professional drivers and dealers barred). Cup and \$25, \$10. Cup offered by Mr. H. V. Meredith.

HIGH STEPPERS. (To be shown in single harness to appropriate vehicles.) 38. Horses not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches. \$50, \$30, \$15. 39. Horses exceeding 15 hands 2 inches. \$50, \$30, \$15. PAIRS.

40. Pair of horses, 15 hands 2 inches and under. To be shown to a four-wheeled vehicle. \$75, \$50, \$25. 41. Pair of horses over 15 hands 2 inches. To be shown to a four-wheeled vehicle. \$75, \$50, \$25. (Horses can only be entered in one of classes 40 and 41.)

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND APPOINTMENTS (Not open to dealers.) 42. Pair of mares or geldings, not under 15 hands 2 inches, to be shown to a Victoria. \$75, \$50, \$25. 43. Pair of mares or geldings, to be shown before a Demi-Mail, Spider, Stanhope, Phaeton or other appropriate trap for gentlemen's use. \$75, \$50, \$25. TANDEM.

(The wheeler to have conformation, substance, quality and action. The leader to be a showy, well-bred, all-round actor, with good manners.) 44. Harness tandems. \$75, \$50, \$25. 45. For the best harness tandem driven by a lady. Cup. Cup offered by Mr. Wm. H. Moore (New York).

UNICORNS.

46. For the best Unicorn team. \$50, \$30, \$20. Offered by Mr. Archibald Allan. FOUR-IN-HANDS.

47. Teams not under 15 hands. To be shown before a coach, drag or body brake. \$100, \$75, \$50. COLLECTION OF HARNESS HORSES.

48. For best collection of three harness horses, not under 15 hands. To be shown in single harness. \$50, \$30, \$20. COMBINATION SADDLE AND HARNESS HORSES

49. Horses 15 hands 3 inches and under, to be shown to an appropriate vehicle and judged as a horse best suited for harness purposes. The horses to be unharnessed in ring, and shown and judged under saddle. \$60, \$30, \$15. 50. Horses over 15 hands 3 inches, to be first shown to an appropriate vehicle and judged as a horse best suited for harness purposes. The horses to be unharnessed in ring and shown and judged under saddle. \$60, \$30, \$15.

SADDLE HORSES

51. Horses over 14 hands 2 inches and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches. \$30, \$15. 52. Horses over 15 hands 2 inches up to carrying 160 pounds, \$60, \$30, \$15. 53. Horses over 15 hands 2 inches up to carrying 200 pounds, \$60, \$30, \$15. (Horses can only be entered in one of classes 51, 52 and 53.) 54. Ladies' Saddle Horses, 14 hands 3 inches and over. Ladies to ride. \$50, \$25, \$10. 55. Ladies' Saddle Horses, 14 hands 3 inches and over. Horses to be the bona fide property of residents of the Island of Montreal at time of entry. Cup Whip. Cup offered by Mr. R. Wilson-Smith. Whip by Mr. J. W. Roberts.

HUNTERS AND JUMPERS

56. Qualified Hunters (light weight), up to carrying 150 to 170 pounds to hounds. \$60, \$30, \$15. 57. Qualified Hunters (middle weight), up to carrying over 170 pounds, but not exceeding 200 pounds to hounds, \$60, \$30, \$15. 58. Qualified Hunters (heavy weight), up to carrying over 200 pounds to hounds, and horses when shown, must not carry less than this weight. \$60, \$30, \$15. 59. Green Hunters (light weight), up to carrying 150 to 168 pounds to hounds, \$60, \$30, \$15. 60. Green Hunters (middle weight) up to carrying over 168 pounds, but not exceeding 190 pounds, to hounds, \$60, \$30, \$15. 61. Green Hunters (heavy weight), up to carrying over 190 pounds, and horses when shown must carry not less than this weight. \$60, \$30, \$15. Horses can only be entered in one of classes 56, 57, 58, 59, 60 and 61. 62. Open only to Hunters not entered in classes 56 to 61 inclusive, to be shown over the regulation jumps. \$60, \$30, \$15. 63. Lady Hunters, must be up to carrying 140 pounds, but not exceeding 180 pounds to hounds. Cup Whip. Cup offered by Mr. A. Baumgarten. 64. Open to Hunters. Property of members of the Fox Hunters' Association, Ottawa and Quebec Hunt Clubs. To be ridden by members of their respective clubs in their Hunt costume, cup and \$25, \$10, \$15. CORINTHIAN CLASS.

65. Open to Hunters owned and ridden by members enjoying full privileges of a recognized Hunt Club, in their Hunt costume, cup and \$40, \$20, \$20. Cup offered by Sir H. Montagu Allan.

OPEN JUMPING CLASSES

66. Best performance over three jumps 4 feet high with stiff brush 6 inches high on top (twice around) carrying not less than 140 pounds, \$60, \$30, \$15. 67. Best performance over three jumps—first 4 feet 6 inches; second 5 feet; third 5 feet 6 inches (twice around) carrying not less than 140 pounds, \$60, \$30, \$15. HIGH JUMP.

68. \$100, \$50 and \$25. HUNT TEAMS. (Entries to be made by the master.) 69. For the best team of three Hunters from any recognized Hunt, to be owned and ridden by members (1908-09), enjoying full privileges of a recognized Hunt in their Hunt costume, \$90, \$60, \$30.

SPORTING TANDEM

70. Wheeler to be over 15 hands 2 inches. To be first shown as a tandem, then the leader to be saddled in the ring and ridden over the regulation jumps, \$60, \$30, \$15.

ROADSTERS

71. Horses under 15 hands 3 inches. To be shown in single harness to a road wagon. \$60, \$30, \$15. 72. Horses, 15 hands 3 inches and over. To be shown in single harness to a road wagon, \$60, \$30, \$15. 73. Pair of horses, to be shown in harness to a road wagon, \$60, \$30, \$15.

PONIES IN HARNESS

SINGLE. 74. Ponies under 12 hands. To be driven by boys or girls not over 12 years of age, \$30, \$10, \$5. 75. Ponies, 12 hands and not exceeding 13 hands 1 inch. To be driven by boys or girls not over 15 years of age, \$30, \$15, \$5. 76. Ponies over 13 hands 1 inch and not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches. To be driven by boys or girls not over 17 years of age, \$40, \$20, \$10. PAIRS.

77. Pair of ponies, under 13 hands 1 inch. To be shown to a four-wheeled vehicle by boys or girls not over 15 years of age. \$30, \$20, \$10. 78. Pair of ponies, 13 hands 1 inch, and not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches. To be shown to a four-wheeled vehicle by boys or girls not over 17 years of age. \$40, \$25, \$10. TANDEM.

79. Ponies, under 13 hands 1 inch. To be driven by boys or girls not over 15 years of age, \$30, \$20, \$10. 80. Ponies, 13 hands 1 inch, and not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches. To be shown to a two-wheeled vehicle by boys of girls not over 17 years of age, \$40, \$25, \$10. Cup offered by Mr. Robert A. Fairbairn, Westfield, N.J. 81. Ponies, over 13 hands 1 inch and not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches. To be ridden by boys or girls not over 17 years of age, \$40, \$20, \$10. 82. Ponies, not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches. To be ridden by boys or girls not over 15 years of age, \$40, \$20, \$10. 83. Polo ponies, up to carrying 165 pounds, belonging to members of a polo club, to be shown with mallet by members in their club costume, \$60, \$25, \$10. 84. Polo ponies, up to carrying 200 pounds, belonging to members of a polo club. To be shown with mallet by members in their club costume, \$50, \$25, \$10. 85. For the best string of two polo ponies belonging to a member of a polo club, \$50, \$25, \$10. SPECIAL CLASSES

CABMEN. 88. Best cabmen's turnout, single, as let for hire on the streets of Montreal, cup and \$40, \$20, \$10. Cup offered by Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Whitehead. PROFESSIONAL COACHMEN. 89. Best performance of professional coachman, in livery, with pair to landau, brougham or Victoria, the property of his employer. Driving between obstacles as the judges may direct, \$25, \$15, \$10. MILITARY. (Members of the permanent force not eligible to compete.) 90. Open to officers of 5th and 6th Military Districts in drill order, \$30, \$20, \$10. 91. Open to non-commissioned officers and men of the militia, in 5th and 6th military districts, in drill order, \$30, \$20, \$15, \$10. PASTOR APPRECIATED

FORMER PARISHIONERS MAKE PRESENTATION TO THE REV. R. L. BALLANTYNE.

On Thursday evening the Rev. R. L. Ballantyne and Mrs. Ballantyne, now of Howick, and formerly of St. Andrew's East, were given a reception and presentation at the home of Mr. Hugh Walsh, at St. Andrew's. Mr. Ballantyne had been pastor of this charge and Beech Ridge for eight years, and the congregation, in order to show their appreciation of his services, contributed a purse containing a handsome sum of money, which was presented to Mr. Ballantyne, by Mr. James Nicholls, who at the same time read an address expressive of the esteem and good wishes of the congregation, and conveying their regrets at his removal. Mr. Ballantyne warmly thanked the donors for their kindly words and the tangible proof of their regards.

A very pleasant evening was spent in the Beech Ridge Schoolhouse, on Tuesday, March 6, when the friends of the Rev. R. L. and Mrs. Ballantyne, irrespective of denominationalism, gathered to tender to them an expression of appreciation for past services and good wishes for the future. A very excellent programme was rendered. Mr. John Fushon occupied the chair. Mr. Gall, of Lachute, sang several selections most acceptably, while his violin playing was loudly applauded. Mr. Fraser, Mr. Hooper and Mr. Robert Todd charmed the audience with their impromptu singing. Master Leslie Smith and Kathleen Bradley recited very cleverly.

Mr. Malcolm Smith, ex-Mayor of St. Andrew's, then read an address of appreciation, while Miss Caton presented a silver tea service. Mr. and Mrs. Ballantyne replied briefly. Refreshments were then served. Mr. Ballantyne has been deeply touched by these and other signs of appreciation and affection on the part of a congregation he has come to know so intimately and esteem so highly. He is assuming charge of the congregation of Riverfield and Howick, and is accompanied to his new field of labor by the best wishes of the people of St. Andrew's.

BEDROOM CURTAINS BURNED. The flame of an alcohol lamp set fire to the curtains in a bedroom in the residence of Mr. Gerald Dillon, 181 Hutchison street, at the corner of Prince Arthur, at 3.15 p.m. on Thursday. An alarm was rung from box 487, and the firemen from the new No. 5 station checked the outbreak before much damage was done.

SMOKING CAUSED FIRE. An alarm from box 581, at the corner of Ontario street, called the firemen to No. 343 Bleury street, at 7 o'clock last Tuesday. A soft was found to be on fire, and a bucket of water was used as an extinguisher. A man who was smoking on the sofa, and who set it on fire, had his hands slightly burned, trying to beat out the flames.

HIT BY A FALLING PLANK. Joseph Hollis, a workman employed by C. E. Deakin, contractor for the repairs to the C. P. R. Windsor street station, was struck on the back by a falling plank yesterday, about 10 o'clock. He was taken to the General Hospital in an ambulance.

THE REV. W. SERVICE ILL. Aultsville, Ont., March 25.—The Rev. William Service, superannuated minister of the Methodist Church, Montreal conference, is critically ill at his home here. He has served the Church faithfully for 42 years, being superannuated at the last annual conference. His son, the Rev. Dr. Service, missionary in China, is expected home on furlough in the early summer. Mrs. Armstrong, wife of the Rev. R. C. Armstrong, of Japan, is also a daughter.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson & Co. Montreal.

HOW HOUSES ARE RENTING

EXPECTED THAT MEDIUM-PRICED HOUSES WILL BE CHEAPER.

The expansion of the city of Montreal and the extensive building operations being carried on in the suburbs is expected to have a favorable effect on rents, from the tenants' standpoint, when the April rush comes on. Every year, as the city gets larger, the rent question becomes more complex, and there is, perhaps, no greater irregularity in the price of any of the necessities of life than in the cost of house accommodation.

Real estate agencies say that there was a fair amount of business done in renting in February, but remarkably little in the present month so far; the rush always comes in April. The reason given for this is that there are always a number of people who cannot bear the suspense of not knowing where they may live, in the coming year, and if they decide to leave the house they are in they must secure another at once. Landlords know this, and start out by asking top prices for almost all prospective vacancies. And a good number get what they ask. People not affected with this sort of nervousness keep their eyes on the 'To Let' signs and wait. Not that they wait in idleness in all cases. Many go about visiting as many houses as they can, conveniently, and talk about the large number of houses that are being built and the certainty that rents will drop. They are the bears in the home-seekers' market. They will not be in any hurry till the last fortnight in April, and then they will be in a good position to get a bargain, if there are any bargains left. Sometimes they get 'left' themselves.

It is very generally admitted by the men in the business that there will be little change in the rental for houses now worth from twenty-five dollars a month up. Those that have been under lease for a few years will, on the expiry of existing leases, be brought up to the level, as houses taken three or four years ago were secured at a much lower price than present rates. In some sections of the city there are more houses to let than usual. As a rule, these are let at less than twenty-five dollars a month, and the localities in which they are situated are east of St. Lawrence Boulevard. The difference between the rental values in the east and the west ends of the city is one of the things that surprise the visitor; and it can hardly be accounted for, except on the basis of sentiment. There are just as good houses in the east and north as in the west. There are the same conveniences of street cars, schools, stores, churches, etc., but the fact remains that a house in the west end and Westmount brings at least twenty-five percent more rent than one of the same class in the east end. A real estate dealer, commenting on this feature of the situation, remarked that the ordinary salaried artisan would find it to his advantage to live in the East End, while a man who could build houses for rental as an investment would get better returns from property in the West End, as the difference in first cost would be small while the revenue would afford quite a contrast.

The flat dwelling is becoming more and more numerous every year—if not more popular. The money-making possibilities provide the incentive for this. As an instance of this, it is stated that a large house in a certain quarter of the city, which has been occupied for nearly twenty years at a rental of eighteen dollars a month or less—once considerably less—is being turned into flats, the two new residences resulting being rented for sixteen dollars each. Many similar examples could be given. Two instances may be given to show that landlords are weakening in some localities owing to the 'waiting' tactics of tenants. In one case the proprietor has been raising the rent a dollar or two a year until it has advanced from fourteen to eighteen dollars a month. He had prompt-paying tenants with no children, but would do nothing for them till this year, when he found they had decided to move. Then he offered every reasonable inducement to keep them, but to no purpose. They were tired of being pinched. In the other case the notice appeared on the front door early in February that the house contained five rooms, the rent was twenty-two dollars, and 'no Jews or families with children need apply.' The rent has since been reduced to twenty dollars and the restrictions for tenants have been removed.

Down town there is likely to be less office moving this spring than usual, rents remaining about at the same level as last year.

BATTLEFIELDS COMMISSION. The members of the Battlefields Commission held a session with closed doors at the government offices in this city yesterday. Sir George Barneau presided and among others present were Hon. Adelard Turgeon, Mr. Byron Walker, and two secretaries, Messrs. Doughty and Chouinard.

ENTHUSIASTIC BERMUUDA GIRLS. Some months ago, at the suggestion of a subscriber in Hamilton, Bermuda, a letter was sent to our Flag Department by the Flag Union of Bermuda Girls' High School, a new society organized for the purpose of providing the school with a good flag. This letter inquired whether Bermuda might not share in the privileges open to Canadian schools through the 'Witness' Flag offer. Needless to say we were more than pleased to make them the necessary special arrangement to foster so worthy an aim, and the result of the efforts of these patriotic High School girls is well shown in the account of the flag raising, which we give herewith.

The headmistress of the school, Miss R. Gosling, kindly sent us three best accounts written by the pupils of this interesting ceremony. We have selected that of Miss Winifred Walker, hon. secretary of the Flag Union, but take pleasure in giving honorable mention to Miss E. B. Gray, and Miss Anita C. Darrell, whose accounts were also exceedingly well written.

THE DEDICATION OF OUR FLAG (High School for Girls, Bermuda.) On Feb. 17 the annual prize distribution was held at the Bermuda High School. With this ceremony was combined another, the dedication of a new flag, procured by the pupils from Jump Dougall & Son, a firm in Montreal, in return for subscriptions up to a certain value, for their various publications.

When the guests were assembled on the lawn in front of the building, the flag was bravely displayed at the foot of a new flag-pole. The girls stood facing the flag-staff, and when all were quiet, the Rev. E. Bland addressed us in a stirring speech.

He told us how we might do our part in the Empire. He talked to us of our flag and of what it had always stood for, and how we owed our allegiance to it, to our King and to the Empire over which it waved. He concluded by repeating for us the well-known verse of the song 'You may call it a bit of bunting.' Then we sang the Kipling's 'Children's song,' after which the Attorney-General addressed us. He spoke of the Union Jack as representing not only the union of the British Isles, but of the whole Empire, and he also concluded his speech with a verse; one taken from the 'Englishman's song.'

His Lordship the Bishop of Newfoundland and Bermuda then with a few words dedicated our flag, to the service of God and our King, and to the glory of the Empire. The flag was then rolled and secured, and the wife of the chairman of the committee was given the halyards. Slowly the red, white and blue ball went up, till it reached the top, then at a pull on the cord the Union Jack floated out on the breeze. The pupils and their guests hardly needed His Excellency's request to give three cheers for the King, but with one accord they seconded him, and for a moment the place resounded with lusty cheers.

Then we sang the 'Flag of Britain,' one of our Empire songs. At the second verse, 'Flag of Britain, whosoever thy bright colors are outspread,' a puff of wind blew it out, and it seemed as if the flag were alive and ratifying our words.

The smaller children then sang of our flag, and afterwards everyone joined in 'God Save the King.' Thus ended a very impressive ceremony, and the girls of the Bermuda High School feel proud to think that theirs is the first school in Bermuda to hoist their national standard.

WINIFRED L. WALKER, Hon. Secretary Flag Union.

Our Flag Department invites correspondence on the part of any school, society or individual who wants a thoroughly good flag on easy terms, not involving one cent cash outlay. Address, Flag Department, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson & Co. Montreal.

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FLAG OFFER RE-OPENED

ENTHUSIASTIC BERMUUDA GIRLS

THE DEDICATION OF OUR FLAG

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# The Boys' Page.

## The Prospector's Snake Party

(By Herbert Coolidge, in the 'Youth's Companion'.)

During my journey across the sandy, timbered plain at the foot of Mount Shasta I overtook a rough old lumber jack, who was walking out to join a timber crew near Bartles. He responded heartily to the proffer of a ride, and when we camped at one of the little creeks which trickle down from the resplendent crest of the grand old mountain, he proved himself a capital entertainer.

Of the ensuing flow of reminiscent narrative, I still have in mind the story of Sandy Lockwood's snake party.

Lockwood was a prospector whom my companion had known in the early days when mining in the Sierra Madre Mountains. In the opinion of the worldly lumber jack he was a very odd character, as he had a Bible, which he read every evening. Furthermore, he lived the precepts of the Good Book even to the point of returning good for evil on all occasions.

In the spring of '64 Lockwood, who was a "pocket prospector," made a rich find, and as he never squandered his money in drinking or gambling, he was believed to have a large amount of gold in his cabin.

One day a miner came to the old man. "Sandy," he said, "yesterday I heard a couple of gamblers at the lower camp planning to knock you in the head to-night and take your sack."

Lockwood was mightily grieved over this, but finally began to laugh, saying: "Joe, you smuggle yourself into my cabin some time before dark, and we'll teach those lads a lesson."

The precarious business of hunting for pockets had in years gone by often foisted the prospector to live by catching live rattlesnakes, which he shipped to a collector for Eastern zoological gardens. As soon as his friend departed, he shouldered his snake-catching outfit and set off for the mountains. A few hours later he returned with a dozen lively rattlers squirming about in a gunny-sack.

After dinner he extracted the fangs of the reptiles by means of a strip of soft buckskin which he flaunted before them, giving the tough substance a dexterous twist as the dripping poison hooks struck into it. When he had reduced the last of his venomous catch to the harmlessless of a dove, he proceeded to make a door in the floor of his cabin, and finally to construct a dummy, which he clothed in his miner's canvas coat and overalls, and then by skilful propping, made to assume a friendly upright posture just inside the doorway.

When the miner came, a little after nightfall, Sandy told him to climb up into the oak that shaded the front of the cabin.

"Don't make a chirp or a rustle," he said, "until they are both inside. Then jump down quick as you can, slam the door shut, and prop this chunk of wood against it. I've got a friend here who is going to stand up for me and have his head broken."

The "friend's" head was made of a boulder wrapped in a flour sack. "It sounds like a real pate, doesn't it?" continued Lockwood, removing the hat and giving the bogus skull a cap with a piece of wood.

Until late in the evening there was no sound but that of the night wind swishing through the pine-tops. Then the watchers heard men approaching on the trail which led up the canon. They were chatting cheerily, and stumbled along over the boulders after the manner of well-intentioned citizens.

Approaching the cabin, one of them knocked loudly.

"Who's there? What d'ye want?" mumbled a sleepy voice from inside.

"Friends from the lower camp," was the reply.

For some minutes there were sounds of bare feet shuffling about on the floor, and presently a light glimmered through the crack beneath the door.

"Come on in," said the sleepy man. "The latch-string's on the outside."

There was a moment of hesitation. Then the door was opened quickly, and the foremost ruffian bounded forward. Confronting him in the half-gloom of the dimly lighted cabin, a form stood with outstretched, welcoming hand, and the murderous gambler struck at it with all his might. There was a thud as the sand-bag landed, followed by the sprawl of a lifeless body settling to the floor.

"Get yourself in here!" ordered the sandbagger, in a shrill, nervous whisper. "Hurry! Lock up, strike a light. He put the candle out when he fell. Hark!" he quickly added. "Douse your match! What bumped the door?"

The gamblers listened with nerves quivering. Outside the night wind shifted gently through the pines, and inside—was it inside?—there was a dry, scratchy whisper as of scaly forms creeping—then silence—again the creeping.

"Sounds like snakes!" gasped one, at last. "Let's strike a light."

"Keep your light doused!" hissed the other. "It's someone outside."

Very lightly he stole toward the barred window. He was bending forward for a peep outside when a stealthy tip-toe pressed a yielding form that rattled terribly at one end and struck at his leg with the other. "Snakes!" yelled the gambler, and his blood-curdling yell awoke the echoes of the canyon as he bounded towards the ceiling.

The men were silent then the shrill whir of rattlers filled the cabin. "Snakes!"

In a hoarse, tremulous whisper the gamblers uttered the word, as in darkness and confusion they fumbled for

"Look out!" yelled a scared voice from beneath the hood. "My goodness, boys, don't get afraid of those rattlers!"

The voice was strikingly like that of the man they supposed they had killed; but this the gamblers failed to notice. Stirred by the same wild impulse, they landed with a simultaneous crash against the barricaded door. Again they gathered themselves for a lunge, but the whizzing alarm of an angry reptile beneath their feet sent them pell-mell to the barred windows. The terror in the cries for help which then arose sent the chills over men at the lower camp far down the canon.

Lockwood and his friend met the crowd that came scrambling up the trail, and explained the situation. "Hurry up, and let them out!" urged Lockwood, in hurried conclusion. "I'm afraid the lads will be scared plumb senseless."

When the door was thrown open the "bad men" were found standing together on Lockwood's bunk, striking matches with trembling fingers, shooting at the crawling snakes in the brief flashes of light, and yelling in helpless terror through intervals of fumbling and darkness.

The alacrity with which the scared gamblers threw themselves into the arms of their captors raised a laugh, but this shortly turned into an angry demand for a lynching when, after Lockwood had sacked his rattlers, the party entered the cabin, where the prostrate form of the sand-bagged dummy offered silent evidence of the attempted crime.

According to my friend the lumber jack, nothing but a very vigorous stand on the part of the peculiar Lockwood saved the captured sand-baggers from summary execution. The old prospector's plea for the culprits must have made a deep impression, for my companion, who was one of the men present, gave it at length, ending triumphantly with the conclusion verbatim: "The object of punishment is reform and not vengeance. These lads have had a chance to see themselves as others see them. Give them a chance to live down this sorry vision."

The appeal carried, and the offenders were released with the understanding that they should hurriedly move from that vicinity. One of the men was never heard of again, but the other my informant afterward met in Dallas, Texas, where for many years he had been an exemplary citizen.

### TRIAL OF SEVEN PRISONERS.

This is the report of the trial of seven famous prisoners. They have long been public and private nuisances, and their arrest and punishment seemed to be urgently called for. Now for the trial:

"Your names?"  
"Didn't Think."  
"Don't Care."  
"Didn't Mean To."  
"Don't Want To."  
"Didn't Know."  
"Billy Won't."  
"Tommy Can't."

"Didn't Think, you're the first one to be tried. The evidence against you of causing no end of worry in the world is overwhelming. You 'didn't think' of any one but yourself; you didn't work your brains enough to think beyond your nose. Why, I ask, did you lead such a life? Why?"

"'Cause I didn't—think," stammered the wretched prisoner.  
"Just so, just so. Then I'll sentence you for life to a lonely Crusoe Island, where you will have plenty of time to think, and where, if you don't think, you'll not harm any one but your own unhappy self."

"Don't Care!" Stand up! What is your defense? You're boiled-down selfishness, blundering through life because you don't care, making yourself such a nuisance that decent folk try to dodge you. You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

"I don't care," came the sullen reply, true to his nature, from Prisoner No. 2.  
"Then I don't care how severe I make your punishment, for you deserve a severe one. You will be exiled to Don't Care Land, where every one is wretchedly unhappy."

"Didn't Mean To!" Oh, you're responsible for more mishaps than all the rest put together. Was there ever anything worth while that you did mean to do? Of course, you didn't mean to play mean tricks on your playmates, or play truant from school, or a hundred other things that are marked up against you. You'll go, my man, to the North Pole, and freeze there for ten years."

"Don't Want To!" So you're the little rebel I've been hearing about for so many years? Are you related to Billy Won't?"

"Yes, sir, he's my cousin."  
"I thought as much. You look alike, and that is an insult to each. Billy Won't! Join your cousin, and I'll deal with you as a pair. You apparently never heard of a word in the English language called 'obedience.' But you hear it now, and for once in your rebellious lives you'll do what you probably

### FLAG OFFER REOPENED

The "Witness" Flag Offer, which for the past four years has done so much towards putting our country's flag in the possession of Canadian homes and schools, is again reopened. Every patriotic Canadian boy whose school has not a good flag should show this to his teacher, talk it up among his chums, and see that one is secured. The "Witness" will back up your efforts and help you to get a splendid quality flag—without a CENT OF OUT-LAY. Just drop us a card for full particulars of our plan.  
Address: Flag Dept., JOHN DOUGALL & SON, "Witness" Block, Montreal.

don't want to do, and what you would once have declared, "I won't," and you'll have to live together, sleep together, eat together, the balance of your days, and thus we'll see which is the greater rebel."

"Didn't Know—Oh, you didn't know, eh? Didn't know you had become troublesome, didn't know you would some day be arrested, as you are now. Didn't know you would be punished severely as you will now be, by doing without your dinner for ten months to come! Lead him away!"

"And now for the last of the number. Tommy Can't, your turn has come, and though you are the last, you are not the least reprehensible one of your companions in misery. Don't you know there is no such word as 'can't'?"

"But there is, Your Lordship, 'cause I've heard daddy use it lots of times."  
"Ah, I see, Tommy, you were in truth named after your father; you have inherited his bad habit in this respect, and perhaps you are not altogether to blame. You're pardoned, but on the condition that you change your name to Jimmy Can. Can you do that?"

"I spect I can," replied the released prisoner, as he ran like a deer from the court house.

This is merely a brief newspaper report of the great trial which rid the community of some very undesirable persons.—Selected.

### What is the use of health, or of life, if not to do some work therewith?—Sartor Resartus.

### ROBINSON CRUSOE.

Two hundred years ago last month—as may be verified from the musty archives of the British Admiralty, Alexander Selkirk, or Selraig, the runaway son of a Scotch shoemaker, was rescued from four years' solitude on the Island of Juan Fernandez by Captain Woodes Rogers, of the frigate "Dauntless." That was in February, 1709. Selraig, always a ne'er-do-weel, an ex-buccaneer and a partisan of strong liquors, soon lost himself in the rum shops of London; he had money to burn, for he was sailing master of one of Dampier's privateersmen, and took his share of prize money when he parted from his commander at the island, and this and his notoriety kept him aloft for some years.

Daniel De Foe was what we should nowadays call a newspaper man. De Foe met Selraig, and knew he had a "beat."

We do not know how long De Foe was in placing his story. It was refused everywhere, and when finally, in 1719, he found a small job printer with sufficient enterprise to risk fifty dollars on the means of bringing into play the ingenuity of one of the crew. Remembering the wheat with which the vessel was loaded, he set to work and constructed a primitive though effective grinding machine. With it he was enabled to grind enough of the grain to keep the twenty-six sailors alive for forty days. The case of the machine was made from a piece of solid wood hollowed out in the centre. This hollow was lined with pieces of tin made rough by means of a number of holes hammered in it. The roughed tin was crossed at regular intervals with bands of wire to correspond with the roller running through the machine, which was also covered with roughed metal and bands of wire. The little machine only measures about eighteen inches long by four inches high.

"Up the hill, step by step! Fortunate fight Never yet placed a man Firm on the height. Set your gaze steadily Right up the hill; Lay yourself out to it, Work with a will. Stick to it doggedly Day after day; Spite of discouragements Hammer away."

## Puzzle Competition

The results of the competition will be announced on April 3.

### PUZZLES.

#### DECAPITATIONS.

What country, beheaded, another one remains?  
What country, beheaded, will leave what nobody likes?  
What musical instrument beheaded another will remain?  
What bird beheaded another will remain?  
What stone beheaded a soft substance remains?

#### HOURLASS PUZZLE.

1 . . . 2  
3 . . . 4  
5 . . . 6  
7 . . . 8  
8 . . . 9

When the words in this puzzle were correctly guessed and placed according to the numbers, the centre, reading downward, will spell something with which boys and girls will occupy themselves until the next vacation; 1-2, to squander; 3-4, what we did at dinner yesterday; 5, yourself; 6-7, not even; 8-9, agreement in the terminal in sounds of two or more words.

#### WORD SQUARE.

1. The name of one of Dickens' child heroines.  
2. One of the Great Lakes.  
3. Any slender mark or streak.  
4. A near relative of the onion.

#### Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

1. Blank-et. 2. Back-et. 3. Musk-et. 4. Pick-et. 5. Rack-et. 6. Thick-et. 7. Tick-et. 8. Wick-et. 9. Buck-et. 10. Pack-et.

Enigma.—The letter V.

#### Word Square.—

E R I N  
R I D E  
I D O L  
N E L L

We received the correct answers to the Numerical Enigma sent by Dorothy R. Coles and Phyllis Coles, but they came too late for Saturday's issue. The full marks—18—will be credited to them.

Answers have been received to the puzzles of Feb. 6 from Rubv E. Nicholson, South Shields, Durham, England, Nos. 1, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, in Bird Study wrong. Marks 11.

Marks for the puzzles of March 6 are

wrote like a reporter (no better model than Robinson Crusoe could be offered to a young reporter to-day), but he was too much of an artist not to get out of the story all there was in it—and more.

"Robinson Crusoe" has become immortal because it is the nearest imitation of fact that has ever appeared in fiction. A man who could spend two months in making two large earthen ugly things (I cannot call them jars,) and thirty-four days merely in felling and trimming a tree which, when hollowed into a canoe by four months labor would have required twelve years of digging to launch, was not the man to employ literary artifices in his logbook, and the steadiness with which De Foe adhered to his self-imposed simplicity—the pain and art of that steadfastness—may be gauged by the fact that even the most acute of modern critics constantly fail to appreciate it. And another simple test of the greatness of this achievement resides in the fact that it has never been surpassed, nor even approached, by the innumerable imitations of the story.

So we must exclaim De Foe the master of modern journalism in its positive side; he not only knew a 'story' when he found it; but he knew how to tell it. It reads like truth; and the true story of a man's solitary struggle with nature is so eternal in its appeal to our primal intelligence and sympathy that it remains as attractive to this day as ever it was in the earliest annals of the hermits.—Brooklyn 'Eagle'.

### A SAILOR'S INGENUITY.

A primitive grinding machine, the work of a Norwegian sailor, is illustrated in the February 'Strand Magazine.' It has a most interesting history. Some years ago a large sailing vessel with a cargo of wheat ran short of provisions and the crew found themselves face to face with starvation. But this crisis was the means of bringing into play the ingenuity of one of the crew. Remembering the wheat with which the vessel was loaded, he set to work and constructed a primitive though effective grinding machine. With it he was enabled to grind enough of the grain to keep the twenty-six sailors alive for forty days. The case of the machine was made from a piece of solid wood hollowed out in the centre. This hollow was lined with pieces of tin made rough by means of a number of holes hammered in it. The roughed tin was crossed at regular intervals with bands of wire to correspond with the roller running through the machine, which was also covered with roughed metal and bands of wire. The little machine only measures about eighteen inches long by four inches high.

The statement is quoted from Dr. L. O. Howard, chief entomologist of the Agricultural Department at Washington, that out of 23,087 flies which had been caught in different parts of the country in rooms where food was exposed, as would ordinarily be the case in a kitchen or dining-room, more than ninety-eight percent of the insects so taken were ordinary house-flies. Apropos of this subject of flies and their work, we have the report of the British commission, which investigated the startling prevalence of enteric fever and other diseases among British soldiers during the South African war, and which traced the extent of their maladies in the camps largely to the presence of flies. All this shows that the house-fly is more than a harmless and necessary nuisance, that he is, rather, a formidable enemy to the health of the human family, and deserving of destruction wherever found.

When it comes to actual facts and figures of the financial losses caused by insect pests, in the published papers and reports of expert investigators, the figures given here are truly staggering in their immensity. Thus we have it on the authority of Dr. Howard that the actual money loss occasioned by insect pests in the United States every year is not less than \$35,000,000. According to Dr. Howard, the grasshopper pest which visited large areas of the West in 1874-75 destroyed farm crops to the value of \$100,000,000 in a single season.

The same authority makes that formidable scourge, the Hessian fly, responsible for the annual loss to the wheat crop of more than thirty million dollars. The green-pea louse, which ravaged Maryland in 1890, is charged with the loss of \$3,000,000 to the truck-gardeners of that state in that time. As for the losses occasioned to agriculture by such never pests as the Colorado beetle, the San José scale, and the Mexican cotton-boll weevil, they are almost beyond estimate. The San José scale came to America from China about thirty years ago, and has been causing an average

## INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

### Insect Foes to Mankind

WHICH COST THE WORLD MORE THAN FLOODS, EARTHQUAKES AND WARS COMBINED.

(Concluded.)

A vast amount of scientific thought and energy and an equally vast amount of money have been expended during the past few years in a world-wide crusade against the mosquito family. The governments of Italy, England, as well as of the United States, have been enlisted in this warfare, and valuable lives have been sacrificed, as well as millions of money in efforts to extirpate the mosquito pest, and to guard against deadly infections from this source. Experiments have established the fact beyond a scientific doubt that the mosquito is an active disseminator of malaria, of typhoid and yellow fever, and other infectious diseases and that for this cause alone, if for no other, war against this pestiferous creature should be continued at all times.

According to recent investigations the common house-fly (*Musca domestica*), like the mosquito, a prolific source of deadly infection, and should be guarded against as such. Professor William L. Underwood, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, published an illustrated pamphlet on this subject, demonstrating how the house-fly does a regular business in spreading disease microbes over human food, and doing infinite mischief by this means. We are told that 46,000,000 disease germs were found alive in a single spot on some jelly in which a fly had been feeding.

The statement is quoted from Dr. L. O. Howard, chief entomologist of the Agricultural Department at Washington, that out of 23,087 flies which had been caught in different parts of the country in rooms where food was exposed, as would ordinarily be the case in a kitchen or dining-room, more than ninety-eight percent of the insects so taken were ordinary house-flies. Apropos of this subject of flies and their work, we have the report of the British commission, which investigated the startling prevalence of enteric fever and other diseases among British soldiers during the South African war, and which traced the extent of their maladies in the camps largely to the presence of flies. All this shows that the house-fly is more than a harmless and necessary nuisance, that he is, rather, a formidable enemy to the health of the human family, and deserving of destruction wherever found.

When it comes to actual facts and figures of the financial losses caused by insect pests, in the published papers and reports of expert investigators, the figures given here are truly staggering in their immensity. Thus we have it on the authority of Dr. Howard that the actual money loss occasioned by insect pests in the United States every year is not less than \$35,000,000. According to Dr. Howard, the grasshopper pest which visited large areas of the West in 1874-75 destroyed farm crops to the value of \$100,000,000 in a single season.

The same authority makes that formidable scourge, the Hessian fly, responsible for the annual loss to the wheat crop of more than thirty million dollars. The green-pea louse, which ravaged Maryland in 1890, is charged with the loss of \$3,000,000 to the truck-gardeners of that state in that time. As for the losses occasioned to agriculture by such never pests as the Colorado beetle, the San José scale, and the Mexican cotton-boll weevil, they are almost beyond estimate. The San José scale came to America from China about thirty years ago, and has been causing an average

### THE SPEED OF STORKS.

No living thing, not even a scared jack-rabbit, can travel with the speed displayed by such birds as the stork and the northern bluetthroat. Not only do these birds fly with a speed which can hardly be conceived, but they keep up their rapid flight for one or two thousand miles at a stretch without apparently tiring.

Evidence has been collected which shows that the bluetthroat flies from Central Africa to the shores of the North Sea, a distance of sixteen hundred miles, in less than a day and a night, and making it, moreover, in one uninterrupted flight.

The storks, which spend their summers in Austria-Hungary and their winters in India and Central Africa, are also marvellous travellers, and make their journeys twice a year in one unbroken flight each time.

From Buda-Pest, in Hungary, to Lahore, in India, is about twenty-four hundred miles in an air line, and the storks make the journey in twenty-four hours, thus travelling at the rate of a hundred miles an hour for the whole distance. The storks which spend the summer in Central Europe and the winter in Central Africa travel with the same rapidity.

Sirin Pasha, an Austrian in the service of the Khedive, was for many years a captive in the hands of the Mahdi and the Khalifa, when the dervishes killed Gordon and established their empire, now overthrown in the Sudan. One day, at Omdurman, he saw a stork with a metal band attached to one of its legs. He caught the bird and found engraved upon the band the name of an old friend in Austria.

He wrote a note to his friend and tied it to the metal band. When the stork returned to Austria for the summer, the friend saw the letter, caught the stork and read the message, which was the first certain assurance that the outside world received that Slatin was alive.

This stork, as was proved by the dates, made the journey from Omdurman to the Austrian country place, a distance of nearly three thousand miles, at a speed of more than a hundred miles an hour.—Sun.

### loss to fruit-growers of

year. The United States government has voted more means and energy to fighting the San José scale and endeavoring to discover some remedy for it than has to any other single insect and pest of good reason. Happily an enemy of this scale was discovered by Mr. M. J. one of the government entomologists, which has a special appetite for scale insects and devours them in numbers. In the case of these insects, as of others, it has been found necessary to find the "flies" which bring "flies," and set them at each other's heels. The timber and forestry interests of the country also have many dangerous and formidable insect foes. Among these is the spruce beetle, which, it is said, has destroyed many millions of dollars' worth of valuable timber. A destructive pine bark beetle is another species which threatened the entire destruction of the pine and spruce of Virginia and West Virginia between 1890 and 1892, and before the war was checked it killed many millions of the best pine and spruce forest and plantations in the two states. The pest-killing beetle of the Black Hills has already killed some hundred millions of feet of timber. This involves not only the destruction of timber, but also that of the great mining and other industries which are dependent on the timber supply. Other pests, more or less formidable, are the brown-tail moth, an importation from Europe; the cherry fruit fly, and the num-moth, a European forest pest, which first appeared near Brooklyn, and is supposed to have been landed there by foreign shippers. Some of the older pests have shown an alarming tendency to spread over new areas and to develop a taste for new things.

A curious chapter in the history of insect scourges might be written concerning the migrations of these pests from one part of the world to another. Colorado has the unenviable distinction of being the original habitat of the yellow and brown striped terrier, which has made the life of the potato-grower more or less of a burden for the past thirty years. Where the potato-bug really came from is a doubtful question; but since he shows no disposition to return to the mysterious bourne whence he suddenly came, but is here evidently to stay, the matter of his origin, like that of any of the triffing importance in comparison with the larger problem of how to be rid of him. And to America, is by no means confined to America, for the Colorado beetle is cosmopolitan in his tastes and does not allow such a little thing as a few thousand miles of ocean water to deter him in his search for succulent potato vines on which to feed and propagate his kind. He has therefore invaded Ireland and the continent of Europe, and will doubtless keep on moving wherever the tuber which he delights in is to be found.

As to the vital and important question whether any appreciable results have followed from the crusade which the governments have carried on with so much trouble and expense against our insect enemies, government reports show that in the course of years, as the result of these painstaking inquiries on the part of individual scientists and various governments and the proper use of approved insecticides, the world has been able to sensibly reduce the ranks of the insect foes that still beset it, and to draw such enormous sums annually from the world's wealth.—Leslie's Weekly.

REMARKABLE INTELLIGENCE. Thomas Jones, who owns a big ran on San Juan island, lost a collie dog last fall for nearly a month, and for several days searched the woods about his place zealously for the animal with no success. When killing a sheep he tossed a bone to another collie. Instead of gnawing it, he picked it up and started for the woods. He kept turning his head, apparently to see if he was followed, and Jones concluded to follow him.

The dog trotted along for a mile and stopped at the edge of an abandoned well. He dropped the bone over the edge of the well. Jones got a ladder, climbed down and found the dog that had been lost. There was only about two inches of water in the well, but the animal would have starved to death had it not been for the other. The lost dog was in good condition, and as the other animal must have kept it supplied with food for nearly a month.—San Francisco 'Chronicle'.

### RIDE FOR LITTLE ROBINS.

The conductor on the Southbridge branch of the N. Y. N. H. & H. railway, had left a spare passenger coach for several weeks at East Thompson. A robin had taken possession of it and built her nest on the frame work of the trucks under the body of the car. The bird had been seen around the car by different employes of the road without suspecting the presence of the nest until the car was coupled on and hauled to Southbridge, the mother following the train and on its arrival brooding and feeding her young, which were just hatched. The mother followed the train on its return trip to East Thompson, where she again fed and housed the young birds. On the second trip of the train in the afternoon the bird again followed her young to Southbridge and back to East Thompson, where the car was side-tracked and given into possession of the robin, rent free, until her family are grown.

The distance travelled by the bird in the two round trips was eighty-six miles.

The kind-hearted conductor said if he had known the nest was there he would never have taken the car out.—'Our Dumb Animals.'

# SEVEN YEARS AN INVALID

### Then She Took "Fruit-a-tives" And Is Now Well.

Arnprior, Ont., Nov. 27, 1908.

I was an invalid for seven years from Womb Trouble. I had falling womb, with constant pain in the back and front of my body and all down my legs. There was a heavy discharge, and this made me weak, sleepless, restless and miserable. Often I was obliged to be in bed for a month at a time. I was treated by several doctors, but their treatment did me no permanent good.



A few months ago, I was persuaded to try "Fruit-a-tives." I took several boxes from the outset of this treatment. I was better, the Constipation was cured, the discharge lessened. I took for my paleness, several bottles of the Iron Mixture as recommended in the "Fruit-a-tives" book, but I feel that it was "Fruit-a-tives" alone that cured me.

(MRS.) ELIZA LEVESQUE.

Take Mrs. Levesque's advice. Take "Fruit-a-tives" and cure yourself. Fifty cents a box, 6 for \$2.50; trial box 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

## LINCOLN AND TEMPERANCE.

The patriotism of Abraham Lincoln is fairly well attested by this time. The speeches which have been made in connection with the centenary celebrations have left little doubt as to his "Americanism." An early speech of his, however, does not appear to have been quoted quite as often as some others. One wonders why? Dr. Charles F. Aldrich quotes in the March "Appleton's" some words he spoke once in the proper Fourth of July vein: "Of our political revolution of 1776," he said, "we are all justly proud. It has given us a degree of political freedom, far exceeding that of any other of the nations of the earth. In it the world has found a solution of the long mooted problem as to the capability of the man to govern himself. In it was the germ which has vegetated, and still is to grow and expand into the universal liberty of mankind." This is large and lofty enough for the best of us. The work of the Fathers of the Republic promised nothing less than "the universal liberty of mankind." And after saying this, Lincoln proceeded:

"Turn, now, to the Temperance revolution; in it we shall find a stronger bondage broken, a viler slavery manumitted, a greater tyrant deposed. In it more of want supplied, more disease healed, more sorrow assuaged. By it orphans starving, no widows weeping. By it none wounded in feeling, none injured in interest. Even the drunkard, and dramseller, will have glided into other occupations so gradually as never to have felt the shock of change, and will stand ready to join all others in the universal song of gladness."

# WHEN YOU CAN'T SLEEP.

There is many a man and woman tossing night after night upon a sleepless bed. Their eyes do not close in the sweet and refreshing repose that comes to those whose heart and nerves are right. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the nervous system, that it cannot be quieted.

Or again, you have, a sinking sensation, a feeling you are going to die; or perhaps you wake in your sleep feeling as though you were about to choke or smother, and rest leaves you for the night. If you allow these conditions to continue for a short period even, you will begin to feel your health declining. It is the nerves and heart not acting rightly, and they can only be set right by the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. They soon induce healthful, refreshing sleep, not by deadening the nerves, but by restoring them to healthy action.

Mrs. E. Nutt, St. Mary's, Ont., writes:—"I can gladly recommend your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills as I was greatly troubled with my nerves. I was so bad I could not sleep at night without the lamp burning, but after taking four boxes of the pills I became all right again."

Price, 50 cents per box; 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## WANTED THEIR CHILD

### PARENTS' HABEAS CORPUS ACTION AGAINST BABY'S GRANDPARENTS.

A case of 'habeas corpus' was disposed of by Mr. Justice Fortin in the Practice Court, yesterday. The father and mother of fourteen-month-old Paul Vezina claimed its possession, alleging that the father of the female petitioner, Godfroi Granger, and his wife, were illegally keeping the child. When they came before the court, this morning, with the child, Mr. and Mrs. Granger filed a declaration stating that the child had been left with them, that they were not keeping it against the parents' will, and were ready to give it up. Upon this declaration, the Court handed over the baby to its father, and the question of costs will be decided later on.

## POISONING PRAIRIE DOGS

### THEY ARE A SERIOUS PEST TO WESTERN FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

(From the 'Technical World'.)

Who would think that the prairie dog, the shy and amusing little rodent that we like to watch before the door of his burrow at the zoo, would ever become the subject of Government intervention or endanger the success of stock raising? Yet, such is the fact. Out on the national forests which Uncle Sam is guarding for the use of the public, expert hunters have gone after the prairie dogs with zeal—and poison—and the work will go on yet more vigorously next year. In order to demonstrate the effectiveness of the work an area of some 60,000 to 75,000 acres of actual dogtown was selected for the test by the United States Forest Service. From 80 to 90 percent of the dogs were killed with the first distribution of the poison.

The poison is prepared by coating wheat with a preparation of strychnine, cyanide of potassium, anise oil and molasses. When a sufficient quantity is ready the poisoned wheat is carried to the field of operations. There the stockmen gladly supply men and horses, and the wheat is given out to the riders and distribution begins.

Each rider carries the wheat in a tin pail supported by a gunny sack slung across his right shoulder and hanging at his left side. His left hand is free for the reins. With his right hand he uses a tablespoon to measure out the poison and drop it near the entrance of the holes.

A little practice enables the men to drop the wheat while keeping their horses on a sharp trot. By crossing the town to and fro, like a man sowing grain, they can cover a large area in a surprisingly short time.

It is necessary to go over the ground a second time, and by spotting the occupied holes the remaining dogs will easily be killed with a very small amount of poison. The average cost an acre for the poisoning material is one and one-half cents.

Prairie dogs are very obnoxious to the stockmen, for they devour much grass and undermine the surface of the ground with their burrows. Where they establish themselves the destruction of the range is only a question of time. While it is hard to say just what amount of feed a prairie dog will consume in the way of grass, it has been estimated by the United States Biological Survey that thirty-two prairie dogs will consume as much grass as one sheep, or 256 dogs as much as one cow.

## MCGILL UNION PRESIDENT.

Another member of next year's McGill Students' Council was elected on Thursday when Mr. D. Cushing, Law '10, received the office of president of the Union. The voting at the Union elections was close, Mr. Cushing receiving eighty-eight votes to Mr. Stewart's eighty. Mr. A. A. Young, science '10, the third candidate, polled forty-four votes. Mr. W. G. Anderson, science '10, was elected vice-president. The Union has been more popular than ever this year, and has been taxed to its utmost capacity to accommodate all its members. The elections for president of the Arts Undergraduate Society take place shortly.

## ELMAN AND MATOFF FRIENDS.

Mischa Elman, the great Russian violinist, was pleased to meet here his friend, Michael Matoff, also a distinguished violinist and regretted that his stay here was too short for him to pay a visit to his compatriot and colleague. However, after the recital Mr. Elman invited his friend to have supper with him at the Windsor Hotel, and later in the evening gave to Mr. Matoff his latest portrait with his autograph.

## CITY PAYS FOR A FALL.

By judgment rendered yesterday, Mr. Justice Lafontaine condemned the city to pay Miss Eliza Charbonneau \$250 damages, on account of injuries received by falling on a slippery sidewalk, in November last. The city's action in warranty against Dame A. Michaud, in front of whose property the accident occurred, was also maintained.

## 'INTELLIGENT GENEROSITY.'

Referring to the \$250,000 gift of Lord Strathcona for physical culture in the schools, the "Canada" says: "The offer of a \$250,000 fund the interest on which would go to promote physical culture in the schools of Canada, is one of those outbursts of intelligent generosity with which Lord Strathcona has made us familiar. Properly distributed, the \$10,000 yearly income to be derived from that fund will materially help the object arrived at and the Canadians will have once more the occasion to show their gratitude towards Lord Strathcona for his liberality, the generosity and opportuneness of which they fully appreciate."

## GOING ABOUT IN CHINA

### USEFUL SEDAN CHAIR IN THE CROWDED, NOISY STREETS OF THE CITIES.

(Canton Correspondent Denver 'Post'.) There are but two ways to go about the Chinese city—on foot or in a sedan chair. The streets are from four to eight feet wide, the average being probably about six feet, and wheeled vehicles are out of the question. Even the jinrikisha cannot be used here. If you try to make your way on foot the density of the moving masses renders progress almost impossible and rowdies and pickpockets are numerous, so that the best plan is to take a responsible native guide and chair.

These chairs are carried by two, three and sometimes four men, according to the weight of the passenger. The two bamboo poles by which the chair is supported are about eighteen feet long and are joined at the front and rear ends by a crosspiece. After you have taken your seat the coolies raise the ends of the poles to their shoulders and are off at a dog trot, only interrupted by a "congestion of traffic," which occurs very frequently. It is surprising to see how rapidly they can go through the crowded streets; the whole line of chair carriers are yelling at the time, as are the other people who are carrying burdens, for as there are no carts in use transported in the same manner, not in chairs of course, but slung on poles carried across the shoulders. The noise resulting from the simultaneous shouting of every one in sight, both in front and in the rear, for the stream is flowing in both directions, is enough to make one wonder if the long expected riot has not begun.

## SPEED OF OCEAN LINERS

### WHAT IS THE LIMIT TO BE?

(New York 'Times,' Feb. 20.)

The steamship 'Mauretania' will sail for Liverpool next Wednesday at noon. If, a day or two later, she should send a wireless message that she had torn off 800 or 900 miles at the rate of 75 miles an hour, her owners might be surprised, but the general public wouldn't. She and her sister ship, the 'Lusitania,' have during the last year made and broken so many records that seemed likely to stay put that a Munchausen at the wireless could turn loose almost anything he wanted to and get away with it.

Especially is this true since that great day's run from last Sunday noon to Monday noon. Think of it! Six hundred and seventy-one knots—773 miles—30.18 miles an hour! Further than from New York to Detroit. Why, there are lots of trains that are not making as good time as that. The fastest train out of San Francisco for Ogden takes twenty-seven hours and a half to go thirteen miles further than the 'Mauretania' went in twenty-four hours.

How long is this sort of thing going to keep up? When is the time going to come when a man in New York who has a friend coming from Europe whom he does not want to see, can figure with certainty that if he gets out of town at a certain hour, the other fellow's passage money will be burned?

The impatient seagoing public will have to answer these questions for themselves. The 'Mauretania' will not be the last word in brine boiling unless her patrons want her to be. It's all a matter of money. What the scientific gen-

# Must Call a Halt To Pneumonia

### It often cannot be cured but it can be prevented.

### Every cold must be taken seriously, and care taken in selecting effective treatment such as Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

While consumptives are being taken care of and tuberculosis is being conquered who is going to fight pneumonia, which seems each year to claim more and more victims?

It is the children and older people who yield most readily to this disease, but with the system run down or from undue exposure it is to be looked for as the result of any severe cold on the chest and lungs.

While the doctors are experimenting with cures why not do all we can to prevent this dreadful ailment by taking every cold seriously, and using Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine to allay the inflammation of the bronchial tubes, to aid expectoration and to keep the cough free and loose.

This great medicine has a thorough and far-reaching action, which is not obtained from ordinary cough medicines, and this is why three bottles of it are sold for one of any similar treatment. It has proven its extraordinary value in the cure of coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis and asthma and people have learned to trust it implicitly and to keep it constantly at hand.

Mrs. F. Dwyer, Chesterville, Ont., writes: "My little girl of three years had an attack of bronchial pneumonia. My husband and I thought she was going to leave this world, as her case resisted the doctor's treatment. After the first two doses of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine the child began to get better and we are thankful to say is now well again after seven weeks' illness." Twenty-five cents a bottle, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

tle men denominate as 'the law of diminishing returns' makes every additional knot of speed come higher; but there are a few knots left. The Cunard people themselves, however, will tell you frankly that they expect these knots to be left on the shelf, unless the 'Mauretania' can pull down one or two, which she is expected to do.

Here are the reasons: First, the increased cost of transportation which would follow increased speed. It is a big question whether there are enough persons who want to be put into a steel shell and shot across the Atlantic in less than four days and who have the money to pay for being fired to make such ships pay. Steamship men say there are not.

Next comes the question of docks. New York is quite a town and, barring Hoboken, has the largest docks on the Atlantic Coast, but the Cunard's docks—the largest in Manhattan—which are 824 feet long, are only 34 feet longer than the 'Mauretania.' That seems a great deal, but it isn't. It's like the half inch between a tall man's feet and the foot of the bed. Besides, at low tide there are only 40 feet of water—and the 'Mauretania' draws 35!

Greater speed means more coal burned, more room to carry coal, longer ships, deeper ships, longer docks, deeper water—money, money, money. Who wants to spend it?

But suppose the ladies and gentlemen with the cash come forward? What then? Faster ships than the 'Mauretania' can be built—so steamship men say. So long as the iron mines hold out, longer, broader, and deeper hulls are matters only of more materials and more labor. And over in Scotland, where iron filings thrown along the Clyde at night are said to become marine engineers before morning, are men who can build and run turbines. Two hundred thousand horse power turbines are as much mechanical possibilities as are 70,000 horse-power turbines, like the 'Mauretania's.' Again, it is all a matter of coal, boilers and hull.

But here are the stubborn facts that clap a limit on the seagoing possibilities even of infinite, or at least enormous, power:

Power, once generated, must, to become effective, be given an opportunity to exert itself against the water. In other words it must turn propellers. The first thought that comes to the mind is that greater speed may be obtained by revolving the propellers rapidly, or that there may be a great number of propellers. A Scotch ship designer once drew up plans for a craft with fourteen propellers, but nobody but himself had confidence enough in his designs to spend a dollar on them, and he hadn't enough dollars to spend.

The trouble with a great number of propellers is that there is no place to put them. The 'Mauretania' and the 'Lusitania' each have two at the extreme stern and two more a little further ahead, and while it is conceded that room might be found for two more, that is the limit if the shape of the hull is to be preserved. Propellers lose their efficiency when sprinkled in too closely together, and if the hull be notched like a pair of stairs to make room for them, great draught is required—so much that it is considered to be out of the question.

Next comes the proposition to revolve the propellers at greater speed. An English gentleman named Parsons, who put the finishing touches on the invention of the turbine, and was knighted, therefore, thought of that. He built a little ship called the 'Turbinia,' and put an engine into it that was capable of turning the propeller at the rate of three thousand revolutions a minute. Securing a party of friends to witness his triumph, he went aboard and turned on the steam. The propeller would have beaten eggs all right, but it wouldn't move the boat. The inventor couldn't understand it. Firmly believing that the propeller was standing still—loose on the whizzing shaft—he sent a diver down to investigate. The diver came back and reported that 'everything was all right. Again the steam was turned on. Again the boat didn't move. The trouble was that the water was so agitated that it offered no resistance to the blades. And since that time every one has known that if the screw of a ship goes too fast it might as well not go at all.

So the increased speed proposition simmers down to this:

As hulls are now designed, six propellers can probably be placed to work to advantage. With an increase of 50 percent in the number of propellers, larger engines would be required, more coal would have to be carried, and the ship's draught increased, which would necessitate dredging out the docks some more. And for this tremendous outlay, what results could be expected?

When the 'Mauretania' last year broke one of her propellers, she unhooked the turbine from its mate and swam back to Liverpool at twenty knots an hour. This she did easily. When she came back last week with four engines humming she obtained, for her doubled volume of power, only a little more than six knots of additional speed.

Behind the operation of the law of diminishing returns. And if two more propellers and 35,000 more horse power were to be added, how much more speed would she gain? Not as much as she could when she doubled from two to four propellers. Steamship men say she might get two or three more knots.

However, the 'Mauretania' herself, on her last westward trip, opened up a possibility for increased speed that had not been considered prior to her time. The 'Mauretania's' forward propellers—her new ones—have each four blades. Her rear screws have each three blades. It has long been the theory that three blades are more effective than four because the water behind them is more nearly solid, and therefore offers greater resistance. Yet a man who thought he had an idea in propeller making that had never been tried succeeded in inducing the Cunard Company to let him make the designs for the 'Mauretania's'

# EASTER NUMBER OF THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL

## SPECIAL COVER DESIGN, 'Decorating the Church for Easter'

- Triumphant Easter Song (words and music complete,) 'I Know That My Redeemer Liveth,' from Handel's 'Messiah.'
- Easter Prize Piuro—Child with Rabbits in a Field.
- Portrait of the Month—The New General Manager of the G.T.P.
- Some of the OTHER PICTURES are as follows:
- Spring Work on the Canadian Prairies.
- Maple Sugar Days.
- Immigration Opens with a Rush—New Settlers Leaving the Old Land for Canada.
- Pictures of the Terrible Disaster at Windsor Station, Montreal, when an Express Train Ran Clear Through the Waiting Room, Dealing Death and Destruction.
- Greatest Laymen's Movement of the Age—Leaders of the Congress which is to Map Out a Missionary Policy for Canada.
- A Good Story—The Usual Departments. Etc., Etc., Etc.

# ONLY 10c

At all leading dealers, or by mail postpaid on receipt of five two-cent stamps. Annual subscription \$1.00 to any postal address the world over.

The Pictorial Publishing Co., 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

new propellers—and his designs provided for four blades.

Of course the Cunard Company expected that the new screws would do business, but those who are in a position to know say they have far exceeded expectations. Something in the pitch of the blades has more than compensated for the disadvantage that has always been charged up against what was considered an excessive number of blades.

There is no other way to account for it. The new screws are doing the work, and they are of the type that has always been considered inferior. It is not at all improbable that the 'Mauretania' and the 'Lusitania' will ultimately both be equipped throughout with four-blade propellers, and thus get a knot or two more of the speed that comes so high when it is bought with coal.

## A PRESENTATION.

At the conclusion of a rehearsal of Easter music on Thursday the choir of Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church took advantage of the opportunity to present Miss Mae McMahon, who is leaving this choir to join St. Andrew's, Westmount, with a token of esteem and appreciation for her valuable services. The gift was a gold locket in the shape of a heart and bearing the recipient's monogram. The presentation was made by the Rev. T. A. Halpeny, pastor of the Church, and Miss McMahon suitably responded. Mr. E. O'Dell, organist and choir director, and Mr. R. L. Wery also voiced the regret of the choir that Miss McMahon, who had sung in this church for about five years, very faithfully and acceptably, was about to leave and wished her much happiness in her musical services elsewhere.

## THE IMPERIAL EXHIBITION.

The Montreal Board of Trade has received from the secretary of the Colonial section of the Imperial International Exhibition, to be held in London this year, a letter from which the following is an extract:—"I would mention that it has been arranged for exhibits from

## EASTER SLEEVES



Drecol, the first of the large Paris houses to show new models, has brought out modified types of the short sleeve, mostly made of soft chiffon cloth or mousseline, requiring the elbow or three-quarter length glove. The shoulder cap idea prevails in nearly all the sleeves, as may be seen from the accompanying illustration.

It is quite a relief to hear that the long tight-fitting sleeve from shoulder to wrist has not been found generally becoming, and there are many who will be glad to know that the Paris couturiers are getting away from the idea. Of course the long glove will remain a necessity under these new styles, and there need be no more hesitation in buying new handwear.

Canada to be placed in the building which was last year occupied by the Dominion, and the charge for space for these exhibits will be 2s. 6d. per square foot. There being very little time at our disposal it is advisable that applications for space should be sent in as soon as possible.

## Hunyadi János

Take half glass upon arising in the morning and enjoy good health all day

It is The Best Natural Laxative Water FOR CONSTITUTION

### LITERARY REVIEW.

#### THE PEOPLES OF PREHISTORIC AMERICA.

One is reminded after a careful reading of Mr. Alphonse Gagnon's 'L'Amérique Précolombienne' (Typographie Lamotte & Proulx, Quebec) of the asserted antiquity of man not only in Europe, but upon our own continent. Before Europe dreamed of a western land, here in America men were building cities, pyramids and palaces, observing religious rites, making laws and waging wars. The thought is not without its solemnity and romance. Here, too, about the wreck of a wonderful civilization:

'Boundless and bare, The lone and level sands stretch far away.'

The Kings of Uxmal, Itzamal and Palenque are one with Ozymandias or Cyrus; scarcely their works have followed them. The romance that is so attached to these delvings into the remote past seems, however, to have escaped M. Gagnon, who from first to last pursues a theory to account for the appearance of man in America, based upon the discoveries and reports of investigators, or perhaps it is more just to say that the author has left his readers to find the romance accompanying the facts he has brought together. His work affords a useful survey of the latest theories and results announced by competent students. Frequent reference is made to the monumental work of Charnay's 'Ancient Cities of the New World,' as also to the works of De Nadaillac, Squier, Heeren, Stephens and Quatrefages, and to the many journals of ethnology and archaeology relating to the subject. The illustrations are well chosen, though there are many excellent photographs in the publications of the Field Columbian Museum that might advantageously have been included.

We must go very far back indeed within the historic period to find the thoughts of men first turning westward. In the heroic age, geography and its limitations were not in question. The Archipelago, the lands contiguous, and the blue Aegean stretching into mystery and space, were the known and knowable world, stationed on a plane and bounded by the river Oceanus. With the teachings of the Pythagoreans, of Plato, Ari-

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tole and Ptolemy that the earth was a sphere, came the contention that if the earth was round there must be a rearrangement of land and water. Here was free scope for speculation and romance. By some it was maintained that the ocean covered the globe, and that all land was but an island in the ocean; by others that the land was in the preponderance and simply held the seas as in pockets. Literature was not slow to take up the theme. Gradually as the Greek world expanded, as surely was the outcome limit hedged about with myth and fable. Far in the unknown north the Hyperboreans, safe from the stormy blasts of Aeolus; in the east, the fabulous wonders of India; in the south, Panchoea and the blameless Ethiopians; in the west, the floating island of Aeolus, brazen walled, and on its extremest verge the Elysian fields, 'where life is easiest to man.' The isles of the Blest had come to stay. Through all literature, well into the middle ages, men dreamed of these isles of limitless desire and infinite fulfillment, sang and romanced and longed to fly to regions, where it was supposed earthly cares and sorrows and disappointments could ebb and flow no more. Plato placed in this indefinite west his Atlantis or Ideal Republic; where, he says, 'there lay opposite the columns of Hercules, in the Atlantic, which was then navigable, an island larger than Libya and Asia together, from which sailors could pass to other islands, and so to the continent.' It was not wonderful that when America was finally discovered, there should be those who maintained that Plato's Atlantis was found, and that it had at some earlier period formed a bridge between the two continents over which men and plants and animals were translated. Corroboration is found by even modern writers in the physical conformation of the Atlantic basin, and in resemblance between the flora and fauna, and the civilization and languages of the old and new world which could be explained only by free passage over such a bridge. Brinton states that land-bridge did exist between Northern Africa and the scattered islands of the Caribbean, in the Eocene of the Tertiary period, but long before the appearance of man on the earth. Some would place in Atlantis the birthplace of man, or at least the primitive culture, of which others maintain the highlands of Asia were the scene.

The pre-Columbian civilization of America was distinctly Eastern or Oriental, if we are to judge from what it has left for our inspection. At the period of the visit of Columbus, our continent was inhabited by two great groups of people—the one composed of numerous untutored savage tribes, nomads and hunters; the other organized into a nation, upholding a settled government and a powerful, sacerdotal hierarchy, living upon the products of the soil and engaged in commerce and industry. The cities of the latter were scattered through Mexico, Yucatan, Central America and Peru, and among their ruins to-day we find temples and palaces and pyramids as extraordinary in their form as in their dimensions. If we are to judge from the evidence of the ruins themselves, one civilization had been swept away by another, which was superimposed. So that in the New World, as in the Old World, there had waxed and waned dynasties, principalities and powers. Architecture, sculpture and painting of a high order, flourished among these people, and in the main the glowing descriptions by Cortez and the early Spanish writers, who came upon this civilization long after it had lost vitality, are not exaggerated. At many points it resembled the civilization of early Egypt, of Assyria, of Nineveh and Babylon. The calendar in common use suggested that of the Egyptian, and of many Asiatic peoples. Vast pyramidal structures, covered often with hieroglyphics, erected in stages, crowned by temples dedicated to the worship of the stars and sun, and oriented with the mathematical exactness of that of Ghizeh, convey their own suggestion of this original conception. It is little wonder that stress is laid upon the argument that the builders of the pyramidal structures of Ceylon, Chaldea, Arabia, Ethiopia, Egypt, Peru, Central America and Mexico, must have had a common origin, and that the American builders came from the East, either across the Atlantic or across the Pacific, probably by way of the Polynesian Islands. Another striking resemblance is found in the fact that the pyramid builders of each of these countries were skilled in agriculture, and watered their lands by irrigation canals almost identical in their construction. De Nadaillac, speaking of the irrigation canals of the Incas of Peru, says that he found one reservoir formed in a deep gorge by two immense walls of cemented rock. 'The reservoir was not less than three-quarters of a mile long by half a mile broad. Its walls were eighty feet thick

at the base.' And Squier says of them: 'I have followed them for days together, and have seen their winding amidst the projections of hills; here sustained by high walls of masonry, there cut into the living rock, and in some cases conducted in tunnels, through sharp spurs of the obstructing mountains. Occasionally, they were carried over narrow valleys or depressions in the ground, or embankments fifty or sixty feet high.'

The comparison is carried a step further when we learn that in each of these countries also the caste system was enforced. The caste divisions of Peru and of Mexico were similar, if not identical. As in India or Egypt, each caste enjoyed certain distinct privileges; the crafts and professions were hereditary as was also the title of nobility. Yet the lines were not so fixed as in the Orient. As M. Charnay says, 'This society, based on the caste system, recalled that of the Hindoos, but was less exclusive and less pitiless; there were, as in Asia, the nobility, the farmers, the slaves, but one passed readily from one class to the other, and courage or great feats of arms might free a slave or make of him a captain.'

We come a step nearer M. Gagnon's meaning, when we are reminded that the caste system and the pyramid building were characteristic, not of the Aryan or Semitic races, but of the Ethiopian or Cushite races, the descendants of Ham, the first civilizers and builders in all Southern Asia, preceding the Aryans and Semites on the Asiatic and African coasts of the Mediterranean, the east coast of Africa, and on the banks of the Nile. Of this race were the Egyptians and the Polynesians, and apparently of this race also were the pyramid builders of America.

'If the form and use of all these monuments,' says M. Gagnon, 'do not materially show a community of ideas and of origin for their authors, we confess we do not know how to distinguish good from bad evidence.'

'Finally, certain symbols, such as the cross, the circle, the sacred tree, winged figures, human and otherwise, so frequent in Babylon, and in Phoenicia and Egypt, were not unknown to the builders of America, and the resemblances between them are so striking as not to admit of a theory of their parallel development.'

One may well ask what became of this mighty race, and why did it disappear? Certain it is that the people found by the Spaniards at the Conquest were not the original race of wonder workers, but the Aztecs, a race then decadent, building among the ruins of an older and stronger people, the Toltecs, who obeying the universal law of growth and decay rose and fell and disappeared. Isolated through many generations from the parent races in Asia, they naturally became more and more creatures of their environment; traits and distinctive customs were neutralized or worn away and they became more like the people who surrounded them. Intermarriage, a tyrannical form of government that made enemies rather than friends, a religion that was a blend of superstition and cruelty, the vicious and enervating caste system—these, some or all of them, were characteristic of even the parent race, and doubtless helped towards its downfall in the older as in the new world. Of the antiquity of these Toltecan and Nahuatl ruins generally, a word must be said in closing. In fixing their date we can proceed only by surmise, as no Champollion has yet translated the numerous writings on temples and palaces, and even the few Toltecs, who at the conquest, lingered bereft amid the ruins of their ancestors, ascribed the building to a race of giants whose labors had ceased at a time so remote as to be to them inconceivable. Henry Goodman, a competent observer writing in the 'American Antiquarian' and 'Oriental Journal' for 1904, states as his opinion that these peoples were contemporaries with the Babylonians of about 5000 B.C. Charnay, in his work, already mentioned, gives them a more recent date; but he had not at that time seen the 'Histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité' of Perrot and Chipiez, and later, after examining that important work, materially altered his opinion. It is worthy of notice that the climate of Yucatan, for example, is very dry, and that architectural remains would suffer little by lapse of time. Yet, what are the facts? Pyramids larger than the largest of Egypt have stood so long that they have almost lost their artificial form. Numbers of them, and also of towns and cities, were, at the Conquest, uncared for masses of ruins. Diego Garcia Palacio, writing to Philip II., of Spain, in 1576, says of Copan, a ruined city, that the inhabitants of the country had forgotten its name. Excavations at Copan show that it was actually built upon the deep laid walls of an older city. In Peru, archaeologists have traced five distinct architectural eras, each of long duration, the reign of the Incas forming but part

of the last era. What centuries must have passed while this race of builders spread over Mexico, Central America and Peru, sowing their cities so thick that explorers to-day stumble over their unexpected ruins in the depths of ancient forests! At Camalcalco, writes Charnay, we found not only a principal pyramid, but hundreds of others, topped with palaces and temples, covered by forest growth. Strange it is to consider the labor of carrying stone and material for these from distant quarries, the almost superhuman energy of their builders and the generations that must have passed while slowly they reared their heads in the distant twilight of time on this new-old continent.

#### ALSO RECEIVED.

'The Worst Tax of All,' by Albert William Alderson, (London: P. S. King & Son); 'The Problem of Invasion and How to Meet it,' (London: The National Service League); 'Oh! Christina!' by J. J. Bell, (London: Hodder & Stoughton); 'Labor and Wages: The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science,' (Philadelphia: American Academy of Political and Social Science); 'Banai!' by Parabellum, (Toronto: The Musson Book Company); 'Jimbo, a Fantasy,' by Algernon Blackwood, (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd.); 'The Explorer,' by William Somerset Maugham, (Toronto: The Musson Book Company); Supplement to 'University Bulletin,' 'Scribner's Magazine,' 'The Century,' 'The Canadian Magazine.'

#### LITERARY NOTES.

#### RECOLLECTIONS.

A splendid type of manly Christianity is that shown in 'The Life and Personal Recollections of Samuel Garratt,' by Evelyn R. Garratt, (London: Nisbet). To those who were privileged to come into contact with the original of this biography, nothing more is necessary to keep his memory green, but it is well to have such a book as a lasting inspiration to many for whom a personal knowledge of Canon Garratt was impossible. Such a man is in very truth of the salt of the earth, and this biography by his daughter is a fitting tribute to one who lived for his day and its needs and has left behind him a fragrant memory only. The intimate connections which Canon Garratt had with many other great men of his day give a further interest to this book.

Recollections of an entirely different character are those memories of poor France in her terrible struggle contained in 'The Recollections of Baron de Freilly, Peer of France (1768-1828),' edited with an introduction and notes by Arthur Chuquet, and published recently by G. P. Putnam's Sons, in the English translation by Frederick Lees. Paris in her mocking brilliancy, Paris torn with misery and hunger, Paris thundering, and shaking herself to life again and endeavoring to forget, Baron de Freilly knew the city throughout. He was one of the few aristocrats who lived in France through it all, and indeed in the very heart of Paris itself, and he chronicles what he sees with the conviction that his tale needs no embellishments, and the reader sees him struggling through the wreckage of the times to help build up again a semblance of the former ways of court life and doings. From the pretty child who visited the aged Voltaire, to the courtly peer and favorite of Charles X., there is a life full of incident and accident, the story of which is related by a masterhand of anecdote and description.

#### TRUE SPORT.

Mesrs. Geo. Bell & Son, London, publish a third edition (1s.) of Harry Vassall's small handbook on 'Rugby Football,' a convenient and frankly spoken little companion for the young man to slip into his pocket. The admittedly clear and healthy air of British sport should make it the ideal of the youth of greater Britain, but the evil of professionalism is a very present evil, even in this stronghold of the amateur sportsman, and on this Mr. Vassall and his collaborator, Mr. Arthur Budd, speak with no uncertain voice. The struggle which it has taken on association is fair warning of the fate that should be meted out to rugby once this anomaly in sport were given free play. The book is written for young England, but not so much so as to handicap its usefulness in Canada.

Just what the true fisherman has been wanting to do all his life, he can do by proxy at least in the reading of 'Fish Stories, Alleged and Experienced,' as told by Charles Frederick Holder and David Starr Jordan (New York: Henry Holt & Co.). 'With a little history, natural and unnatural,' add the authors, but in spite of their claim to the use of the 'fisherman's license' at its full stretch, the fascination of experience is here in plenty. The fishing that Mr. Holder does not know about is not worth mentioning; from tarpon and tuna to the small fry that make a mountain stream the fisherman's paradise, he has tried his hand at all, and President Jordan is not far behind him. Of the 'alleged' class, has any branch of fiction a greater mine on which to draw than the fish story? His much 'practice that makes perfect' also has stamped these stories with the seal of success.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT.

The problems of unemployment, like



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the poor, are with us always, and necessarily in these days of rapid change and development, they have assumed an importance that is in many ways threatening. The hysterical and heated arguments often deduced from the very potent fact of their existence, would have no better answer than the cool-headed treatment of the subject in 'Unemployment: a Problem of Industry,' by W. H. Beveridge, (London: Longmans, Green & Co.). The growth of industry that spells its casting aside of old ways and methods, carries with it the corollary of the laying aside also, temporarily, of those who are bound in the bundle of cast-off methods. Only the man who can meet new emergencies at all turns can stand securely in the rush of modern developments, but such advance is not, therefore, in effect, an evil. 'There is a logical objection,' says the author, 'at any time to describing a change of industrial structure as in itself a cause of unemployment. The cause of a man's being unemployed is not that which led him to lose his last job, but that which prevents him from getting another job now,' a distinction with a difference which is full of meaning. It is notable that the question of tariff in any connection with this problem is excluded by Mr. Beveridge. In his opinion, fiscal regulations are quite irrelevant to the problem in hand, and the substitution of Tariff Reform for a genuine unemployed policy little better than an evasion or a delusion.

#### COVENANTERS.

The glorious history of old Scotland in its struggle for independence and the right to live according to the dictates of conscience alone holds nothing more worthy than the story of the Covenanters, one page of whose history is taken up in 'The Covenanters of Teviotdale and Neighboring Districts,' by the late Rev. Duncan Stewart, M.A., of Hawick, Scotland, edited with a memoir of the author by the Rev. John Smith, M.A., and published by A. Walker & Son, Galashiels. The writing of this book was a labor of love and the scant leisure of

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many years with the author, and it remained unpublished at his death only because he feared lest in any way he should devote to its production time that should rather have been given to the living questions of his pastoral charge. He is warmly exonerated of any such imputation by his people, and his zeal and ability. Many a Canadian who can claim a part in this history by virtue of ancestry, and some of those who have known the author personally will have a special welcome for the book.

#### ALLEGED KIDNAPPING CHICAGO POLICE CLAIM TO HAVE FOUND FORMER MONTREAL GIRL.

Chicago, March 26.—A kidnapping which remained a mystery for a quarter of a century apparently was cleared up here early today by the finding in South Chicago of Mrs. Jason Warner, long sought by members of her family in Montreal. The police here received a letter on Wednesday from Mrs. Langvin, of 415 LaGauchetiere street Montreal, asking them to search for her sister Elizabeth, who twenty-five years ago, when five years old, was kidnapped from her home in Montreal. The hunt was kept up for six years. Mrs. Jason Warner, who is thought to have been the one kidnapped, was found by the Chicago police early this morning. She said that her name was Elizabeth Colton, or Colborne, she could not remember which. She said that she was stolen when she was five years old, and taken to a farm. Later she went to New York, and then to Lenox, Mass., where she met her husband.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

TALES OF CONVERTS IN CHINA.

From 'A typical mission in China,' by W. E. Southill.

Ling Fuh Pah once told me the story of his conversion. It was something like this:

I was a wild, reckless, foul-mouthed man, always spoiling for a fight. If anyone helped himself to my vegetables it was woe to him when I caught him. But one day, as I was passing the school chapel, I thought I would go in and hear what this foreign preaching was about. So I went in and stood amongst the people at the back. I hardly understood it at all, but one phrase went to my heart, and I could not rid myself of it. The preacher said, 'It is a sin to curse and swear.' Now I had not opened my mouth without blasphemy since I was a child, and, if it was a wicked thing to use such language, what a wicked old sinner I must be!

This was the only thought I brought away with me, and it showed me how much in need of change I was, and proved the conversion was a reality; no longer was he the Fuh of yore, his lips were cleansed, his fierceness tamed, his passions brought under control. One day he saw a man stealing from his garden. The man caught sight of him, and knowing only the old Ling Fuh, fled in terror; but the old man cried out, 'Take it easy, take it easy, you'll all hurt yourself; take a few more, and the heart would be fit for mercy. But Ling Fuh lifted him up, and giving him the astonished man the greens he had gathered, bade him take them away with him. The old man was also very fond of a pot of wine, but, finding that it made him pugnacious, he gave it up, a daily confessional.

His universal greeting was "Hoe-shie, hoe-shie." "It is well, it is well." No matter whom he met it was always "Well," and his face shone and wreathed smiles as he said it. Nothing would induce him ever to admit that the weather was bad. Were it a roasting day, it was still "hoe-shie." Were it bitterly cold and wet, it was still "hoe-shie." The King can do no wrong. He had two fine grown-up sons, married, and with children of their own, all living under his roof. They were hard working men, and filial sons. For the last ten years of his life they insisted on his giving up work and living in ease, but this did not satisfy him. He would have worked in his garden to the end of his days, could he have seen them converted. With nothing to do, he spent much of his time in our kitchen, and many were the sighs and groans I listened to, and many the prayers he offered for their salvation. Before his death he had the joy of seeing them give up idolatry, and occasionally come to service, but he never experienced the satisfaction of seeing them "soundly converted."

It was in the spirit of their mind. I do not know how they are in frequent attendance to-day, they have not yet been admitted to baptism, nor is there any present indication of that change without which baptism is a mere ceremony. His eldest grandson, however, who for many years shared his grandfather's bed, was a daily listener to his earnest prayers, and the object of his solicitude, has been a Christian from childhood, and is now house physician at our hospital. The old man passed away at the ripe age of eighty, esteemed by all who knew him.

A tradesman resides close at our door. He is the keeper of a grain shop, which he faithfully closed on the Lord's day. When Ah Nvng Pah first came amongst us, it was not love of God; but fear of evil spirits that brought him. He then attracted my notice chiefly by his lack-lustre eyes, and his own and his family's general untidiness. No longer unhealthily untidy, and with faithful, bright, black-brown eyes, he fills the office of book-keeper circumspetely and well. This weak-looking, devil-scared man has become fearless and determined to a remarkable degree. He can say "No" to his designing person most effectively; he is the best collector of funds we have ever had; his judgment for passing candidates for baptism is reliable, as also is his discretion in the various difficulties which are of so frequent occurrence in a large church. With his own small means he is most liberal, and the amount of time he gives to the work without a penny of remuneration, is incredible. Nevertheless, up his children respectably, in the fear and admiration of the Lord. A few years ago his twelve-year-old son, a boy whose temper is very different from his parent's, was reported to have beaten his father, the father submitting rather than make trouble. Fortunately, the matter came to our head schoolmaster's ears, and roused him to anger. "What!" said he, "been beating his father? Why, if he is allowed to do that

he will be beating his schoolmaster next. Fetch him along. He won't come. We'll see about that." And away this disciplinary youth by his tail to the schoolroom, and there put a speedy end to any more father-beating!

A beggar was the means of initiating our work in Kuchee. To save our credit we set him up later in a small trade, but through the church there flourishes, his violent temper long ago drove him to the devil. Another beggar, an old man, in the same district, always brings his mite to the communion service. He, like many other country mendicants, only begs during half the year, cultivating his potatoes during the rest of the time. The mother-in-law of our best Bible woman, a devoted little worker, was a beggar, but soon after the family joined us the son, an unobtrusive fellow, obtained work at a silk-spinner's and induced his old mother to give up the "profession."

When I first knew Mr. Chang he was a tall, lithe, good-looking man, approaching thirty years of age. He had been brought up to earn his living as a cutter of imitation paper money, that is, he trimmed the paper upon which lead foil had been beaten, and which afterwards was shaped into imitation silver ingots, for burying in idolatrous and ancestral worship.

It was Ling Fuh Pah who first induced Mr. Chang to come and hear the Gospel, and from his first hearing he was attracted by the magnetic truth of God and his salvation. His wife and mother-in-law on hearing that he was attending our services, evinced the bitterest opposition, and for a long time poor Ling Fuh Pah hardly dared show his cheery face within their door.

When some time later Mr. Chang applied for baptism, it became necessary to point out to him that his trade was an unfortunate barrier to this privilege. In his distress he was urged to take the matter to God and seek Divine aid in finding another means of livelihood. He prayed and prayed again, for months, without obtaining the desired answer to his petitions. God having much use for this man, he was willing to strengthen him for future service by letting him answer his own prayers.

Unable to wait any longer, and much to the chagrin of his family, he decided to give up his own lucrative occupation and set up a small shop. He soon after this was admitted to membership. But his shop did not pay, and giving this up he set off to try and make a living as a langman.

It was a weary life, involving much travel, much exposure to the elements, much chaffering, little profit, and few opportunities of meeting with God's people. His income was cut about eighty percent. Valuing the opportunity, however, to attend religious services and having time for the study of the Scriptures, he accepted at small pay the menial position as a servant in the household of Mr. Southill. During the riot which occurred in 1884 when the lives of the missionaries were so greatly endangered, much concern was felt for the native Christians, and for three months we learned that this brave man, Mr. Chang, along with Ling Fuh Pah had called all the Christians together and openly held divine service in his own house every Sunday. "And to him was it due that our people maintained their faith and courage during those dark days."

Shortly after this, through the death of a colporteur, Mr. Chang was appointed as colporteur. The wages were the same as he had been receiving as a servant, and his answer was promptly given: "Nothing would give me greater joy than go round witnessing for the Saviour. It is the very thing I should like to do above all others, and I am ready to go even into the den of lions if need be."

Later, the missionary was compelled to set aside a native preacher and Mr. Chang was appointed in his place. He labored incessantly until the time of his death, and remained a tower of strength to the work. No candidate for baptism in the city was accepted without his recommendation, many disputes which might have grown to troublesome magnitude were quietly settled by him, and many a dark matter was elucidated by his knowledge and judgment. His little house was the rendezvous of all who needed advice, sympathy, or encouragement, and though humble the building, and unlettered the man, even those who deemed themselves his superiors in this world did not disdain to seek his aid.

PAY DAY.

(The 'Zenana.') Payments are made monthly in India, and the first of the month is known as 'Pay Day.'

The Missionary sits at the table. A pile of rupees and other coin lie at his right hand. Outside on the verandah a number of agents are assembled. The sahib calls out, 'Everything is ready, so come one by one.' In walks a teacher. At a table on one side he signs his name and then hands the sahib twelve small copper coins. The sahib take them and hands him twelve silver coins. Out of every rupee the receiver has given a quarter of an anna to the Church fund for the support of his pastor. In one rupee there are sixteen annas. He takes the rupees to the door and then slowly and carefully rings them on the stone floor of the verandah. They ring true, but he rises up and after carefully examining one coin silently hands it back to the sahib.

'It is good coin, why do you refuse it?' asks the sahib. Ramechandra—'It is a smooth coin the image and writing can no longer be deciphered. No one will take it.' The Sahib—'Very well; take this one. The superscription is clear enough for anything.' Ramechandra takes it and without ringing the rupee hands it back, saying 'the year '40.'

The Sahib—'What is your objection to the 1840 coins?'

Ramechandra—'They have a peculiar ring. Every one refuses them.'

The Sahib taking up two eight anna coins hands them to the man who keeps one and returns the other, after ringing both.

The Sahib's brows contract—'The coins ring true, they are not defaced, and they are not 1840 coins, what now is your objection?'

Ramechandra utters one word—'Buchada!'

The Sahib—'Buchada! What does that mean?'

An English-speaking agent enters at this juncture and answers for Ramechandra, 'A bob at the back.'

The Sahib—'A bob at the back! What on earth has that to do with a coin?'

The agent explains that on this coin Queen Victoria is represented without a crown, and her hair is dressed in a bunch at the nape of the neck. This bunch Indian women call a 'buchada,' and the simple people refuse a crownless Queen coin.

The Sahib—'Then before I can make any payments I must first ring every coin to see that it is good, and then I must sort out all the smooth coins, all the 1840 coins, and all the 'bobs at the back. And what am I to do with the neglected coins?'

Ramechandra—'Send them to the Government Treasury and ask for proper coins in exchange.'

The English-speaking Agent—'The Government have stated that the 1840 are quite good and must be accepted. Only the other day a man was fined Rs. 15 for refusing to take an 1840 rupee.'

Ramechandra—I offered one to the men at the toll-gate the other day and they refused it, and kept my umbrella while I went to a friend to get the toll.

A few days later the Missionary was buying something in the bazaar and the shopman handed him for change some copper coins. In true Indian fashion he silently handed the coins back. Without a remark the shopman produced other coins and handed the change to the sahib, who said:

'What do you do with this non-current coin?'

'We reserve it for the poor,' was the reply.

A WONDERFUL WOMAN.

The story begins in the year 1893, when a blind singing girl was led into the Canton Hospital by her mistress, a woman who owned her, body and soul, and caused her to lead a life of sin and shame. But a diseased foot brought her to the hospital, and God was now to use the lame foot to set the captive free—free in both body and soul. For her disease, amputation of the leg was the only treatment that would avail. But her mistress objected, declaring that she would be useless then. She would rather the girl die. The doctor in charge of the woman's department said of this blind girl: 'As for her spiritual nature, a more unpromising case I had scarcely seen. She seemed benumbed, and for a time responded to no appeal. After long waiting she was induced to study a little; kind treatment softened her heart, and gradually, but slowly, she yielded to the influences of the Spirit. She applied for baptism, but was put off because her mistress still claimed her. But God had other plans for her. The foot refused to heal, the mistress grew tired of waiting, and finally deserted her. Again she applied for baptism and was accepted. Being freed from her mistress the amputation could be performed. This was done in the spring of 1894, and she made a good recovery. The true light had entered her soul, but what an object for sympathy!

Blind, and with one leg! What could be more hopeless? However, she was given work about the hospital. She scrubbed, washed, and cleaned windows, called the patients to prayers at the church services, and in this way earned her rice. During her spare time she continued to study in the school, and before she left the hospital, in 1897, she had memorized the whole of the New Testament, with the exception of a few chapters in Revelation. But now we have to add one more to her long and heavy list of afflictions. In 1897 it was discovered that she was a leper.

Encouraged by the example of some workers in India (she was induced to go to the leper village, and there all of the Saviour she had found. If we were to let the curtain fall now, her story would be that of a wonderfully sad life, full of suffering, but saved from sin and cheered by the bow of a happy hereafter. But the curtain does not fall yet. Scarcely a year had passed before news came from the leper village: 'Many have believed, and asked for baptism.'

In 1898 a meeting was held at the entrance to the village, and out of many applicants, twenty were baptized, and took the Lord's Supper. Since the twenty, others have followed their example. The villages near-by heard about the lepers receiving the Gospel, and many came to see what it was. They, too, heard, and many believed. In all, not less than seventy persons have been baptized as a result of the work of this leper woman! And now we have our new chapel for our growing work.

Surely the name she took when she was baptized is significant—'Un-Ho,' exchanged for the good—'I. e., put off the old and put on the new, and every one of them. Was there ever such a handicapped life? Any one of her afflictions seemed enough to debar almost any one from great usefulness. Blind, lame, and a leper, but with an honored worker in the Master's vineyard.—Rev. A. Beattie, in 'Illustrated Missionary News.'

THE INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDY CLUB. Gold and Silver Medals, Bibles and Books.

ALL READERS HEARTILY INVITED TO JOIN AT ANY TIME. Please read conditions carefully.

To think out week by week the answers to a set of suggestive questions on the International S. S. Lesson and to answer one of them concisely in writing—such, in brief, is the idea of the Bible Study Club, which started last week in this paper.

The International Newspaper Bible Study Club is for the purpose of promoting, in an unfettered way among the masses, a wider study of the Bible, the basal truths of Christianity, and the problems which enter into every man's life. It is composed of all those who join a Local Club, and take up the simple course herein outlined, barring only ordained ministers. The club has the sympathetic co-operation of the latter, but it is not considered fair to have them compete for the prizes. Sunday-school teachers, Bible class scholars, and churchgoers generally, may belong to this Newspaper Club, also non-churchgoers, of all shades of opinion. All such who have not joined are warmly invited to do so and to compete for the prizes.

Persons may join the club at any time during the year, but must, of course, answer the 52 questions hereinafter explained, to qualify for the prizes. It is, however, desirable that the questions be answered as the lessons are studied. The 'Witness' has secured the right to publish the International Sunday School Lesson questions by the Rev. Dr. Linscott, which have aroused so much interest elsewhere, and they will appear weekly. One of these questions each week is to be answered in writing, and upon these answers the prizes are to be awarded.

This paper is authorized to form a Local Newspaper Bible Study Club for its readers, and guarantee to all who join and fulfil the conditions, that everything herein promised shall be faithfully carried out.

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST.

- 1. Each contestant, or his or her family, must be a subscriber to the Montreal 'Witness' during the continuance of the contest, in order to qualify for membership in the International Newspaper Bible Study Club and this Local Club. (A statement that the 'Witness' is bought regularly from a newsdealer will in this competition be accepted from contestants whose names do not appear on our subscription list.)
2. Each contestant in this Local Club, must answer each of the written questions, for fifty-two consecutive weeks, commencing for Sunday, Oct. 25, 1908, and the answers must all be in the possession of this paper within two weeks of the close of this period, which allows two weeks grace after the close of the contest.
3. Each question must be answered separately, and the paper written on one side only. No answer must exceed two hundred words in length and may be

Some of our readers inquire whether they may join our Bible Study Club, seeing that they were not subscribers when the competition started, though they have begun to take the 'Witness' since that time. Most certainly they may. Anyone whose name is regularly entered on our books as an annual subscriber to the 'Witness' is thereby qualified to join the Bible Study Club, and the past questions of the series will be repeated from time to time for the benefit of new readers. When the head of the house takes the 'Witness,' any member of the family residing at home may join the Club by merely mentioning the name of the subscriber as it appears on the address tag. This serves as our voucher 'hat they are eligible for membership. See Clause I.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

(Copyrighted, 1908, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

April 4th, 1909.

Peter and Cornelius, Acts x:1-48. B Golden Text.—In every nation he that feareth him and worketh righteousness, is accepted of him. Acts x:35.

Verses 1-8.—Was a devout Roman in those days as well pleasing to God as was a devout Jew? Can you give any reason to-day why God is not as well pleased with a devout Roman Catholic, as he is with a devout Protestant, or vice versa? What reason is there for or against the idea, that revelations and visions were given to devout men of all nations in those days, as well as the Jews?

Verses 9-16.—Is it wise and profitable to have certain set times for prayer, or is it better to be always in the spirit of prayer, and let our needs, or the Holy Spirit, direct as to special times for prayer? Are people who are not seeking for revelations, likely to have them? The eating of the flesh of those animals, or most of them, which Peter saw in his vision, is forbidden in the old testament; how do you account for it, that 'the word of God,' and the spirit of God do not agree in this case? Peter in the first instance stuck to his creed, and refused to obey the direct voice of God; was he right or wrong in so doing? Must we, in thought, be bound in all things by the written words in the Bible, and refuse to obey any direc-

tion of the Holy Spirit to the contrary?

Verses 17-27.—Does God blame us if we test what we think to be revelations before we act upon them? When God gives a revelation that is not unmistakably clear, may we depend that he will arrange circumstances, or give another revelation to clear up the doubt, as in this case? Was Cornelius reconciled to God, or an accepted child at this time?

Verses 28-29.—Are any of the Commandments of the Bible to be tested by the teaching of Jesus, and by the spirit of God, or must we unhesitatingly obey them all, just as they read, without any question? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Verses 30-33.—If we prayed and fasted more, should we have more visions of God? Is there any merit in good works, and how much? if any, credit does God give for them? Does God in these days give by his Spirit, such detailed and matter-of-fact instructions, as he gave to Peter and Cornelius?

Verses 34-43.—What is the ground of a man's acceptance with God, according to Peter's statement here? According to the suggestion in verse 37, Cornelius had heard about Jesus, his teaching, his death and resurrection; is it at all unlikely that he was a believer in Jesus? Verses 44-48.—What is the meaning of the Holy Spirit falling upon this company? Excepting the gift of tongues, are

any other gifts of the Spirit to be expected?

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all Christians privileged to receive the Holy Ghost as these persons did? How may a Christian in the date Cornelius was, receive the Holy Ghost as he did? Lesson for Sunday, April 11th, 1909.—Easter Lesson. 1 Cor. xv., 12-28.

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