Twenty-four Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

VOLUME XLIX., NO. 263. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1908. PRICE, ONE CENT.

THE CULTURE OF OYSTERS IN CANADA

THE OYSTER peculiar to Canadian waters, and known far and wide as the Malpecque, has attained a unique reputation. Connoisseurs who have sampled the oysters of the world, declare that nowhere else are oysters produced which will compare for a mo- delicacy of flavor with the Can- product, not excepting even the natives' produced in such large at Colchester and Whitstable, or the 'Blue Points' and oth- produced in the warmer wa- the United States Atlantic The reason for this super- flavor is thought to be largely much greater coldness of in which the Canadian oys- bred.

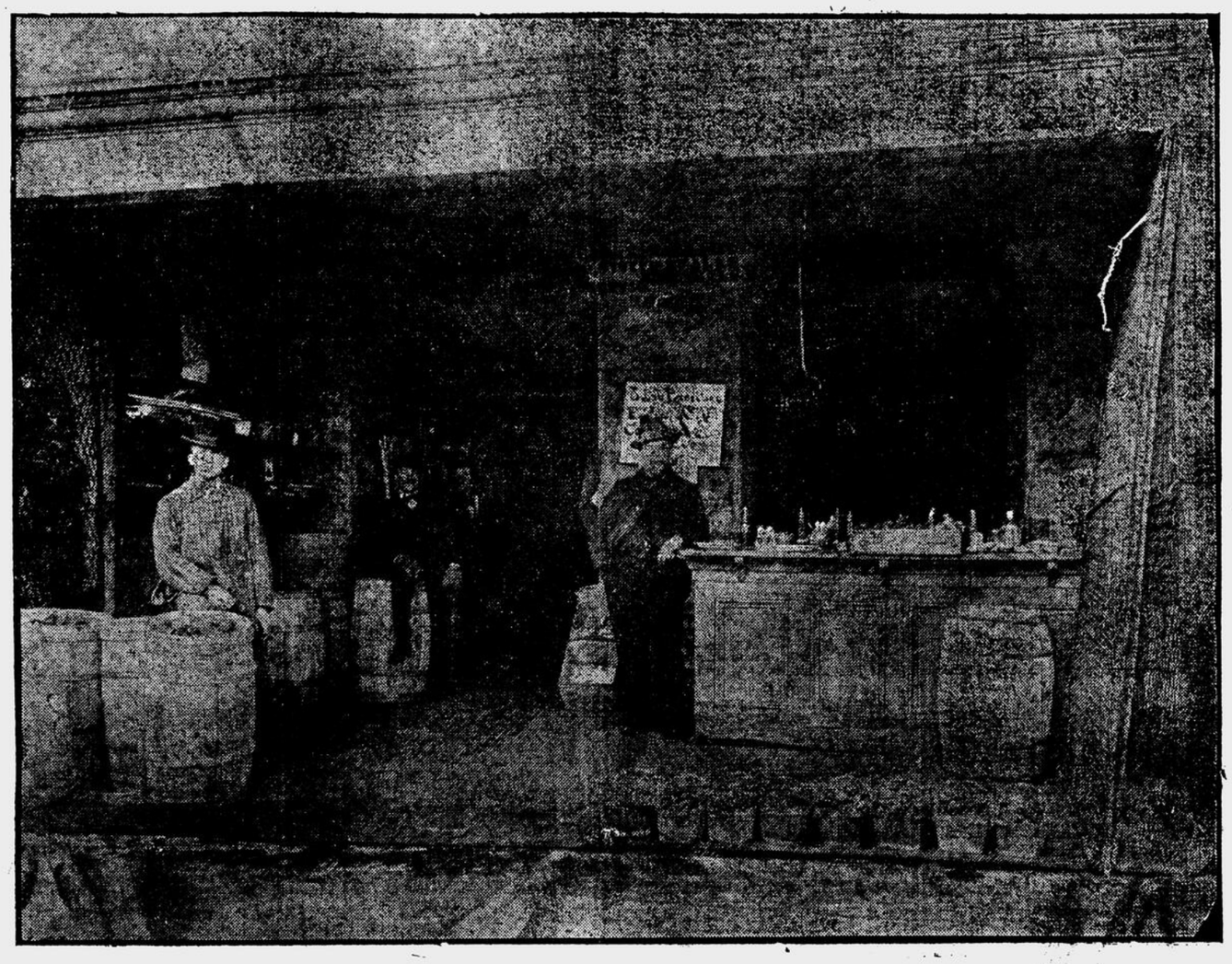
Montrealers can remember the every autumn the oyster to come up from Prince Ed- and to Montreal laden almost point with barrels of these which were retailed at as low even as a dollar a barrel. It the custom in all the larger along the river to look out oyster boats, and it not infre- happened in later years that all were sold out before the reached Montreal. For some years oyster boats have come to the all, owing to most of the beds been fished out, and also to the and having increased.

Dr. E. W. MacBride, the zoology at McGill University, work in connection with biological station in the ces, and has made a spe- oyster culture off Prince This week he gave a researches before the Na- Society in Montreal, and grave pronouncement that steps are taken to beds, the Canadian oys- entirely exterminated. Thus valuable natural asset of destroyed, and what great and profitable indus- completely wiped out. His regarded as of so much im- that he was asked the substance of his ad- ress, and in fulfilment of Dr. MacBride has prepared notes for the 'Witness':

beds in Canada are confin- to Prince Edward Island alities on the New Bruns- Nova Scotia shores, but the ter, which is famous for its or—in this respect being at of all oysters in point of de- rapidly disappearing. Twen- oysters were sold by the one dollar a barrel become so scarce that last to twelve dollars per bar- charged, and if the process goes on, in ten or fifteen adian oyster will be almost extinct. This will be a cal- ficult to repair, to say the

remembered that the Can- identical with the Ameri- is, properly speaking, an warmer waters than those ch waters as are found in , and off the Virginian asts. Along the coast of 's the oyster is continu- That is to say, it is everywhere where there to exist, and if in any the United States coast were completely fished se of thirty or forty would be restored from adjacent oyster place and renewing the

be no such hope for er if once it were ex- e the Canadian oyster where the conditions of that the temperature July and August reaches grees. Now such condi- very local. They are in



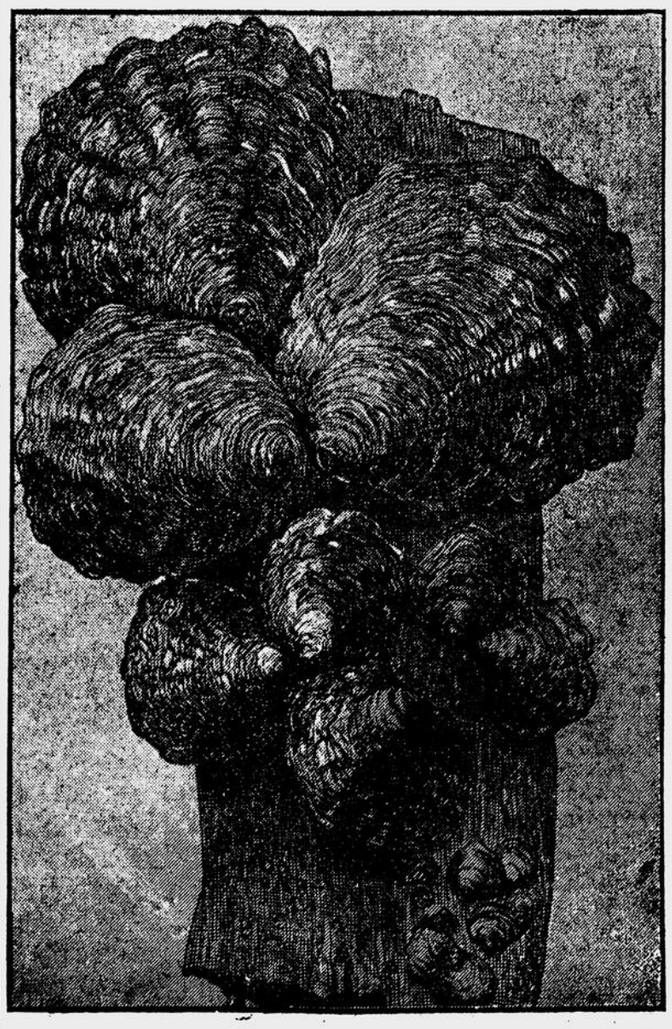
THE LAST HAUNT OF THE UP-TO-DATE OYSTER.

every case due to the existence of submerged banks over which there is a stretch of shallow water, which water gets heated up to seventy degrees in July and August. Outside these narrow confines the general temperature of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence never rises above forty or fifty degrees even in the hottest seasons. If, therefore, the oyster were completely exterminated in one of these beds it could not be stocked from adjacent beds, because the spat, in attempting to cross this icy barrier, would perish.

This is the serious thing about the Canadian oyster. It is, in point of fact, a remnant of the fauna which inhabited Canada before the glacial epoch, when a warm climate spread continuously up as far as Baffin's Bay. The coast of Prince Edward Island was specially favorable to preventing the extinction of the Canadian oyster when the glacial epoch supervened, because the Island consists of extremely soft rock—the New Red Sandstone. Prince Edward Island is the only representative of this rock in Canada. Now, this soft rock has been breached by the sea, on the north coast particularly, and accordingly a number of shallow bays have been formed which are shut off from the general sea or gulf by sandbars. The whole north coast of Prince Edward Island is fringed with sandy bars, and it is in these shallow places that the oyster flourishes.

The reason that the oyster requires a temperature of seventy degrees at least is that the spat, or free-swimming young, are unable to survive a lower temperature, whereas the adult oyster can survive in any temperature so long as it is not absolutely frozen. Thus, for instance, in England, and everywhere where the oyster is cultivated, it frequently occurs that several years pass without there being a fall of spat, as it is called, because the temperature in that particular summer has not reached a high enough degree. In Canada it nearly always occurs that the temperature gets to a sufficient degree to ensure the welfare of the spat.

The Canadian oyster differs from the European oyster in regard to its breeding. The egg of the Canadian oyster is fertilized after being expelled in the sea, and the young enter on a long period of free swimming existence, a conservative estimate of which would be about three weeks. In the European oyster the egg is retained in the shell of the mother until development is far advanced, and when the young of the oyster is finally expelled from the mother's gills, it swims only for one or two days. The result is that within the beds in which the oyster lives there is a far more uniform and wide distribution of spat from the Canadian oyster than from the European variety.



OYSTERS IN VARIOUS STAGES OF GROWTH—WHAT PROFESSOR MacBRIDE HOPES TO SEE ON THE POLES HE HAS PLANTED.

There are two ways of attempting to cultivate the oyster. One is to obtain what are called seed oysters—really oysters about one year old, and averaging an inch in length. Oysters, I may remark parenthetically, are marketable in their third year, but are really not full grown until they are five or six years of age. The inch-long oysters are laid down on a special bottom—a bottom formed of sufficiently firm material to prevent them from sinking and being smothered in the mud. The best bottom is made of old oyster shells, of tiles, or even stones. This method of culture has proved a success in Prince Edward Island every time it has been attempted.

But supposing that these seed oysters cannot readily be obtained, we may attempt to catch the free-swimming larvae, and an experiment of this kind was instituted last summer. A portion of Malpecque Bay was rented by the Biological Station, and in this over a hundred birch poles ten feet in length were planted in groups of three and in lines six feet apart, at right angles to the shore. A certain number of twigs were left on the poles. The object was to produce a slight eddy as the tide flows past, checking the tide somewhat, and giving the free-swimming oysters an opportunity of settling.

This method of oyster culture is employed with success in Japan. But there is another problem to be met in Prince Edward Island that is absent in Japan, namely, that there is not less than three feet of ice over the bay in the winter. Consequently, it is necessary to sink these poles so that the tops of them are three feet below low water. If the experiment succeeds, there ought to be next summer a considerable number of young oysters attached to the bark of the birch poles. At the end of the second year these would then be removed and planted as seed oysters.

Until quite recently there was no encouragement for the cultivation of oysters in Prince Edward Island, because all the waters were regarded as public property, and anyone could obtain a license to remove oysters on payment of a small fee. Consequently, no one would plant oysters for other people's benefit. The ownership of the oyster beds is vested in the Island Government, and that government has recently passed a law which permits the owner of a farm to lease the water immediately fronting on his farm for the purpose of oyster culture. Even when this is done, all difficulties are not removed, because the protection of the fisheries devolves not on the Island but on the Dominion Government, and those who have commenced to cultivate oysters complain that their property in these oysters is not respected by their neighbors. As the water is comparatively shallow, the oysters are continually being stolen. It is to be hoped that this confusion of jurisdiction will be satisfactorily arranged, and adequate protection given. If that is done, it is well within the mark to say that the production of oysters in Prince Edward Island can be increased a hundredfold.

At present the oyster catch comes almost entirely from one bay on the north of Prince Edward Island—Richmond, or Malpecque Bay. This is only one of a large number of precisely similar bays which extend the whole way along the north coast of the Island, and there is evidence to show that all these bays were at one time richly productive of oysters. Indeed, in the next bay, proceeding along the coast in an easterly direction—Grenville Bay—oysters were at one time so abundant that ships used to come from England, and make up a cargo of them, and sail directly back to the British market. This bay is now practically depleted, and, of course, no trade worth mentioning is done.

There is even more striking evidence of the former richness of these oyster beds. The soil of Prince Edward Island, though it is very fertile, lacks one important constituent, namely, lime, and this want some of the farmers supply by dredging from the shallow bays what is termed oyster mud and spreading it on the land. This oyster mud consists of old smothered oyster beds, which, in some cases, are eighteen feet thick. The presence of these beds points to an oyster production in former times in Prince Edward Island, to which the existing oyster beds can only be supposed to represent the merest fragment.

The cause of the destruction of the beds must be traced to the cutting down of the forests. When the first settlers arrived there, the island was covered by fine lumber, amongst which there was a good deal of splendid hardwood. This has almost all been removed, and the result is that the snow melts with too great rapidity and strong spring freshets are produced. These freshets rapidly wash away the soft land, and the enormous amount of silt produced has already smothered large numbers of oyster beds, because the silt falls more rapidly than the oyster grows.

An oyster which has grown where silt is being deposited rapidly, but not rapidly enough to smother it, may be recognized by the shell, which has curved upward in the effort to keep clear of the silt. The long and narrow oyster is the oyster which has grown in a bed very closely packed by its companions. The best variety of oyster brought to the Montreal market is that known as the cup oyster, which is broad, and has a comparatively smooth flat shell. This variety represents the oyster which has grown under the most favorable conditions. It is perfectly possible to cultivate this kind of oyster simply by choosing the right kind of bed and laying down the seed oysters in it. It is to be hoped that the government will encourage this industry, for the Canadian oyster represents a very important natural food supply.

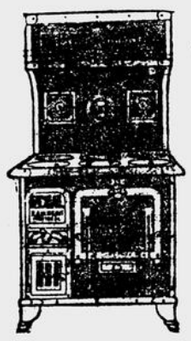
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THE BIBLE SOCIETY

The monthly meeting of the committee of the Bible Society was held in the board room on Union avenue on Thursday at 4.30 p.m. The attendance of members was good. The Rev. Principal Shaw presided and the Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill conducted devotional exercises.

The president voiced the feeelings of all present in congratulating Mr. W. F. Lighthall on completing sixty years of profesisonal life, and in graceful terms acknowledged the valuable services he had rendered the Bible Society. Mr. Lighthall made a feeling reply and said that he had been connected with Bible Society work for over fifty years, and that he would continue in the good work so long as Providence would give Him strength to do so.

The reports of the general agent, Mr. Carson, the district secretary, the Rev. Thos. Bennett, and the five colporteurs were all of a very encouraging character. The Bibles issued during the month of October and the revenue from the sales and from country districts in free contributions was largely in advance of the previous month. A distinctive feature of the meeting was the large grants of Scriptures made for free distribution.

The Rev. W. F. Halpenny asked for a grant of four hundred copies in seven different languages, or the use of The All People's Mission of the Methodist Church; Mrs. I. Collins applied for twenty-four copies for distribution through a Bible woman. The St. George's circle of the King's Daughters asked for seven dozen French gospels, four testaments and four copies of the Acts for distribution in the General Hospital. The Presbyterian Board asked or two hundred Bibles and one hundred portions for use in the Pointe aux Trembles Schools. The Grande Ligne Mission applied, through the Rev. A. L. Therrien, for twenty-two dozen testaments and five hundred portions. Mrs. Frost, 111 Stanley street, asked for one hundred copies of the Psalms. Adjutant Cabrit asked for twenty-five copies of the New Testament a few illustrated gospels in French for distribution through the Salvation Army. Mrs. J. R. Dobson, on behalf of the Ladies' Missionary Auxiliary of the St. Giles Presbyterian Church, St. Denis street, requested a grant of fifty Bibles, one hundred testaments and one hundred portions for distribution in the lumber camps. These grants were all cheerfully made, and the general agent was instructed to secure as full reports as possible of the use made of the hundreds of copies of the scriptures.

The financial statement was such as enabled the committee to make a further grant of a thousand dollars in aid of the expansion of the Canadian Bible Society's operations. The anniversary committee gave an interim report regarding the annual meeting to be held in January next.

BREAKS UP COLDS

Nothing can be more effective than a drink containing thirty drops of Nerviline, a teaspoonful of sugar and a cup of hot water. This breaks up any tendency to cold, wards off croup and pneumonia. Rubbed in the chest, it relieves coughing and prevents complication.

For all winter ills nothing serves the purpose like a 25c bottle of Nerviline; get it to-day.

JUDGE'S OFFER TO LAWYERS

MR. JUSTICE MONET'S PLAN TO FIX RESPONSIBILITY FOR LEGAL DELAYS.

An interesting incident occurred in the Superior Court at St Johns, on Thursday. On the previous day, after Mr. Justice Monet had proposed to fix for a date in November a case which was not ready for hearing when called up, one of the counsel in the case objected, stating that if the court was to sit for thirty days in the month, lawyers would have no time left for office work, and they might as well take up their quarters at the Court House.

In the face of such a statement, Mr. Justice Monet, who has placed himself entirely at the disposal of the Bar, outside of the regular term, so as to clear up arrears, stated yesterday that he wished to know whether the majority of the Bar were of the same opinion, and to test this he would leave his offer to sit outside of the term open for the whole of November.

If the members of the Bar did not take advantage thereof, he would then sit only during the days and hours of the regular term, and if litigants had to complain of delays, they would know that the fault was not with the judge.

RISE OF DIALECT.

When a boy in some parts of New England has occasion to set his dog upon any one or any thing, he exclaims, as a rule, 'Stig 'im! Stig 'im!' The New York boy, or the boy of the west, generally says, 'Sick 'em! Sick 'em!' To the western boy the command 'Stig 'im!' sounds absurd; it provokes his laughter; but his own command is equally amusing to the New England boy.

This little difference illustrates the beginning of local dialect. Probably neither boy thinks of the exact meaning of what he says. He is merely repeating words he has heard others use, which he is sure, from their frequent repetition, that the dog will understand.

The boy who says 'Sick 'em!' is repeating a corruption only one degree removed of the words 'Seek him!' which are a very old command.

'Stig 'im!' is a corruption one degree farther removed from its original than 'Sick 'em!' It began with 'Take him!' which was varied by the use of 'so' before it: 'So take him!' From this to 'S' take him!' was an easy step, and the more easily pronounced 'Stig 'im!' was the next corruption.—Boston 'Transcript.'

COMING EVENTS.

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Among those interested in music, but whose purse does not warrant a too lavish indulgence in an expensive hobby, clubs of from fifteen to twenty are being formed for the symphony season of six concerts, who are thereby enabled to secure better terms from the management of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra. The series begins at the Academy of Music on Friday afternoon, Nov. 27, at 3.30 o'clock, when an interesting programme will be rendered. Already rehearsals are going on. The management has also decided to enable patrons to secure the same seats for the entire series of six concerts. This has been found advantageous in seasons past, and will no doubt prove a convenience this season.

LYRIC HALL.

Next week will be the fourth week of the popular Lyroscope Talking and Moving Pictures, which are given twice daily at Lyric Hall. The entertainment grows in popularity each week. A magnificent new programme has been prepared for next week, which will include the magician, 'The Dalvines,' in their illusions. The moving and talking pictures will be entirely new subjects, and the popular little singer, Dolly Grace, will be heard in new songs, with Master Willie Eckstein at the piano. There will be matinees every afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and performances every evening at 8 during next week, including Thanksgiving Day.

MR. FARNAM'S RECITALS.

Mr. W. Lynnwood Farnam will give the first recital of his November series, at Christ Church Cathedral, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, when the following will be the programme:—

Marche Pontificale.. .. ..de la Tombelle
Intermezzo in B flat.. .. ..Lemare
Fantasia and Fugue in G minor...Bach
Vocal solo..'Lead Kindly Light'....Kaye
Miss Fessenden.
Sonata No. 1 in F.. .. .. ..Mendelssohn
'Le Carillon' .. ..Wolstenholme
Grand Choeur Dialogué.. .. ..Gigout

DR. BARCLAY'S ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary services to mark the completion of the Rev. Dr. Barclay's twenty-five years' ministry in St. Paul's Church, will be held to-morrow. At the close of the evening diet, a special service of praise will be rendered by the choir, assistd by Mr. Merlin Davies, tenor, and Signor Barbiere, violinist.

CONCERT IN CALVIN CHURCH.

The following programme has been arranged for the concert to be held in Calvin Presbyterian Church, on Friday evening, Nov. 13:—

Violin solo, Mr. J. S. Gray; soprano solo, Mrs. Blackbird; mandolin selection (18 instruments), (a) Peate's Mandolin Orchestra; (b) Geo. A. Peate, conductor; humorous selection, Mr. R. McGlaughlin; baritone solo, Mr. E. Loiselle; cornet solo, Miss Mabel Gray; soprano solo, Miss G. Miller; mandolin selection, Peate's Mandolin Orchestra; tenor solo, Mr. S. H. Finlayson; humorous and otherwise, Mr. R. McGlaughlin.

MELVILLE CHOIR RECITAL.

The choir of Melville Church, Westmount Park, are to give a sacred recital on Tuesday evening, at 8.15. Admission to the church is free, with a collection in aid of the choir fund. The following is the programme:—

Organ voluntary .. .. John M. Walkley
Chorus..'Awake, awake, put on thy strength, Zion' ....Sir John Stainer
The Choir.
Violin solo.. .. ..'Cavatina'.. .. ..Raff
Miss Mae Getz.
Anthem..'Evening and Morning'..
.. ..Sir Herbert Oakeley
Tenor solo.. 'O for a peace that floweth as a river' .. .. ..G. B. Nivin
J. Leslie Tedford.
Evening hymn—(from 'The Golden Legend')..'O Gladsome Light'...
.. .. Sir A. Sullivan
Organ solo—
J. Walkley.
Soprano solo..'Take up thy Cross'...
.. ..Cecil Grant
Miss Armstrong.
Anthem.. ..'Crossing the Bar'.....
.. ..Sir Frederick Bridge
The Choir.
Violin solo..Air on C string.. .. ..Bach
Miss Mae Getz.
Chorus and soprano solo..Appear, Thou Light Divine..C. P. Morrison
Tenor solo..'A Song of Thanksgiving'
.. ..Allitsen
J. Leslie Tedford.
Festal anthem..'I was glad when they said unto me'....Sir G. Elvey
The Choir.
Organ prelude—
J. Walkley.

FAIRMOUNT Y. M. C. A.

The Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D., will speak at the men's meeting, Fairmount Avenue Branch of the Y. M. C. A., tomorrow, at 4.15 p.m. His subject will be 'Action and reaction in the making of character.' Mr. Robinson will give a cornet solo, and Mr. Goodfellow will sing.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Calvin Church will give the following programme on Sunday:—

Morning service—Doxology; invocation; anthem, 'I will praise thee' (Danks); Psalm selection, 'Now Israel may well and truly say'; reading; solo, 'Giver of life.' Miss George; prayer; hymn, 'Awake ye saints, awake'; intimations; collection; 'anthem,' 'O come let us sing' (Danks); hymn, 'Thou Lord are our life'; sermon; prayer; hymn, 'Zion's king shall reign victorious'; benediction.

Evening service—Doxology; invocation; anthem, 'The nations who are saved' (Whittington); Psalm selection, 'Unto the hills'; reading; solo, 'I trust in God,' Miss George; prayer; hymn, 'We plough the fields and scatter'; intimations; collection 'anthem,' 'The Lord is my shepherd' (Ashford); hymn, 'Come ye thankful people, come'; sermon; prayer; hymn, 'The day thou gavest Lord is ended'; benediction.

The Rev. J. L. George, M.A., will preach, and Mr. Robert C. Pennington will be organist.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH.

The services at Olivet Baptist Church throughout Sunday will be of a Thanksgiving nature, special music being prepared by the choir. The pastor, the Rev. Joseph Sullivan, will preach both morning and evening; his subject in the morning being, 'An invisible army,' and in the evening, 'The coming Canada.'

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH.

The following is the programme at Fairmount Avenue Methodist Church tomorrow:—

Morning.
Organ prelude—Pastoral in B flat..
.. ..Merkel
Invocation—'Holy, Holy, Holy'....Dykes
Hymn 910—'Come ye thankful people'
.. ..Sir G. Elvey
Anthem—'O come let us sing'....Himmel
Offertory—'The Lord is my light'....
.. ..Allitsen
Anthem, Te Deum—'We praise thee, O Lord.. .. ..Jackson
Hymn 91—'O God of Bethel.....A. H. Brown
Hymn—'Happy man whom God'....
.. ..W. B. Gilbert
Benediction and Doxology—
Organ postlude—'Harvest Thanksgiving March.. .. ..J. B. Calkin
Evening.
Organ prelude—Pastoral in G..Dunham
Doxology—
Hymn 107—'I sing the almighty power'.. .. ..Jackson
Solo (tenor)—'A song of Thanksgiving'.. .. ..Allitsen
Anthem—'I will alway give thanks'..
Offertory solo (soprano)—'With verdure clad' (Creation).. .. ..Haydn
Offertory anthem—'Thine O Lord'..Kent
Hymn 909—'Fountain of mercy'...
.. ..W. V. Wallace
Anthem after sermon—'The day is past'.. .. ..Marks
(Soprano and tenor solos.)
Hymn 910—'Come ye thankful people'
.. ..Elvey
Organ postlude—Jubilant March....
.. ..Sir J. Stainer

Soloists: Mrs. W. H. Creed and Mr. H. S. Rough; organist and choirmaster, Mr. J. H. Lauer, A. Mus. T.C.L., F.S.Sc (Lond), etc.

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DAILY WITNESS

Mostly Fair

Vol. XLIX., No. 263 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1908 PRICE ONE CENT

VIOLENT ATTACK ON THE KAISER.

Berlin Radical Papers Emphatically Protest Against Allowing 'Interview' Incident to Sink into Oblivion.

BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY SAID TO BE ENDED.

Nov. 6.—The Radical parties state of consternation at the prospect that the Reichstag, will allow the furore against ... and against Chancellor Von ... ing from the publication of ...'s interview, to sink quietly ... amid conciliatory rhetoric. ... indications are that Prince ... will retain the chancellor- ... the whole matter be glossed ... a combined policy of indif- ... the Loyalist parties. The ... all sections are consequent- ... utmost to revive the popu- ... Herr Harden, editor of the ... who revealed the 'round ta- ... has thrown himself into ... with characteristic energy, ... the Kaiser in the 'Zukunft' ... language. He says it is ... that a monarch who ... main on the throne should ... confidence in himself and all ... capacity to perform the sim- ... tasks. Germany has been ... object of anger and ridicule ... ance from the White Sea to ... Sea. Will the Emperor re- ... crown? He must be blind to ... that his fellow-countrymen are ... him and that no chancel- ... allowed to hold office hence- ... he receives the Kaiser's per- ... to limit his political ac- ... Herr Harden, moreover, carried ... Democratic audience in the Mo- ... with him this evening when he ... in a speech that all parties ... unite in demanding a direct ... from the Kaiser to the Reich- ... erning the interview.

...E AND ...ANY.

Nov. 6.—Assurances were given ... Foreign Ministry late to-night ... conflict with Germany was over ... arbitration of the question of ... legionaries was being kept ... this diplomatic bounds. Spe- ... of some papers, selling on ... after the audiences at the ... been dismissed, declared ... government had notified the ... that despatches mention- ... movement of troops are not to ... ed. The public reads them ... on while wholly approving ... of the Government in keep- ... ground of its negotiations ... army.

... Jamecean is supported in his ... of the dispute by Royalists ... alike. It is announced that ... Pichon has sent a tele- ... Cambon, French ambassador ... him to adhere to ... note, which, in one sen- ... that France and Germany ... regret that the incident ... the deserters from the ... should have led to vio- ... for Von Buelow and Herr ... foreign secretary, con- ... note, which, it is under- ... as inadequate. It is ... will propose a differ- ... to reply has reached ... doubly because the Kai- ... Officials and the pub- ... in the dark as to what ... will take next. Govern- ... encourage the belief ... be preserved.

...R AND ...SEPH.

... The Emperor William ... castle in Schoenbrunn, a ... at 6 o'clock this even- ... to the Emperor Fran- ... coming of the Emperor ... a demonstration of Ger- ... ward the Austrian at- ... Eastern question, and ... out in large numbers ... Majesty.

... private dinner party at ... Castle this evening, ... Emperors and their suites ... ambassadors and other ... to. No toasts were ... conversation circle was ... and Emperor Wil- ... talk with Baron von ... Austro-Hungarian minis- ... affairs, and later with ... Joseph. Emperor Wil- ... for Donaueschingen, ... as the guest of ... who has a fine es-

...W ...RN.

... The 'Matin's' Berlin ... 'It is declared in ... to-night that Ger- ... the French proposal ... ambassador Cambon, and ... insists on France ... the actions of the ... Casablanca toward an ... mediate. The ... responsible for this ... that every moun- ... demands be sub- ... Prince von Buelow, ... chancellor, and Herr von ... for Foreign Af-

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Prince of Wales Fusiliers Celebrate it by Annual Dinner

PROSPECT OF A NEW ARMORY FOR THE CORPS MENTIONED BY COMMANDER.

The King's Birthday was celebrated last night by the annual dinner given by the non-commissioned officers of the First Regiment of the Prince of Wales Fusiliers, of which His Majesty is honorary colonel.

Sergeant-Major Fred Roberts presided.

Lieut.-Col. Jeffrey Burland responded to the toast of 'The militia of Canada.' He referred to the improvement made in the Prince of Wales Fusiliers in the past ten or fifteen years, and added that the force was to be in future armed with the best rifles. He argued that a rifle should not be condemned until it had received a proper test.

After referring to the work accomplished by Sir Frederick Borden, Lieut.-Col. Burland added that he hoped they would soon have an armory of their own, and that the Prince of Wales regiment would be second to none in the Dominion. In conclusio, he said he would be pleased to duplicate Col. Evans's donation to the armory.

It fell to Lt.-Col. Evans, the commander of the regiment, to respond to 'Our Regiment.' After paying a compliment to the non-commissioned officers he said that there were not enough officers in the regiment. He would do his best to promote the interests of the Fusiliers, and added that it was only a matter of time till they would have the finest armory in Canada.

After Capt. Cooper had responded to 'Our Officers,' Lt.-Col. Butlet and Lt.-Col. Gardner, replied to the toast of 'Our Guests.'

'The Sister Corps' was a toast which was received with enthusiasm. Among those who responded were Sergt.-Major Ferguson, Sergt.-Maj. Watson, Sergt.-Maj. Littlewood, Sergt. T. W. Fryer, Sergt.-Maj. Bowen, Sergt.-Maj. D. Eakin and Color Sergt. Munroe. The two latter officers are attached to the Scots.

Mr. E. J. David, of the 'Witness,' responded to the toast of the 'Press.'

The musical part of the programme was fulfilled by Messrs. Reeves, Hardy, Hardman, Daniels, Tobin and Taylor.

Expressions of regret at inability to attend were read, among them being messages from Sir Frederick Borden, Lt.-Col. Roy, Lt.-Col. Dunbar, and Lt.-Col. Finlayson.

THE CARSLEY UPTOWN STORE

WILL BE OPENED FOR BUSINESS IN MAY NEXT.

Mr. Samuel Carsley stated yesterday that final arrangements have been made for taking possession of the S. Carsley Company's uptown property, Queen's Block, St. Catherine street west, on May 1 next. It was also stated by Mr. Carsley that a few days later, as soon as the fixtures could be placed on the ground floor, the leading departments would be opened for business. The other departments, on the upper floors, would be put in commission just as soon as the fixtures were ready.

Spoken to regarding the closing of the down-town store, Mr. Carsley said that business would be continued there indefinitely, or at any rate until the down-town premises are disposed of.

Mr. Carsley states that there is no foundation for the rumor that their Central Heat, Light & Power Company were about to sell out to any other company. On the contrary, the Carsley Company is adding to the present capacity of their plant, and this extra power will be sold at the original low rate.'

CONSTABLES RESIGNED

CONDEMNED BY JURY FOR REPREHENSIBLE CONDUCT.

As a direct result of the return of the Grand Jury to the Court of King's Bench on Monday last, condemning the conduct of three constables, who had appeared before them to give evidence regarding a charge of perjury laid against Bertha Brooks, as represensible, the three men have handed in their resignations, and returned their uniforms to stores. The men in question are Constables St. Jean and Clements, who were attached to the Grand Trunk street station in Point St. Charles, and Constable Parker, of No. 8 station.

As soon as Chief Campeau learned of the report made by the Grand Jury, he inquired into the matter and suspended the constables, who had been summoned to give evidence in the perjury case. Mr. Sicotte, the clerk of the Crown, was to have made a report of the matter to the Police Committee, but there was no mention of the matter at the meeting which took place yesterday.

THE LATE MRS. LONGPRE.

Mrs. Longpré, widow of the late A. B. Longpré, in his lifetime prothonotary of the district of Montreal, died suddenly, yesterday, of syncope of the heart. The deceased lady was well known in social circles where she was much respected by a large circle of friends. Mrs. Longpré was the mother of Messrs. Joseph, Aimé and Bernard Longpré, and of Mrs. Dr. E. Montpetit. She was also the sister of Mr. H. A. A. Brault, notary.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Congregational Section Discusses Laymen's Missionary Movement.

THE REV. G. W. HINMAN LECTURES ON CONDITIONS IN CHINA.

The Congregational section of the Laymen's Missionary Movement in Montreal held a meeting in Stevenson Hall, Emmanuel Church, last evening, under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Birks. In his opening remarks the chairman explained the objects of the movement, and expressed a confident hope that Congregational laymen would take up the movement in a hearty manner.

Judge Leet was the first speaker called on, and dealt with the world-wide character of the movement. One could not judge of the success of any enterprise, and particularly a religious one, by the numbers or wealth or other means employed in it—not even by the visible results. In religious work there was a power higher than the material forces engaged, and while it was right to plan and do things according to man's best judgment and experience, there was a source of wisdom and of strength that far transcended human effort, but was available to every Christian worker. The object of the movement was to evangelize the world in one generation; that is, to enable every living soul to hear of Christ. Judge Leet concluded his address with figures to show what had been done and what still remains to be accomplished.

The Rev. G. W. Hinman, M.A., of Foo Chow, China, was the next speaker. A text painted on the arch over the platform attracted his attention. 'One is your Master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren,' it said. This, Mr. Hinman remarked, was the keynote of the great missionary movement, and would afford him a splendid starting point. Some months ago Mr. W. H. Taft, president-elect of the United States, had shown a good deal of sympathy for the Filipinos. He advocated a policy of winning them over to American ideals by kindly treatment, and urged all who had anything to do with them to treat them as brethren. Somebody had written a verse with these lines:

'He may be a brother
Of William H. Taft,
But he ain't no brother
Of mine.'

This feeling, evidently, was fast dying out, and Taftism was now above par in the public estimation.

Mr. Hinman recognized the difficulties and hindrances that would be met with in carrying the Gospel to the brethren. There were barriers of distance, of custom, of language, between us and the oriental nations, but these were being rapidly overcome. We had seen the awakening of the Near and the Far East to a new life of brotherly interest and commercial intercourse.

Mr. Hinman closed an eloquent and instructive address with an appeal for more men to go into that country at once to evangelize her heathen millions. Now was the day of the church's great opportunity.

Alderman Murphy, of Westmount, spoke on 'Canadian Congregationalists and Chisamba.' There were seven fellow Congregationalists in that district, he said, and they were doing much to elevate the people who were formerly among the most degraded people in the country. The Laymen's Movement was an effort to strengthen the agencies now at work. It was an audacious undertaking to evangelize the world in one generation, but there was a feeling of optimism dominant everywhere, and the Congregational Church should march shoulder to shoulder with others in the great enterprise. Whatever might be the benefits to the heathen it was certain that all who took part in this work would be greatly blessed in doing their part. The secret of success would be 'organization' and 'vitilization.'

Mr. D. A. Budge, of the Y. M. C. A., dealt with 'Montreal's share in the work.' It was not long since it had dawned upon the minds of a few earnest men what laymen could do in this line, if they were organized for a campaign. Much had already been done in Canada as well as the United States. Business men of influence and means were taking the matter up in a manner never dreamed of. In the United States the effort was only in the interests of foreign missions; in Canada it was for both home and foreign evangelization. The preliminary work had been pretty well covered, and many churches had decided upon their policy for the next year.

Reports were given by Mr. Brewis for Zion Church; Mr. Maxwell for Calvary; Ald. Murphy for Bethlehem, and Mr. Heath for Emmanuel Church. Several others took part in a brief discussion on the methods that would lead to a successful issue.

It was announced that Mr. Hinman would speak in the Point St. Charles Congregational Church to-morrow morning, at the Men's Own, Calvary Church, in the afternoon, and in Zion Church in the evening.

CHAPLAINS TO CALEDONIANS.

The Rev. Professor Gordon and the Rev. Professor Welsh, of the Montreal Presbyterian College, have been appointed chaplains of the Caledonian Society, for the coming year. Prof. Gordon has been asked to preach the annual sermon on the eve of St. Andrew's Day.

THE NEW MORGUE.

The H. Bourgie Co. are Rivals of Mr. Theriault for the Contract.

PETITION PRESENTED TO HEALTH COMMITTEE OPPOSING TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The proposed establishment of a tuberculosis dispensary in Belmont Park and offers to provide a new morgue for the city were the chief matters before the Health Committee yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Bissonnette, advocate, was present in the interests of M. Laurent Theriault, who carries on an undertaking business at 24 St. Urbain street, and whose offer to provide temporary morgue accommodation was accepted last week.

A new offer was made by the H. Bourgie Company, whose representative said they had secured an option on the old vinegar factory on Gosford street, and expected to have the refusal of premises on St. Elizabeth street, near Craig, in a few days, and the city could choose whichever of these sites it thought best.

Ald. Lariviere was present to urge the claims of the Bourgie Company, which had tendered for the service a few years ago, when the contract was given to Messrs. Dumaine.

Ald. David said that as Coroner McMahon had declared the Theriault premises to be very satisfactory for his purposes, and very central, he thought they could do no better than recommend council to make the contract with him.

Ald. Dagenais, chairman, was averse to changing the decision of last week. The conditions appeared satisfactory to everybody, and the proposed improvements had been accepted under a guarantee. He thought the arrangement of last week should be confirmed.

After a long discussion, it was decided that the committee would on Monday visit the different sites offered and take the matter up at a further meeting.

A deputation, headed by the Rev. Canon Renaud and Mr. M. S. Foley, attended in support of a protest received from property-owners of Belmont Park against the erecting there of the proposed new dispensary for tuberculosis, to be given by Lt.-Col. Jeffrey H. Burland. The petition pointed out the risk of infection, and suggested there were more desirable places where the new institution could be placed.

Canon Renaud said he feared the new hospital would be a menace to health, and the risk of contagion would be especially great amongst the many hundreds of children who attended the schools near-by. He had a great personal interest in the speedy establishment of a hospital of the kind proposed, but this was, in his opinion, not the proper site for it.

In this he was supported by Mr. M. S. Foley, who contended it would threaten the health and business of the city.

Mr. A. Rives Hall explained that the institution was intended to be used as a dispensary for the benefit of people not educated in the ways of avoiding the disease. The treatment there would be of the latest hygienic character; there would be infinitely less risk from it than from the spitting that went on about the city streets; the place selected would be one of the safest that could be found, and would not be in any way a hospital for contagious diseases.

Ald. Gallery thought the proposed dispensary should be put on the same basis as the two hospitals in the city for contagious diseases, and having regard to the fact that there were 800 or 900 children attending the schools in the next street, he was against placing it there.

It was decided to refer the matter to a sub-committee to study the question.

COTTON MILL LOCKOUT ENDS

Manchester, Nov. 6. — The dispute which has been going on for nearly two months between the cotton operatives of Manchester and their employers was settled to-day, the employers having compromised on a reduction of wages in March instead of January. The mills will reopen on Nov. 9. They have been closed for seven weeks and much distress has resulted.

SHOT HIMSELF IN A DREAM

Toronto, Nov. 7.—In the hallucinations of a dream shortly after retiring to his room at the Walker House, last night, S. B. Ainslie, of Reno, Nevada, shot himself in the left breast just below the heart and now lies in so critical a condition at Grace Hospital that his recovery is almost despaired of.

THE GOVERNMENT OF RHODE ISLAND.

Referring to the election of the Hon. Aram J. Pothier, as Governor of Rhode Island, the 'Independent,' French-Canadian organ, of Fall River, says:—'This is an historical event of great importance, which marks the end of race and creed prejudices in the political arena, and opens wider horizons for our people. Mr. Pothier is the first Franco-American citizen elected to the position of first magistrate of a State in the Union, and the great honor could not be confererd on a more worthy man.

HEAD-ON COLLISION.

One Man Killed and Eleven Injured on Montreal Train at Danby.

ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN SAVED THEMSELVES BY JUMPING.

A head-on collision occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway at Danby, Que., yesterday, and one passenger named Tremblay, of Wheatland, Que., was killed, while eleven other passengers were injured.

The collision was between the passenger train which left Island Pond for Montreal at 7.45 a.m. yesterday, and a freight train, and it occurred in the freight yard at Danby, an official statement giving as the cause of the accident that the engineer of the passenger train, William Atkinson, ran past the signals, which were against him.

Engineer Charles Watt was in charge of the freight and when both engineers saw that a collision was inevitable, they jumped, with their firemen, and escaped injury. Both engines were badly damaged, and two of the three cars of the passenger train were ditched, while five cars of the freight were badly smashed.

The three passenger coaches of the express were crowded with people leaving on Thanksgiving excursions, and a large number of these got on at Richmond. The man Tremblay whose life was crushed out, boarded the train at South Durham for Montreal, and occupied a seat in the second class car next to the baggage car. Most of the passengers who received injuries were in this car, the injuries consisting chiefly of cuts from broken glass, and bruises sustained by the violent concussion when the cars were ditched. Mr. E. W. Tobin, M.P. for Richmond and Wolfe, who was in the first class car with his two daughters, on their way to Ottawa, was shaken up, and Mr. W. E. B. Jones, the mail clerk of the express, who resides at Richmond, also sustained minor injuries, as well as a shaking up, and returned to his home. The rear first class coach did not leave the rails.

The collision damaged the track, and the main line and passing track were blocked for traffic. At midnight, the main line had been cleared. The passengers of the wrecked express arrived at the Bonaventure Station at 6.10 o'clock last night, and those who needed medical treatment were sent to the hospitals. Among these were Gerald W. Parker, of 23 Wellesley street, Toronto, who was taken to the General Hospital suffering from shock and badly shaken up. Mr. Henderson, of Windsor, also sustained minor injuries.

THE WESTMOUNT ELECTIONS

MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION WILL CALL MEETING TO CHOOSE CANDIDATE FOR MAYORALTY.

There was a fairly representative meeting of the Westmount Municipal Association held at the City Hall, Stanton street, last night, the purpose of which was to take some action with regard to the coming municipal elections, which will be the first held under the city charter, and when the mayor will be elected by the people, instead of being chosen by the Council, as heretofore.

In virtue of this new charter all of the members of the present Council, consisting of eight members, retire in January, and will be replaced by a new Council, consisting of a mayor and eight aldermen, two of the latter for each of the four wards. The third Monday in January is the date fixed for the elections, and the nominations take place a week earlier.

It was decided at the meeting that the Association would not place candidates of its own selection in the field, but that it should confine its efforts to assisting the electors to name men of their own selection. To this end it was decided that the ward representatives on the executive of the association should call meetings of the electors of their wards as early as convenient for the purpose of choosing a candidate for the mayoralty.

Mr. John Millen, chairman of a committee appointed by the association to study the beautifying of the city, reported, showing that a considerable amount of work had been done, principally the improvement of the Sherbrooke street entrance of the city. Mr. Fellows, the city engineer, had co-operated with great success in forwarding the aims of the committee. Mr. Millen made a request that residents desirous of increasing the attractive appearance of their immediate neighborhoods should seek the assistance of the committee.

Mr. H. J. Ross read a paper on 'Uniformity in Municipal Accounting.'

It was announced that the annual meeting of the association will be held in the City Hall on Saturday evening next.

Mr. F. S. Maclennan, K.C., the president, occupied the chair, and among those present were:

Messrs. John Millen, John Hyde, J. H. Redfern, James W. Knox, D. H. McLennan, Richard Hemsley, Ald. Rutherford, Ald. Campbell, J. S. Leo, Geo. S. Plow, Duncan Cameron, Dr. Morgan, John T. McBride, A. C. Hutchinson, H. J. Ross, J. A. Nicholson, the Hon. J. K. Ward, A. M. Mackay, R. Henderson, H. A. Hutchips, K.C., J. W. Palmer, Fred. T. Duncan, H. C. Telfer, H. Gilchrist, E. F. Slack, A. I. Morrison, Chas. Cantin, Lorne Stewart and others.

NO "WITNESS" MONDAY.

Monday next, being Thanksgiving Day, the 'Daily Witness' will not be published.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The earthquakes in central and southern Europe were worse yesterday. Walls were rent, furniture overturned and people thrown from their beds. Everywhere were thunderous roarings and explosions, lasting from five to ten minutes. Prof. Belair, of the Laibach Observatory, reports an earthquake 5,000 miles away, and Mr. Milnes, the English seismologist, thinks a portion of a continent is rising to the south east of Asia.

The Turkish Government is planning to make grants of land to those dispossessed of their own during the Armenian massacres.

Election disorders are reported from Lisbon.

The Lisbon newspapers say that the health of the Queen Dowager, Maria Pia, is causing anxiety. She is 61 years old.

The Admiralty denies that it contemplates sending a fleet around the world.

Count Johan Henrichs von Bernstein has been selected by the Kaiser to succeed the late Baron Speck von Sternburg as ambassador to Washington. The appointment has not yet been made officially.

The Crown Prince Frederick William made an ascent from Friedrichshafen to-day with Count Zeppelin, in the latter's airship. The airship was to proceed to Danzueschingen, Baden, where the Emperor William was to arrive in the course of the day from Austria.

The British battleship 'Invincible,' the latest addition to the British Navy, in a trial yesterday under seven-tenths of her power, attained a speed of 25 knots an hour. It is expected that the new vessel, when working under full power, will reach a speed of 30 knots, a world's record.

It was reported last night that the resignation of the Austrian Cabinet was imminent as the outcome of dissensions between the German and Czech ministers, arising from the recent racial conflicts in Prague and other Bohemian towns.

Dr. E. J. Neisser, a German economist of considerable repute, in a pamphlet entitled 'Deutschland und Canada,' says Germany has scarcely begun to realize what an important field of trade not only for export, but for important wheat and raw material awaits Germany in Canada. In Germany agricultural interests will resist any concessions in favor of freer import of Canadian foodstuffs, but Dr. Neisser insists that the duties on Canadian wheat will in any case have to be lowered and that a concession may as well be made in return for corresponding favors to German manufacturers.

Prohibition, once so laughed at, is now a mighty factor in politics across the line. The chairman of the Prohibition Party of New York reports that the vote polled in that state this week for Chaflin, the Prohibition presidential candidate, was between 28,000 and 30,000, in contrast with 15,000 four years ago. We shall now, he says, carry the war to Albany and compel the State Legislature to line up for or against our policies, and are in a position to defeat many of the members if they do not vote with us.

The Newfoundland election returns now stand: Opposition, 16; Government, 17, with three constituencies to be heard from.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States yesterday appropriated $1,000,000 to carry on mission work in China and Africa.

A well-known resident of Swan River, Man., started his fire with coal oil yesterday morning. As a result his house is in ashes, his wife and five children are dead, and he himself cannot recover.

Two fast passenger steamers are to be built for the Pacific service of the Grand Trunk Pacific next spring.

A band of Sikhs at Hillside, B.C., are said to be manufacturing bombs for the malcontents in Calcutta and elsewhere in India.

The wheat yield for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta this year is estimated at 99,311,840 bushels, from 4,055,600 acres or 16.4 bush. per acre. Oats were 90,202,200 bushels, 32.6 bushels an acre, and barley 20,877,860, 24.4 bushels an acre.

Mrs. Gualco, of Kincardine, Ont., has presented to the town for a hospital a large house, and several acres of ground, with an endowment of $25,000.

The fair wage scale of the city of Winnipeg has been decided by the Court of Manitoba to be illegal.

The St. Regis and Caughnawaga Indians are petitioning the government for pensions for their work on the Nile expedition for the relief of General Gordon, twenty-three years ago.

The Alberta Legislature will be dissolved in a few days, and the new elections held on Dec. 15.

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 15c prepaid. The announcement of funerals 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 verse) occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

GRAY — At 126 Mansfield street, on Nov. 4, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson C. Gray, a son.

LAURIE —At 1993 St. Catherine street East, on Friday, Oct. 30, 1908, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Laurie, a son (Andrew Ward).

MARRIED.

DONALDSON — WOODS — At the residence of the bride's parents, Barrifield, Ont., on Nov. 4, 1908, by the Rev. J. McConnell, Cushendall, Elizabeth May Woods, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Woods, to Albert Edward Donaldson, of Joyceville, Ont.

DAVIS — EVANS — In Kingston, Ont., on Nov. 4, 1908, in St. James' Church, by the Rev. Archdeacon Macmorine, Ross M. Davis, only son of W. R. Davis, of Murvale, Kingston Township, to Margaret Louise, third daughter of the late James Evans, of Kingston.

DIED.

BRADLEY — At Newstead, Payant, West Bermuda, on Oct. 6, 1908, Robert Bradley, formerly of Kingston, Ont.

COCHRANE — At her residence, 675 Park avenue, Annex, on Friday, Nov. 6, 1908, Bridget Mansfield, widow of the late Robt. MacFarlane Cochrane, aged 59 years.

Funeral on Monday, Nov. 9th, at 7.45 a.m., to St. Agnes Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends will please accept this intimation.

COPEMAN — At Quebec, on Nov. 4, 1908, Mary Ann Weakley, beloved wife of the late Preston Copeman, aged 81 years and 3 months.

REID — On Nov. 5, 1908, Mardina Graham, beloved wife of James Reid, aged 49 years.

Funeral on Saturday, 7th instant, from the Montreal Sailors' Institute, 6 Place Royal, at 2 p.m. Friends will please accept this intimation.

Glasgow, Scotland, papers, please copy.

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

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

TEES & CO'S.

DESKS are Best Values.

200 St. James Street.

THANKSGIVING DAY

POST CARDS

at the "WIGWAM"

138 Peel Street

Don't Worry



if you accidentally spill the ink over your white gown. It may not come out, but if we cannot get the stain out for you we can dye the garment so that the spot will not be noticed. Our business is Cleaning and Dyeing, and we have made a reputation for quick and careful work. We call for and deliver parcels without extra charge.

OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE CITY.

British-American Dyeing Co.

THE M.A.A.A. RINK

A meeting of the M.A.A.A. rink committee has been called for next Tuesday evening to decide upon reorganization work and discuss plans for the coming skating season.

HOCKEY IN CORNWALL

Cornwall, Nov. 6.—The Lancaster Hockey Club has reorganized for the season. The officers appointed include the following: — Honorary presidents, John Angus McMillan, M.P., D. R. McDonald, M.P.P., Dr. A. F. McLaren, D. McLennan; president, T. B. Costigan; first vice-president, Wm. Brady; second vice president, F. H. Love; secretary-treasurer, T. L. Larocque; committee, G. Duvall, R. T. Nicholson, E. Patenaude, D. P. J. Tobin, J. C. McGillis.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The delicious flavor and aroma of "Salada" Tea is preserved by the use of sealed lead packets. It is never exposed to the sun, dust, dirt, air, the surrounding odors and contaminating influences of other goods as bulk or loose teas are. A teapot test will show the difference.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

THIS STORE CLOSES AT 6 P.M. SATURDAY, NOV. 7, 1908.

THANKSGIVING DAY, MONDAY, NOV. 9th, 1908

"THE BIG STORE" WILL BE CLOSED

TUESDAY'S "CHALLENGE SALE" OFFERINGS

THE DRESS GOODS CHALLENGE

Some DRESS GOODS BARGAINS THAT WILL SAVE MANY A DOLLAR TO DRESS GOODS PURCHASERS ON TUESDAY.

55c. ALL-WOOL SUITINGS FOR 35c.

2,000 YARDS WHALE SUITING, All-Wool, the hard-wearing kind, shades of Browns, Navys, Cardinal and Black. Regular, 55c. FOR ..... **35c.**

60c. CHEVRONS FOR 43c.

3,000 YARDS CHEVRON SHADOWSTRIPE CHEVIOT SUITINGS, All-Wool, shades of Myrtle, Brown, Navys, and Black. Regular, 60c. FOR ..... **43c.**

70c. SCOTCH PLAIDS FOR 45c.

800 YARDS SCOTCH PLAIDS, in a large variety of clans, made to sell at 70c yard. SPECIAL ..... **45c.**

2,000 YARDS BLACK DRESS GOODS

At Much Less for Challenge

55c. VALUES FOR 35c.

800 YARDS BLACK SERGE AND WHALE SUITING, All-Wool, a splendid fabric. Regular, 55c, FOR ..... **35c.**

75c. VALUES FOR 56c.

500 YARDS BLACK TRICOT CLOTH, in Shadow Stripe Effects, All-Wool, a soft, bright finished fabric for Ladies' Dresses. Regular, 75c, FOR ..... **56c.**

75c. and 85c. VALUES FOR 59c.

500 YARDS BLACK VOILE, All-Wool, fine mesh, deep rich Blacks. Regular, 75c, FOR ..... **59c.**

800 YARDS BLACK VENETIAN CLOTH, medium weight, specially made for Ladies' Costumes. Regular, 85c, FOR ..... **59c.**

THE S. CARSLEY CO.



INDIAN PILLOW COVERS

INDIAN MOCCASINS!

THE LARGEST VARIETY IN CANADA! LOWEST PRICES! CHOICE GOODS!

THE "WIGWAM,"

138 PEEL STREET.

OPEN EVENINGS.

RUNNERS BENEFIT

FIGHT BETWEEN FEDERATION AND UNION HAS AUGMENTED THE PRIZE LIST.

However greatly the unfortunate fight between Federation and Union is to be deplored, and in no department of athletics has the contest been more bitterly waged than in track events, one section of the community has certainly benefited, namely, the long distance runners. Never before has there been such a number of road races as this year. This is not due to the increased popularity of road races entirely, but, in a great extent to the bickerings of Federation and Union. It is safe to say that very few of the runners who attach themselves to some club, under the auspices of one of the two bodies above mentioned, know what the trouble is about, and still fewer care. They wish to run in a certain race and fail to see why they should not because the club issuing the invitation allows amateurs and professionals to play hockey and lacrosse together or vice versa. They would soon have taken the law into their own hands and the Federation and the Union as governing and avenging powers would have had the unpleasant duty of suspending numbers of their own athletes, thrust upon them, had not, on nearly every occasion that one club arranged a race, another club belonging to the opposite faction, done the same thing. Thus was the difficulty averted, and a rich harvest in the shape of cups and medals secured to the fortunate runners.

LACROSSE MATCH TO-DAY

CLOVERS AND MONTREAL WILL MEET IN TUSSLE FOR JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Although late in the season there will be a lacrosse match this afternoon on the M.A.A.A. grounds to decide the championship of the junior league. Montreal and Clovers are the two interested teams. The intermediate championship has still to be held, three teams having tied for first place at the close of the season.

LONGBOAT'S CAREER

Toronto, Nov. 6.—The break between Tom Longboat on the one hand, and Tom Flanagan, of the Irish-Canadian Club, and the committee which had proposed with Flanagan to safeguard his interests on the other hand, is now complete. The Indian has broken entirely from their control, and Flanagan, who feels very keenly on the matter, publicly announced, in a letter handed to the press to-night, that he will have nothing more to do with him.

True lovers of sport in Toronto sympathize with Flanagan. Their belief is shared with him, that, owing to the way in which the Indian runner is acting, his success as a professional runner is extremely doubtful, and all agree that if a match is made with Shrubb, the little Englishman will run the head off Longboat. The letter in question is addressed to the Rev. J. D. Morrow, and Controller J. J. Ward, of Toronto, and Mr. C. J. Little, of Montreal. It reads as follows:

'Gentlemen,—I regret to inform you that circumstances have arisen which make it impossible for me to entertain the proposal to act as manager of Tom Longboat during his professional career as a runner. As you know, it was with great reluctance that I would have undertaken, at your suggestion, to safeguard the interests of the Indian. My long connection with sport has made me fully aware of the class of people with whom it would be necessary to associate in the professional arena, and the criticism that would be delivered against me. I would, however, be prepared to undertake the charge, if necessary, in the belief that I could make probably better arrangements for him, and obtain greater returns than anyone else who might be selected. I was prepared, if necessary, to make great sacrifices with regard to my own time, the interests of my business, my connection with amateur sport and the club of which I have the honor to be manager, for the purpose of giving the public the assurance of fair contests, and the Indian of of honest returns. Since Longboat has decided to become a professional, however, there have appeared, as if by magic, a number of individuals, who are hard at work endeavoring to secure control of him for their own purposes. Some of them, in the belief that I was his manager, have made proposals to me with regard to crooked deals which have thoroughly disgusted me with the men and their methods. Others have been earnestly at work, and with success, in undermining my influence with Longboat by the use of debasing influences. These men have sufficiently degraded the Indian by pandering to his weakness, to render it very doubtful that he could again be brought under a system of discipline that would guarantee a fair showing.

'I have, therefore, finally decided to have nothing to do with Longboat's career as a professional, and will leave the public to judge of the bona fides of the men who are now clamoring for the Indian. None of them appeared while he was an amateur, and there was nothing to be made out of him but expenses. Now they are all ready. It is hardly necessary to assure you that during the time that the Indian was in our club as an amateur he was fairly treated and honestly dealt with, and that notwithstanding the criticisms occasioned by his successes, no charge of professionalism could be sustained on investigation. What his future may be, some of us may surmise. I have, however, nothing but good wishes for his future. In closing, I wish to thank you for this evidence of your confidence in me, which I value most highly and, with regret that your plan for Longboat's welfare could not be carried through, I remain, yours very truly,

'T. C. FLANAGAN.'

RANELAGH GOLF CLUB

The Ranelagh Golf Club has decided to close the upper part of the links, but six holes nearest the clubhouse, will remain open until the snow falls.

The summer quarters have been closed, and the winter quarters made very comfortable for the parties who wish to make use of the club for dinners, etc., during the winter.

New stables have been built for the convenience of those wishing to drive or ride on the ice during the winter.

The first season of this new club, which bids fair to become one of the finest, has been most successful in every way, the year finishing with a waiting list.

Immense repairs have been made to the links in general; the plans for the 18-hole course, made by the well known architect, Bendelow, have been followed in every way. Artesian wells are ready to operate next spring, at each of the eighteen greens, which have been made with the best sod from Laprairie common, and the club will be able next year to boast of as good greens as any in Canada.

It is also expected that a 9 holes putting greens course in front of the clubhouse, will be ready early next season. This promises to be a grat attraction to the members, who will be able to play at night, as the course will be lighted with electric light.

The committee has under consideration the number of members which the club will take next year, but has not yet decided whether it will increase its membership or not.

SPORTING NEWS

ROSS HAS SIGNED.

Famous Hockey Player Has Thrown in His Lot With Montreal.

All doubts on the matter which has been agitating the minds of hockey enthusiasts for the past fortnight were set at rest yesterday afternoon when it was officially announced by Mr. Fred. Eveleigh, president of the Montreal Hockey Club that he had signed Arthur Ross, who played point for Wanderers last year. With Riley Hern in goal, Ross at point and Pitre cover, Montreal have a very satisfying back division already, and if they complete the team with men of the same calibre can be trusted to occupy a very different position in the league than they did last year.

The trouble in procuring ice, that is the difficulty in the way of an amateur league. Dilatoriness in getting the arrangements under way is also a factor retarding the fruition of the scheme. The chances of the formation this year appear rather remote with the news that Montreal has signed on a couple of professionals verified. Montreal were as willing as any to go into amateur hockey this season but they had to protect themselves from a repetition of what happened last time, when, put off, and put off, until all the good professionals had been engaged, a change in arrangements made the proposed league fall through with the consequence that Montreal had to go into professional hockey at a disadvantage, and had to stand, financially, a bad season. Signs are not wanting that the eager hunt for players is going on in earnest, and the fact that it is being carried on below the surface makes it all the more necessary for a club to protect itself and not get caught napping.

A story which is going the rounds deals with a case almost amounting to contract-jumping. It is alleged that a certain player was approached by the Wanderers and that negotiations proceeded so far that a contract was drawn up and signed by the player. He did not hand it over to the club, however, saying that he wanted to take it home and show it to his wife. He thereupon departed with not only the contract but also with $50 as an earnest of the bargain. The next thing Wanderers hear is that he has thrown in his lot with another club. Running a hockey team is not all fun but hard business, and if Wanderers, who are looked upon as pretty wise in the business signed a man and gave him an advance in addition it was because they wanted him badly.

So far, Montreal has made no overtures to Glass or Johnston, but it is understood that the club would like to have Johnston's signature to a contract. Glass, it is said, is not sought for by Montreal, so if Johnston signs with Montreal the pair may be playing in different company this winter.

A despatch from Ottawa is to the effect that Alf. Smith, the well known hockey player, has left for Pittsburg, where he will captain the Duquesne A. C. seven. Smith took Westwick and Dennison with him.

It is probable that Smith and the Ottawa club have severed relations for good. There was not the best of feeling between them. Smith was opposed to the importation of players, while the management did not believe that he was doing his best in the interest of the team. They further claimed that Smith refused to skate up the ice with two of the high-priced importations, with the result that team work was always missing during a game. Everyone on the inside knew there was much dissension among the players. The day he left Ottawa, Tom Phillips declared he would never play on the team again, as he had not been treated squarely on the ice.

Smith has been a spectacular figure in Ottawa athletics for over ten years. He was generally conceded to be 'game' and never hesitated to try conclusions with any one twice his weight and strength. At hockey he was the best right wing the game ever saw, and played consistently well till last winter, when he showed symptoms of going back. In 1907 he was going at top speed. Smith was the first of the large contingent of players who went to Pittsburg to play hockey.

He was also a conspicuous Rugby player, and was quarter back for Rough Riders and Ottawa College in alternate years for a long time. In that position he gained the reputation of being the craftiest man in the business.

H. Smith and Ronan also left for Pittsburg last night.

The Sherbrooke Hockey Club, which last year captured the intermediate championship of Canada, intend making an effort this season to again hold the premier honor. In all probability the team will be without the services of George Povey and his brother Fred this coming season, as both have had very tempting offers during the past few weeks to play in Pittsburg. Their places will be hard to fill, as they are considered to be two of the swiftest forwards playing hockey in the Eastern Townships. The defence this year will be the same as that of last season. Sherbrooke has a nucleus of young players to pick from, for last year a city league was formed and to day many of them are promising young players, who in time will make a name for themselves in the hockey arena.

WATER POLO

On Thursday evening the annual meeting of the Canadian Aquatic Polo Association was held at the M.A.A.A., for the election of officers for the coming season of 1908-09. The following were elected:—President, C. H. Goulden, M.S.C.; first vice-president, W. R. Berford, M.A.A.A.; second vice-president, H. W. Ross, Club Nautique; secretary-treasurer, Q. J. Maltby, McGill. Committee—M.A.A.A., W. R. Berford; McGill, A. A. Young; Club Nautique, M. McCarthy; M.S.C., Geo. Moore; Islanders, H. J. Smith; Otters, D. E. Crutchlow.

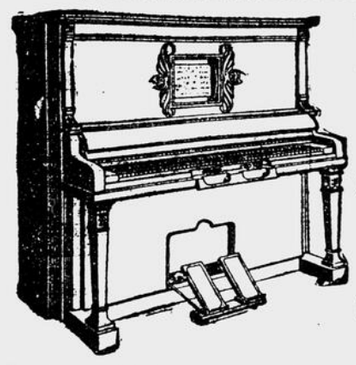
The Club Nautique has joined the association for the first time. Should any other club wish to join, a representative with application will be considered at the next meeting, to be held on Thursday, Nov. 19, at the M.A.A.A., at 8.30 p.m.

It is expected that the C.P.R. Club and the Grand Trunk Boating Club will join the association.

ST. ANDREWS CURLING CLUB

A general meeting of the members of St. Andrew's C.C. will be held in the Windsor Hotel on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, for the election of members and other important business.

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A LARGE ENTRY.

Two Hundred and Fifty Runners Will Compete in Independent League Race.

Exactly 250 bona fide entries have been received for the Montreal and District Independent Harrier League's big special race on Thanksgiving Day, Monday. Many entries were refused on account of the youth of the applicants, as only those fit physically are being permitted to run over the measured and surveyed ten mile course which is as follows:

The start will be at 9.30 a.m. sharp at Dominion Square, the course being up Peel street, Sherbrooke street, Park avenue, Laurier avenue, Cote St. Catherine road, Cote des Neiges road, Snowdon Junction, down Cote St. Luc road to Sherbrooke street, along Sherbrooke street to Mountain street, down the latter street to Dorchester, and then straight to the finish in front of the Central Y.M.C.A. building, where dressing quarters, showers and every possible convenience will be ready for the runners.

The prize list, which is a big one, at present consists of one cup for the first individual runner, one cup for the first team of five men, points to count, one solid gold medal to the second runner, thirty sterling silver medals to the next thirty runners, and one bronze medal to the next runner. It is possible that the prize-list may be increased to-day. A handsome cup is to be given the first runner to finish who has never won a prize in a race given under the league's auspices. This cup is being presented by a friend of the league. The prizes will be on exhibition to-day in Slater's window on St. James street, and on Monday in the Central Y.M.C.A. building.

The entries are as follows:

Central Y.M.C.A.—1, H. Davis; 2, W. F. Goodfellow; 3, G. R. Ward; 4, H. Lelievre; 5, E. T. Hicke; 6, G. B. Dorey; 7, S. R. Smith; 8, J. L. Robinson; 9, W. Haire; 10, C. A. Millar; 11, R. Bell; 12, H. Wadey; 13, L. Peard; 14, C. H. Muckle; 15, H. F. Fisher; 16, H. W. Perry; 17, F. McCulloch; 18, O. Wright; 19, B. Lockwood; 20, C. Deere; 21, W. F. Williams; 22, C. E. Yuile; 23, D. Shaw; 24, F. Mayer.

Westmount—25, A. R. McBain; 26, J. C. H. Storer; 27, W. Hughes; 28, J. E. Lyle; 29, M. Finnie; 30, J. Howe; 31, L. Band; 32, R. E. Pinkney; 98, W. Stenhouse.

Emeralds—33, A. Larrani; 34, E. Gervais; 35, B. Fredericks; 36, C. Gervais; 37, H. Sibbles; 38, R. Miller; 39, E. Bifin; 40, P. Hughes; 41, H. Brown; 42, D. Handleman.

McGill University—43, A. H. Russell; 44, E. H. Gray; 45, A. M. Lindsay.

Beavers—46, A. Fallon; 47, H. E. Gee; 48, W. Baldwin; 49, F. Johnson; 50, G. Palmer; 51, B. Bernard; 52, C. Johnson; 53, F. McNamara; 54, C. Knox; 55, J. Mallett; 56, J. McLaughlin; 57, L. C. McLaughlin; 58, W. H. Rogers; 59, D. J. McLaughlin; 60, A. Ross; 61, D. W. Jennings.

Waverleys—62, G. Bradford; 63, F. Dutton; 64, J. Gordon; 65, W. Lacken; 66, J. O'Hara; 67, J. B. Naigle; 68, W. A. Bradford; 69, Geo. McGranahan; 70, W. Campbell; 71, W. A. Walsh; 72, F. W. Cunningham; 73, D. Sullivan; 74, A. Muncaster; 75, E. Ansel; 76, E. Wheeler; 77, C. Wheeler; 78, E. Brodeur; 79, Bert. Peard; 80, A. Fraser; 81, C. Cote; 82, P. Salmon; 83, L. Cameron; 84, M. Peard; 85, F. Perry; 86, Alex. Watson; 87, A. L. Walsh; 88, M. Rodgers.

All Saints—89, R. Crowley; 90, P. Knowles; 91, A. Knowles; 92, G. McCormick; 93, J. McCormick; 94, I. Sandy; 95, N. Jobber; 96, W. White; 97, F. Beckstead.

Standards—99, James Young; 100, A. Saunderson; 101, J. Powers; 102, J. Reid; 103, H. Barrett; 104, J. Fitzgerald; 105, M. Rodden; 106, J. O'Brien; 107, M. Colligan; 108, J. Tetrault; 109, C. Casserly; 110, James Howard; 111, T. Elliott; 112, G. Brown; 113, N. Kelly; 114, J. Heeney.

Gordons—115, A. C. Wood; 116, E. Cote; 117, W. Kerr; 118, E. S. Price; 119, F. S. Gales, 120, B. George; 121, E. H. Martin; 122, William Showers; 123, T. Lenehan; 124, B. Ieen; 125, E. Brineon; 126, A. Welham; 127, D. R. Jones; 128, H. Cook; 129, A. Cartwright; 130, A. Morrison; 131, E. Cook; 132, A. H. Thomson; 133, F. W. McCoy; 134, A. Bruini; 135, J. Clingan; 136, T. A. Ritchie; 137, A. Dixon; 138, F. O. Demaray; 139, N. E. Dean; 140, H. Jackson; 141, P. Wishart; 142, F. C. Dod; 143, J. A. Carmichael; 144, J. Smith; 145, T. Aspell; 146, A. Arnold; 147, H. M. Gore; 148, L. Allman; 149, A. Brodeur.

Ontarios—150, C. Eva; 151, McMillan; 152, McDonald; 153, F. Muegrove; 154, W. Allen; 155, Fulton; 156, J. H. Peoples.

Rideau Canoe Club of Ottawa—157, John Cawthra; 158, A. W. Symes; 159, J. Mulligan.

St. Ann's—160, T. J. Coonan; 161, H. Fagan; 162, P. Welsh; 163, E. Costello; 164, J. Carroll; 165, P. Gallery; 166, R. Craven; 167, J. O'Brien; 168, M. [illegible]; J. Fitzpatrick; [illegible] J. [illegible]; Shearon; 172, M. Foley.

Lachine—173, R. McMillan; [illegible]; 175, R. Stanley; [illegible]; O. White, 178, T. [illegible]; 180, T. J. Kane; [illegible]; Rathwell; 183, F. Wrather; 185, F. Brownlow; [illegible]; A. Clement; 188, [illegible]; Harris; 190, J. Fogel; [illegible]; J. Rice; 195, F. Cairns; J. Hemlock; 196, P. [illegible]; cots; 198, M. Sky; [illegible]; P. Levac; 201, J. [illegible]; 203, L. Prudhomme; [illegible]; W. Owden.

Railroad Y.M.C.A. [illegible]; 207, G. Moore; [illegible]; 210, W. Boston; [illegible]; Morrison; 213, E. Hall; [illegible]; 215, F. Thomas; [illegible]; Boston; 218, H. Keenan; [illegible]; W. Clements.

Taylors—221, W. Hall; [illegible]; Plew, 223, G. McLean; [illegible]; 225, E. Matthews; [illegible]; Buckingham; [illegible]; son; 230, D. White; [illegible]; A. Kaiser; 233, E. [illegible]; 235, W. Clendenning; [illegible]; Clovers—237, J. [illegible]; Keown; 239, E. Smith; [illegible]; 241, W. Baker; [illegible]; Scudamore; 244, A. [illegible]; Taylor; 246, Frank [illegible]; 248, Charles Chamberlain; [illegible]; Cornwall, Ont.—250, W. [illegible]

The officials are as follows:

Starter—The Hon. R. [illegible]; feree, Arthur Ford; Diflock; finish judge; E. Morritt, Sr.; and Captain Gormley; Johnson, Ralph H. [illegible]; Hemsley; judges of ger, W. S. Lyon; Maguire and J. H. [illegible]; Finish scorers, A. C. Waters, H. B. Anson and R. Hoolihan.

Scorers at starter Frank Drake, E. [illegible]; Herbert G. Hobson, A. Vincent; Boardman, J. McGrath; A. Dixon, H. C. [illegible]; Frank O'Rourke; A. O'Hearn, G. [illegible]; Johnson, H. Wallace; Hague, James [illegible]; Hobman.

All officials are to [illegible] Central Y.M.C.A. to receive their [illegible]; Flow and People at 9.30 a.m.

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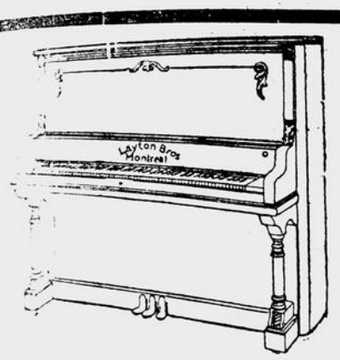
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SEAMEN'S HOME, ST. JOHN'S

National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen Takes Over the Building.

MEETING CALLED BY DR. WILFRID GRENFELL DECIDES TO REBUILD.

Government House, St. John's, Nov. 2, 1908.

A people of St. John's over twenty years ago, recognizing the need for providing for the fishermen and other seafarers frequenting the ports of Newfoundland, erected at a cost of over $30,000 a building known as the Seamen's Home. They indicated that they recognized the building was too small by half, and that a building, which it would be well to when occasion should arise, with the want of personal supervision, expert management the home and the building fell into a condition utterly unfit to cater for the class of people. For years it was a disgrace to the town, a refuge for the city's drunks.

Shortly have gone to the Sheriff to satisfy the creditors. After consultations, the directors decided to hand the building over to the National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen. That society agreed that there existed a great need for such a home in St. John's; they were willing to undertake to meet the need, having had experience from the many similar enterprises they were running in other ports. They considered that the principal causes of failure could be overcome. They invited, therefore, the international secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of America, the most likely man to be in touch with experts in the line of the work at hand, to select the best man available and send him over as their representative to study the circumstances that were peculiar to the locality.

Yesterday, by the permission of His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland, a meeting was held in Government House in his absence from the country, at which Sir Wm. Harwood, Chief Justice of the Colony, presided. Mr. Charles Ramoff, the secretary, presented his report, which briefly the great need existed for some other place to welcome the Deep Sea fishermen besides the flarehouses which at present are alone available for them. Hundreds of men had expressed their desire to help in providing such a place. Girls coming to the city for friends had frequently applied to the police station to ask where they could up for the night, as they had no other place to go with safety. The Home was stretched as the accommodation in the old home, some forty to fifty men resort there each night to the number of beds it affords.

Captain Barnes, in command of the Fishery Reserve, stated that from the experience of his force he had learnt that they only went to the Home because there was no other place to go to, and that if such a place existed and reasonable, a class of men would be only too glad to make use of the place and to sleep there.

Commander Booth, senior naval officer at the station, stated that as an officer of that branch of the service he had often found no opportunity on the Island to spend money, and that a most desirable thing that there was in St. John's except the Home, which he would be certain to use when he could.

Dr. Grenfell stated that one of the leading city doctors was in the habit of sending many who came to consult them.

Mr. John Harvey, Mr. W. D. Reid, Mr. Ayre, Mr. W. C. Job, Mr. W. H. Peters, and others, all spoke of the varying needs that would be met by such an institution, by the hundreds of sealers, of the numerous young men coming to the city for work, of the sailors of foreign vessels, the American, French and others. For none of these was any provision whatever at present made. More especially in need were the crews of fishing schooners delayed for weeks at a time, discharging and trading. At present in the cold latitudes it was next to impossible to learn to swim, and a very small proportion of the valuable lives lived on the water were at present afforded even that simple rudimentary safeguard. It was almost impossible for sealers and others coming in from voyages even to get themselves and their clothing cleaned on returning from sea via St. John's.

It was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that if such a building of the proper size and with suitable inducements to resort to it, were erected and run by expert management, the evil influences of the numerous saloons would be largely counteracted, that it would be a positive effort for righteousness worthy of an enlightened age.

It was considered that the fact of the management being in the hands of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen should, if anything would, ensure its permanency.

Mr. Ramoff stated that, to be successful, it must be large; and that if it was built sufficiently generous to offer a reasonable hope of being successful, that he and his wife would be willing to devote at least the next few years of their lives to the carrying out of the work. An architect from New York had already spent a month in St. John's, and the plans he had drawn as embodying the ideas expressed, were laid on the table. The proposed building included a large swimming pool, clothes, wash room, toilet baths, lavatories, reading room, social room, dining room, gymnasium, bowling alleys, class rooms, auditorium, officers' rooms, 100 beds and 200 extra for special occasions; a hydraulic lift, and one floor entirely reserved for women. The probable cost would be $75,000. An income would be derived from the baths, pool, alleys, dining and bedrooms—but would not probably defray all running expenses. The price of lockers and the fees of members, and outside subscriptions, would have to be looked to for the balance.

Dr. Grenfell, who called the meeting, and endorsed every word that the others had said, spoke of the lamentable number of saloons and gave the statistics of the drunks locked up since last January—a very large number. The building and site are worth over $30,000. The former is solid and well built, but it carries already a debt of $7,000.

The Mission is prepared to commence the subscription list with the sum of $20,000, which it has laid aside already from its funds for this special purpose. It is hoped that the balance will be raised inside and outside the colony in six months, to permit the commencing of the building, as it is sorely needed at once. Sir Wm. Horwood nominated the following committee with that end in view, namely, Messrs. Harvey, Grieve, Job, Macpherson, Ayre, Peters, and Ramoff, and they appointed a subcommitte of Messrs. Steer, Gosling and Peters to lay the matter specially before the outposts.

All present felt the people of the outposts would be specially deeply interested in the matter, and they therefore asked Mr. Ramoff to visit in person as many of the outposts as possible and lay the matter before the people.

The ideals the committee have before them are to seek to promote a better citizenship in every possible way, to offer a more worthy welcome to their fellows not resident in St. John's, to put in their reach good, plain meals, good clean lodging at reasonable prices; eventually, to offer innocent recreation and simple instruction along Gospel lines, and, in fact, in every possible way procure for them all the blessings of civilization and Christianity, without any sectional or denominational coloring.

WILFRID GRENFELL.

DYNAMITE FATALITIES

A GOVERNMENT INQUIRY DEMANDED.

Dryden, Ont., Nov. 9.—Three dynamite explosions in as many days have caused twelve deaths at this point on the National Transcontinental Railway, nine of them being Detroit hard rock men. A great clamor has been raised through the West, the people demanding that the government Commission look into the matter. The workmen claim that over a hundred deaths last winter were due to rotten dynamite or carelessness of the men licensed by the Ottawa Government to handle it. The claim is openly made that the law regulating the warming of dynamite is violated hourly all along the new railway, resulting frequently in deaths and the maiming of dozens of workmen.

SUPREME COURT

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—In the Supreme Court to-day the hearing in Dansereau vs. Dansereau was concluded and judgment reserved.

Laramee vs. Ferron was then taken up. The appeal is from the Court of King's Bench, by which the judgment of the Superior Court, district of Richelieu, was affirmed. Judgment reserved.

It is expected that the hearing of Quebec appeals may be concluded on Tuesday, Nov. 10, to which date the court adjourned.

HOW CITIZENS MAY BECOME VOTERS.

There have been so many complaints from voters whose names were not on the list at the recent election that inquiry has been made as to how they were left off. Some have been, apparently accidentally, omitted in copying and classifying; some who registered on income four years ago, failed to do so again two years ago—and it is necessary that everyone qualifying on income alone should register every time the lists are revised—and some were omitted because they qualified in the city on residence outside the city. At the City Hall those names that could not be classified into one or other city ward, seem to have been dropped altogether.

The important thing now is for everyone qualified to get on the voters' list at the earliest opportunity. The opportunity will be at hand in a very few weeks now.

During the last week of this month the city assessors will give notice, calling on all persons who have the necessary qualifications, to present themselves in person at their office in the City Hall, or to forward their applications for registration on the electoral lists. Applications must show the nature of the qualification, and be attested under oath. No application received later than December 20 can be taken into consideration by the assessors.

All persons entered on the municipal voters' lists are transcribed into the provincial lists; as persons who may be disqualified on the municipal roll for not paying their water tax, are not disqualified for the provincial or federal lists on that account. The federal list is the same as the provincial, except for government employees and contractors, and a few others, who are disqualified through being appointees of the government. The revision for this particular purpose is done by the provincial or federal authorities.

All persons who are not registered on the municipal lists, must renew their application to be placed on the provincial voters' lists every alternate year, which is the 'even' year—and this is the year. To the municipal list, prepared from the civic valuation and water tax rolls, must be added the names of all those qualifying on income, etc. These names may amount to as many as 25,000. Each name, with the address and qualification of the elector, has to be entered.

The preparation of the lists occupies the time of ten clerks, working overtime, during the months of August, September, October, November, and December. For weeks past these clerks in the assessors' office have been copying names on the municipal lists by day, and returning to work on the provincial lists far into the evening, and this will have to be kept up until December 31. After December 1, the names of persons qualifying on income, etc., begin to pour in, and they must all be in by December 20, and all that are eligible entered on the provincial list by December 31, when they are handed over to the city clerk. The examination of all these names as to residence and qualification is a herculean task.

Any applications reaching the City Hall after December 20 are passed on by the assessors to the city clerk to be dealt with by the revisers.

Within five days of receiving the lists, the city clerk gives public notice that they are ready for inspection by electors, who, during the ensuing thirty days, have the privilege of examining them and seeing for themselves whether their names are correctly inscribed.

An elector who resides outside the limits of Montreal cannot register on the city lists for any purpose.

Young men over twenty-one years of age living with their parents, but not entered in the city assessors' books as having an interest in any real property, must apply for registration.

Elderly gentlemen, retired from business and residing with a member of their family, if not on the civic tax roll, should apply to have their names inscribed on the voters' lists on other grounds.

Partners in business, but not having an interest in the premises occupied by the business, must see that their names are entered on the lists on personal qualifications.

The board of revisers sits, usually the first week in February, and continues to hold court until the lists are disposed of. Anyone can object to a name if convinced that the person represented by it has not the required qualifications, but this work is usually attended to by political clubs or their representatives.

Extracts from the law relating to franchise qualification follow:

'No person shall be entitled to vote at the election of a member of the Legislative Assembly, unless, at the time of voting, he is entered upon the list of electors in force, and is not then legally disqualified in any manner.

'The following persons, and no others, being males, of the full age of twenty-one years, subjects of His Majesty by birth or naturalization, and not otherwise legally disqualified, shall be entered upon the list of electors.

'Owners or occupants, in good faith, of real property, estimated according to the valuation roll in force, at a sum of at least three hundred dollars in real value, in any city municipality entitled to return one or more members to the Legislative Assembly, or two hundred dollars in real value, or twenty dollars in annual rental value in any other municipality;

'Tenants in good faith,' under similar property conditions;

'Teachers teaching in an institution under the control of school commissioners or trustees;

'Retired farmers or proprietors, commonly known as rentiers (annuitants), who receive a rent in money or effects of a value of at least one hundred dollars;

'Farmers' sons, who have been working for at least one year on their father's or mother's farm. If there are more sons than one, they shall all be entered in so far as the value of the property permits (at $200 to each one), the eldest being entered first;

'Proprietors' sons, residing with their father or mother, under conditions stated above. Sons of renting farmers have similar franchise rights. Temporary absence from the farm as a student, if for a period not exceeding six months, shall not deprive a son of his franchise rights;

'Priests, missionaries or ministers of any religious denomination, domiciled for upwards of five months in the place for which the list is made, are entitled to be put on the list;

'Persons who reside in the electoral district during twelve months at least, and draw, from their annual salary or wages, or from the interest on any investment in Canada, or from the business firm in which they have an interest, a revenue of at least $300 per annum, or jobbers in manufactories, who draw from such work at least $300 per annum;

'Whenever two or more persons are joint owners, joint tenants or joint occupants of any real estate valued at an amount sufficient for the share of each to confer upon him the electoral suffrage, each of such persons is deemed to be an elector in conformity with this act, and shall be entered upon the list of electors;

'If real estate is owned or occupied by a corporation, no one of the members of the corporation shall be an elector nor entered upon the list of electors by reason of such real estate.'

SEVEN PERISHED.

Disastrous Fire the Result of Pouring Coal Oil on Fire.

Winnipeg, Nov. 6.—A disastrous fire occurred at Swan River, a small village on the Canadian Northern Railway, in the northern part of the province, in which seven people lost their lives:—Mrs. Edward Carey, her five children, and a Miss Gillespie, a school teacher, of Swan River, who was stopping over night with the Carey family. Mr. Carey was badly burned and cannot recover.

Early this morning Mr. Carey and his eldest son, Herbert, arose to do the chores, the boy going to the stable, while the father remained in the house to light the fire. On his return from the stable the boy noticed smoke issuing from the house, and on opening the door, the father staggered out, his clothing all ablaze. The whole interior of the house was a mass of flames, and shortly after the roof fell in. No sound was heard, and it is thought that the family were suffocated as they slept.

Neighbors rushed to the scene and the work of getting out the bodies was begun. They were recovered, but were burned beyond recognition. It appears that Mr. Carey started the fire with coal oil, which exploded, and immediately he was enveloped in flames, the clothing being burned from his body.

The Carey family was one of the best known and highly respected in this part of the country, and the tragedy has cast a gloom over the district.

A LYNX SHOT.

Cornwall, Nov. 6.—John D. McDonald brought into town to-day the body of a lynx, over five feet from tip to tip, which he shot this afternoon. The animal was treed by Mr. McDonald's dogs, and was in the act of springing on him from a limb forty feet above the ground, when he fired. It is said that there are several other lynx in the vicinity of Cornwall and local Nimrods are preparing to go after them.

Henry Morgan & Co
Limited

THE DINING ROOM

Desires to announce that a Special Thanksgiving Dinner will be served on Tuesday, November the 10th,

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES

Many handsome and attractive Christmas Gifts are now being displayed, including Calendars, Holiday Papetieres and Paris novelties in tapestry and creton covered boxes, etc.

The Calendars shown this year are strikingly individual and many exquisite hand-painted ones are to be seen. A Calendar titled "The Merry Widow Waltz" is especially alluring. It is hand-painted with a harmonious soft green wood frame.

Another Calendar of unusual interest contains reproductions of famous pictures from the art galleries of the world. There is a table of 25c Calendars representing the different poets. Canadian winter scenes and sports, sportsman's series, Dutch scenes and reproductions of great artists, etc.

Colonial House,
Montreal.

CHILDREN CRY
FOR MOTHER'S BREAD
and say it tastes like MORE.
McKEOWN'S,
Only Genuine Makers.
Delivery all parts. Phones.

A YARN DENIED

BRITISH ADMIRALTY NOT CONTEMPLATING VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD.

London, Nov. 6.—The idea of sending a British fleet on a tour around the world apparently never has advanced beyond the stage of suggestion. Mr. Alfred Deakin, the Prime Minister of Australia, hinted at the advisability of such a manoeuvre after the departure of the American fleet from Australia, but the British Admiralty appears to have discouraged the carrying out of this proposal, at any rate in the near future, and to-day a high prominent official of the Admiralty authorized the statement that no such voyage was contemplated.

A SERIES OF SERMONS.

The Rev. W. D. Reid, of Taylor Church, purposes preaching two series of sermons during the coming winter, the one in the morning, the other in the evening. The morning series will be on 'Jesus' Teaching on Social Problems' :—'The Social Crisis—the Church's Opportunity,' 'Jesus as a Social Reformer,' The Teaching of Jesus on the Brotherhood of Man,' 'The Teaching of Jesus, and the Social Life,' 'The Teaching of Jesus, and Modern Socialism,' 'The Teaching of Jesus, and the Industrial Order,' 'The Teaching of Jesus about the Settlement of Controversies,' 'The Teaching of Jesus about Riches,' 'The Teaching of Jesus about the Poor,' 'The Teaching of Jesus about the Family.' In the evening a series will be preached entitled 'The Self-Portraiture of Jesus':—1, 'Christ, the Good Physician'; 2, 'Christ, the Bridegroom'; 3, 'Christ, the Strong Man'; 4, 'Christ, the Sower'; 5, 'Christ, the Judge'; 6, 'Christ, the Bread of Life'; 7, 'Christ, the Light of the World'; 8, 'Christ, the Door'; 9, 'Christ, the Good Shepherd'; 10, 'Christ, the Resurrection'; 11, 'Christ, the Servant of All'; 12, 'Christ, Master and Lord'; 13, 'Christ, the Way'; 14, 'Christ, the Vine'; 15, 'Christ, the King.'



We're serving a feast to-day, a menu of quality, style and value.
Plenty of good things here to be thankful for.

MEN'S NECKWEAR,
GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR,
HALF HOSE,
WOOL VESTS
AND SWEATERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUSPENDERS,
HATS AND CAPS,
SHIRTS,
QUARTER SIZE COLLARS.

JOHN W. REID & CO.,
223 ST. CATHERINE WEST
(Corner of Bleury).

NEW ENGLAND JOURNALISM.

There are at present seven French daily journals published in the New England States, which is a larger number than in the whole Province of Quebec.

Weekly Calendar.

ORGAN RECITAL

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Thanksgiving Evening, Monday, November 9, at 8 o'clock
By Mr. C. F. B. PRICE, A.R.C.O.
Assisted by Mrs. VARNEY HUBER, Soprano, Miss MAY BRITTON, Contralto.
SILVER COLLECTION.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, Drummond street.
ORGAN RECITAL

By H. C. PERRIN, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O.,
Professor of Music at McGill University; Director of McGill Conservatorium; late Organist of Canterbury Cathedral.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, at 4 P.M.
Soloist—Mrs. E. TURNBULL ELLIOTT, Soprano.

KNOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Thanksgiving Service, Sabbath Evening, 7 O'clock
MR. ISAAC A. MONTGOMERY, B.A.
The New Assistant Pastor will Preach.
SPECIAL THANKSGIVING MUSIC BY THE CHOIR.
Collection in aid of the Widows' and Orphans' and Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL
SUNDAY, NOV. 8th.
Special Thanksgiving Services.
Morning Service. Preacher, THE VICAR. Subject: 'NATIONAL IDEALS.'
Evening Service. Preacher, THE VICAR. Second Student Service. Subject:—THE ENDOWMENTS OF LIFE. No. 1. THE EMOTIONS.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH
Rev. W. R. YOUNG, B.A., D.D., Pastor. Rev. N. D. DREW, Church Secretary.
Morning, 11 o'clock. Subject.....'DISCOVERY AND REALIZATION.'
Evening, 7 o'clock. Subject.....'STOP THAT LEAK.'
The Pastor will preach at both services.
Mr. H. T. DICKINSON, Choir Director.
THE PUBLIC MOST CORDIALLY INVITED.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH
Corner Dorchester and Guy Streets.
SPECIAL SERVICES
SUNDAY, Nov. 8, 1908.
Rev. JOSEPH SULLIVAN, M.A, will preach.
Morning Subject: 'AN INVISIBLE ARMY.'
Evening—"THE COMING CANADA."
Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Men's Bible Class meets at 3.15 in Men's Room. Entrance, Guy street.
Subject—'CENTRES OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE FIRST CENTURY—ANCIENT EPHESUS.'

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
Sherbrooke Street and Union Avenue.
Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., Pastor
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8th.
11 A.M.—Public Worship. Preacher, REV. A. L. THERRIEN.
The Lord's Supper at close.
3 P.M.—BIBLE SCHOOL.
7 P.M.—Public Worship. Preacher....THE PASTOR.
N.B.—Members and Friends are reminded of the Union Thanksgiving Service to held in the Church on MONDAY, at 11 A.M.

THE BAPTIST CHURCHES OF THE CITY
WILL MEET FOR A
UNION THANKSGIVING SERVICE
ON MONDAY MORNING AT ELEVEN IN THE
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
Sherbrooke Street and Union Avenue.
THE SERMON WILL BE PREACHED BY REV. GORDON H. BAKER, B.A., B.D.
You are Cordially Invited.

UNION THANKSGIVING SERVICE
ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9th, 11 A. M.
Rev. Prof. P. L. Richardson, will preach
COLLECTION, under auspices of Montreal Methodist Ministerial Association, on behalf of the Hospital Visitation Fund.

THE FORUM,
On St. Catherine st. West, from Atwater to Closse st.
THE NEW OPEN-AIR SKATING RINK,
Will Open on
THANKSGIVING DAY,
MONDAY, November 9th, at 8 p.m.

Notwithstanding Criticism and Opposition in Certain Quarters, we Claim and we are Proud to have endowed our City with the most Unique, Up-to-date, Hygienic and Luxurious Open-Air Rink for both Roller and Ice Skating ever erected anywhere in the world. Catering only to the Highest Class of Patronage by its Courteous, Polite but Strict Management.

The Best of Montreal's Population as Skaters or Spectators and Especially Parents of the young skaters are Cordially Invited to come to assure themselves of the Truth of the Above Assertion.

NOTHING BUT BRAND NEW IMPROVED ROLLER SKATES SUPPLIED.

NON-MEMBERS: SKATERS OR SPECTATORS, Adm. 25c

The Montagnard Amateur Athletic Association

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

ART CLASSES.
Elementary, 1st October, 1908.
Life and Antique, 12th Oct., "
Painting, 4th November, "
Apply to the Secretary, Art Association, 2 Phillips Square.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

MEN'S OWN
In CALVARY CHURCH - GUY STREET
SUNDAY, Nov. 8th, 1908, 3 p.m.
Speaker—Rev. GEO. HINMAN, M.A., Foo Chow, China.
Topic: 'ONE MAN IN A MILLION.'
Soloist—Miss M. HINCHLIFF.

WEEK OF PRAYER
For Young Men
Throughout the World.
NOV. 8—15th.
Rev. ROBERT JOHNSTON, D.D.
Pastor of the American Presbyterian Church, will address the Men's Meeting,
SUNDAY, at 4 p.m.
IN ASSOCIATION HALL.
Subject: 'PRAYER.'
Soloist . . . . . Mr. F. A. BENGOUGH.

YOUNG MEN'S MEETING,
SATURDAY, 8 p.m.
Short addresses by different speakers.
Chairman, Mr. C. K. CALHOUN.

YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE STUDY.
SUNDAY, 3 p.m.
Conducted by Mr. D. A. BUDGE, General Secretary. Topic: 'The Apostles Under Trial.'
In connection with the Week of Prayer, a meeting of Business Men for prayer will be held each week-day morning next week from 8.15 to 8.45, at the Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion Square.
All Young Men heartily invited to these meetings.
Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion Square.

THE REV. G. OSBORNE TROOP
Cordially invites Men to a
MASS MEETING in
St. Martin's Church
Cor. Prince Arthur and St. Urbain streets.
Speaker—Rev. E. J. KENNED.
Vicar of St. John's Church, Boscombe, Eng.
Subject: 'A MESSAGE TO MEN.'
Sunday, Nov. 8th, at 4 p.m.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

TAYLOR CHURCH.
Semi-Humorous Lecture by
The Rev. W. D. REID.
Hobby Horse Riders
Thanksgiving Evening, Nov. 9th, at 8 p.m.
TICKETS, 10 and 15 Cents.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS SOON
All orders to Mr. Veitch's Office M. 4734

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

SALE
of Useful and Fancy Articles,
IN THE LECTURE HALL OF
KNOX CHURCH.
On Thursday and Friday,
November 12 and 13.
ADMISSION, 10c 2 to 10 P.M.

THIRD INTERDENOMINATIONAL MISSIONARY INSTITUTE
EMMANUEL CHURCH (Drummond Street.)
NOVEMBER 10, 11, 12.
Tuesday, 8 P.M.—CITY MISSIONS:
SPEAKERS—Rev. A. L. Therrien, Rev. E. H. Brandt, Rev. W. T. Halpenny, Rev. D. J. Neugewirtz, Rev. G. B. Castellini and Mr. Peter Hing.
Wednesday, 8 P.M.—HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS:
SPEAKERS—Rev. Canon Tucker, Toronto, and Rev. W. P. Boshart, Stanstead.
Thursday, 8 P.M.—(ERSKINE CHURCH) MISSIONARY MOVING PICTURES.
SPEAKER—Mr. R. E. Diffendorfer, New York.
Daily Sessions from 4 p.m., comprising Lectures, Institutes and Mission Study Classes. Leaders—Prof. George H. Locke, M.A., Mr. F. W. Anderson, M.A., Toronto; Miss Ethel D. Hubbard, Wellesley, Mass.; Mr. R. E. Diffendorfer, New York; Rev. G. O. Gates, D.D., Rev. E. McGougan, M.A., and Mr. J. Stuart Jamieson, M.A. Registration, $1.00.

LYRIC HALL — TWICE DAILY 3 & 8 P.M.
ALL NEXT WEEK. ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME OF
TALKING And Moving **PICTURES**
SPECIAL THANKSGIVING DAY PROGRAMME. TWO HOURS' SHOW.
Also, the European Court Magicians, THE DALVINES, in their escape from a locked chest.
DOLLY GRACE SINGS . . . . . WILLIE ECKSTEIN, PIANO.
10c Admission—Reserved Seats, 15c and 25c. Children at Matinees, 5c. Adults, 10c. Reserved, 15c.

THE MARINE INQUIRY.
Many Officials of the Department to be Suspended on Strength of Mr. Drolet's Evidence.

Quebec, Nov. 6.—The news of the evidence given by Mr. Drolet, at the Marine Department Inquiry was wired to the Hon. Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and to-night Mr. Beland, who now occupies Mr. Gregory's position, received instructions from the Minister to suspend the 24 officials whose names appear on Mr. Drolet's black list. They will be given an opportunity on Tuesday next to explain why they received the moneys from Mr. Drolet.

This investigation is one of the most important ever held under the Dominion government, as it proves, without any doubt, so far as this agency is concerned, that the transactions with the Marine Department were carried but in an extraordinary manner. The names of officials give nout to-day may also appear in the evidence given by other government contractors, a large number of whom have yet to be examined.

At this afternoon's sitting only three witnesses were examined, Messrs. Mailloux, accountant of the Department; Jos. Samson, and Henri Lemieux, members of the firm of Samson & Filion, hardware merchants.

Mr. Mailloux, who testified in the morning, was recalled in the afternoon and produced the books of the Department, showing the amounts paid out since 1904. These books showed the advances made to the different contractors. More of the books were still in Mr. Gregory's possession and he produced one of them.

Mr. Lemieux, of the firm of Samson & Filion, was recalled and produced the cheques for amounts paid to Mr. Gregory since 1905. These sums amounted to $1,550, but the stubs of the cheques before the name of Mr. Samson, the senior member of the firm, witness explaining that the object in putting Mr. Samson's name in the stubs was so as not to have Mr. Gregory's name appear in the transactions. Witness could not produce a number of these stubs. He could not say what balance was due to the firm, as the Department had still a certain claim in dispute. The firm did a wholesale and retail business. He could not exactly say what was the difference between wholesale and retail prices. The firm sold goods to the government at the ordinary price. Within the last three years no merchant had done such a wholesale business with the firm as the government had, as the firm had in that time sold the Department goods amounting to $77,000.

Mr. Perron asked if in some cases the difference between the wholesale and retail prices of the firm's goods was 15 or 25 percent, and the witness replied in some cases it was 25 percent, and occasionally the government was charged more than others for goods.

The difference between the wholesale and retail prices was probably from 20 to 25 percent, and perhaps in some cases it amounted to 50 percent. Mr. Gregory had a personal account with the firm, but had paid up his account, which amounted to $5,400. Mr. Gregory was charged the same prices as the Department.

In reply to Senator Choquette, witness stated that he had given to Mr. Gregory and asked him to accept a draft for $3,000 or make the firm a loan for that amount. He agreed to pay 5 percent. There was never any question of putting up the price on the goods. When the drafts were renewed no further commission was charged and his firm considered Mr. Gregory was doing them a favor in advancing the money. Mr. Gregory occasionally cut down the prices on goods sent by the firm.

Witness stated that he was more certain of obtaining orders from Mr. Gregory by giving him 5 percent in the drafts, but he never got any advances except when goods were delivered.

Mr. Samson, senior member of the firm of Samson & Filion, was also recalled, and stated that the firm's principal customer was the government. They sold to the Marine Department at retail prices, as they had frequently considerable trouble in filling orders, the firm having to cable to England in order to supply the department in certain cases.

Mr. Samson's examination was adjourned until Tuesday morning, as the court adjourned until then.

The following is a list of the names on Mr. Drolet's list referred to, with the amounts paid:—N. Dufour, $68; N. Stewart, $220; J. Ouellet, $120; P. Leblanc, $146; Capt. Belanger, of the 'Montcalm,' $105; P. Beaulieu, chief engineer of the 'Druid,' $1,502; J. Koenig, engineer of the 'Arctic,' $42; Jos. Lemieux, another engineer of the 'Arctic,' $35; G. Belanger, $48; Capt. Koenig, of the 'Druid,' $740; Capt. O'Farrell, inspector of lights, $272; E. Filteau, $195; L. Gagne, $15; Arthur Samson, $25; Jos. Ferguson, ex-engineer of the 'Aberdeen,' $30; J. Therriault, $464; C. T. Schemidt, inspector-in-chief, $1,773; Jos. Fontain, engineer-in-chief of the 'Montcalm,' $790; Arthur Beauchemin, of Sorel, $1,775; Jos. Belanger, $115; A. Roy, $30; J. L. Richards, $25; Capt. McGough, of the 'Champlain, $25; Eugene Belanger, $135; amounting in all to a sum of nearly $10,000.

PROHIBITION IN NEW YORK STATE
Now a Mighty Factor as a Result of the Elections.

Oswego, N.Y., Nov. 6.—Mr. Clarence E. Pitts, State prohibition chairman of this city, to-day issued the following statement on the Prohibition vote in New York State recent election:—

'Four years ago we polled 20,700 votes, but the vote slumped down to 15,985 for Randall for Governor in 1906. This year, in the face of terrific pressure to desert our ticket, with Dr. Funk, the Reform Bureau, and the Anti-Saloon League all appealing to prohibitionists to support other candidates, returns from 1,200 districts of the State, indicate that Chafin and Watkins have polled between 28,000 and 30,000 in the State. That Stockwell for Governor has 22,000, and that the remainder of the state ticket runs with Chafin. We are now a mighty factor in a dozen Senatorial and 40 Assembly districts and shall carry the war to Albany and compel the legislators to line-up for or against our policies, and are in a position to defeat many of them if they do not vote with us.'

DISORDERS IN PORTUGAL
PROGRESSIONIST LEADER FIRED INTO REGENERATOR PROCESSION KILLING TWO PERSONS.

Lisbon, Nov. 6.—Election disorders broke out to-day at Porto de Moz. A local Progressionist leader fired a revolver from a window into a passing Regenerator parade, killing two persons. From the ranks of the procession a crowd of infuriated men rushed toward the building from which the shots had been fired and it was with difficulty that the troops rescued the assassin.

JAPANESE STEAMER SINKS
A HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERSONS DROWNED.

Tokio, Nov. 6.— News has reached here of the loss of the steamer Taish, which was sunk during a storm off Etoro Island. One hundred and fifty persons were drowned. The vessel was crowded with fishermen and passengers, and of those aboard only 29 were saved. The 'Taish' was a vessel of 674 tons. Etoro Island is a small island near the Island of Hokkaido.

MUSIC SCHOLARSHIPS
NAMES OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES FOR EXHIBITIONS.

The examination for exhibition scholarships at McGill University Conservatorium of Music were held this week. The following successful candidates were announced yesterday:

Violin scholarships, presented by Mr. James Ross—(1), Master L. Kaufman; (2), Miss Amelia Russo.

Singing scholarships, presented by H. Scott, Esq.:—(1), Miss Mamie Babin (Ottawa).

The scholarship in singing, presented by Lachlan Gibb, Esq., last session to Miss Hazel Sinn, was renewed again this year, also the 'cello scholarship, presented by Mr. Angus Hooper, to Master Yves Lamontagne.

These scholarships are only awarded to those who need assistance while pursuing their musical studies.

It was found necessary to withhold for the time being the scholarship in piano, donated by Mr. C. Lindsay; organ, donated by Messrs. Casavant Freres, of Ste. Hyacinthe, and wind instruments, donated respectively by Lady Drummond and the Conservatorium of Music. The next examination will be held in December.

DR. PERRIN'S RECITAL.

Dr. Perrin, director of the McGill University Conservatorium of Music, is about to give six recital lectures in the near future, upon the music of various nations, and the works of the more noted masters. These lectures will be held in the hall of the Conservatorium. The following are the subjects and dates of the series: 1. An evening with Brahms, November 26th. 2. Music of the Latin nations, December 16th. 3.

GREAT
EXHIBITION OF FURS
If in need of any call on us . . . carry out our rule,
THE BEST VALUE FOR THE MONEY.
FINE ELECTRIC SEAL COAT only $150.00



NECK PIECES.
BLACK LYNX STOLE, and Latest Style Rug Muff, only . . $10 00
BLACK AMERICAN OPOSSUM STOLE and MUFF 8 00
AMERICAN SABLE RUFFS . . . 3 50
THROW-OVERS and MUFFS.
AMERICAN SQUIRREL TIE and MUFF SET 8 00
BROWN SQUIRREL TIE and MUFF SET 6 00
JAP MINK TIE and MUFF SET 12 00
REAL BROWN SPANISH FOX STOLE and MUFF 15 00
FUR CAPS FOR CHILDREN.
GREY PERSIAN LAMB CAP, Extra only 3 25
RACCOON CAP 3 00
OPOSSUM CAP 2 50
BABY LAMB OR CONEY CAPS . 99
FINE FUR-LINED COATS for Ladies, only 25 00
Furs re-made equal to New.
TEL. 625.
OPEN EVENINGS.
THE AMERICAN FUR STORE
481 St. Catherine St. East

An evening with Bach . . .
27th. 4. Music of . . .
February . . .
Bach. March 31st . . .
Slavonic nations. A . . .



VESSELS . . .
Vessels.
Man. Shipper . . .
Montezuma . . .
Monmouth . . .
Canada . . .

SHIPS . . .
The C.P.R. . . .
Belfast at noon . . .
Montreal.
The C.P.R. . . .
real and Quebec . . .
Point at noon . . .
The C.P.R. . . .
werp, via London . . .
was reported . . .
2.30 o'clock . . .
The Thomson . . .
in port yesterday . . .
to sail tomorrow . . .
The Elder-Dempster . . .
which recently . . .
Isle, has gone . . .
bec.
The Manchester . . .
change sailing . . .

CANADA . . .
The Dominion . . .
erpool, is expected . . .
The Canada will . . .
ion line's . . .

LAKE MANITOBA . . .
The following . . .
this morning . . .
Manitoba . . .
gand, Mrs. . . .
W. Harvey, . . .
Dourney, . . .
Mrs. . . .
Mrs. E. . . .
S. . . .
Webb, . . .
Andrews, . . .
Conver, . . .
Mrs. . . .
Burgess, . . .
Mrs. . . .
H. Charters, . . .
Master . . .
Mr. H. . . .
Connelly, . . .
Crystal . . .
Curzia, . . .
Cibbs, . . .
Greenall, . . .
Little, Mr. . . .
W. S. Jones, . . .
International . . .
Toronto; Miss . . .
Miss H. McMullin, . . .
Margesson, . . .
Bath, Strathclair; Mr. . . .
ers, Bloomfield, Mr. . . .
peg; Mr. William . . .
W. Oakes and . . .
S. Payne, Cranbrook . . .
son, Windsor, Mr. . . .
Mr. Charles Rutland . . .
Sheldon, Winnipeg . . .
Penes; Mr. W. H. . . .
R. E. Tether, Grenfell . . .
Winnipeg; Mr. W. . . .
Herbert A. Wade, Mrs. K. . . .
ton; Mr. J. Walmsley . . .
M. Williams, Alameda . . .
combe, Winnipeg . . .



Our Thanksgiving

On Monday this store will be closed for Thanksgiving.

As an organization that stands for a better condition of things—for the greater comfort, happiness, covenience and pleasure of the people, we have something to be thankful for.

With the rest of Canadians we are sincere in our gratitude to Providence for the way in which Canada has been brought through what has been considered a period of depression.

As a representative institution of this Dominion, we, too, have prospered.

The volume of our business has rolled into great proportions. Our trade for the last year, for the last month, for the last week, for the last day, right up to the last hour of writing, has been the greatest, by far the greatest, in the history of

The John Murphy Company Limited

OLD SWINDLE REVIVED.

How the Spanish Heiress Fraud Is Worked on Americans.

...a Castanea Vesca Y Cajolerosa ...e ash daintily from the top of ...rette as she looked at the re-

...ay that you have discovered ...what you call the Spanish ...swindle?' she said. 'Would you ...ince us? But, no; you will ...ieved, and in your dear country ...born every minute some one ...hear the sad, sad story of the ...s of Hispania in distress, and ...by postage and by express ...by draft in good gold, or as ...good Don Quixote, to aid a ...orrowing.

...the story of the Spanish heiress ...came from is not for me to ...say that Moors brought it ...to our Spain and that it was ...Granada was young. Of that ...ing, save that in my youth ...were trained to be Spanish ...to write much. It was an ...the country, just as picking ...ning fish or squeezing the ...since the cheertul robber ...to the land of the ...r agent.

...from place to place. He ...the country store and lis... of the men around the ...He brings questions with ...earned from father. If ...sters or brothers of whom ...lost the sight and the ...not easy enough to have ...Spain, the land of cas... and of the great mys... to marry into the fami... and fair Leon?

...a report from Joaquin? ...al Yankee patois. Be...

...d, Byheck Centre, New ...loads of scads; vice... and runs a brick fac... Has long lost bro... him since they were ...heard of Bill going to ...the steamship, working ...the steers."

...well, and dear father ... Now this is not ...by Senor Dungood:— ...ngood, Byheck Centre, ...nce.

...ured Sir:—Craving a ...pardons and saluting ...Nemesis Allaboodie, ...dungeons of Carta... If my sorrows move ...you have read, destroy ...n it blast, perhaps, a ...e life of a beautiful ...by ties of blood. ...secret? Do you not remember that you had a brother, Don Billdad Dungood, who was a king of cattle and became in our dear Spain a picador and then a matador of the first rank? Graceful, clever, romantic as yourself, for you surely must resemble him.

'"Senor Billdad became the idol of the populace and his name, like yours must be in that distant land, was acclaimed from one end of the land to the other. Do you remember that he had a mole on his nose and that he chewed tobacco? He bought a stock farm near Seville, reared the finest animals which graced our bull fights and became wealthy and allied himself with one of the families of old Aragon. In fact he married Donna Olivia de Castile, a sister, and to them was born a daughter. But, alas, an earthquake destroyed the house in which poor Senor Billdad dwelt, and all his family except his lovely daughter, my niece and yours. His vast fortune was swept away, but happily until now my own great wealth has been sufficient to give the unfortunate daughter all the advantages of education and such accomplishments as playing the guitar and mantilla making. She is so lovely that I have scarce permitted her to come within the sight of man, this, our niece, for she is both mine and yours.

'For several years I was in France, and certain enemies spread the story that I had conspired against the King. I had taken a trip to London, and on my return was arrested on the frontier. Happily, as I thought then, I had withdrawn my available funds from the bank, consisting of $450,000 in your money, and had concealed this in a false bottom of a leather trunk. My baggage was detained, and I was sent to prison, where my only company are rats, which scamper across the dank walls of my noisome dungeon.

'I feel, my dear friend—for surely I may even call you relative—that I am not long for this world, and that I shall surely die. I have made my will, leaving all to Dulcinea, you to be her guardian and to receive one-fourth of this amount. Unfortunately, I can obtain no ready cash, but if you would only send $1,200 in care of the good prison chaplain, Padre Antonio Dontsaso, it will be possible to lift the embargo on the leather trunk and it will be immediately forwarded to you. Open the bottom carefully and you will be surprised at what you find. The money, if you send it in care of the good chaplain, will pay his expenses here and also those of my niece, whom he will take secretly from the College of La Estrella.

'"I feel my health failing rapidly, and all the world, as I sit far below the level of the curb, seems to be in a whirl. I fear that before this letter reaches you I shall be cold in death. Kissing your hands and about to die, I am,

'"Yours in the bitterness of sorrow,

'"MANUEL GENTIANO Y QUASSI."

'Such missives,' resumed the Spanish heiress, 'reach the hearts of many Americans. Hence family councils over the buckwheat cakes in the morning and the preparation of the guest room. Of course the parent in prison dies, and the beautiful heiress, meaning myself, writes on mourning paper, saying that Uncle Silasio is all too kind and that she kisses his hands.

'She is coming across with the little leather trunk and the good old prison chaplain as soon as Uncle Si comes across with the $1,200. Well, pride of race, a desire to see the beautiful heiress and perhaps the thought that $1,200 invested so as to get one hundred times the sum is not so bad, and our dear friend at Byheck Centre contributes to the bodega fund. When that is done we cross him off and put a red spot on the map, so that the next time we will keep a trifle clear of our agricultural relative.

'We have been asked, Senor, why we linger ever in Spain The answer is simple. Here the attempt at what you so bluntly call a felony is not punishable, and one must always in the words of one of your own warriors and your best chief, be caught with the goods.'

The Senorita bowed farewell to the reporter, and turned rapidly and feverishly to thanking Sodus Benson, of Sparhawk, Iowa, for his kindly sympathy and his prompt recognition of her as his niece long lost.



G.T.P. STEAMERS

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 6.—Two fast passenger steamers of the style of the steamer 'Princess May' will be built in the spring for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co., according to word received by officials of the company at Prince Rupert. Arrivals by the steamer 'Princess May' state that the plans for the two new steamers, which will be used as feeders for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, will be prepared at once, and the two steamers will probably be ready by the spring of 1910.

VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE.

Disturbances in Central and Southern Europe.

London, Nov. 6.—Central and Southern Europe have been quaking intermittently for several days, the centre of the disturbance being the Voightland district of Saxony. Nobody has been injured, but the inhabitants of a large area are alarmed and sometimes in a state of panic. Numbers of people have occasionally spent the night outdoors. The worst shocks of the series occurred today. People were thrown from their beds, furniture was overturned and some walls were rent. Plauen, Dresden, Freiberg, Halle, Erfut, and other towns were roughly shaken and people left their houses in terror. Numerous towns in Gotha and Anhalt were also shaken.

The earthquakes have been throughout accompanied by terrifying roarings and explosions, which to-day were thunderous in volume, lasting from five to ten minutes. The air vibrated alarmingly and snow fell in many places. The temperature of the medicinal springs at Badelster has risen fifteen degrees.

Especially severe shocks have also been felt througtout Italy and Sicily, where the greater part of the population is in a panicky condition. The people have fled from their houses.

Professor Belair, of the Laibach Observatory, reports: 'Catastrophic world shaking.' He says there was an earthquake this morning, its centre being about 5,000 miles from Laibach. There was also a violent shock near Laibach.

Mr. Milnes, the English seismologist, records similar shocks. He is of the opinion that the origin of the distant earthquake was in the southeastern extremity of Asia, in the direction of New Guinea, where, he says, probably a continent or the expansion of one is being born.

FAIR WAGE SCALE

WINNIPEG LAW DECLARED BY MANITOBA HIGH COURT TO BE ILLEGAL.

Winnipeg, Nov. 6.—The Court of Manitoba to-day decided that the fair-wage scale conferred by the city of Winnipeg is illegal, holding that when a contract is awarded the contractor may make his own terms with the workmen regardless of the fair wage scale. The case arose out of an action brought by Kelly Bros., contractors for the Redwood Bridge, to compel the city to pay over certain moneys held back until such time as they agreed to pay their workmen the scale of wages adopted by the City Council

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Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, 'Weekly Witness,' 25 cents extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10c per copy for individual subscriptions, 15c per copy in clubs to one address; 'World Wide,' in clubs, 15c extra postage. ('World Wide' alone at $1.50 is postpaid the world over.) No extra postage on the 'Daily Witness' to the United States and its dependencies.

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $3.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50c extra.

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

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

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

F.Q. 1	NOVEMBER	L.Q. 15
F.M. 8		N.M. 23
		F.Q. 30

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1908.

One way in which our Canadian constitution, under the control of existing laws, protects the liberties of the citizen is to fine any man two hundred dollars who dares to oppose at the polls the man on the popular side. This is a provision whose primary effect is to exclude from the House of Commons and from the legislatures all who have not the backing of one or other party machine. Let no independent patriot, unless he is rich and reckless or else represents some strong popular organization, knock at those doors. What is still more demoralizing, it deprives the independent electorate of a vote. It can hardly be called electoral freedom to be able to cast one's ballot, not for whom one chooses, but for one of two party nominees, however objectionable both may be. Mr. J. E. Caldwell, who had the boldness to contest Carleton county with Mr. R. L. Borden, which in view of the record of that county must be admitted to have been as brave an act as it was for David to go out to fight Goliath, has been fined two hundred dollars for his patriotism. But as he fought in the name of the winning party, no doubt he will not be allowed to suffer. It is not easy to see how to mend the present system, but it is obviously in the interest of government by party machine rather than of finding the best mind of the people.

The city council of Montreal can give luncheons with the people's money, but it cannot subscribe to a conflagration fund. It can send its members the world over on junketings and pay their bills without inspection, but it cannot buy works of art for the decoration of the city or of the city hall. For our immunity so far in this last respect let us be thankful. But it is not to last. The council is going to seek power from the legislature to purchase works of art. Where shall we be when every would-be artist can work his alderman for the purchase, at a preposterous price, of what nobody else will buy? What most aldermen do not know about art is pretty nearly everything. Even greater governments than civic ones have placed the diplomatic artist on a pedestal of prominence where he is scorned by the competent, and newspapers and cable wires have vibrated with national glorifications of what would hardly have found its way into a provincial art exhibition. We hail warmly the idea of public patronage to good art. But! but! let it be good art. Let the choice be in competent hands, and let personal claims be inexorably ignored. Let us follow the example of France, whose commission of selection is composed of the presidents of the various art organizations. Is there any hope of this in Montreal? What our council will do will be to divide up the patronage between the aldermen or the members of a committee, as it does in all other matters, and let each of them buy a picture or a statue. And then—Oh horrors!

It seems that in Porto Rico, as in the Philippines, the United States is stepping in to protect the Church of Rome in its acquisitions at the very moment when, after the manner of 'catholic' peoples everywhere, the faithful were about by confiscation to resume without payment possession of properties on which ecclesiastical corporations had in the course of generations laid their dead hand. For this service to the church in the Philippines, Mr. Taft had the tacit but powerful support of the Roman Church throughout the United States, resulting in a very remarkable overturning in his favor of Greater New York. The Pope has possibly done Mr. Taft an ill turn by publicly congratulating him at a time when other questions of the like sort remain unsettled. It looks a little like reminding him publicly that reciprocity of favors is looked for. There was really no need for this in view of the sharply defined and uncompromising conceptions which prevail in the United States with regard to property rights in real estate. In older countries there was always a sense of limited ownership in the soil. It is not many centuries since a king could at his pleasure take a fief from one baron and bestow it on another, while neither owned it except on condition of certain services. The feeling of the public having more or less right over all property has never died out of the old world—indeed could only be extinguished in a country of boundless spaces, in which there was no one to dispute complete ownership, in which even the taxes were raised off something else than the land. Had the Philippines or Porto Rico been left to their own people the properties of religious corporations that had ceased to render adequate public service would have followed the fate of those in England in the days of Henry the Seventh and Eighth, in France at the Revolution, in Italy in the days of Garibaldi, in Mexico and many South American states, the people, or the Crown for them, simply squeezing the sponge which had so long been soaking up the people's wealth.

After sounding Russia, and getting assurance of nothing but sympathy, Servia has given out that she does not intend to go to war or to provoke Austria. This is pleasant news for Europe as no one knew what Servia might be foolish enough to do. Russia, before her war in the east, was, in the character of head of the Slavs, the champion of all the Slavic principalities in the Balkans, and Servia had dreams of becoming the head of a great Balkan Slavic kingdom. She tried it twenty-three years ago on Bulgaria. The drubbing that she got then was certainly of a sort to make all the Serbs who are, unlike their Bombastes Furioso prince, old enough to remember it, chary of undertaking a war with Austria, even with the indomitable aid of the mountaineers of Montenegro. The pan-Slavic movement looked to uniting the Bulgars, the Serbs, the Montenegrins, the Croats, even the Czechs, the Transylvanians, the Galicians, and the Poles in some form of union under Russian presidency. Overagainst it arose the pan-German movement, which would have brought Austria proper into Germany, and if possible retained Austria's dominions and acquisitions in dependence. The pan-Slavic movement has dwindled in recent years, as Russian capacity for governing what she has became problematical, and the leaders of the movement came to doubt whether union under an autocracy would improve their condition. The Slavs in Austria-Hungary and in the several Balkan states could not help comparing their happier condition as they are with the miserable situation of their Russian cousins, suffering under the effects of war, oppression, famine and pestilence. The last cloud of threatened war which lowered over the Balkans has been dispersed by Servia's peaceful attitude. Montenegro will have to take the same stand and, as no encroachment on either is intended, they will have to leave their interests in the hands of the proposed conference of the powers. It is evident that this settlement is not a permanent solution of the Balkan difficulties. But it will give the Young Turks time to set their house in order.

There is historic backing for what Madame Pelletier, the Parisian suffragist, says about women taking part in military service. There are historical precedents for corps of Amazons fighting in battle like men. The female guards of the King of Dahomy were his best soldiers. Britain had a warrior queen, France her Joan of Arc, Spain her Maid of Saragossa. These instances prove that women can be generals and command armies, as well as serve as soldiers. Two of the most ferocious pirates that ever sailed the Spanish Main were women, Ann Bonny and Mary Read. Mrs. Pankhurst and her sister suffragettes have shown that they are not lacking in courage. They have also proved their stubbornness of endurance. Why not then utilize their heroic qualities in the way Madame Pelletier suggests? Employ them as nurses and in secretarial work. In fact, women are so employed in all armies. Nuns have been devoted to this sort of work from earliest Christian times. Florence Nightingale made army nursing a calling for British women, and the Red Cross organization has become recognized as a branch of military service for which women are peculiarly well adapted. Madame Pelletier is logical, however, and wants also the conscription extended to women. There will always be enough volunteers among women to perform such military duties as just spoken of. The conscription means that they are to serve in equal numbers with men. In like manner she demands military education for women, in order that they may learn the necessity of violence. She is an Anarchist, which accounts for this spirit of fury. But France has too bitter a memory of the Petroleuse of the Commune to believe that women need to be taught violence. Proof is not wanting that they can be even more terrible than men when their blood is up. There is a place for them in the army, but it is not in the line of fire. There is a place for them in the government of the nation, but it is not in the line of violently breaking the laws and then accusing the policemen who arrests them of assault.

There has not, we think, passed a midsummer in the last quarter of a century that the 'Witness' has not made as strong protest as was possible against the outrageous canal boat howler called a whistle or a syren. It is an instrument of ear torture carefully discorded and endowed with, as we have before said—and we need not vary the figure—forty thousand cow-power of roaring in the ears of every one within five miles. We have condemned the Scotch cart, which, at the trot, is a crime against civilization, and the nerve-filing wail of the disordered street car. These have the redeeming feature of not being deliberately planned for the sole purpose of doing injury through the auditory nerves. In this they differ entirely from the canal boat hooter, the possessor of which seems to take pride and delight in the far-reaching misery he can scatter over the still air of the night, without benefitting himself or anyone. We have pointed out, what needs no expert to verify, that on a busy canal there are always people on the watch who can and do see when a boat is coming without any howling at all. If a system of signals was necessary they could be transmitted effectively along a telephone wire. Our protest has usually been made in the hot weather when all windows are open and many people are tossing on their beds. It may not seem the most opportune time of the year to renew it, towards the close of the season, when people's windows are closed and doubled. But our occasion for doing so to-day is because an eminent citizen has appealed to our readers on the subject after going to considerable personal trouble to be able to make a precise statement with regard to it. Our readers will be grateful for Mr. Robb's zeal, especially nervous sufferers who, while seeking necessary sleep, are thus cruelly assailed. Alderman Gallery at one time took a lively interest in this matter. He found that these noises were against the law and actually had one captain arrested, which produced quiet for a week or two. That is all the good this law ever did us.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thanksgiving is being observed this year later than usual. Otherwise it would have come in the midst of a political campaign in which there were few features to inspire thankfulness. Moreover thanksgiving is to be observed on Monday instead of Thursday. Fear was expressed when this innovation was suggested that it would interfere with church attendance on the holiday as it meant a week-end outing. Even so, it may have the opposite effect, as it may lead in some measure to a revival of the pleasant custom of spending thanksgiving 'At Home with the Old Folks', where church going will not come into competition with the many incongruous attractions which usually mark the day in the city. Thanksgiving Day is perhaps the most ancient of all festivals and its signification—the uplift of the soul to the Giver of all Good—is coeval with created intelligence. In the dim beginning of things we are told 'The morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy'. Milton makes Adam and Eve give thanks in that grand matin song beginning, 'These are thy glorious works, Parent of good, Almighty.' And it is significant that from every nation and in every tongue—in clear or in stammering accents—the chorus has ever ascended to God who was chiefly known 'in that he did good, and gave us 'rain from heaven, and fruitful seasons, 'filling our hearts with food and gladness.' The Psalmist declares that praise is pleasant. It is good even on selfish grounds, for the more a man praises and gives thanks the more he will find occasion for so doing; and the more he sets his mind to delight in the pleasant spots of his pilgrimage, the less he will fear the rough places or the enemies that ambush his path. This is doubtless one of the truths which lie at the foundation of the 'faith cures' and psychic healing 'systems' of which we hear so much to-day.

The Harvest is always considered as especially appropriate for a thanksgiving season. In trade, in invention, in discovery, in industry we are often inclined to think that good fortune comes from our own unaided ability, but the kindly fruits of the earth—so strangely germinated, and so wonderfully protected during the months of Spring and Summer—come to us so evidently as a gift that faith is quickened by the annual miracle. Truly our country has much to be thankful for. As a nation we earn the encomium of the Zend Avesta. 'He. . . who cultivates the fruits of the soil, cultivates purity. He advances the law of Ormuzd as much as if he had offered a hundred sacrifices.' Our crops have been abundant, the business depression which we have experienced shows many signs of removal, and everything points to a successful future. It will be well for us this thanksgiving season to consider our ways. There seems to be no doubt that of late years, both personally and as a nation, we have become material in our ambitions and have often considered the blessings which centre in the basket and the store as of supreme importance and those which consist in honesty of conduct, integrity of character, a clean conscience, a generous spirit and a soul quick and sensitive to honor as of secondary worth. It is imperative that we should revise this estimate, for there is no truth written more clearly across the face of universal history than that only 'Righteousness exalteth a nation'. Through all joy in this world there no doubt penetrates a minor note. Few can lose sight of that other reaper who

Reaps the bearded grain at a breath.

And the flowers that grow between.'

But even here if we look deep enough we shall find room for thanksgiving. Last Sunday several branches of the Christian Church celebrated 'All Saints Day'. Its thought of the great multitude which no man can number which the author of the Apocalypse saw in the act of worship, thanksgiving and praise,—of the 'great cloud of witnesses' who surround us, of those who have fought the good fight, have finished their course and have kept the faith to the end,' should deepen, if it solemnizes, our appreciation of Thanksgiving Day.

PASSING OF THE SALOON.

The clamor of the recent Dominion political campaign has to some extent drawn attention from another fight, upon a different issue, which is being waged in Ontario. Saturday, October 31, was the last day on which petitions filed with municipal councils, can compel the submission of a local option by-law to the electors on Monday, January 4, 1909. Municipal councils may, if they choose, receive and act upon petitions presented later, or may submit the by-law without having been petitioned to do so, but the ratepayers cannot compel them to take this action. About seventy petitions were filled up to the 31st. Former contests were very generally in places where public opinion in favor of temperance was known to predominate. This year, however, an attempt is being made in many districts to enter 'the enemy's country.' An encouraging feature of the movement is the fact that in several comparatively large centres of population the reformers have opened the contest. The city of Woodstock, the towns of Bowmanville, Brampton, Goderich, Ingersoll, Trenton, are all evidently going to make an effort to 'banish the bar.' Of course this will mean a much sterner fight than many in which the temperance forces have been engaged in previous years. The liquor element has peculiar and effective methods of entrenching itself in large towns and cities. Another fact which is likely to make the liquor advocates very active is that there are this year one hundred and six places in which local option by-laws have been in force three years or more, and where therefore repeal contests can be brought on. As these places were won by a simple majority, the veto can in them be repealed by a simple majority, while in the campaigns for adoption of local veto the temperance people are now handicapped by the three-fifths requirement.

There is, however, very little in the final outlook to encourage the 'trade.' It may as well make up its mind that it is under sentence of death. The 'Pioneer' points out that during the last four years, 1904 to 1908, majorities have been polled against the bar-room in 221 municipalities in which there were 596 licenses. In the same four years there were 128 repeal contests possible. Of these only fifteen contests were brought on, and of these the repeal was only carried in two instances. Ontario should draw encouragement from the results of local option in the United States. A general chorus of approval and congratulation comes from those towns which have adopted the prohibition measure. They almost invariably tell of increased population and increased prosperity, of decreased crime, and decreased taxation. There is for instance the contrast between the two sections of Grand Forks, which is divided by the Red River, leaving part in Minnesota and part in North Dakota. The population of the whole city is 20,000 persons. East Grand Forks has 42 saloons. West Grand Forks has none. East Grand Forks has a revenue of $10,000 from licenses, West Grand Forks has none. East Grand Forks has $384,000 assessment, while West Grand Forks has $3,500,000 assessment.. East Grand Forks has a bonded debt of 25 percent, while the bonded debt of West Grand Forks is 8.13 percent. East Grand Forks has poor hotels, while the 'dry' hotels of West Grand Forks are first class. Taxes in the prohibition town are 20 percent lower than in its licensed neighbor. The same sharp contrast is exhibited between Kansas City, Kansas, and Kansas City, Missouri, with only the Kansas river running between them. There are no less than eighty prohibition cities in the United States. Four of these have a population of 100,000 and over; six others have over 50,000, sixteen more have over 25,000. There are thirty-seven with a population between 10,000 and 25,000, and eighteen whose population falls below 10,000. These facts effectually dispose of the fallacies that prohibition is unknown in large towns and cities, and that where it is tried it is a failure. The 'banishment of the bar' by local option is in reality a thoroughly workable, as well as a thoroughly democratic, reform, and one which—if it does not cure all the ills the life of a community is heir to—does away with many of them, and reduces those remaining to a really extraordinary degree.

WISDOM FROM THE BENCH.

Mr. Justice Trenholme, presiding at a former term of the Court of King's Bench, deprecated the continuance of the grand jury system, which he regarded as an institution whose usefulness was gone, and which added unnecessarily to the complication and expense of the administration of justice, while it was also an added burden to the people in the form of jury service. We do not know that he referred also to the fact that the grand jury system exempts the more responsible elements of the community from the far more responsible service which the petty jury has to perform, being in that respect a survival of old class privilege, obviously detrimental to the general good, though no doubt those who enjoy this exemption would prefer that it should continue. Looking at the grand jury system as we now have it here, Judge Trenholme's conclusions seem to be altogether right. We only hesitate when we note that the grand jury system prevails widely, if not universally, in the United States, where, if it were only a survival of class distinction, we should not expect it to be tolerated. Mr. Justice Cross, addressing the present grand jury, seems rather to wish the grand jury to resume the functions which it has ceased to exercise, and make presentments as well as indictments, that is to say, not only to pass upon bills of indictment drawn up by the Crown, but of its own initiative to bring public abuses and personal misbehavior before the court. In response to this advice, the grand jury presented three policemen for very ill behavior, but not by name, wishing only to make this a text for a general rebuke to the admi... the force which admitted men to its ranks. The three ... have practically admitted ... the charges by resigning ... and turning in their ... attention of the City ... no doubt be officially ... condemnation of its me... demnation in which the ... no doubt spoken for all ... side of the system of pa...

Another matter to wh... Cross drew attention ... was the neglect of rural ... especially those within ... to provide adequate po... This province is no long... vagabondage. Along with ... attracted by the horse ... Bonnets and the Quebec ... celebration came many ... hobos, thieves and, wo... men. These last named ... particularly dangerous. ... the United States, they ... appearance in force ... ada last summer, ... highway robberies, ... ups have marked ... the province. They ... foot, avoiding, ... the cities, to camp ... fine their operat... police are few, and ... where there are ... muscular ruffians, w... reckless and know ... movements. Brigand... pass easily from pl... after they commit a ... at an agreed point ... pectedly into a quiet ... where, from previous ... know money is kept, ... disappear. If suspe... hesitate to use the ... such bandits the ... constables on watch, ... and to provide a ... could be detained until ... they came.

Municipalities which ... these precautions must ... escape occasional visits ... Indeed, if they keep the ... may know when to ... A stranger ... finds work ... in advance ... know and dis... municipalities ... remiss in the ... learn of one ... —and short ... policeman a ... made an arr... burglary ... the premises ... the constab... he should ha... out of the ... the trouble ... prosecution ... gusted the ... congenial em... ing of buying ... municipality ... intention ... outside mun... incial mounted ... save themselves ... their own ... may be more ... wanted or ... municipality ... inhabitants ... times of danger ... where to ... act over the ... to be what ... emergency ... the cities, ... revert to ... Saxon ancestors ... freeman was ... Either that, ... sufficient jail ... that those chosen ... licing are suppl...

MOSTLY ...

A THANK ...

Lord, I am glad for ...
Glad for Thy day ...
Grateful for joy, wit... giving,
Grateful for laughter ... pain.

Lord, I am glad for th... der,
Glad for the fulness ...
And now when the spring ... asunder
Lord, I give thanks for ... ways.

Sun, bloom, and blossom ... ber,
The dream of the spring ... call;
But now in the silence and ... ber,
Lord, I give thanks to Th... all!
—Charles Hanson Towne, in ... zar.'

Toronto, Nov. 7.—Lake ... Bay—Fresh north-westerly ... fair; not much change in ...
Ottawa Valley and Upper ... Fresh westerly winds; ... much change in temperature.



OUR FURS

Are the Acme of

VARIETY CHOICE and QUALITY

OUR ASSORTMENT UNEQUALLED

Customers from far and near yearly visit our sumptuous parlors to see the latest

FUR CREATIONS

Entirely made in our own workroom from SKINS imported direct, and purchased by us for cash.

Consistent with our methods of buying, we are enabled to give at all times SUPERIOR VALUES and LOWER PRICES quoted elsewhere for ordinary quality.

Your choice of SEAL, RUSSIAN SABLE, FOX, MINK, PERSIAN LAMB, etc., etc.

SPECIALTY — Fur-lined Overcoats and Mantles at all prices.

A few dozen of ELECTRIC SEAL MANTLES at this low figure.. .. .. $18.00

Also several new styles, recently finished, exceptional values at

$25.00, $30.00 & $40.00

with at least 40 per cent. more. This is a special line, giving you an idea of our

GREAT BARGAINS

Chas. Desjardins

AND COMPANY,

485 ST. CATHERINE STREET EAST.

Next Spring we will remove to our New Home on St. Denis Street, near St. Catherine.

We Have Recently Installed in our "Valet Dept."

a process which enables us to DUST, SPONGE, and PRESS CLOTHES for

50 Cents Per Suit

or over coat. The pressing is done by injecting super-heated steam into the garment which freshens up the nap of the cloth, giving it the same appearance as when first worn.

THE TOILET LAUNDRY CO. Limited,

"THE LAUNDRY THAT KNOWS HOW."

425 Richmond st. Phone Up 3480.

FLOUR

FOR BREAD AND FOR PASTRY

Whole Wheat Flour and Graham Flour for Brown Bread

BREAKFAST CEREALS of all kinds.

BISSODIE & HARVIE

10 and 12 Bleury Street.

CLEARANCE SALE

DRAWING PENCILS,

RED & BLUE CRAYON PENCILS,

KLEAN-PHAST ERASER,

HARTS No. 18 PENS,

AUTOMATIC POST BINDERS

at less than cost price.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.

Publishers, Blank Book Makers & Printers

Saint James street W., Montreal.

MARRIAGE LICENCES

MONEY TO LEND

CUSHING & BARRON

Brokers and Commissioners

Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Building

Corner St. James Street.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

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

999 Dorchester St. West

$15,000

Two story stone front double house, 30 feet wide; oak and cottonwood finish, modern heating, plumbing, electric and gas lighting, high concrete basement, 10 rooms, laundry, storerooms, etc. Easy terms. Immediate possession, if desired.

St. Hubert Street.

$6,000 EACH.

Three 2½ story stone front dwellings, containing 8 rooms each, situated just above Sherbrooke street; choice locality.

Columbia Avenue.

A 2½ story semi-detached red sandstone house, contains six bedrooms; hot water heating; wired for electric light, and piped for gas; cement basement; extension Kitchen; lot 35 x 100; lane in rear; immediate possession if desired. Apply to

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO.,

205 St. James St.

SPLENDID GIFT TO A HOSPITAL

Kincardine, Ont., Nov. 6.—Mrs. Gualco, one of Kincardine's most respected residents, at a gathering in her home last night, presented the town with a large brick house, with several acres of ground adjoining, for hospital purposes. She has also given an endowment fund of $25,000 towards its maintenance.

Walter Paul,

Family Grocer,

461 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

80 UNIVERSITY STREET.

At these Stores you will find the Largest and Best Selected Stock of CHOICE GROCERIES, FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND PROVISIONS in this City or Dominion.

Specialties

FINE TABLE FRUITS, of all kinds.
FRESH VEGETABLES received daily.
FINEST CREAMERY BUTTER.
NEW LAID EGGS.
Careful Attention and Prompt Delivery.
PHONES—UP 1237, 1238, 1239, 4638.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

UNDER THE WINDING UP ACT

IN RE:

IMPERIAL BUTTON WORKS, LTD., In Liquidation.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned to all whom it may concern that he has been appointed Liquidator to the insolvent estate of the Imperial Button Works, Ltd., and that all persons having any claims of any kind whatsoever against the said Imperial Button Works, Ltd., are hereby required to file them with the undersigned, duly sworn to, within thirty days from the date hereof.

Montreal, November 6th, 1908.

G. H. BISSETT, Liquidator, 204 St. James street.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

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

MARINERS FINED

A WARNING TO STEAMSHIP CAPTAINS.

Quebec, Nov. 6.—Two steamship captains were fined each $20 and costs in the Court of Sessions this morning. The reason for the imposition of this fine was the two captains' failure to hand in to the proper authorities their bills of health for the last voyage.

YOUNG MEN PRAYED FOR.

Y.M.C.A. Will Commence World Wide Week of Prayer To-morrow.

THE ASSOCIATIONS OF EUROPE, WORLD'S COMMITTEE, AND YOUNG MEN OF EUROPE WILL BE FIRST DAY'S SUBJECTS.

A week of prayer for young men throughout the world will commence to-morrow, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Associations. In Montreal the opening meeting, in the Association Hall, at 4 p.m., will be addressed by the Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., minister of the American Presbyterian Church, who will speak on the subject of 'Prayer.'

A meeting of the business men for prayer will be held each week-day morning from 8.15 to 8.45, at the Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion square, in observance of this occasion, and all men are cordially invited.

To-morrow the subjects will be:

1. The associations of Europe.
2. The world's committee and its secretaries.
3. The young men of Europe, specially of France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Belgium, Austria, Italy and the Balkan states.

THE ASSOCIATIONS OF EUROPE.

In the twenty nations of Europe, speaking twenty-two languages, associations exist. Besides vigorous city organizations in Britain there are similar associations in Berlin, Barmen, Elberfeld, Stuttgart, Stockholm, Paris, Geneva and many other cities. The great need is more trained, efficient secretaries. The 130 associations in France have hardly a dozen such officers. Italy, with twenty-five associations, has only one. Equal need exists in Spain, Portugal and Belgium. The Austrian Empire, at 120 points, has only three secretaries among its German Tcheck, Polish and Italian-speaking young men. The great Magyar nation has, with forty associations, one lonely Y. M. C. A. secretary.

The Greek Catholic countries like Greece and the Balkan states, Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, Bosnia, Dalmatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, etc., with their millions of people, have but one association secretary, and there are only two, both at St. Petersburg, for the one hundred and thirty million people of the Russian empire. Yet a new day is breaking. The Czar has given promise of long-desired religious freedom, and an opening has been made for God-sent laborers.

More trained leaders for all departments, more and better buildings, and an outpouring of the Holy Spirit in the quickening of religious work and Bible study will be prayed for.

THE WORLD'S COMMITTEE.

This committee is composed of representatives of the associations in all nations; is appointed by the World's Conference. Its headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland, where last August at its annual meeting twelve nations of Asia, Europe and America were represented. Its field of service has hitherto consisted chiefly of the continent of Europe, where it has promoted successfully a trained secretaryship, better association equipment and the invigoration of many of the associations in smaller cities and towns and in Latin countries, where their weakness urgently calls for help from the stroger members of the association brotherhood.

From many of these countries multitudes of young men are coming to North America as immigrants, and a work of correspondence, visitation and hospitality on their behalf is being happily undertaken by the World's Committee and in co-operation with various European national committees, our own International Committee, and with city associations on both sides of the Atlantic.

Monday's subjects will be:—

1. The metropolitan and city associations of America.
2. The international committee and its secretaries.
3. The young men and associations of Africa.

A HINDOO 'CONSPIRACY'

IMPROBABLE STORY FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Westminster, B.C., Nov. 6.—That a conspiracy having for its object the manufacture of bombs and the supplying of them, together with arms, to the malcontents in Calcutta and other dissatisfied districts in India, exists among the Hindoos, at Hillside, B.C., was the startling information to-day conveyed by a Sikh to a man in this city who formerly resided in India, who speaks Bengali, and has befriended numbers of these people since their arrival in British Columbia. To what length the plot has already gone it is difficult to learn, for the reason that the heads of the conspiracy are comparatively few in number, and they closely guard the innermost secrets of their work. In a general way, however, scores of the Hindoos now living at Hillside are aware that the manufacture of bombs is proceeding at that place; they also have general knowledge that the money secured from them by subscription from time to time is ultimately converted into schemes, with which the 'yoke' of Great Britain is to be thrown off by India's millions. One of the principals in the conspiracy is a Hindoo working at the saw mills at Hillside, but the chief plotter is a resident of Seattle.

Thanksgiving Day

MONDAY, November 9th, 1908.

YOUNG MEN! OLD MEN! BOYS!

—IF YOU WANT—

A New Hat,
A New Suit or Overcoat,
New Neckwear, Shirts or Collars,
Gloves, Underwear or Sweaters

Anything to dress up with in Latest Style
Come in to any of our Stores

TO-NIGHT, Open Till 11 p.m.

Latest Variety, Newest Styles, Lowest Prices.

Allan's

Corner of Craig & Bleury Sts
401 St. Catherine St. West

3 STORES

And New Store, 229 St. Catherine West,
3rd door West of Bleury St.

To Our Customers, Old and New,

LET US GIVE THANKS

After 21 Years in Business

It is surely fitting that we should, realizing that we have had an exceptional amount of success and prosperity due to the unstinted confidence and patronage bestowed upon us by the Citizens of Montreal and the surrounding districts, many of whom have been dealing with us since we started in Business. We hope that we may be able to retain the good will and confidence of all in the future and that we may not be boastful and forgetful, but rather humble and grateful. If anything were needful to keep us from being boastful it is the incontrovertible fact incessantly faced each day, that it is so much easier to make a success than it is to hold it. The twenty-one years gone by have been full of the hardest kind of work, long hours, and studious thinking; possibly much of it will not have to be repeated, but we must keep diligently at it, attending closely to business, as new problems and greater responsibilities are still before us, for although the work may change, there is always as much to do and more to think about. It has always been our aim to give prompt, courteous, and careful attention to our customers, and to be willing at all times to make good for any unsatisfactory merchandise purchased from us. We acknowledge we have made mistakes, but we hope we have learned a little in that time to help us to avoid them in the future, and we promise to do our best, none can do more.

So now we wish to express our gratitude to you all for past favours during these twenty-one years; but what words can we use to express our feelings, words are inadequate; therefore we say from the heart—Thank you all,

JOHN ALLAN.

BANK CLERK SENTENCED

DAVID E. WILSON GETS THREE AND A HALF YEARS FOR BURGLARY.

Cornwall, Nov. 6.—David E. Wilson, late clerk in the Molsons Bank branch, at Chesterville, pleaded guilty to six indictments of burglary before County Judge O'Kelly to-day, and was sentenced to three and a half years on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently. The judge, in pronouncing sentence, dwelt on the fact that the accused had been well brought up, free from all contaminating influence, yet he had deliberately gone wrong.

Wilson, who is the black sheep of a respectable Western Ontario family, came to Chesterville last June, and his various burglaries seem to have been well thought out. He robbed four stores of some $250 worth of men's furnishings, etc., was trapped by the merchants, and, restoring the goods, was given a chance to turn over a new leaf. He went to Brockton, Mass., but returned on October 18, and robbed two more stores to the extent of $81 in goods, and $25 in cash. A Chesterville man saw him at Finch, Ont., on October 19, and this led to his arrest and the recovery of the goods. Wilson pleaded guilty to the six charges.

TAXICAB STRIKE ENDS.

New York, Nov. 6.—Settlement of the taxicab strike, which has been in progress for several weeks in this city, was announced to-night by President H. N. Allen, of the New York Taxicab Company.

The old wage scale is continued, it is stated; chauffeurs now in the employ of the company will be retained, and old chauffeurs will be reinstated as soon as they can be furnished with cars, 'after they have made individual application for employment.'

LOST RELATIVES

The following inquiries are made (from Great Britain) for relatives or friends who were last heard of in Canada or the United States. Any reader who possesses information is desired to communicate with the editor,' Witness.'

Domerick-Bennet (Robert and Harry) left Woodbridge for Canada five years ago. Foster-mother asks.

Giles (Annie, Ernest, and Charlie) were last heard of in Canada about 20 years ago. Sister Lizzie asks.

Greaves (William), of Raskelf Green, Yorkshire, was last heard of in Texas, U.S.A., 30 years ago. Brother James asks.

Marshall (Alfred), butcher, was last heard of at Kenora, Ontario, ten months since, leaving for the woods. Sisten anxiously inquires.

Smith (Arthur) left Vauxhall for America; last heard of at Illinois two years ago. Father asks.

FISH AND GAME CLUB BANQUET.

The members of the Fish and Game Club of the Province of Quebec will hold their fiftieth annual banquet in the Windsor Hotel, on Thursday evening, Dec. 3. A number of prominent sportsmen have been invited.

RUBBER MEN HOLD BANQUET.

About thirty branch managers of the Canadian Rubber Company, who have been in session all this week, held a banquet last evening in the rooms of the Canada Club. Mr. S. H. Ward, assistant general manager, presided; Mr. R. J. Young, general sales manager, acted as chairman. Messages of regret at not being able to attend were received from Mr. George W Stevens, president of the company, and Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, first vice-president and managing director.

FIRE CHIEF'S WARNING

DEPUTY CHIEF TREMBLAY TELLS HOW FIRES MAY BE AVOIDED.

Mr. J. Tremblay, deputy chief of the fire department, writes as follows:—On the approach of the cold season, the citizens must be warned of the increasing risks of fire attending the many causes for such prevailing at this time of the year. Cautiousness will decrease considerably the various sources of loss which ordinarily can be attributed to sheer carelessness. Recently two fires were due to overheated stoves and inflammable material being placed in too close proximity to them.

Last year a system of inspection was inaugurated by the members of the Fire Department and this will be continued this year with more vigor than usual. There is no doubt that the fire loss can yet be reduced in the city and that the co-operation of the public in this connection and using ordinary care and proper cognizance of one's duty to the public welfare would leave no ground for complaint from any quarter.

The holiday season when the stores are overflowing with goods is a time when the owners should redouble their care and take all precautions that experience teaches. When last year the public were put upon their guard, a list of the many causes of fire, yet incomplete, was given and this may be published again as it is important and necessary that everybody should remember the various causes of danger.

Conflagrations often originate from the following causes:

1. The accumulation of rubbish around heated furnaces or stoves; smoke pipes too near ceilings and inflammable material of all kinds.

2. The bad habit of depositing hot ashes on cellar floors in close proximity with waste, rubbish of all kinds, instead of placing it in metallic boxes as prescribed by the municipal by-laws.

3. The neglect to turn off the electric current switch before leaving the premises for the night. This is often the cause that short circuits occur, especially during rainy or snowy weather, and develop into serious fires.

4. Merchants should avoid placing inflammable goods near gas jets, and these should be immovable.

Carelessness in the use of matches and lamps is to be blamed for a great number of ordinary fires. The negligence of some parents, who leave young children alone at the house, with matches or heated stoves within their reach, is the direct cause of many fires, which sometimes have fatal results. Lamps should not be turned low and then left burning for the night; this neglect is responsible for many explosions.

Neglected chimneys are too often the cause of numerous and useless runs for the firemen and much annoyance to all concerned, and therefore the citizens should see that their chimneys are swept at least once a year.

The law of inspection will be more strictly applied this year than before, any any neglect to comply therewith will be severely dealt with.

Circulars as delivered last year will again be issued by the firemen so that no one wil be able—and they cannot do so to-day—to invoke ignorance of the regulations.

I. O. O. F., M. U. BANQUET.

Loyal Montreal Lodge No. 3115, I. O. O. F., M. U., the oldest lodge of the Manchester Unity in the city, celebrated its sixty-sixth anniversary last evening by a banquet to the grand officers and members of the District of Montreal. The chairman, Noble Grand A. Bailey, on behalf of the lodge, tendered a hearty welcome to the district officers and visiting brethren. Among those present were: Provincial Grand Master W. W. Smith, Deputy Prov. G. M. John Lawson, I. P. Prov. G. M. Edgar Dey, Prov. C. S. George W. Hardisty, Grand Marshal J. Jones, Prov. Treasurer John Laing, Grand Guardian A. Gardner. Toasts were responded to by each of the grand officers, and also by representatives from the different lodges, including Lachine and Valleyfield. The Grand Master, in his speech, referred to the flourishing condition of the Order in Montreal, and assured those present that it was making great strides both financially and numerically. During the evening songs were ably rendered by Bros. R. Crawford, Archie McAllister and J. Jones. A successful evening was brought to a close by the singing of 'Auld Lang Syne,' and 'God Save the King.'

SONS GUILTY, FATHER GOT OFF.

The jury in the case of the three Shadeed's father and two sons, accused of aggravated assault on one Barbara, also a Syrian, yesterday afternoon returned a verdict in the Court of King's Bench acquitting the older man and finding his two sons guilty of common assault. The two were condemned to pay a fine of $20 each, and were required to furnish bonds to keep the peace for a year.

THE COBALT SITUATION

The sceptics and pessimists are wrong. Cobalt mines have made good, are making good and will make good in the future—because the metal is there—to be seen and handled by any one who wants to.

Every mine is working full blast—some night and day. This is especially noticeable on the 'Floyd'—the coming big producer of the district. The engineers, it is learned, are confident of making a rich strike at the 100 feet level, which will place the 'Floyd' in the front rank

DOCTOR ON VEGETARIANISM

ALDERMAN GADBOIS LECTURES ON HIS EXPERIENCES.

'Ten years of vegetarianism' was the subject of an address delivered by Alderman J. P. Gadbois, M.D., under the auspices of the Vegetarian Society of Canada, in their new hall, at the corner of St. Catherine and Crescent streets, last night.

Dr. Gadbois gave a recital of personal and outside experience. He spoke of how his family had improved, both physically and mentally, since taking to vegetarianism. He gave physiological reasons to show that a man thrived better on a fleshless diet.

To dispose of the argument that because strong and savage animals like the lion ate meat, it was necessary to give strength to man, Dr. Gadbois contrasted the physical condition of man and the lion.

He showed that in nowise was the human anatomy comparable to that of the carnivora. The liver of the lion was 2 1-2 times the size of a man of the same weight, and the intestinal canal of flesh eating animals was much shorter in proportion to the length of the body. The human teeth also showed remarkable differences in structure and arrangement. Science had shown that any animal body was a manufactory of poisons necessitating such organs as the liver and kidneys for disposing of them; when, therefore, were added to the poisons generated in the system, those present in the blood and flesh of other animals, the eliminating organs were taxed beyond their normal capacity. Flesh eating was largely responsible for liver and kidney diseases.

The heart of the vegetarian, Dr. Gadbois said, made from ten to fifteen beats less per minute than the heart of a flesh eater; the vegetarian, therefore, had a much better chance of a long life. The greater proportion of the earth's inhabitants had always existed on a vegetarian diet.

The lecturer spoke of having met a race of people living in the Pyrenees Mountains in the south of France, who subsist almost entirely upon chestnuts, and are noted for their great statures and wonderful strength.

Several members of the medical profession were present besides a large number of prominent citizens.

Various musical items were rendered in the course of the evening.

MR. SIFTON'S MAJORITY

BYE-ELECTION IN ALGOMA—CONSERVATIVE ELECTED IN NIPISSING.

A despatch from Brandon, Man., states that the returning officer's official declaration in the Brandon election is as follows:—The Hon. Clifford Sifton, 3,565; the Hon. T. M. Daly, 3,496; Mr. R. D. Wallace, 101. Spoiled ballots, 47; rejected ballots, 26. Mr. Sifton was declared elected by a majority of 69.

From Toronto it is announced that it is possible the Algoma bye-elections, necessitated by the resignation of W. R. Smyth, M.P., may be contested for the Liberals by A. E. Dyment, the defeated candidate at the bye-elections. Ernest Freig, of Bruce Mines, is said to be the most likely man as Conservative candidate.

A recount of the votes cast in Nipissing at the recent general elections was held at North Bay yesterday, with the result that Mr. Gordon, Conservative, was declared elected by a majority of 23.

BANQUET TO MR. LEMIEUX.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 7.—Sir Edward Albert Sassoon, M.P., entertains the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux at dinner in the House of Commons on Thursday to give the Canadian Postmaster-General an opportunity of meeting the members of the Government and Opposition.

The Liberals of the Quebec district intend to give a banquet to the Hon. Mr. Lemieux, on his return from Europe, in recognition of his services during the recent election campaign.

During the absence of the Hon. Charles Devlin, who left yesterday for Europe, the Premier, Sir Lomer Gouin, will take charge of the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries.

Referring to the suspension of employees in the Marine Department at Quebec, the 'Canada' says: 'The Hon. Mr. Brodeur is carrying out the promise made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and which he himself repeated, that prompt justice would be done.'

Mr. Brodeur will be in Montreal to-day and to-morrow, returning to Ottawa on Monday.

The name of Ald. O'Connell is mentioned in connection with the Conservative candidature for the local election in St. Ann's division.

ARMENIAN QUESTION

London, Nov. 7.—The 'Times' correspondent at Constantinople reports that the Turkish government will make an effort to deal with the Armenian question by conceding grants of government land to those Armenians possessing title deeds to lands from which they were dispossessed by Kurds at the time of the massacres.

NEW YORK POLICE 'SHAKE UP.'

New York, Nov. 6.— A 'shake-up,' such as the police here have not experienced in years, took place to-day. Four inspectors were reduced in rank to captains, three captains were reduced to lieutenants, four inspectors were transferred, five captains were shifted to outlying precincts, two lieutenants were promoted to captaincies and ten sergeants were made lieutenants.

CANADA.

Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—Greeting:

A PROCLAMATION.

E. L. Newcombe, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada.

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God, in His great goodness to vouchsafe this year unto our Dominion of Canada a bountiful harvest and other blessings,—

We, therefore, considering that these blessings enjoyed by our people throughout the said Dominion do call for a solemn and public acknowledgment, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council for Canada, to appoint, and we do appoint Monday, the ninth day of November next, as a day of General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest and other blessings with which Canada has been favored this year; and we do invite all our loving subjects throughout Canada to observe the said day as a day of General Thanksgiving.

Of all which our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, our trusty and well-beloved councillor, The Right Honorable Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Knight Commander of our most distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, and deputy of our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and councillor the Right Honorable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the county of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of our most distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of our Royal Victorian Order, etc., Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of our Dominion of Canada.

At our Government House, in our city of Ottawa, this twenty-sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight, and in the eighth year of our reign.

By command,

J. POPE,

Under-Secretary of State.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Joseph A. Fortin has sold to Louis Latendresse the northern half of a lot in the town of St. Louis, with buildings thereon, fronting on Mance street, for $7,600.

Mme. J. C. H. Lacroix has sold to Ferdinand Guerin three lots with buildings fronting on St. Hubert street, for $6,000.

Philippe E. Rouillin has sold to Louis Latendresse the southern half of a lot in the town of St. Louis, with buildings thereon, fronting on Mance street, for $7,600.

Miss M. H. Chalifoux has sold to John B. McCuaig parts of three lots in Outremont, with a cottage thereon, fronting on Avenue 22, for $4,000.

ALBERTA LEGISLATURE

TO BE DISSOLVED WITHIN A FEW DAYS—ELECTION ON DECEMBER 15.

Winnipeg, Nov. 7.—The Provincial Legislature of Alberta will be dissolved within the next few days, and an election will be held on Dec. 15. Premier Rutherford has at present 23 members of a possible 25. The government holds all seats except High River where A. J. Robertson, Conservative, was elected, and Rosebud, where C. D. Hiebert sits for. It is understood that all the Cabinet ministers will seek election, and that most of the sitting members will also ask the electorate for renewed confidence. The conference which was called for Nov. 9 between the Premiers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the executives of the different farmers' institutions of the west for the purpose of discussing the question of government ownership of elevators, and other questions incidental to the success of the grain trade in the West has been indefinitely postponed.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. Chas. Cassils was in Quebec yesterday.

Mrs. Brodie-Brockwell received yesterday afternoon at her residence on Victoria avenue. She will receive every first and third Friday.

Mrs. J. Dinham Molson entertained quite informally at the tea hour on Thursday afternoon, for Mrs. D. Lorne McGibbon, who has been spending a few days in town from Saranac.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Peck, who have been spending some time in Ottawa visiting Mrs. Peck's parents, Col. and Mrs. Fred. White, have left on their way to British Columbia, San Francisco, and their future home in Nevada.

Mrs. E. G. Meredith Cape entertained informally at the tea hour yesterday afternoon for Mrs. Freshfield, of London, England. Mrs. Colin McCuaig poured tea and was assisted by Miss Florence Hanson and Mrs. Austin Stead.

Mrs. E. A. Mumford gave a tea for girls yesterday afternoon in honor of her daughter, Miss Helen Mumford. Yellow and white chrysanthemums were arranged in the reception and tea rooms. Mrs. J. Y. Gilmour, Mrs. Brodie Atkinson, and Mrs. J. F. Watson, were in charge of the tea-table, assisted by Miss Helen Hopkinson, Miss Edna Lamb, Miss Marjorie Schneider, Miss Marjorie Barrett, Miss Florence Gillmor, Miss Edith Boyd, and Miss Margaret Brower.

A marriage of much interest to Montrealers has been announced in England to take place between Lieut.-Col. G. R. Griffith, D.S.O. (late A.V.C.), of Shanrahan, Beccles, Suffolk, and Miss A. Maud Redpath, of Athol House, Eastbourne, eldest daughter of the late Rev. George Drummond Redpath, M.A., of Montreal, and of Harbledown, Kent. Mr. Redpath was a graduate of McGill, almost tying for the highest honors of his class. He went to Cambridge, where he was one of the crack scullers of his year. After graduation he resided in England. The mother of the bride-elect was formerly Miss Alice Mills, of Montreal.

The following Canadian visitors registered their names at the Canadian High Commissioner's office, 17 Victoria street, London, during the week ending Oct. 27: Arthur G. Morton, Halifax; Allan R. and Mrs. Macdonell, Montreal; B. and Miss Amy Thomson, Montreal; Miss Juliette Hebert, Montreal; Fred. Birks, Montreal; G. H. Gillies, Ontario; R. R. McArthur, Brantford, Ont.; D. A. and Mrs. Dunlop, Toronto; P. S. Hilton, Halifax; Walter R. Gurd, Montreal; K. G. Holiday, Montreal; E. L. Cockshutt, Brantford; Miss Weld, London; Miss G. Beddorre, London; J. Murray Smith, Vancouver; W. Prescott Sharp, Montreal. H. C. McLeod, Toronto; G. B. Johnson, Belleville; James Nelson, Toronto; G. Solman, Toronto; C. N. Commeford, Toronto; Wm. Hyslop, Toronto; George R. Strathy, Toronto; Ernest M. Henderson, Toronto; Jos. Robert, Chatham; Howard H. S. Coultherd, Toronto; Leslie D. Lilly, Montreal; Fred. I. Huntington, Montreal; D. S. Mackenzie, Edmonton; F. Somers, Toronto; J. Meredith, Montreal; Mrs. W. D. Birchall, Montreal; Mrs. G. M. and Miss Bosworth, Montreal; Walter Purford, Winnipeg; Robert D. Noble, Petrolia.

PREACHER AS LABOR AGENT

THE REV. W. D. REID ON PRACTICAL BROTHERHOOD OF MEN.

The Rev. W. D. Reid, of Taylor Church, preached last Sunday evening on 'Christ's Message to the Working Man.' The first point dealt with was, 'Christ taught that every man has a right to life.' Life is sustained by work; every man has a right to work for his daily bread, and if every honest man does not get work there is something wrong with our civilization. The preacher said he knew that lots of 'out-of-works' deserved but little sympathy. There was the man who could not be trusted to do anything because he could not go on to the street but he would be found reeling home drunk. There was the shiftless man, and the extravagant man, who when times are good, usually attends the theatre once or twice a week, and amusement parks one or two other evenings, and then when hard times come, he is at the point of starvation, even though he has for years drawn his $125 a month. Yet, notwithstanding all these exceptions, there were at the present moment hundreds of good, honest, hard working, thrifty men, walking the streets of Montreal, pleading with employers to 'give them leave to toil,' and their request was not granted.

Under such conditions he thought it was high time that some radical change were made in our industrial methods.

At the close of the sermon Mr. Reid distributed cards to all the men in the audience, asking them to put down, name and address, and where working, and if any position could be found vacant in any of their places of business, to telephone him, and he would supply a man immediately. He also asked all out of work to sign name and give occupation, and their names would all be filed, and in turn they would be put into jobs as vacancies might occur. Last winter, through this means, work had been found for about forty men, and he said he was confident that they would be able to do even better than that this year. Over 200 men signed cards, and already several have been started by this means.

McCALLUM'S SHORTAGE

NOW EXPECTED THAT THE ENTIRE AMOUNT WILL BE MADE GOOD.

Toronto, Nov. 6.—The shortage in the accounts of D. Cameron McCallum, teller at the Head Office of the Farmers' Bank of Canada, has now been reduced to $5,000 from the original figure of $12,000. An additional $2,000 was to-day handed over by brokers with whom McCallum had been running accounts for stock speculation to the Canadian Detective Bureau, which has the case in hand. McCallum continues to give the bank every assistance, and, with the aid of his friends and relatives, it is expected that the entire shortage will be made good.

SPORTING NEWS

(See also page 6.)

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

McGill and Toronto Meet in Intercollegiate Match on the Campus this Afternoon

This afternoon's match between McGill and Toronto 'Varsity is the last scheduled rugby fixture that Montreal enthusiasts will see this year, and a large crowd may be expected at the university campus. McGill are more than anxious to win. There is a 32 to 0 defeat in Toronto to wipe out and every effort will be made to gain the day. On the other hand Toronto has to win to remain a factor in the Intercollegiate championship and may be counted on to throw away no chances.

It is to be hoped that there will not be the usual delays to-day. The one fault with college football this year has been the many delays while players were being attended to for injuries and it is hoped that the referee, Mr. Johnston, will keep the play going in better style to-day. The McGill wing line will be intact to-day and it is expected that the back division will be made up of Powis, Hastings, Raphael, Reid and Renaud.

A despatch from Ottawa is to the effect that Ottawa is all worked up over the great battle with Tigers to-day. The regular Ottawa team will turn out. Murray Kennedy was out yesterday for a limbering up. His sore knee is all right, the physicians say, providing it is not again hurt, but it will take very little to knock him out of the game and he will be given every protection. In case Kennedy is again injured there is a story going that Ottawa will spring 'one of the greatest halfbacks Canada has ever seen.' Who this mysterious personage may be is not announced, but the wise ones are hinting at Gleeson, the old college centre half, who has been out of the game for several years, but was always in shape and known as a sensation even without practice.

To decide the junior championship of the Quebec Rugby Fotball Union, the Montreal and Grand Trunk teams will meet on the M.A.A.A. grounds this afternoon. The winners of the City and Suburban League will afterwards challenge the Quebec Rugby Union champions for a match to decide the junior city championship.

On Monday the Grand Trunk and Ottawa II. teams will play on the M. A. A. A. grounds to decide the intermediate championship.

Grand Trunk will hold a practice at Beaver Field this afternoon in preparation for their match with Ottawa II. on the M.A.A.A. field on Monday afternoon, when the championship of the Q. R. F. U. will practically be decided. The players are in pretty good shape and after their good showing in Ottawa expect to turn the tables on the Capital fourteen in their match here on the holiday.

M.A.A.A. RIFLE CLUB

The past season has been the most successful that the M.A.A.A. Rifle Club has experienced since its organization.

Two medals were offered for first class shots, and seven spoons for second class. The scores in the matches were as follow:

First Class—J. H. Daigle, 90; W. R. Dunlop, 88; W. B. McCrerick, 83; A. D. Noble, 82; K. D. Young, 81; W. S. Johnson, 80; J. E. Morrison, 78; Dr. C. H. Christie, 76; D. Currie, 75.

Second Class—J. Trimm, 72; J. M. Lockerby, 68; R. A. Holland, 67.

CANADA'S FINANCES

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—The financial statement of the Dominion for October shows that during the month $7,519,716 was collected in revenue, as against $8,225,071 in 1907, a decrease of $703,355. During the same month there was an increase in disbursements amounting to $2,434,015. For the first seven months of the fiscal year the revenue has been $48,247,238, as against $58,257,779 for the corresponding period last year, a decrease of $10,010,541. The total disbursements for the seven months were $57,376,795 as against $47,012,126, an increase of $10,364,668. Of the eighteen million dollars spent on capital account the largest portion has been paid out on the National Transcontinental railway contract. The decrease in revenue is almost entirely atributable to the falling off in customs receipts.

TWO STREEL CAR VICTIMS

NEWSBOY WAS KNOCKED DOWN ON ST. CATHERINE STREET AND A MAN ON VICTORIA AVENUE.

Accidents on the tracks of the Montreal Street Railway are as numerous as ever. This morning there were two victims and both are lying in hospital in an unconscious condition.

A newsboy of about 14 years of age was knocked down by a street car on St. Catherine street west, near the corner of Metcalfe street, while a man of about 35 years of age was taken to the Western Hospital suffering from a fractured skull. The newsboy is in the General Hospital and some fears are entertained that the two victims will not recover. Up to the time of going to press the hospital authorities had not succeeded in gleaning what the names or addresses of the couple are.

The Genuine

PIANOLA-PIANO

The only player-piano in the world containing THE METRCSTYLE AND THEMODEST, which enables you to play with the interpretation of an artist, and accents the theme or melody of a composition, are on daily demonstration only at Nordheimer's Limited, 589 St. Catherine street West. Sole Agency for Steinway Pianos.



Common Sense

HELPS A GOOD DEAL

When the average man purchases Clothing—all he asks is to know what's correct; and somebody ought to tell him—if it is in Commercial Suits, our

$15.00 Serge and Colored Worsteds generally meet with satisfaction.

ALSO,

$10.00, $12.50 and $15 Tweed Suits.

Should finer quality be desired our Tailoring Department can supply your every want at from **$15.00 to $40.00** the suit, according to fabric and style of garment.

When **Overcoats** are in question our complete line at from

$7.50 to $16.50

and Tailored at

$16.50 to $30.00 and up

Should afford ample choice, so that the average man will receive perfect satisfaction no matter what his limit in price may be.

BOYS' SUITS and BOYS' OVERCOATS

$2.50 to $10.00

In great variety and embracing all that the season demands

Wm. Currie

CLOTHIER,

423 Notre Dame St. W.

THANKSGIVING DAY SERVICES

THANKSGIVING DAY SERVICE held in Stanley Street Church (Windsor Hotel) at 11 a.m. Good music. Offering in aid of the poor. Strangers welcome. Rev. [illegible], M.A., pastor.

DIED.

DUFFY — At her late residence at [illegible], Que., on Nov. 6, 1908, Maud Mary, aged 40 years, wife of William [illegible], eldest daughter of William [illegible], St. Henri de Montreal.

ST. LAMBERT VOTE POSTPONED

Owing to the discovery of certain irregularities in the posting of notices it has been necessary to postpone for a week the voting on the St. Lambert by-law to exempt from taxation the property of the Southern Counties Electric Railway.

Higher Priced—But Better Value

Suchard's Cocoa costs more than most brands. But one teaspoonful of Suchard's makes a rich cup, while it takes from one to two teaspoonfuls of the lower priced kinds. True economy lies here.

SUCHARD'S COCOA

E. S. BENEDICT & CO., MONTREAL.

75

THE COLONIAL NOVELTY MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED)

Notice is hereby given that under Part I. of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, and known as 'The Companies Act,' Letters Patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State, bearing date the second day of November, Nineteen Hundred and Eight, incorporating Henry John Cassard, Herbert Charles C. Cottrell, Mary Elizabeth Cassard, and Charles Moreau, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes:

To acquire from Henry J. Cassard, his certain invention for improvements in can openers, together with the patents granted to him by the Canadian Government and by the Comptroller General of Patents of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, dated and numbered respectively, the 26th March, 1906, No. 4961, and the thirtieth day of March, 1906, No. 10421, and to pay for said inventions and said patents by fully paid up shares, or assignable shares in the capital stock of the company;

To manufacture and to be caused to be manufactured, and to buy, sell, and otherwise deal in the said can opener wherever the company has the right to manufacture the same;

To acquire any exclusive right or licenses, rights or privileges, and any inventions or work any invention similar in character to that of the invention acquired from the said Henry J. Cassard;

To purchase, hold, acquire, transfer, sell or dispose of shares in any other company having objects similar to those of the company;

To amalgamate with any other company having objects similar to those of the company, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the undertaking, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company shall see fit;

To carry on the said company to be throughout the Dominion of Canada, and elsewhere by the name of "THE COLONIAL NOVELTY MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED)," with a capital of Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000), divided into Two Hundred shares of Twenty-five Dollars each. The chief place of business of the said company shall be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Given at the Office of the Secretary of State, this second day of June, Nineteen Hundred and Eight.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

HUTCHISON, HUTCHISON & PHELAN,
Solicitors for the Colonial Novelty Manufacturing Company (Limited).

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS,
Perfect light, and every facility for the best possible Workmanship

C. P. LAMOTHE,
Hairdressing and Clipping Parlor,
14 BERTHELET STREET,
Horse Trotters, Runners and Gentlemen's Roadsters a feature of this Establishment. The only one of its kind in Canada.
SPECIAL WAITING ROOM FOR LADIES.

CORNE
FOR SOME TRACTS,
FREE!
Tract Society
House
ON AVENUE.

Farmers, Sportsmen!
the skin and remove
paint and earth, etc.
Mechanic's" Tar Soap.

Painting and Blacksmithing.

LINDSAY,
AND BLACKSMITH.
Henry.
Work and Low Prices.

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS.

The following subscriptions to the Parks and Playgrounds Association,' not previously acknowledged, have been gratefully received:—

Mr. Henry Morgan	$10.00
Mr. J. H. Redfern	2.00
Mrs. S. Bell	2.00
Church of the Messiah Sunday-school	5.00
Miss A. Stewart	1.00
Mrs. Northey	1.00
Master and Miss Doull	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Dawson	4.00
John Lovell & Son	2.00
Mrs. French	1.00
Mrs. Voigt	37.00
Mrs. Hugh Graham	5.00
Mrs. Roddick	2.00
Miss Hall	1.00
Mrs. Arthur Fry	1.00
Mr. A. E. Ogilvie	25.00
Mrs. A. Hamilton Gault	18.94
Mrs. W. S. Kerry	1.00
L. Chaput Fils et Cie	1.00

Subscribers to coin card collection:—Miss Marjorie D. Weir, Miss Dorothy Douglas Weir, Master Ronald Stanley Weir. Mrs. Penwell(Mrs. Rutherford, Mr. J. A. Goodfellow, Mr. H. R. Ives, Mr. W. S. Brown, Mr. R. Neville, Mrs. J. H. Miller. Mrs. E. Lafleur. Anonymous sums; $1.75.

THE MISSIONARY INSTITUTE.

PROGRAMME OF CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN MONTREAL NEXT WEEK.

The third interdenominational missionary Institute, which has been held in Montreal, will open on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock in Emmanuel Congregational Church, and will continue until Thursday evening. In this Institute a number of prominent Mission Board secretaries and other well-known missionary leaders will participate.

The Institute is primarily a training school in methods for promoting missions in young people's societies and Sunday-schools. At 4 o'clock each day, a lecture will be given upon the missionary interpretation of the Sunday-school lesson, or upon some principles of pedagogy. From five to six daily, institutes, or open conferences, will be held—one on 'Missions in the Sunday-school,' by Mr. R. E. Diffendorfer, of New York, and the other by Mr. F. W. Anderson, M.A., of Toronto, on 'Missions in young people's societies.' At the same hour, Miss Ethel D. Hubbard, of Wellesley, Mass., will meet the primary and junior teachers, and will demonstrate the most approved methods of teaching missions to juniors.



MR. R. E. DIFFENDORFER,
Secretary of the Sunday-school Department of the Young People's Missionary Movement.

For the convenience of those who come from business a supper is being provided in the Emmanuel Church. At seven each evening, six mission study classes will be held, the following textbooks being used: 'The Challenge of the City,' 'The Moslem World,' 'The Uplift of China,' and 'The How and Why of Foreign Missions.' At this hour also, Miss Hubbard will meet the intermediate Sunday-school teachers, using the textbook 'Uganda's White Man of Work,' while Mr. Diffendorfer will conduct another group, the textbook for which is being written by Mr. Robert E. Speer.

On Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, the first public meeting will be held, and the theme will be 'City Missions.' The following local speakers will participate: The Rev. A. L. Therrien, the Rev. Principal E. H. Brandt, the Rev. G. B. Castellini, the Rev. D. J. Neugewirtz, the Rev. W. T. Halpenny and Mr. Peter Hing. The speeches will give as full information as possible of the work being done among foreigners in our own city, as well as an outline of mission effort carried on in our own province.

The principal speakers on Wednesday evening will be the Rev. Canon Tucker, missionary secretary of the Church of England in Canada, who will speak on the general subject of 'home missions,' and the Rev. W. P. Boshart, bursar of Stanstead Wesleyan College, who formerly resided in China, and who is considered one of the ablest speakers in the Methodist Church. He will speak upon 'Foreign Missions.'

On Thursday evening, the concluding meeting of the Institute wil be held in Erskine Church, when Mr. R. E. Diffendorfer, Sunday-school secretary of the Young People's Missionary Movement of the United States and Canada, will give an address on 'Foreign Missions,' illustrated by the use of the moving picture stereopticon. This will be the first time that moving pictures have been used in a campaign of religious education in Montreal, and this unique exhibition will leave a lasting impression upon those who are fortunate enough to see it.

Two missionary institutes have been held in our city since 1906. Their principal purpose was to promote mission study. When the first one was held, mission study was the exception in our churches, but last winter there were at least twenty-five such classes held. Several schools are adopting the methods which the movement advocates, and at least fifteen local delegates attended the summer conferences of the movement at Silver Bay, New York, and Whitby, Ontario.

The movement under which these institutes are conducted was organized at Silver Bay, N.Y., in 1902. It is the organized movement of the Home and Foreign Mission Boards and Societies of the United States and Canada for co-operation in missionary education. It publishes the textbooks and other material which are used by the various boards in the general plan of missionary education. In Canada, the work of the movement is supervised by a council of seven, consisting of five secretaries of Canadian mission boards and two business men. The Student Volunteer Movement, the Laymen's Missionary Movement and the Young People's Missionary Movement each have their own field of cultivation, that of the last-named being the millions of coming church leaders to be found in the Sunday-schools and young people's societies.

A MILLION DOLLAR TRAIN

C.P.R. CARRYING A RECORD LOAD OF SILVER ORE.

A C.P.R. train is now en route to Denver, Col., carrying what is said to be the largest and most valuable load of silver ore that has ever been sent out of the Cobalt region. The train consists of 14 cars, and it is carrying 600 tons of the ore to the smelting works at Denver. The value off this ore is said to be well over a million dollars.

CHURCH BELL WANTED.

The following paragraph appeared in the October issue of the 'Monthly Bulletin' of Marlborough Street Methodist Church, edited by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. W. B. Tucker: '"Marlborough Street" needs advertising. We are on a thoroughfare which does not call for much public traffic. We have found Methodist people within two streets of the church who were unacquainted with its existence. One family eight streets away has been passing it for a year on its way to a church at the western end of the city, and was recently greatly surprised to learn that this church is here. We wish we had a church bell, and if some generous friend would send us fifty dollars we would instal one. Or if some one would donate a flag and flag pole we would put the flag up to fly in all breezes and attract attention. On a main thoroughfare not far from us is a skating rink on one side and a theatre on the other. These institutions put themselves in evidence where population is sure to be found, and if the church has the courage of her convictions, if she is sure she is doing a good work, why should she not be equally self-assertive?'

THE WESTERN HOSPITAL.

The treasurer of the Western Hospital acknowledges with thanks the following donations received during the months of August, September and October, 1908: Peter Lyall, $100; Robert Bickerdike, M. P., $100.00; W. I. Gear, $100; Thomas O'Connell, $100; Mrs. Colin McArthur, $100; Ald. J. H. Stearns, $100; Randolph Hersey, $50; Dominion Bridge Company, $50; Imperial Tobacco Company, $50; G. R. Hooper, $25; Lyman, Sons & Co., $25; St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery Company, $25; Wm. Dow & Co., $25; Robertson Macaulay, $25. Arthur J. Hodgson, $20; Dominion Park fete, $680.42; building fund: J. Pitblado, $100; J. Murphy, $200; D. Morrice, $200; J. C. Holden, $200; the Thos. Davidson Company, $200.

SALE OF WORK AT KNOX CHURCH.

At the sale of work at Knox Church next Thursday and Friday, some of the conveners of the tables are as follows: Fancywork, Mrs. R. Allan; useful articles, Mrs. Binning and Mrs. Couper; housekeepers' supplies, Mrs. J. J. McGill and Mrs. Chapman; children's, Mrs. W. Robertson; candy, Mrs. James Fleck and Mrs. Paterson; flowers, Mrs. D. D. Munro and Miss Mary McKenzie; aprons. Miss T. Brown and Miss Gardner. There will also be a Christian Endeavor table.

A Woman's Suffering

Consultations with Doctors and Specialists gave but Little Relief.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 7.— Mrs. R. J. Rawlings, of 12 Argyle street, gives the following statement which should be of interest to every reader. 'No one could know what I have suffered with torturing headaches, faint feeling, and lassitude. In the mornings I was scarcely able to do my work and when night came I felt too miserable to sleep. The doctors did me little good, so I decided to buy Dr. Hamilton's Pills about which I have heard so much good. In a week I improved. My headaches were less severe, my appetite increased, and faintness passed away. Day by day I gained strength, and increased in weight. The trouble I am sure was in my stomach, and Dr. Hamilton's Pills did what was necessary. I used twenty boxes and in consequence will live twenty years longer.'

Just the prescription for every tired, ailing woman,—try Dr. Hamilton's Pills and see if this isn't so. Sold by all dealers, 25c. per box.



Best Worn—Worn by the Best

PROGRESS BRAND Clothing is not found in every store—nor is it handled by every clothier who would if he could.

It is sold only to independent dealers, who are under no financial obligation to the makers and who can stop carrying "Progress Brand" at any time.

These dealers, who have the world's markets to choose from, sell "Progress Brand" Clothing because they know it is *the best* that they can offer to their customers.

The wearer, too, who is not looking for credit or considerations other than the best garments, that his hard cash can buy, is anxious to find just such a dealer.

The progressive dealer in each town sells "Progress Brand" Clothing. It pays to find him,—pays in actual cash. for "Progress Brand" values mean a saving of from 20% to 30%.

It is easy to recognize "Progress Brand" Clothing. The "Progress" label, shown above, is in each Suit and Overcoat to guarantee style, fit, and wear. Look for the trademark that protects whenever and wherever you buy.

"Progress Brand" Evening Clothes

21

H. VINEBERG & CO., Montreal, Sole Makers of Progress Brand Clothing.

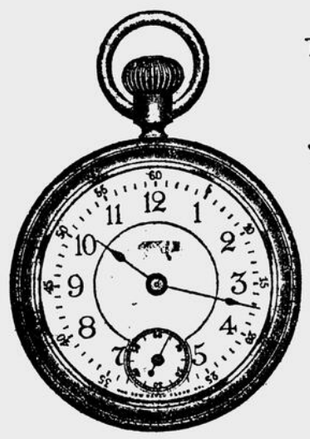
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This Watch Free

To Each and Every

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who Sells 20 Copies of the

THANKSGIVING NUMBER of the 'CANADIAN PICTORIAL'

at TEN CENTS a copy. Just send us a postcard to say you will earn the Watch, and we will send you some copies by return mail. When you pay for these we will send you the balance, and when you pay for these we will send you the Watch immediately by return of mail. Our list of other fine premiums, suitable for Christmas Gifts, sent on receipt of your first order.

THE PICTORIAL PUBLISHING COMPANY,
142 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

This offer is also guaranteed by the publishers of the 'Montreal 'Witness.'

N.B.—Boys in Montreal and suburbs must call at 'Witness' Office for supplies, etc.

STUDY HUMAN NATURE.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 6.—The settlement of labor troubles was the theme discussed by Prof. Adam Shortt at Queen's. In his view a study of human nature was the chief requirement. He had found this the most essential thing in the settlement of the many disputes in which he had arbitrated.

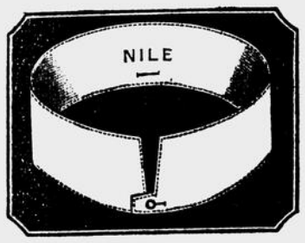
Every case was settled on its own merits, not by cast iron rules or fixed principles, nor by splitting the differences. Human nature was the pivot of consideration. Reasonable settlements were accepted cheerfully by the public. This was shown in the recent C. P. R. strike. The public were with the company as it had accepted the terms of the arbitrators, which the men refused. Prof. Shortt found it pleasant to deal with international unionism.

THE TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBITION.

The forthcoming tuberculosis exhibition to be held under the auspices of the Montreal League for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, will extend from Nov. 18 to Nov. 29, inclusive. It will be held in the Auditorium Hall, Berthelet street, close to Bleury. The above dates have been fixed since many of the tickets for the exhibition were issued, but these tickets will of course be honored.

AN APPEAL FOR CLOTHING.

Clothing of any description, boots, shoes, rubbers, flannels, will be most gratefully acknowledged by Canon Renaud, 1082 Sherbrooke stret east, or telephone east 449, who anticipates increased want and suffering amongst the poor. The families assisted are personally known, and visited by the rector or deaconesses. Children's clothing is most acceptable.



WHITE DRESS SHIRTS

The best laundered White Dress Shirts in Canada, and equal to any in the world.

$1.00, $1.50 and $2.00

Any of these lines, quality considered, would cost at least one-third more at most stores.

TOOKES' NILE

1¾ inches deep

One of our 52 shapes.

Guaranteed Hand Turned

12½ Cents Each

R. J. Tooke, 177 St. James Street, 493 St. Catherine St. West, 473 St. Catherine St. East

LORD MILNER ON NATIONAL GREATNESS.

Appeal to Women to Work for Domestic Reform and Social Progress.

Lord Milner this week addressed the members of the Women's Canadian Club at the Royal Victoria College on the opportunities that are open to women to build up national greatness. He showed how these opportunities lay in the direction of working for domestic reform and social progress. This brought about that contentedness of the people which was the first essential to national greatness and imperial consolidation. In working for this end, therefore, women were rendering a national and imperial service equal to that performed by any soldier, sailor or diplomatist.

Lord Milner said:—Although I do not propose to preach a sermon, I am going to begin with a text, and with characteristic modesty, I am going to take that text from one of my old speeches. I have said the same thing a dozen different times in different words, in different places, but this is how I seem to have said it at Rugby, on Nov. 19, 1907: 'The greatest danger that I foresee is that the ideals of national strength and imperial consolidation on the one hand and of domestic reform and social progress on the other, should become dissevered, and that people should come to regard as antagonistic, objects which are really related and complementary to one another.'

I believe in national greatness and power, but I hope I take a fairly comprehensive view of what constitutes them. It is not only armies and navies, though these have their functions to perform; it is not merely guns and ships, though these, too, are needful; it is not merely a well-filled treasury and good credit, though these also are essential; it is not merely high policy, though according as that is wise and prudent and far-seeing, or short-sighted and spasmodic and impulsive, the value of fleets and armies and reserve funds may be greatly heightened or diminished. Ultimately greatness and power rest on the welfare and contentedness of the mass of the people. And this involves so much physical health of men and women with all that is necessary to ensure it; air, space, cleanliness, exercise, good houses, good food, and all that is generally included in domestic economy. Physical health first is the basis; then, of course, trained intelligence, the power of thought and observation, quickness of hand and eye, the development of various forms of industrial skill, and so forth.

I might go on all day counting the multitude of things which go to make the welfare and contentedness of a people, from physical health onwards through education to the highest planes of morality and religion, all things which were never better summed up than in the old prayer-book phrase of 'health, wealth and godliness.' But my special point is that all this involves an immense amount of social organization. In our complex modern society there is room, no doubt all the room and the need in the world for individual enterprise and initiative, but there is no room for a policy of laissez-faire, of 'go-as-you-please and the devil take the hindmost,' unless you are prepared to have such a mass of 'hindmosts,' such a number of failures as will drag down the community to a lower level. In the keen rivalry of nations, in the constant competition between them, from which none can escape (I am not thinking of war; wars might forever cease, but there still would be competition in peace), one of the things which is going to count most is waste, waste of human power through bad social and industrial arrangements. There is a great silent force always working on the side of those nations which waste least in that respect.

PATRIOTISM CAN BE CHECKED.

One other point: I have spoken of well-being and contentedness; but you cannot have contentedness, as distinguished from mere sluggish acquiescence, without a certain degree of well-being. More than that, you cannot have patriotism. Not that I mean to say for a moment that patriotism is the exclusive possession of the well-to-do. One often finds the strongest sentiments of patriotism in members of what is commonly known as the working-classes; and there is a reason for that, too. I think in some respects the dignity of citizenship, the pride of being a member of a great nation, is a more valued possession to the man in a humble station than it is to the great and wealthy, who have so much else to enjoy and to be proud of. But there is a limit to this. Patriotism, like all the ideal interests of life, can be choked, must be choked, in the squalor and degradation of the slums of our great cities, or by exceptionally hard and cruel conditions of life.

No shade for souls that sicken
In the furnace fire of life
No hope of more or better
This side the hungry grave,
Till death release the debtor,
Eternal sleep the slave.

Where conditions exist in which feelings such as these take possession of a great mass of the people—and I fear these conditions do exist too frequently in some of our centres of population—you cannot expect to find patriotism. You cannot expect a casual laborer in an English town, for instance, working for fifteen or twenty shillings a week, and having a wife and family to support, and no certainty that he will get even that fifteen or twenty shillings from week to week, I say you cannot expect that man to set much store by being a citizen of a great empire, or even to care about a vote, except for what he may get out of it for himself or his class. I need not dwell further upon this. I hope I have made my point clear. It is that one essential to national greatness is good social organization, and that patriotism and imperialism (which is simply the highest development of patriotism in the free peoples of a world wide state) must look inwards to the foundations of society, to prevent disease at the roots, as well as outwards to ward off external danger and attack.

THE INFLUENCE OF WOMEN

And here is where the influence of women especially comes in. I do not mean to say that I underestimate their influence in any branch of national policy. On the contrary, it may be of quite peculiar value all round, were it only in this respect—that it is less likely to be deflected from the right line in any great national and imperial issue by party considerations than is the opinion of the average man. No doubt women, too, are often partisans, and bitter partisans, but they are not brigaded, platooned, as men are, in party divisions. They are not exposed to the same temptation, or to the same pressure as men too often are, to subordinate public, national, imperial interests to the interests, or supposed interests, of a party organization. I say, heaven forbid that we should try to circumscribe the influence of women in public life. And very fortunately, even if we so wished, it could not be done. Their influence is, in fact, all-pervading, but their actual work will necessarily lie most in the sphere of internal and social development. What I want them to realize is that in doing that work well they are rendering national and imperial services as much as any soldier or sailor or diplomatist.

THE CARE OF THE CHILDREN.

I have been told that one of the foremost of living English women recently addressed this club, and that all that she talked about was the provision of playgrounds and other means of recreation for poor children in London and other great centres of population in the United Kingdom. I think she was perfectly right. What does one of our greatest modern writers and artists in words say about this? In simple and child-like language, no doubt, for he was only writing a 'Child's Garden of Verse,' but yet with deep underlying truth, he says:—

'Happy hearts and happy faces,
Happy play in grassy places,
This is how in ancient ages,
Children grew to kings and sages.'

I do not know that there is any greater imperial service that could be rendered than if we were to provide, as we do not provide, but as we might provide, ample space and means of healthy recreation for even the poorest children in our great cities.

Now, this is a problem, one of a group of problems, which are no doubt less urgent and come home less to you in a thinly peopled country like Canada than in the crowded, thickly populated countries of Western Europe, but I am not sure that the peculiar difficulties of a crowded town life are not going to be reproduced on this side of the Atlantic, only with an added irony, because there is so much room. I do not know whether many of those present have read a book called the 'Jungle.' It gives a terrible picture, an exaggerated picture, no doubt, but still, I fear, not one wholly devoid of truth, of very undesirable conditions in one of the great cities of the United States. I do not think there is anything like that in Canada. Far from it; but I do think that the people in many of the new towns which are springing up, especially in the Canadian west, hardly realize how rapidly slums and the other evil features of a crowded town life do spring up unless careful provision is made beforehand to avert them—provision so easy to make in the first instance if people would only be sufficiently far-sighted, so hard to make after all the surrounding open space has been taken up and has attained a prohibitive value. Then, when it is too late, people are sure to regret that in the first instance they did not reserve sufficient elbow room for a large population, and a sufficiently ample public domain.

If men are too much absorbed in business or too much concerned in political questions of more immediate interest, but by no means of equal ultimate importance, to think of such things, I think women might look after them. Now, please observe that this is merely a single illustration of a neglected public interest. I want women to come to the rescue, especially on the neglected sides of public life. I do not believe in a division of interests—I mean, in confining women to one class of questions and men to another; I do not believe in a division of interests, but I do believe in a division of labor. We cannot afford to dispense with the aid of women in the great work of social organization, if only because there are not men enough to go round.

CANNOT DISPENSE WITH WOMEN'S AID.

I often hear of there being too many people in a particular trade or profession, but I have never yet heard of a plethora of men available for the innumerable kinds of public and social work which require doing. The fields are ripe for the harvest, but where are the laborers? We cannot, I say, afford to dispense with the aid which women are willing and able to give. Some people maintain that when one talks like this one is encouraging women to neglect their domestic duties, and taking them out of their proper sphere, and so forth. No sane person would encourage women to go into public work to the neglect of their domestic duties, but there are many of them who have time to spare, who have special gifts for social work, and who are very anxious to undertake it. I say it would be madness to repress them, especially when so much work goes undone. We have begun to learn this lesson, at least, in the old country.

In the United Kingdom to-day the assistance of women is welcomed, and they are doing an increasingly important work in many directions, as inspectors in factories, as members of boards of guardians, and indeed as members of all bodies which are concerned with local government; and especially with regard to the management of schools In all these directions they are taking a more and more prominent position, and the community is immensely better for it. Everything that pertains to education, to housing, to hospitals, to the life of women and children employed in mines and factories, to the care of those who have fallen in the race of life, whether they have fallen for good—the numbers of whom, in a new country like this, should be comparatively small—or whether they have fallen temporarily, and can by timely and sensible help be set on their feet again—all these are spheres of work in which the co-operation of women is peculiarly valuable. I might greatly extend this catalogue, but I am not here concerned to give a catalogue of women's opportunities, but rather to bring home to you the national aspect, so to speak, of them all.

I have spoken of the work done by women in the Old Country because it is what I have myself seen and know of. I cannot speak with equal experience of what is done by them in Canada. But of this I am firmly convinced, that what is known throughout the Empire as 'the women's movement' can only gain, and may gain immensely, from an exchange of experiences, from the women of one part of the Empire following the efforts and learning from the successes, or the failures, of women in other parts. That is one of the chief advantages of the unity of the Empire, of what I have spoken of as our common citizenship. We have got to evolve between us all a higher type of civilization. People do, in fact, learn more easily from those of their own household. We do, in fact, learn more easily from the efforts and experiments of men and women in other parts of our own Empire than from what is done or attempted in foreign lands.

LESSONS FROM THE EMPIRE.

Social experiments in the other dominions of the Crown produce an effect in Great Britain which is not produced so readily by similar experiments, say in the United States or in Germany. There is a special instance which occurs to me at this moment, namely, that in the attempt to deal with the evil of sweating in England, we have derived peculiar instruction from what has been attempted with a similar object in Australia. And there is a very great deal that we can learn with regard to social organization generally from other parts of the Empire also. Nor need the Old Country be ashamed in this. She is in a good position to repay in other respects the debt which she owes to the younger countries. It is by mutual knowledge, by mutual help, by learning from one another, that we shall preserve in some and develop in others the vivifying and inspiring sense of being, despite many differences of origin and tradition, one people with a great common mission in the world.

Switzerland has an estimated water-power of a million horsepower. Of this power, two hundred and fifty thousand is already harnessed, while five hundred thousand more is capable of exploitation.

AN INVESTIGATION TO BE HELD.

Police Committee Will Hear Evidence on Oath to Ascertain if Charges of Police Brutality Towards McGill Students are True.

The Police Committee decided by a unanimous vote yesterday afternoon to hold an investigation into the allegations that have been made against certain police officers of having used brutal violence and caused serious personal injury to a number of McGill students on McGill Theatre night.

When the committee met yesterday afternoon, the letter which was addressed to the mayor on this subject last Monday by the legal firm of Messrs. McGibbon, Casgrain, Mitchell and Surveyer, was read, giving some of the details of alleged brutality on the part of the police and demanding, in the name of the McGill students, that an investigation be held, asking to what extent the police are authorized to use their batons and strike citizens with their fists, instead of making arrests.

Mr. Surveyer, one of the lawyers signing the letter, appeared in person before the committee, and stated that he had seen the students who were concerned in this matter, and had represented to them that this was a very serious question, and that their reputation might suffer considerably if it were proved that their allegations were wrong.

'But,' proceeded Mr. Surveyer, 'they persisted in saying their declarations were absolutely true. One thing certain is this: that the authorities of the university did the very best they could in order to avoid any trouble of this kind by giving two distinct entertainments after the theatrical performance was over, and it was after one of these entertainments that the students decided to proceed down to St. Catherine street, where the attacks were made upon them by the police. One man says that as they approached St. Lawrence street a number of policemen, some in uniform and others in plain clothes, marched on them and struck them with their batons and their fists. The characters of the men who were injured are good, and certainly none of them look offensive or dangerous. One man, a theological student in residence at the Diocesan College, was beaten so badly that he was unconscious for nine hours as a result, and his cheek-bone has been displaced for life. The facts, as stated to me, make serious reflection on the police, and, to say the least, they go to show that the police service on the evening in question was not properly carried out. It is a remarkable thing, if there was anything like the disorderly conduct that the attack on the students seems to suggest, that there was only one arrest.'

If an investigation were held, Mr. Surveyer said he would be prepared to offer the evidence of the students themselves, and the testimony of disinterested people who were eye-witnesses of what took place.

Ald. Proulx, the chairman—'The young man you speak of as having been arrested, was he found guilty?'

'He was,' replied Mr. Surveyer.

The chairman asked Mr. Campeau, the chief of police; if he had any observation to make or any explanation to give on the part of the police.

'If the committee decides to hold an investigation,' replied the chief, 'I have nothing to say, at present. I will reserve my statements until then; but if there is not to be an investigation, I may have something to say now.'

Ald. Carter—The charges are very serious. We cannot lightly pass over them—in fact, we cannot pass over them at all, and must have an investigation, it seems to me. If the chief has held an investigation himself and cannot answer the charges now satisfactorily, I think that further shows the necessity of an inquiry.

The Chairman—I have no objection to having an inquiry. I want to give fair play to the students. I was a student myself once, and I suppose the students' times have not changed much since then. At the same time, I want to give fair play to the police as well.

'Oh, yes,' agreed Ald. Carter, 'the police must be protected.'

Ald. Stearns—Can the truth be ascertained without an investigation?

The Chairman—I do not think so.

Ald. Gadbois favored an investigation, and it was asked if it could be held before the recorder?

The Chairman replied that the committee had full powers to call witnesses and put them on oath. If an inquiry is wanted before the recorder, it is open to any of the parties interested to take an action in court against either the police or the city in relation to this matter.

It was decided, without further discussion, that an investigation be held into the charges made by the students against the police, the date of the inquiry to be fixed later on.

Mr. Surveyer promised that he would be ready with evidence to give before the committee.

An action has been taken against Police-Constable Victor Bluteau, by Hormisdas Groulx, who alleges that he was assaulted at a recent fire on Jacques Cartier square, by the constable, who now wrote to the committee asking that, as the incident occurred while on duty, he should be defended by counsel instructed in his behalf by the committee. In a charge which the constable brought against the present complainant, the latter was honorably acquitted.

The committee decided to report to Council recommending that the constable's defence be undertaken by one of the city attorneys.

ANOTHER NEW POLICE STATION.

A long discussion took place on a written offer made by Mr. Joseph Proulx, to sell the city for $1,800, a piece of land, 70 feet by 90 feet, a corner lot, at Rosemount, as the site of a police station for Rosemount ward.

Aldermen Proulx, Seguin and Chief Campeau reported favorably on the site after inspection, and Ald. Seguin moved that the purchase be made, subject to the money being voted by the Finance Committee.

Ald. Carter opposed the proposition which he thought was made with too much haste. He suggested that the committee get a thirty days' option on the land, and then make an investigation as to its suitability in the meantime.

Ald. Seguin, however, pressed his motion to a vote, and it was carried, Aldermen Carter and Stearns dissenting.

Four tenders were received as follows for the work of alterations to the property which was recently purchased on St. Lawrence street, St. Jean Baptiste ward, for the purpose of a police station:—

Francis Proulx, $7,987; F. X. Aubé, $7,738; Ouilette & Forget, $8,334; and Laurier & Grandmaison, $8,900.

It was decided to accept the lowest tender, namely, that of Mr. Aubé.

ANOTHER MISUNDERSTANDING.

At a recent meeting of the committee it was decided to purchase 30 revolvers for the use of the police, and at the suggestion of Ald. Carter it was resolved at the time that, before purchase, prices should be quoted for the firearms by several firms in order that the committee might obtain the best article at the cheapest possible price.

Ald. Carter now asked if this course had been adopted, and the reply was in the negative, Ald. Proulx stating that he had understood the suggestion of Ald. Carter was to apply to future purchases, and not to the one in question.

Ald. Carter—That was not my understanding in this matter.

Chief Campeau said the revolvers were purchased for $15.65 each.

Ald. Carter—I know where the same class of firearm could have been bought for $14.65.

Chief Campeau expressed surprise at this and remarked that he had inquired at a number of places in the city and nowhere could he get the revolvers cheaper than the price he had paid.

'Well,' added Ald. Carter, 'I suppose there is nothing more to say about it, but the revolvers could have been bought for less money than you paid for them.'

Permission was given for the incorporation of St. Andrew's Curling Club, with headquarters at the Forum Skating Rink, St. Catherine street.

It was at the request of Ald. Carter that this question was held over at the last meeting, and he now informed the committee that there was no objection at all to incorporation.

Incorporation was also sanctioned for the St. Antoine Association of Young Liberals, with headquarters at 30 University street.

A letter from the Board of Trade recommending that ten percent of the police force should be mounted men was referred to Chief Campeau for report.

Ald. Carter gave voice to the general complaints that are being made daily by the public against the stringent rules of the Street Railway Company in the matter of transfers. He said he understood the matter came within the jurisdiction of the Police Committee, but the chairman replied that the Road Committee was the supervising civic authority. However, it was resolved to refer to the Law Department the specific grievance mentioned by Ald. Carter, of a young man who had been compelled to pay two fares through having made the mistake of getting on a Windsor car instead of a St. Catherine street car, on St. Catherine street.

ELECTIONS IN NEWFOUNDLAND

A Probability that There Will be a Tie.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. [illegible] returns from Newfoundland in to-day from Bonavista, complexion on the standing that constituency, which used to return the Hon. electing three Opposition making the standing Opposition to 17 Government. count has not yet been Bonavista, but it will change from the latter when it stood as follows:

Blandford, Opposition
Morison, Opposition
Winsor, Opposition
Bishop, Government
Blackwood, Government
Knowling, Government

There are three constituencies from: St. George's, Burgeo, each returning two. It is believed the Opposition two of these seats. If so will be a tie in the House on each side. The fight is bitter, and the majority lessened as a result of that will be found when meets. The final [illegible] Bay, which was previously made no change in the previously given. Elections having 856 votes, and Government), 758.

The results from the constituencies will not be before to-morrow [illegible] gone on day and night morning.

URQUHART DISCHARGED.

Fredericton, N.B., Nov. 7.—The preliminary hearing of the case of Young Chester Urquhart, charged with murder in connection with the death of George Clary, who died on a trip, was ended [illegible] Marsh found it was [illegible] and that no motive for the crime of the shooting existed. Urquhart was discharged from custody.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY MODEL

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



NO. 1393—LADY'S EMPIRE COAT

A coat that is on fashionable [illegible] cut and finish is of [illegible] with facings, cuffs and [illegible] toman silk. The design [illegible] velvet, repped silk or [illegible] worn with a skirt of the same or separate garment. The [illegible] most plain across the [illegible] they can comfortably be [illegible] No. 1393, is made in [illegible] inch bust measure, and [illegible] 24 inches or 3 1-2 [illegible] be required for a 38 inch [illegible]

PATTERN COUPON

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

No.....

Size.....

Name.....

Address in full:

.....

.....

.....

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the coupon and send with the coupon properly filled out. The pattern will reach you in less than a week. Price 10 cents in cash, postal note, or stamps. Address: 'Witness' Pattern Department, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1908

...O REASON, HE SAYS.

... Scientist's Studies at the Berlin Zoo.

...NCE OF A CHIMPAN- ESCAPING FROM A ORANG-OUTANG ... BRIGHT—A C... ING APE.

... New York 'Sun')

...ed from babyhood at the ...stitute in Amani, German ...is accomplishments as a ... There was a demand from ...gifted a specimen of the ... and he has now been ad... ...ections in the Zoological ...ety. Perhaps it is not ... that an intelligent ape, ... for feats of balancing ... stunts on the branches ... learn to ride a bicycle. ...orts that his patience and ... overtaxed in teaching ... The ape was a little ...ing the idea that by work... ...is he could propel the ma... ...en light dawned upon him ... as a wheelman was almost ... He is not yet sufficiently ... obstacles in the road, but ...roving.

... the German public is most ... the studies that Dr. Alex... ...ovski has been making of ...ropoid apes at Stellingen, near ... His scientific specialty is zoo... ...hology and he has been ob... ...the life of two orang-outang, ...male, called Jacob and Rosa, ...named chimpanzee. He has ... himself that these animals ...only instinct but also elemen... ...ming powers.

...ree animals are excellent ... there are marked tempera... ...differences between the chim... ...and the orang-outangs. The ... is full of life and is doing some... ...every waking moment. The lat... ...more quiet, sit reposefully for ...ods on the floor, and when ...mpt the swinging bar they are ... and more cautious than the ...zee, who is reckless. He likes ... and tumble play with Jacob, but ... his favorite. There seems to be ...ct understanding between them ... is his dutiful servant in many ...riginal performances.

...ilitate Dr. Sokolovski's studies ...rs gave a good deal of latitude ...ree animals. The chimpanzee ... has had his own way to an ...ent. He acts more naturally ... not know that he is ... observation, and for ... day he has been apparently ...self though watched every mo...

... of the most interesting results ...olovski's studies grew out of ...panzee's desire to escape con... ... He does not like it, though ...friends seem content. They ... part of a very large wire ... than half of which was used ...mmer sleeping place of the ... The board partition dividing ...into two compartments was ... it did not extend to the ...body dreamed that the chim... ...ld surmount this wall, but he ... was one of his three success... ... to get out of his cage. ... of the cage against the ...tion was a large box in ... slept and so heavy that ... move it. One day the ...umped up on this box and ... critically examining the ... He jumped into the air ...ain with arms stretched ... but he could not bring ...hin three feet of the top ... His attention suddenly ...d upon a large tin globe ...en given to the animals ... It was made of thick ... so big and heavy that it ... to handle. It was made ...ng the ground.

... time for Rosa to help, ...mmoned. Together they ... upon the box and ... corner. Here it was ...ful and intelligent Rosa ...d clambered up over her ... of the globe. Rosa ...obe in place while the ...mpanzee jumped again ... top of that partition. ... reach it by several ... had a conference with ... he communicated his ... known, but she under... ...ow or other.

... took her arm and ...mber up on the globe, ...rself face downward on ... The chimpanzee ...dy and made another ... the air.

...ccess, for he clutched ...partition and dropped ...giraffes on the other ... a bit concerned about ... but the unselfish ...m to desert without ...ge herself.

...rted the ape back to ...nt and deprived the ...globe that had giv... ...amusement. They ... that the chimpanzee ... the partition again, ... the extent of the ... It was observed a ... the chimpanzee was ... than ever on his ...oked as though he ...rying to swing him... ...roof. At last he ...nergies for the biggest swing of all, and when at the summit of his flight he sprang off the bar and just managed to catch the top of the partition. The next moment he was among the giraffes again. That very day the partition was extended to the roof and flight in this direction was quite cut off.

His next attempt was to break the fastening on the door of the cage. He observed with much apparent interest that when the keeper entered the cage he handled a bunch of keys, one of which he inserted in a padlock. The keeper sometimes gave him the keys because he was so gravely curious to examine them one by one, and often he would strain up against the wire to look at the padlock outside, for the idea seemed to dawn upon him that it had something to do with getting into or out of the cage.

One day Jacob managed to break the wooden piece on the swing and this put an implement into the hands of the chimpanzee. The bit of tough hardwood was about three feet long and it had broken so that one end was almost a point. Dr. Sokolovski could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the ape thrust the stick outside of the wire, push the thin end up through the staple that held the padlock and then pry with all his might to force it out. The keeper was notified, the performances terminated, and the chimpanzee was deprived of his new tool.

As he felt his restraint so deeply it was decided to give him a little occasional excercise in the open, and so one day the keeper took him out into the garden for a stroll, leading him by a small chain. It was a great lark for the ape and he plainly manifested his enjoyment and all the more when they reached a fruit stall at the gate, where he was regaled with bananas.

He had the time of his life and the very next day he decided that he wanted another stroll and more bananas. He set to work on the wire of the cage, which was merely meant for summer use, but was supposed to be strong enough to hold any animal that was put into the cage. The chimpanzee confined his attention to the smaller wires that were bent around the network of larger wires to keep them in place. He bit and tugged at one wire with his strong teeth till it broke, and then he uncoiled it with his fingers and threw it on the ground. He treated a number of these wire bands in the same way and then with his enormously strong hands and arms he pulled and bent the larger wires till he had cleared a hole big enough to crawl through.

It was high time to sound the alarm, but before anything could be done the chimpanzee was out in the garden and Jacob and Rosa were at his heels. The leader was making straight for the fruit stand when the force of keepers corralled the party and forced them back into the cage.

This is only one series of observations among many which led Dr. Sokolovski to the conviction that these animals, while less than human, are much more than brutes. He learned many things also from the orang-outang, but they were not so bright and interesting as the chimpanzee.

One of the peculiarities of this fellow was his antipathy for everything human excepting his keepers. Jacob and Rosa would blandly extend their hands for a cordial shake with the public while the chimpanzee lurked behind for a good chance to snatch off the headgear of the visitors. Spectacles aroused his greatest ire and he had a way of sweeping them off the nose with a sort of backhand claw that hurt and almost stunned the victim.

Dr. Sokolovski advises that a number of young men trained in zoological or comparative psychology be stationed in the native homes of these animals to make a thorough study of them. He does not think that the anthropoid ape was the direct ancestor of the human race, but he believes man originated through some striking differentiation from them.

At any rate in physical structure and in mental processes they are the nearest approach which the brute creation has made to man. They are worthy of the most minute study, and with the present methods of investigation Dr. Sokolovski believes it will be possible to reveal their whole life history and to learn just what they are.

USE OF STERILIZED WATER BY GREEKS.

(From 'Gazette des Eaux et Révue Scientifique.')

The ancient Greeks already recommended the use of sterilized water. Rufus of Ephesus in the first century of this era taught that 'all water from rivers and ponds is bad, except that from the Nile. Water from rivers which flow through unhealthy soil, stagnant water and that which flows near public bathing places is harmful. The best water is that which has been boiled in baked earthenware vessels, cooled and then heated a second time before drinking.'

This hygienic prescription was intended both for healthy and sick people, since it was applied to the armies. 'During marches in the camps pits must be dug successively from the highest point to the lowest level of the place. These holes should be lined with clay such as is used for making pottery and the water should be made to percolate through it. The water will leave all its impurities in these pits.'

It may be inquired how the ancient Greeks, knowing the processes of sterilization and filtration of water which they applied to that of the most limpid rivers, should have drunk without precautions the water of the Nile, which our microscopes allow us to decide 'sound,' but which is in appearance the most worthy of suspicion of all, and is so muddy, so yellow, that it resembles wine.

THE ORPHANAGE AND THE REINDEER AT ST. ANTHONY

The Orphanage on the hill, with a fine view of the harbor, enlisted our interest at once, writes Miss E. White, of Boston, on her first visit to St. Anthony. Here are fifteen children who have been either taken from homes of poverty and starvation or have been left without parents and support. No child is received under four years of age. Miss Storr, the matron, has such a well-ordered family that all seem to enjoy the daily duties and home life there. One little girl expressed her preference for her present abode at the orphanage, as she says she 'does not have to stay in bed so much,' showing the use for some of the clothes which have been sent.

Each child bears his or her part of the work in the home. One sees them bringing wood and water, and helping in many other ways. One of the older girls has become expert in waiting at table and all will have received much good training. These children also attend the little school taught by Miss Ruth E. Keese, of Massachusetts, who is proving such a valuable helper. She has the love of every man, woman and child in the harbor. She crosses the harbor all winter on the ice to teach in the little school there. One mother spoke to me of her as 'a very ray of sunshine.'

These orphan children have need of strong boots and shoes, especially the girls of 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 years; laced boots with many extra pairs of lacings.

A visit to the industrial rooms found five young women busy at the looms in the upper room, some weaving homespun for orders, others rugs. One or two were also learning to dye the wool, etc. We saw some baskets which a patient, a blind boy, had learned to make. One young boy was moulding pottery from native clay, and designing on one of these pieces reindeer, on another seals, and on a third fish, and all were well modeled.

Owing to unusual delay of the steamer in getting the necessary brick from St. John's to complete the kiln, Miss Luther, the teacher, was much handicapped and the kiln not yet in use. We saw one boy, however, making brick from native clay, and it is hoped a sufficient quantity of these can be made for use at St. Anthony soon. The ground about the various buildings is being cleared of roots and scrub trees and drains are being dug. The college boys gave much help in this work.

Our visit to St. Anthony would have been incomplete without a day at the reindeer camp. This was accomplished on the very best day of the summer—when the sky was clear and enough breeze to allow the little boat which had arrived the week previous from Boston, the 'Pomiuk,' to spread her sails and take us five miles distant to Goose Cove, where we found Mr. Lindsay, who piloted us over the moss-covered cliffs until we came within range of the long line of deer travelling windward. As we drew near their present feeding-ground we found the deer were on the cliffs directly overhanging the sea and getting the strongest of the breeze. All the reindeer were in splendid condition. They had come very well through a winter which had been peculiarly hard for them, and they were as pretty a sight as any one could wish to see. The moss is very plentiful so there is no trouble in keeping the herd together. One hundred and sixty fawns have been added to the original number. These fawns are about as large as a calf and their coats of greyish brown very soft and fine. It was interesting to watch a fawn call to its mother from a hill near by. The mother seemed to recognize the call of her own and came running to meet the little one. It is a queer thing that this fawning time is the only time in the year when the deer are known to make any kind of a noise, and the call of the fawn is more like the grunt of a pig. The horns are as large now as they will be at all though they are still covered with the soft mouse-colored velvet. The deer are much more delicate and graceful than the regular Santa Claus reindeer. The herder hopes to have all the bucks broken for driving this coming winter. Dr. Grenfell expects to have a great deal of work from them. They proved decidedly last winter that the deer were capable of being trained to work and strong enough to do it, but, of course, there was trouble in driving deer when they were not thoroughly broken in. They are also going to try to drive them in a komatik rather than in the canoe-like 'pulka' that the Lapps have used before. The gain is twenty percent better for these deer than the last report of the Alaska project, and this surely is most encouraging. It was expected that the milking would begin the following week.

A word of appreciation should be given of the splendid work done by Mr. Lindsay for the Mission. His is no easy task. He has not only the tent life in all weather in winter and summer, but he has the full responsibility of the success of the reindeer training, and only those who have visited the camp can realize what the life is.

Since the summer opened the great addition of an electric light plant has surprised the natives at St. Anthony! The Pratt Institute of New York has furnished a man to put this in for the benefit largely of the hospital—especially the operating room—Mr. F. E. Hause being given the opportunity of doing this work for the Mission, and we can hardly imagine the splendid help it has been. The convenience of it is also greatly appreciated at the wharf-landing when patients are brought ashore in the small boats.

As we left St. Anthony at daybreak, again boarding the 'Prospero,' this time for Battle Harbor, it was with real affection that we turned to the hills about and to the little settlement which had given so many lessons of life-long use to us all, and we waved farewell to the simple folk whose lives had so little of the world outside.

The following two weeks were likewise of great interest at the settlement at Battle Harbor across the Straits of Belle Isle, where the hospital work is also growing rapidly. A noble nurse, Miss Nellie Gilmour,* has here given a summer of hard work. The hospital has been enlarged, and Dr. Grieve receives patients from the west coast as well as the east. His winter work extends to the far north, where he is absent ten weeks every winter. He drives a strong team of powerful Eskimo dogs, and is known all along the coast. Dr. Seymour Armstrong, a surgeon of London, has also been giving his services at Battle Harbor during August. Sister Bailey has been the housekeeper and had charge of the distribution of clothing and the oversight of the general mission work outside. She has consented to spend the winter again at Forteau on the Canadian Labrador, where there is no doctor or nurse for a hundred miles in each direction.

We noted the barren rocks all about and felt more isolated on this island, where the great sea seems close upon us on both sides. At times it seemed depressing. It was a comfort to see the Marconi station and to feel that in time of need one could reach the world outside from this far-away-island. The great Eskimo dogs roam at large, and at night we saw the wonders of the aurora borealis, seeming even as the Eskimo believe, to be the very spirits revealing themselves in magical wonder.

The home-coming by the western coast in the little steamer, the 'Home,' to the Bay of Islands, acquainted us with other settlements and left us with a deeper knowledge and fuller appreciation of the vast extent of the work which the Labrador Mission is doing for a very needy people.

Perhaps the most has been gained on this visit from the conversations with the natives and their testimony of the great help which is being brought to them by their tireless and devoted friend and benefactor, 'The Doctor.' It was worth going a long way to listen to the account of one of the men who first greeted Dr. Grenfell as he was brought back to the hospital after his marvellous escape on the ice in April last. There could be no truer friendship than expressed by these fishermen for the one man who has brought help to them; as they say 'to body and soul.' More than ever have we realized the power of the life which has the secret force of an utterly unselfish devotion.

We have come back to our own work with renewed strength and desire for a faith to encounter all hardships even in this fortunate part of the world, and with such memories of the North Land as to cause a constant desire to extend the helping hand, especially to the women and children whose lives are so shut in and who have so very little by way of opportunity for betterment. There are so many ways to help. One is by sending material for knitting and for weaving. Pure woollen yarn would be most useful to these women for use in winter work. When you have all that comfort can give on a cold day in winter, think of the people far away north absolutely cut off by ice from any help, and make ready for the time when the schooner will another year early in May be taking a cargo of necessary supplies to last another long year, and so get greater pleasure in your own comfortable homes.

*Miss Gilmour, of the Royal Victoria Hospital, has but lately returned to Montreal from her volunteer work for the past summer in Labrador.

GEORGE I.'S TIP.

More suggestive of the book's title than the topic of libraries is the all-important subject of tips, to which Mr. Russell devotes a chapter. Like all wise people, he has given up the struggle against the tip, admitting that you 'might as well try to poultice the hump off a camel's back as to cure mankind of these little corruptions.' Besides, from time immemorial, everybody has had to tip—even George I. 'This is a strange country,' said that King, according to the report of Horace Walpole. 'The first morning after my arrival at St. James's I looked out of the window and saw a park with walks, and a canal, which they told me were mine. The next day Lord Chetwynd, the ranger of my park, sent me a fine brace of carp out of my canal, and I was told I must give five guineas to Lord Chetwynd's servant for bringing me my own carp, out of my own canal, in my own park.' But, after all, George's little perplexity was nothing compared with the grim irony of William, Lord Russell, as he discussed the question of the tip while under sentence of death. 'He asked,' says Bishop Burnet, 'what he should give the executioner. I told him ten guineas. He said, with a smile, it was a pretty thing to give a fee to have his head cut off.'—T. P. London Weekly.

DEPTH AT WHICH MINERS CAN WORK.

(Chicago 'Tribune.')

Below fifty feet the temperature rises in the proportion of one degree for every sixty-five feet of depth except where currents of water carry the heat away. The result is that at a depth of about 4,000 feet we reach a temperature of 98 degrees or blood heat. This renders it exceedingly difficult to work coalpits below that depth. This is the reason that Great Britain's coal commission has decided that mines are not workable below 4,000 feet. The thickness of the solid rocks building up the crust of the earth is at least thirty to forty miles. At that depth the heat is such as would reduce everything on the surface of the earth to liquid. But the pressure of the overlying rocks is so great that until the relation of the heat to the pressure is known, it cannot be said whether the earth at that depth is fluid or solid.

RUSSIAN PRISON ATROCITIES

WHAT SERGIUS VOLKHOVSKY SAYS OF THEM.

Everyone knows that prison reform in the Czar's dominions is a crying need; but it is seldom that details of official atrocities find their way to the foreign press in these days of rigid censorship. The following facts, however, from a reliable Russian correspondent, have managed to elude official vigilance.

A case which was recently brought to the public notice was that of seventy-three prisoners in the Schlusselberg Prison, in St. Petersburg. Six of this number were women, who were implicated in the recent plot to assassinate the Czar and his wife and children. The plot was betrayed by one of the Cossacks on guard at the Tsarkoe Selo Palace, who had agreed to join the conspirators, and whose conscience troubled him to such an extent that he confessed the whole conspiracy and shot himself. His statement led to the arrest of several hundred people, amongst whom were three members of the Douma. They were sent to Schlusselberg. Seventy-three of them have managed to send out an appeal to the Douma to have their grievances looked into. They are packed together in three small cells, chained hand and foot, day and night. Their diet consists of bread and water, and the filth with which they are surrounded has resulted in a malignant fever breaking out. The finishing touch was put to their misfortunes when, in response to the complaints in the Douma, the Director of the Prisons Board went to see them. One of the men, who was too weak to sit up, refused to stand when the official entered the cell. He was whipped till the blood ran from his wounds. His fellow-prisoners protested against this barbarous treatment. 'You shall have something better,' replied a warder, and ordered the soldiers to beat them with their rifle butts. These facts have leaked out, but there are many more as bad, if not worse, which are hushed up by the officials. Of course, some of the prisoners are released, sooner or later, and it is from their lips that tales of cruelty, neglect, disease, and starvation are heard.

WORKMEN'S HARD LOT.

A typical case of which I have just heard is that of one Szymanski, a brass worker of Warsaw. He was a respectable, hard-working man, with a large family, and was spending the evening with some friends when the police entered the house and announced that he was under arrest. He protested that he was ignorant of any charge which could possibly be made against him, and that he never occupied himself with politics. He was carried off by force to the town hall, where 400 prisoners are put into a space designed for fifty, and was thrown into a cell filled with thieves, vagabonds, and bandits of the worst type. There is no need to describe the filth and discomfort of such a cell where fourteen men live, eat, drink, and sleep in a room built for two. Happily, he had a little money in his pocket, and bribed one of the soldiers to give him something palatable to eat. But for the whole of the six weeks he was there, all his efforts to see a higher official or to learn the cause of his arrest were in vain. After his small stock of money ran out the soldiers frequently used their rifle butts upon him and he soon became a mass of bruises and cuts. At last, after a month and a half, a warder told him he could go.

'But now, perhaps, you will tell me why I was brought here?' queried Szymanski.

'That is no business of yours; so, if you don't want to be shut up for another six weeks, make yourself scarce.'

Which he did. He arrived home much to the joy of his wife and family, who thought he had been taken from Warsaw, having already been told at all the prisons that no man named Szymanski was there.

Some weeks after he was called to the local branch of the 'Azov Bank' to make some brass rods. The porter eyed him with interest, and when he was going out, beckoned him aside.

'You look thin and hard up since you were here last,' he began. 'Has anything happened to you?'

'I've been in prison, and don't know what for,' was the answer. 'Perhaps you can tell me.'

The porter nodded. 'Well, you see,' he said, 'it was like this. The other porter, who lives here, used to keep bombs in an attic under the roof. When some of them exploded, just six weeks ago, the police came and searched my lodge. Amongst other papers they found your telephone number and your name on a slip of paper. If you remember I wrote it down in case we should want to get you for a job. They asked me where you lived and what you were, and when I said I didn't know, they beat me till I remembered. They must have arrested you the same night.'

This sort of thing—the police call it a mistake—happens so often that some people will not leave their cards in other people's houses, or their addresses either. It is by following this system that the prisons are crowded with men and women who have never had the remotest connection with politics.

Only the other day an engineer was measuring a pavement in Odessa for new gas pipes. A member of the secret police saw him and, without waiting to ask questions, arrested him. The unlucky man was in prison for three days before anybody would listen to him. They then discovered that he was a servant of the municipality and let him go with the curt explanation, 'Pomililis—We have made a mistake.' They had beaten him well before arriving at this conclusion.

SHOT FOR SPEAKING TO HIS SISTER.

But worse things than this happen. A boy named Adolf Abramowicz was in prison at Bialystock awaiting trial on a charge of plundering a government spirit store. He was put in a cell on the first floor, overlooking the street. His sister used to walk up and down in the street, hoping to be able now and then, to exchange a few words with him. They did this for several evenings, the brother appearing at the window whenever the warders outside the door were dozing. One evening they were talking and did not notice that a soldier was on guard at the corner of the street. The man came up, pushed the girl away, and shouted to the prisoner, 'If you don't go away from the window I'll give you a taste of my rifle.' Adolf answered him, 'You will not frighten me like that, because I expect I shall be hanged before long, anyway.' The soldier fired and the prisoner fell back dead; shot through the brain. The soldier was not even reprimanded.

In Kieff the unhappy prisoners are being put out of the way in another manner. During the month just past 500 have fallen ill of 'prison typhoid,' and 200 of that number died. The sick are not always separated from the well, because the hospital is overcrowded, and very often patients are not visited by a doctor until they are past all help. Of course, this typhoid is only a result of bad treatment, starvation, and filth. It is quite impossible to keep men and women even comparatively healthy under the conditions which prevail in many Russian prisons. Only five minutes' exercise is allowed daily to the inmates, and this is taken in a close prison yard, surrounded by high walls, where the air is nearly always stifling and the space is crowded with the prisoners and their warders.

CRUELTY MADE SYSTEMATIC.

The prisoners are submitted to all sorts of petty persecutions. In Charkow prison several inmates were fairly well off, and, by means of bribing the warders, managed to smuggle in tea and spirit lamps on which to boil water. For some time they were allowed to make their tea in peace; then suddenly one of the warders was offended by some of them, and ordered the spirit lamps and tea to be confiscated at once. The governor of the prison was appealed to, but in vain, because he did not care to come and visit the cells, and, therefore, expressed 'complete confidence' in his warders. The whole prison responded by organizing a 'hunger strike,' and refused to eat anything. This became troublesome to the authorities, because the strikers fell ill by the hundred. The prisoners themselves when asked why they 'cut off their noses to spite their faces,' replied that it was the only form of protest they had, and that they were so miserable that to fall ill sooner or later did not much matter.

It is only fair to record that some humane governors of prisons do all they can to alleviate the sufferings of the unhappy people in their charge. But they complain that they are as much victims of a bad system as the prisoners themselves. They can do nothing to enlarge the overcrowded prisons, and the funds at their disposal are quite inadequate to feed the prisoners properly. As to the beating and other forms of barbarism which prevail, they are powerless to prevent it. A Russian soldier will use the butt end of his rifle as a man in a civilized country uses his tongue—without thinking, and because it is always at hand.

The coroner, whose duty it is to prepare cases for the Public Prosecutor, has to start with the supposition that the people brought before him are guilty. Therefore, all sorts of 'persuasive methods' such as thrashing, knouting, and flogging with long india-rubber cords are used to make prisoners confess. Their teeth are knocked out and their faces beaten to a jelly. This procedure is successful, in many cases, and the victims make a clean breast of it, and give the names and addresses of their accomplices.

By these barbaric methods are men and women tried in Russia. And so hardened do all those about the law courts get to it that even lawyers, humane men in all other respects, shrug their shoulders with true Slavonic fatalism, and exclaim, 'What is to be done?' The victims of this treatment sometimes avenge themselves by smashing the doors and windows of their cells and seizing the warders and strangling them. But such a 'bunt,' as a mutiny is called, always ends in the arrival of a company of soldiers, who shoot some, beat the others, and restore order.

Only the combined public opinion of the civilized world could make any impression, and that is a very difficult thing to set going.—Edinburgh 'Scotsman.'

WHICH FOOT WALKS FASTER?

You may think this a very silly question to ask, but it isn't. It is a simple, demonstrable fact, which you can prove to your own satisfaction in a very few minutes. If you will take a pavement that is clear, so that there will be no interference, and walk briskly in the centre, you will find that before you have gone fifty yards you have veered very much to one side. You must not make any effort, of course, to keep in the centre, but if you will think of something and endeavor to walk naturally you cannot keep a direct line. The explanation of this lies in the propensity of one foot to walk faster than the other, or one leg takes a longer stride than the other, causing one to walk to one side. You can try an experiment in this way by placing two sticks about eight feet apart; then stand off about sixty feet, blindfold yourself, and endeavor to walk between them. You will find it almost impossible.—'Tit-Bits.'

RUPTURE CURED.

76 Manufacturers street,
Montreal.

B. LINDMAN,
16 McGill College avenue, city:

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to state that I am quite cured of rupture, and can go about my business without wearing your truss after about two years,

Yours truly,
JOHN SLY, Butcher.

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LIGHT AND DARKNESS AS REMEDIES.

(New Orleans 'Times-Democrat.')

'Light is good for toothache. Darkness is bad for it. If you are a toothache sufferer, haven't you often noticed how the pain in your jaw increases when, late at night, you turn off the lamp and try to sleep?'

The speaker was a doctor. He went on:

'Light, you see is good for the toothache. There are a number of diseases it is good for—asthma, cold in the head, earache. These diseases in the dark all grow worse. Darkness is good for a sick headache and for neuralgia and for nausea. Haven't you noticed it? Light and darkness—they are remedies recognized at last, and to-day we prescribe them the same as we do quinine or nux.'

CONSIDERED REDUCED FARES

At a meeting of the Eastern Canadian Passenger Association held in Montreal on Thursday, reduced fares and uniform arrangements, etc., for the following occasions were considered:—Christmas and New Year's excursions, 1908-1909. Jan. 6, 1909, Epiphany. Brantford, Ont., Jan. 12-15, 1909, Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario. Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 16-23, 1909, Central Canada Racing Association, winter race meetings. Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 18-20, 1908, American Hardware Manufacturers' Association, National Hardware Association of the United States. Spokane, Washington, Dec. 7-12, 1908, National Apple Show. United States Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, Nov. 26, 1908. Toronto, Ont., Dec. 11, 1908, Reunion of Graduates in Engineering of the University of Toronto. Toronto, Ont., March 13-20, 1909, second annual Automobile and Sportsmen's Exhibition. Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18-21, 1909, Cement Products Exhibition Company. Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; Pensacola, Fla.; Feb. 18-23, 1909. Eastbound excursions from Canadian North-West, November and December, 1908. Canadian Press Association Excursion, June, 1908.

COMMERCIAL

WORK FOR THE RAILWAY COMMISSION OUT WEST.

Serious Situation Said to Exist on Account of Scarcity of Cars and Fuel.

The reports from the agents of the Interior Department in the Western provinces received this morning are somewhat serious with regard to the question of railroad transportation. In the Province of Manitoba, for instance, the trouble of shortage of cars is almost unknown, while so far as the fuel question is concerned, no fears are entertained.

In Alberta and Saskatchewan, however, agents are emphatic in declaring the question of car shortage to be very serious.

From Nanton, in Alberta, out of 200 cars ordered only two cars per day are supplied by the railways. This, it is claimed, not only causes a block of business, but the elevators are prevented from paying a higher price for grain.

At Lethbridge, there is also a shortage of cars for the moving of grain, which prevents the mines in that district from working overtime. At Regina, the fuel question has assumed a serious aspect, as coal merchants in that city are unable to get their orders filled owing to lack of cars.

At Edmonton, a place which up to the present time, has been uncomplaining, now sends word that coal dealers, having orders from outside points, are unable to fill some owing to car shortage. Complaint is made of the delay of delivery of merchandise shipped to Edmonton from the East, and it is asserted that should cold weather set in while this state of affairs exists, which would of necessity increase the demand for fuel, and also stimulate the marketing of grain, an unprecedented condition of affairs will have to be faced.

MONTREAL AND TORONTO TRADE CONDITIONS

The arrival of cold weather has been most timely and retail trade has already begun to show signs of profiting thereby. There has not yet been time for an opening up of a sorting trade in dry goods, but that may be looked forward to if the cold snap lasts for any time. General business has a healthy tone but, according to Braustreet's, the volume is still on the light side. Spring trade promises well and travellers out with dry goods are sending in good orders. Hardware lines are moving well. The big demand for rails and heavy goods generally is keeping up. Sorting goods and Christmas specialties are moving well but the sale of lumbering supplies has so far been light. The demand for lumber has improved recently and it may be that no inquiry will be larger than anticipated. Wholesale grocers report a fair movement of general lines. Sugars are steady with less indications of further advances. Pork holds fairly steady. Country trade is now fairly good and collections continue to show some further improvement. Grain and most lines of produce are coming forward well although the output of butter and cheese continues light. Values hold steady to firm. In most lines of manufacture orders are increasing. There is now a good demand for boots and shoes.

General business continues satisfactory in Toronto. Colder weather has started the movement of seasonable lines and the outlook for the future is brighter than it has been for some time. Orders for general lines are improving from all directions and there seems but little doubt but that a good holiday trade is expected in all parts of the country. The spring trade too promises well. Orders coming in are satisfactory in volume and well distributed. Shipments of all lines are heavy and will continue until lake navigation closes. Hardware and metals are moving well. The building trade here during the past month has been more active than at any time during the year and the total volume for the year may be heavier than that of 1907. Staple lines of groceries are in good demand and the business in holiday goods has been moderately large. General collections continue to improve. Grain is being marketed rapidly and other lines of produce are coming forward well. Values are generally steady.

WHOLESALE REPORTS GOOD FROM THE WEST

Winnipeg wholesalers report an excellent business in all lines. As the grain goes forward to market and farmers and country store-keepers are enabled to pay their debts, the sentiment regarding future business continues to improve. Orders for winter dry goods are now heavy from all parts of Western Canada and heavy shipments are being made. The fall retail trade has been good and a heavy holiday business is looked forward to. Hardware men say there is an excellent demand for all lines and seasonable groceries are in brisk demand. It is expected that collections will soon be heavy.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say trade all along the coast has been quite brisk during the past week. Wholesalers report improved collections and a good demand for general lines. The demand for British Columbia fruit has been heavy and prices keep rm. Provincial industries are fairly busy and there are indications that large sums of money will shortly be put into mining development in this province. The improvement in the lumber trade will likely have a speedy effect upon the industry in this part of Canada.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK AT OTHER PLACES

Colder weather at Quebec has livened up trade, the latter is reported fairly satisfactory and the demand for heavy wear has been general during the week. Local industries show increasing activity and the outlook for winter continues encouraging. Considerable activity is noticeable amongst the flour and provision merchants, which is usual at the season, shipments being rushed to coast points.

In Hamilton business continues to show steady if slow improvement in volume. Colder weather has helped much and prospects for the holiday season are bright. Rain is still badly needed for fall wheat and pasturage, but from most districts country trade is fairly active. Collections are fair to good.

London says general business has shown a brighter tone during the past week. Retailers are inclined to order more liberally and collections are coming forward more freely. Manufacturers here report good orders for fall and winter goods.

Ottawa reports say business has improved since the close of the elections and cold weather has helped the retail demand for general lines. Collections are rather better but lack of rain is discouraging country trade. A good feature is the increased demand for lumber.

MORE THAN GRATEFUL

Is Mrs. William Noxon, King Street, Picton, Ontario, who was cured of Eczema by D.D.D. Prescription.

'I have used the D.D.D. Prescription, and I feel safe in recommending it to all skin sufferers as a fine medicine. I suffered so much from Eczema before I knew of D.D.D. that I feel more than grateful for what it has done for me.'

There are thousands of people throughout Canada and the United States who feel just as grateful as Mrs. Noxon to D.D.D.—because it has cured them after doctors and drugs failed.

D.D.D. Prescription is a clean mild vegetable compound that cures all forms of skin diseases—Eczema, Scab Head, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Blotches, Barber's Itch—by killing the germs in the skin that cause the disease.

The very first application stops that awful torturing itch as if by magic. Very soon the eruption disappears as well—the skin becomes white and smooth again—the disease is cured.

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE

If you have never tried D.D.D. Prescription write us to-day, enclosing only 10c to help pay postage and packing, and we will send you free a trial bottle of this wonderful remedy. Let us prove its merits to you —SEND RIGHT NOW FOR THE FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.

D.D.D. COMPANY,
22 Jordan St., Dept. M.W. 13, Toronto, Ont.

PENITENTIARY SUPPLIES.

FLOUR.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed 'Inspectors of Penitentiaries, Ottawa,' and endorsed 'Tender for Flour,' will be received until Monday, 30th November, inclusive, from parties desirous of contracting for the supply of flour until 30th November, 1909, for the undermentioned penitentiaries, namely:

Kingston Penitentiary,
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary,
Dorchester Penitentiary,
Manitoba Penitentiary,
British Columbia Penitentiary,
Alberta Penitentiary, Edmonton, Alta.

Forms of tender and information as to form of contract, will be furnished on application to the wardens of the penitentiaries.

DOUGLAS STEWART,
GEO. W. DAWSON,
Inspectors of Penitentiaries.

Ottawa, October 20, 1908.

Sealing Wax is in again

in fact, quite the correct thing in a young lady's correspondence.

We have a large range of beautiful shades of colors, in perfumed sealing wax.

Also, as always, the LATEST IN FINE STATIONERY.

Chapman's Bookstore

513 ST. CATHERINE STREET West, MONTREAL.

HUNTINGDON DAIRY EXCHANGE IS CLOSED FOR SEASON

The Huntingdon Dairymen's Exchange held their last session yesterday for the season of 1908; nine factories offered 290 boxes, white and colored cheese; all sold at 11⅞c. Seven factories offered 185 packages salted butter; 25 packages sold at 26¾c, 70 packages at 27⅛c, and 90 packages at 27¼c.

The president, Mr. A. Philps, was accorded a hearty vote of thanks for his services during the past season. It was decided to open the board again next season.

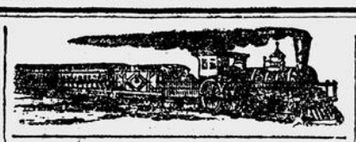
TURKEY'S WAY OF MEASURING TIME.

In addition to laziness, there is inaccuracy; the present Turkish official is naturally inaccurate, and habit and conceit make him more so. This perhaps is due to the way in which Turkey measures time. Twelve o'clock in the day corresponds with sunset; that is to say, whatever hour the sun sets, it must always be twelve. Consequently the hours change always, getting later the first half of the year and earlier in the last, which compels everybody to put his watch to daily torture. So no one in Turkey can flatter himself that he has the exact time; the most strict of Englishmen soon loses his national punctuality. So when two Turks make an appointment, it is within the limit of half an hour, and even then they don't generally arrive till after the time agreed on, each one calculating on the utmost possible delay on the part of the other.

Consequently the state employees are not bound down by very severe discipline; no one expects them to arrive at their office at any particular time—especially as the majority of them go hardly at all. As for the most industrious, they appear for two or three hours in the afternoon only, and rather late; in the morning, state offices are usually closed. Besides this, work days are rather scarce for the race of officials. Friday is the Sabbath of the Mahometans; Saturday is the day after a feast day, and one does not do much then; Sunday the Greeks and Armenians remain, like good Christians, at home, and the Mahometans generally imitate so good an example; Monday is again the morrow of a feast day; Wednesday there is a meeting of the Council of Ministers, and few employees go then to the ministry. With religious festivals added in, it is easy to understand that out of the three hundred and sixty-five days of the year there are not many left to consecrate to the interests of the Ottoman Empire.—Nicholas C. Adossides, in the 'American.'

HAS A CORN ANY ROOTS?

Yes, and branches and stems as well. Can it be cured? Yes, by applying Putnam's Corn Extractor; it's painless, safe and invariably satisfactory. Insist on only Putnam's.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

BONAVENTURE UNION STATION.

THANKSGIVING DAY
NOVEMBER 9th, 1908.
Round Trip Tickets will be sold at
SINGLE FARE
Good going 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and returning until 10th November.

TRAIN SERVICE

7.30 A.M. except Sunday — St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec and Riv. du Loup.

MARITIME EXPRESS

12.00 NOON except Saturday — St. Hyacinthe, Levis, Quebec, Riv. du Loup, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, Sydney. Through connections to Newfoundland.
Saturdays, to St. Flavie ONLY.

4 P.M. except Sunday — St. Lambert, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard and Nicolet.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
41 St. James St. Tel. Bell M. 615
H. A. PRICE, Asst.-Gen. Pas. Agt. GEO. STRUBBE, City Ticket Agent.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

THANKSGIVING DAY
NOVEMBER 9, 1908.

Quebec	$4.90	Toronto	$10.00
Sherbrooke	$3.20	Hamilton	$10.65
Ottawa	$3.35	London	$12.95
Detroit	$14.70	Pt. Huron	$14.60

And all other points in Canada, also Massena Springs, N.Y., and intermediate stations, and Return at
SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE
Going Dates, November 7, 8 and 9.
Return Limit, November 10th, 1908.

CITY TICKET OFFICES.
128 St. James street. 'Phones, Main, 460 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

THANKSGIVING DAY.
Nov. 9th, 1908.

Toronto	$10.00	Quebec	$4.90
Hamilton	10.65	Sherbrooke	3.20
London	12.95	Ottawa	3.35
Detroit	14.70	Peterboro	7.85
St. John, N. B.	14.30	Farnham	1.20

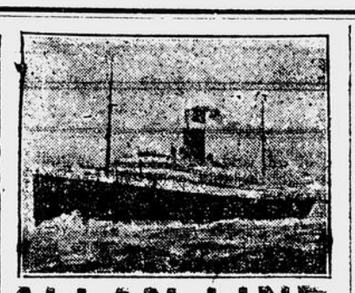
and all other points in Canada, Fort William and East, at
ONE-WAY FIRST CLASS FARE
Good going November 6th to 9th, inclusive. Good to return until November 10th, 1908.

CITY TICKET OFFICES:
129 St. James street, next Post-Office.

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CARPENTERS, BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.
Valuations made, Jobbing promptly attended to
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DUPLICATORS REPAIRS
RIBBONS, CARBONS & LINEN PAPERS, Etc.
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30 ST. JOHN STREET. Phone M. 2775.
MONTREAL.

TO COOK A GOOD DINNER
is an easy matter with
THE Prowse Steel Range
208 McGill Street,
Montreal.



ALLAN LINE.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.
TO LIVERPOOL.

	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Grampian, Nov. 13	6.30 a.m.	4.00 p.m.
Corsican, Nov. 20	6.00 a.m.	10.00 p.m.

CHRISTMAS SAILINGS.

	From St. John	From Halifax.
Tunisian	Nov. 28	
Victorian	Dec. 4	Dec. 5
Grampian	Dec. 12	

Saloon passage, $77.50 upwards. The Turbines, $80 upwards.
Midship saloons, Cabine de luxe, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.
SECOND CLASS, Liverpool, Londonderry, $45.00 and $47.50, and upwards, according to steamer.
THIRD CLASS, Liverpool, London, or Belfast, $27.50 and $28.75, according to steamer.

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW.
Pretorian. Nov. 14 Numidian . . Nov. 21
Saloon, $62.50 and up. Second Cabin, $42.50 and up. Third Class, $26.50.

TO HAVRE AND LONDON.
CORINTHIAN . . . . . Nov. 19

	From St. John.	From Halifax.
Sardinian	Dec. 7	Dec. 9

Second Cabin Rate, $40 to London, $45 to Havre and up, to Paris, $3.65 additional. Third Class, London, $26.50; Havre, $25.00; Paris, $27.50.
Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.



To LIVERPOOL From
Nov. 7—LAKE MANITOBA . . . Oct. 21
Nov. 13—EMPRESS OF IRELAND . Oct. 30
Nov. 21—LAKE CHAMPLAIN . . . . Nov. 4
FIRST CABIN.
"Empresses," $90.00 and upwards.
Other Steamers, $72.50 and upwards.
WINTER RATES
FROM ST. JOHN, N.B.
To LIVERPOOL From
Nov. 27—EMPRESS OF BRITAIN . Nov. 13
Dec. 5—LAKE ERIE . . . . . Nov. 18
Dec. 9—MOUNT TEMPLE (London direct.)
Dec. 11—EMPRESS OF IRELAND . Nov. 27

Reford Agencies

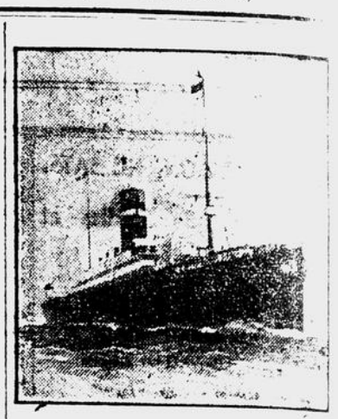
DONALDSON LINE to GLASGOW
SS. CASSANDRA . . . . . Nov. 12
(Cold Storage and Twin Screws.)
SS. PARTHENIA . . . . . Nov. 19
(Cold Storage.)
Passenger rates — Second Cabin, $42.50; Steerage, $26.50 Eastbound, $27.50 prepaid Westbound.
ROTTERDAM SERVICE.
SS. TRITONIA . . . . . Nov. 19

THOMSON LINE to LONDON
SS. IONA . . . . . Nov. 7
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)
SS. HURONA . . . . . Nov. 14
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)
SS. DEVONA . . . . . Nov. 21
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)
LEITH SERVICE.
SS. JACONA . . . . . Nov. 15
SS. FREMONA . . . . . Nov. 20

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited
Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Portland, Me.

BEFORE AND AFTER
Notice carefully how your clothes look when you send them here. Notice also how they look when you get them back. You will think you have received a new suit by mistake from your tailor.
R. PARKER & CO.,
Dyers and Cleaners, Montreal, Que.
620 St. Catherine st., West, cor. Mountain st. and 392 Notre Dame st. West.
Phones—3041 and 3223 (Up). Main 1597

HAVE YOU GOT A COLD
Get a box of HARTE'S GRIPPE WAFERS. Cures a cold in twenty-four hours. PRICE 25c.
HOW ABOUT THAT COUGH
Try a bottle of HARTE'S COUGH MIXTURE. PRICE 25c.
WINTER FLUID
For Chapped Hands and Lips, fifty years a favorite remedy. PRICE 25c.
J. A. HARTE, Druggist,
250 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST.



DOMINION LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM MONTREAL
CANADA . . .
FROM PORTLAND
*Welshman . . . . Nov. 14
*Ottoman . . . . Nov. 21
Dominion . . . . Nov. 28
*Cornishman . . . . Dec. 12
*No Passengers carried.
Steamers sail from Portland at 7 a.m.
The 'CANADA is one of the finest and most comfortable steamers in the trade.
First-Class rate, $72.50 and upwards. Second-Class, $42.50 and upwards, according to steamer.
Moderate Rate Service—Second Class.
To Liverpool, $45.00.
To London, $2.50, additional.
Third-Class to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Belfast, Glasgow, $27.50.
MONTREAL TO BRISTOL (Avonmouth)
TURCOMAN . . . . . Nov. 14
For all information, apply to local agents, or to
DOMINION LINE.
17 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.



R & O NAV. CO.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, Opp.
128 ST. JAMES ST. POST OFFICE
CHEAP FARES
STATEROOM FREE
Between Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec.
Steam heat, electric light and call bells throughout, and stateroom on steamers.
TO QUEBEC, $3.00; RETURN, $5.00
THANKSGIVING DAY excursion fare. Going date November 6. Return limit, November 10.
TO THE SAGUENAY AND RETURN $18. Meals and Berths included.
TO TORONTO $7.50 Return $14
HAMILTON, $8. Return $15.50 and Berths included.
QUEBEC LINE steamers leave daily, except Sundays.
SAGUENAY LINE steamers leave at 8.30 a.m., Tuesdays and Saturdays.
HAMILTON LINE steamer leaves Tuesdays at 7 p.m. for Islands, Bay of Quinte, Toronto.
LOW FREIGHT RATES AND QUICK DESPATCH

OTTAWA
MARKET LINE TO CARILLON
Str. PRINCESS will leave Canal Basin foot of Nazareth street,
Wednesdays and Saturdays
at 6 a.m. Arrives from Carillon and Thursday Afternoons.
Head Office and Stores, 167 Telephone MAIN 1029.

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AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE ARTICLE ON COBALT SILVER MINES

Written by Mr. P. A. O'Farrell, the New York Writer, in Which he Deals With That Region In a New Light.

After a visit of inspection to the Cobalt district, Mr. P. A. O'Farrell, of New York, has prepared for the 'Witness' a most interesting record of his observations in that famous region. Mr. O'Farrell writes of the Cobalt mines in a new and convincing manner and his opinions expressed in the following article will prove most interesting and instructive:

I never before found it so difficult to gather comprehensive information about as I find here. 'Tis true, people are already here and depending on the silver mines of Cobalt either for part or a living. Here also is a well-filled Church crowded at mass every Sunday, and a fine parochial school filled by a multitude of happy children, whose smiling faces and merry peals of laughter make one think that it was always so. But four years ago all this was wilderness, and the lake on the south-westerly side the church and school house was nameless and unknown. One hundred feet beneath the school and church lay a great rich silver mine. A carload of ore from this mine beneath the church assayed over $50,000 and 1,000 tons of this ore would yield a profit of a million or two of dollars. A thousand tons of Anaconda ore will net about as much as one carload from the silver mine beneath the school where these happy playful children are assembled. Arthur Ferland, one of the pioneers of the district, gave the land for the church and school but he retained the mineral rights beneath, and these now belong to the Chambers-Ferland Company. Had he given the mineral rights to the church, the proceeds thereof would have erected a shrine as magnificent as any on the continent, with a massive altar of solid silver such as in by-gone days the silver mine owners of Mexico reared aloft. Four years ago, Alfred La Rose, a French Canadian, built him a log house and a blacksmith's shop close to the lonely and nameless lake. The Ontario Government had undertaken to run a railway from Lake Nipissing to Lake Temiskaming and thence north-west to James Bay, and La Rose had come along with his paraphernalia of a blacksmith's outfit, and he kept up with the procession of railway builders as they penetrated into the lonely region along the western shores of Lake Temiskaming. They induced the Ontario Government to run out this railway along the shores of Lake Temiskaming towards Hudson Bay as well a mystery. There was nothing in the country to justify it. Along the Quebec shores of Lake Temiskaming for 60 to 70 miles were French Canadian settlements, well cultivated lands, neat cottages, villas, convents and churches and convents. But along the Ontario shores of Lake Temiskaming there was seemingly nothing but a hidden scrub, and rocks, and forests, which the finest trees had been culled by the iconoclastic lumberman. The Montreal River, large and sluggish, flowing down the north-west into Lake Temiskaming and hundreds of lesser lakes, aided the lumberman in the destruction of those forests. This river and Lake Temiskaming were the main sources of the Ottawa, and for the last half century the lumbermen there have been growing rich denuding the forests around Lake Temiskaming and the Montreal River.

An Englishman, Captain Parr, and an Irishman, Dan O'Connor, a generation ago paddled up to the Temiskaming country. Captain Parr came from Haileybury in Kent, famous for its old grammar school. Dan O'Connor was a soldier of fortune, a frontier—a type of the aggressive, witty, improvident, unselfish but lovable Irishman. Captain Parr, seeking the prosperous, progressive settlements along the Quebec shores of Lake Temiskaming, moved over to the northern end of the lake and picked out the site of a new Haileybury that he would found in the wilderness of Ontario. He could have selected a more picturesque site for a city, but the city had no reason for existence save the dreamy enthusiasm of Captain Parr. Dan O'Connor laughed when he saw Captain Parr lay the foundations of the future city. The whole country district of Lake Temiskaming and the Montreal River showed evidence of not much good for anything but lumbering and mining. But it swarmed with red deer and moose, and its innumerable lakes made it a hunter's paradise. Dan O'Connor built a great hunters' hotel on the shores of Lake Temagami, and he advertised so well that he drew the attention of sportsmen of the world to Temagami, the moose and red deer. Then Captain Parr and Captain Parr wanted a Dan wanted guests and sportsmen and Parr wanted folks to people the and they talked so well and so that they induced the Ontario to run out a railway to and Lake Temagami and on-Hudson Bay.

La Rose was a blacksmith with the guard of the railway builders. But he had made the acquaintance and the friendship of Duncan Duncan had spent some years in the phantom of fortune in the British Columbia, and by the he used to tell La Rose tales of the prospector's life was so much enthused he made of prospector to the owl he was not hammering on rocks hammering away at the looking for fissures that contained silver or other mineral. Within 100 yards from his cabin, and right of way of the new railway into a fissure of rich mineral. McMartin had it analyzed and fabulous value in silver they located that fissure and from the first 100 tons cleaned since its discovery ($60,000,000).

The news of this discovery railway contractors and their men rushing up the whole country La Rose's wonderful discovery. Not far from the cabin Colonel Ferland and Chambers were the owners of the new mineral claims, 200 acres to the Earle claim ($125,000), and, two years later, of John Hays Hammond offered at the rate for the Earle Syndicate for some 800 acres, then called mines.

Right. He saw that if the were to keep control of the of the world, they should and the Cobalt mines. fabulous possibilities and and with his world-of mining and maning and that the Guggenheims of the Cobalt country, did not have it and regulate it would disorganize of the world.

Rose were handling an out-00 oz. of silver yearly. I am, of course, making a rough estimate. Silver was selling at 73 cents and had an upward trend. John Hays Hammond saw that Nipissing and the Cobalt mines would flood the world with silver and he convinced the Guggenheims. But the Guggenheims had to go to the big financiers for the $25,000,000, and the big financiers had each some game of his own to play. They did not want Wall Street's money switched from Coppers, Tractions, Eries, and Steamships and Steels to Silver, and they made the Guggenheims drop Nipissing and Cobalts. The Guggenheims were getting $73,000,000 for the year's output of silver then; they are getting $50,000,000 for the same output now. Had they acquired control of Nipissing and Cobalts two years ago, they would have saved almost $50,000,000 on their output of silver since then:

Ontario is now producing silver at the rate of 25,000,000 oz. a year. In five years it will be producing 100,000,000 oz. It was a good thing for Ontario, and the world, that the control of Ontario's silver mines did not pass to the Guggenheims and Wall Street. There are a billion people using the white metal as money. The more abundant and the cheaper it is, the better for the billion. They exchange their silks and spices, and teas and cottons, rice and lumber and precious stones for silver. The greater the disparity between gold and silver the cheaper must be the commodities and manufactures sold by the Orientals to peoples using the gold standard.

Production and manufacture are being abnormally stimulated among the Orientals by the superabundant supply of cheap silver, and Wall Street and American financiers will some day realize that cheap silver will yet revolutionize the whole commerce of the world.

But all this is beside my attempt to let the reader see the Ontario silver country as it is.

All the wealth of Butte is being dug out from beneath the surface of 2,000 acres, and from copper ore that has averaged, and will always average, less than $3 a ton profit, Butte will this year mine 5,000,000 tons of ore, its profits will be less than $10,000,000. Cobalt will ship this year 20,000 tons of ore, and its profits will be about $8,000,000, Butte has already produced a billion in gold, copper and silver, but its profits on that have not exceeded $130,000,000, or 13 percent of the gross output, much of which was lost by bad metallurgy. Cobalt's silver wealth lies beneath the surface of 15,000 acres. In other words, the silver-bearing rocks of Cobalt covers seven times the area of the copper bearing rocks of Butte. Eighty percent of Cobalt ore is profit; 20 percent of Butte ore is profit with all its metallurgical improvements. I went over to the Crown Reserve and found an old Butte mining man in charge. He showed me hundreds of chunks of rock worth a thousand dollars a piece or more. And in the shafts and drifts the ore was averaging $2,000 a ton. A year ago the Crown Reserve was at the bottom of Kerr Lake. Mr. Cohen, the manager, lowered the lake a dozen or twenty feet and began mining silver last April. He has blocked out about $7,000,000 net since then, and he is shipping carloads of ore that net from $30,000 to $90,000. Three miles from La Rose I found Captain McVichy, of Utah, in charge of the Temiskaming. That was away in the woods two years ago, and people called it a wild cat when a shaft was being sunk on it. Now, at a depth of 250 feet they have two parallel veins about three feet wide, out of which they are takin gore that will average $60,000 net to the carload, and McVichy told me that at this lowest level the veins were richer and stronger than in the upper levels. This Temiskaming mine is four miles south-east of the Hudson Bay, and Temiskaming mines, which Captain Stevens superintends. Stevens told me that every ton of ore he has mined in 20 months netted above $1,000. He has paid $124 a share dividends on stock of $1.00 paid up.

Colonel Denison bought a claim for a song, and called it Buffalo, after his home city. He offered the south half of it to Mr. Chisholm, of Colorado, for $100,000. Chisholm agreed to buy, and the Colonel was so highly pleased that he and his friends and Chisholm dined too well at the King Edward, and next morning Chisholm escaped with his $100,000 back to Colorado. I am told the south half of the Buffalo is now netting Colonel Denison a million dollars a year. Driving back from the Temiskaming and Crown Reserve I examined the Colonial Silver Mine. The main vein is opened out for a length of 700 feet, and a depth of 150 feet. From the face of the tunnel they were driving on their vein. I picked out 3,000 oz. of ore. The vein ic in diabase, and the rock is saturated with silver in paying quantities, 8 and 10 feet wide. The Colonial has a farm of 80 acres, and 20 or 30 silver bearing fissures are already located, but on which little or no work has been done.

George Trethewey, of Toronto, rushed up to Cobalt in 1904, when he heard of the La Rose discovery, and located the Trethewey and Coniagas. Somebody jumped the Coniagas, and he gave away a quarter interest to the party who agreed to fight the jumper. That cost $400. Then he sold another quarter for $7,500, and two years later another quarter interest for $750,000. The Trethewey he sold in 1906 for $850,000. In less than two years he made about two millions of dollars out of Cobalts, and is now enjoying it, farming in a kind of philosophical way near Toronto. Alfred La Rose sold out all his interests at Cobalt and hied him away to the banks of the Ottawa, where, affluent and happy, he intends to spend the evening of his life in the bosom of his family, and among his own people. No more for him a log cabin in the wilderness, nor the hammer, nor the anvil, nor Duncan McMartin's tales of a prospector's life. He is now the richest of all his tribe and he intends to continue so.

Arthur Ferland and Chambers, who sold the Nipissing for $125,000, are the big owners of the Chambers-Ferland mines. That company owns 124 acres of the richest silver mines in the camp. They are right in between the O'Brien, La Rose and Nipissing. They are shipping 4,000 oz. ore from the part of the O'Brien vein they are working, and the great mine under the Catholic church, owned by Chambers-Ferland, is part of fabulous La Rose lode. The La Rose Company and the Chambers-Ferland have not only one silver mine like Crown Reserve and Temiskoming, but dozens like the Nipissing.

As I have already said, the great difficulty is to give a comprehensive conception of these wonderful silver deposits. They are found honeycombing the rocks through an area of 15,000 acres. But 30 or 40 miles west along the Montreal river are 150,000 acres of the seme silver bearing rocks. One result of these amazing developments is that the wild-cat railroad project along the shores of Lake Temiskaming is a huge success. Haileybury will far surpass in wealth and importance its prototype in England, famous for its grammar school, and Dan O'Connor gloricus country of moose and red deer is being rapidly transformed into the most prosperous mining region in the world. It is said now that the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern and the Temiskaming Railroad are all headed for the vast silver fields along the Montreal river. How far to the west of the Montreal river these wonderful rich mineral deposits of Ontario extend is unknown, but iron mines as extensive as those of the Masabi range are found 100 miles west of the Montreal river, and that fact opens up new vistas and boundless possibilities for the future industrial life of Ontario and Canada.

DEFEAT OF JOHNSON'S THREE-CENT FARE RATE

By People of Cleveland Has Caused Gradual Rise in all Traction Stock.

The defeat of the three-cent fare in Cleveland recently has apparently caused renewed interest in street railway management and control, and as a result it is said of that defeat, traction stocks in most of the leading cities in Canada and the United States have made appreciable gains.

In discussing the Cleveland street railway situation, Messrs. McCuaig Brothers, in a letter, state that Mayor Tom Johnson, as he is popularly known, has for several years carried on a campaign against the Cleveland Electric Railway with a view to forcing it to accept three cents fares. He exerted all the greater influence on account of the fact that he is a practical street railway man. The Cleveland Electric was at a disadvantage in that its franchises were not exclusive, and had begun to expire some years ago, so that Mayor Johnson was able to grant franchises to two three cent fare companies. The older concern made a strenuous fight in the courts, but in the early part of the present year, realizing the uselessness of further conflict, came to an agreement with the Mayor, whereby its properties were turned over to a new company, the Cleveland Railway, at a valuation of $55 a share. The two small low fare concerns were also absorbed by the new company on the basis of share for share, with the result that the Cleveland Railway obtained control of all the street railways in that city. The council granted the Cleveland Railway a twenty-five year franchise, and that company leased itself to the Municipal Traction Company, which undertook to pay dividends at the rate of 6 percent per annum on the stock of the Cleveland Railway, and not to demand a higher rate of fare than 3 cents, universal transfers to be given after the lapse of three months from the date of the agreement.

In the event of the Municipal Traction Company being unable to carry out the provisions of this agreement, the Cleveland Railway was to get back its property, and to be allowed to operate in the streets of the city for twenty-five years, and sell six tickets for a quarter. The Municipal Traction Company had a capital of $10,000, and was not formed for profit, the entire stock, which was owned by Johnson and his adherents, to be locked up in a safety deposit vault. The franchise granted by the council to the Cleveland Railway had to be voted on by the citizens at a referendum, and, as already known, the three cent fare question was defeated.

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS

The following tables of active and inactive stocks listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock exchanges have been compiled up to and including Friday afternoon's session on the Montreal market. Last Saturday's prices are also included so that the week's record may be complete. The tabulated information contains the amount of dividend payable, if any, the month when due and the highest and lowest prices of 1907-1908, together with the investment returns on current quotations.

	Div.	payb.	1907 High.	1907 Low.	1908 High.	1908 Low.	This week. Sale.	Last. share.	Price per Re-turn.
C. P. R.	3½	H Jan.	201½	140	177¾	142	175¾	175	$175.00	4.0
Power	1½	Q Nov.	96½	79	108⅜	85	107	106½	105.75	5.6
M. S. R.	2½	Q Feb.	239	157	201	170½	201	194	198.00	5.0
Twins	1¼	Q Nov.	108¾	169	92½	87⅜	91⅜	90	91.00	5.5
Ter. Ry.	1½	Q Jan.	115½	827¼	107	94	106	103	105½	105.50	5.7
Detroit			81½	28½	49	34¼	49	43½	48⅜	48.33	...
Richelieu	1¾	Q Dec.	32⅞	43½	78	62	75	74	74	74.00	6.7
N. S. Steel			79	40	88	41⅞	49	47	48¼	48.25	...
Dom. Coal	1	Q Jan.	70¼	37	58½	41⅞	52	52	52	52.00	7.7
Iron bonds	2½	H Jan.	80	64½	78½	70½	77	77	77	77.00	6.5
Iron Com.			80	13¼	18¾	14	18	17	18	18.00	...
Mackay Com.	1	Q Jan.	15	42¼	76¼	51¾	76¼	73⅜	76	76.00	5.3

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1907	High 1908	Low 1908	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Mont....	2¼	Q. Dec.	257	243	228	235	4.2
Merch....	2	Q. Dec.	170	158	145½	156	5.1
Hoche....	1	Q. Dec.	159¼	143	133½	143	5.6
E. T.....	1	Q. Jan.	162	152	148	149¾	5.2
Mols.....	3½	Q. Jan.	213½	201	188	200	5.0
Toronto .	2½	Q. Dec.	224	212½	205	210	4.7
B.N.A...	4	H. Apl.	153½	146	141	146	5.4
Royal....	2½	Q. Jan.	242½	224¼	211¾	212¼	4.7
Dominion.	3	Q. Jan.	253¼	225	225	225	5.3
Imperial..	2¾	Q. Feb.	230	218½	218½	217	5.0
Standard.	3	Q. Feb.	240½	....	....	215¼	5.5
Ottawa..	5	H. Dec.	304	....	....	224	4.4
Quebec..	1¾	Q. Dec.	145	176	120	122½	5.7
Union....	2½	H. Dec.	152	133	121¼	129	5.4
N.S.....	3	Q. Jan	293	283	267¾	277¼	4.3
Comm....	2	Q. Dec.	179½	164	156	161	5.0
BONDS							
Coal.....	5½	H. June	100	93	87	93	5.4
Scotia...	3	H. Jan.	110¼	109	103	106½	5.6
M.S.R....	5¼	H. Nov.	104	100	95¾	100	4.5
Col. Cot....	1½	Q. Dec.	98	100	92	100	6.0
Lke. Woods	3	H. Dec.	107	106	102½	106	5.7
PREFERRED STOCKS							
Scotia....	2	Q. Jan.	120	115	108¼	114¾	6.9
Iron.....	....	....	....	66¼	58	44	65	..
Coal.....	3½	H. Jan.	112	101½	85	100	7.0
Ogilvie...	1¾	Q. Dec.	120	130	44	120	5.8
Switch..	1¾	Q. Jan.	105	10	102	95	7.

	Dividend	Payable	High 1907	High 1908	Low 1908	Last sale	Return
PREF. CON							
Mackay..	1	Q. Jan.	71¾	70¼	59½	70¼	5.7
Lke. Wds	1¾	Q. Dec.	112	116¼	103	116	6.1
Illinois...	1½	Q. Jan.	94¼	90¾	77	88	6.7
Tri. City	1½	Q. Jan.	190½	89	69	74½	8.1
Lau.Paper	1¾	Q. Jan.	110	114	100½	112¾	6.2
Mngd....	..	....	71½	....	....	71⅝	..
Havana..	1½	Q. Jan.	85	81½	68½	81	7.4
Textile...	1¾	Q. Jan.	98¼	93	78¼	92	7.6
B.C.Pack.	3½	H.	74¾	....	....	74¾	..
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. Jan.	145	138¾	123	135	5.9
Mon. Tel.	2	Q. Jan.	162	148	135	140	5.6
Mon. Cot.	1¾	Q. Dec.	128	113½	105	113¾	6.2
Hafx. Ry	1½	Q. Jan.	104½	104	95	105	5.7
Trinidad.	1¼	Q. Jan.	78	....	....	5¼	6.5
Toledo..		....	29½	15	5½	8¾	..
Switch..	1	Y. Dec.	98½	93	60	71	9.8
Soo.....	1¾	Q. Apl.	136½	124¾	80¼	119½	4.8
Lau.Paper	3	H. Feb.	93	106	93	99¾	6.1
Magd....	..	....	31½	....	....	34½	..
Havana..	..	....	45¾	35	20	32½	..
Textile..	1¾	Q. Jan.	45	43½	40	43½	10.0
Lke.of W	1½	Q. Dec.	107	95½	71	95	6.4
Mexican	..	....	57½	79½	45⅞	71½	..
Sao Paulo	2	Q. Jan.	138¼	157	113	153½	5.2
Rio.....	..	....	48	72½	29	72½	..
Ohio....	..	....	30⅝	21	15⅜	17⅜	..

Capital paid up, $6,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits, $4,267,400.

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Prov. Manager.
222 St. James Street,
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AGENTS WANTED.

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TO A LIVE MAN WITH CAPITAL, there is an opening for partnership in a large and well established confectionery business, on leading thoroughfare, doing a splendid catering and dining-room trade. Principal only. May apply to CHARLES GURD, 43 Jurors street.

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MISS HAYNES, 4493 Sherbrooke street, Montreal and Westmount. 'Stammering' Specialist, is in no way connected with others who profess to cure.

Farms Wanted.

WANTED—INFORMATION REGARDING A good farm for sale; not 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 1510A, Rochester, N.Y.

CENTS FOR SALE
AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD PLAIN Cook; must have city references. Apply No. 306 Sherbrooke street West.

WANTED, YOUTH, WHO HAS FINISHED commercial course, alert and good at figures, to enter journalism. Address P.O. Box 2234, Montreal.

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

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, POSITION AS REPRESENTATIVE for first class Upper Canadian wholesale establishment, for Eastern Provinces. Best of references. E. B., care of Hon. J.M.D., West Bay, Nova Scotia.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, TEACHER, HOLDING ELEmentary diploma for School No. 1, Arundel. Term of eight months, beginning at once. Salary, $28.00 per month. Apply to J. W. McOUAT, School Inspector, Lachute, Que.

Business Cards.

SIDEBOARDS, BUFFETS, CHINA Closets, in Golden, Weathered, and Early English finish; a very good assortment of up-to-date goods to select from, prices defying all competition. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Manufacturers. Store, 350 St. Paul st.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, Hospitals, and other large institutions can save considerable time and money by purchasing their chairs, wardrobes, cupboards, writing tables, etc., from the manufacturers. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., New Show Rooms, 350 St. Paul street. Factory and Office, 348 Delorimier avenue.

FURNITURE—ALL KINDS OF ANTIQUE and modern furniture, repaired, repolished and reupholstered, furniture packed and shipped. P. McNAUGHTON, 642 St. Catherine street, Ligget's Building. Tel. Up 1917.

CRYSTAL SPRING PARK IS THE Safest Savings 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 and come and choose your lot. HENRY FRIGON, Montreal Real Estate Market. 141 St. Peter street. Phone M. 1414.

WHITEWASHING DONE. ORDERS promptly attended to. Terms moderate. Apply to S. H. HAM, 3 St. David's Lane, city.

Miscellaneous

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

Property.

FOR SALE — PARK AVENUE, 926, 926A. Solid brick property, two flats, furnace, gas, electricity, mantel, cement cellar, open plumbing, well finished, modern improvements. TREMBLAY, 926A Park avenue. Phone E. 2759.

FOR SALE — WEST END, A GOOD CORner building, 36 x 100; lot, 50 x 100; suitable for church, social hall, job printing, light manufacturing, or to convert into tenements. Price low to a quick buyer. L. DENEAU, 1885 Notre Dame st. West.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS.
I buy and sell Veterans' Land Grants. It will pay you to call on me before doing any business.
T. GIRARD, Real Estate Agent, 68 St. James street, Montreal. M. 2538.

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100,000 FEET PIPE.
All in good condition, from ¼ in. up to 6 in.; useful for any purpose. Also, Pulleys, Hangers and Belting. Write for prices.
IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO.,
Tel. M. 4959 7 QUEEN STREET.

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100,000 FEET OF PIPE, all sizes, for water and steam heating, etc., CHEAP.
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MAIN 4959.

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WANTED — PERSONS TO GROW MUSHrooms during winter months. Waste space in cellar or outhouse can be made yield a profit of from $15 to $25 per week. Now is the best season of the year to plant. Crop in from five to six weeks. No earth required. Only manure, which, when treated according to instructions, emits absolutely no odor whatever. Write for illustrated booklet and full particulars. MONTREAL SUPPLY CO., Montreal.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A SECONDhand Magic Lantern; must be in good condition. Address giving full particulars and lowest price, to 'LANTERN,' 'Witness' Office.

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

WANTED TO PURCHASE.
Kindly remember to send or call for MAX FRANK when you are disposed to sell your Cast-off Clothing, Furs, Furniture, Old Gold or Silver-Plated Ware. Always good prices paid for good goods. Address, 15 Craig East. Tel. 3067 East.

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FOR SALE — LAYTON BROS. STYLE Bach Piano, 7 1-3 octaves, 3 pedals and practice attachment. Full iron frame. Scarcely used; only $260, on easy terms, without interest. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street.

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ALEXANDER PLACE — TO LET, SELFcontained house of six rooms. Apply to 131 St. Alexander street.

TO LET — FIRST AND SECOND Floors to let, suitable for offices or light manufacturing, 1,600 feet each. Many windows, heated, central; next to 'Witness' office. Apply to JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 142 St. Peter street.

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

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

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For Sleighs, Carriages and Automobiles. Largest, dryest and best in the Dominion. THE LEDOUX CARRIAGE CO., Limited, 93-95 to 105 Osborne street, Montreal.

Rooms to Let

TO LET, LARGE WARM ROOM, TWO wardrobes, bath flat, in good locality, quiet family. 51 Durocher street.

SINGLE FRONT ROOM, NEWLY RENOVated, wardrobe, gas, hot water, steam heating, moderate terms. 448 Bleury st., near Sherbrooke street.

3 HOLTON AVENUE, TOP OF WOOD Ave., two unfurnished rooms to let, bathroom flat, light housekeeping privileges.

ESPLANADE AVENUE, 1060 — TWO UNfurnished front rooms, double and single, modern conveniences, suitable for light housekeeping; no children; terms moderate.

TO LET. — THREE UNFURNISHED rooms, or partially furnished, if required. Apply at 64 University street.

Furnished Rooms to Let

ST. ANTOINE STREET, 379, NEAR CANning, large front furnished room, wardrobe, gas stove, small kitchen adjoining; full housekeeping privileges.

TO LET, TWO ROOMS, 1 SINGLE, 1 Double, furnished. Apply 131 Mansfield street, or Phone Up 3789.

Flats to Let.

DORION STREET—TO LET, VERY DESIRable flat, 6 rooms, No. 1026 Dorion street, close to Rachel street. A. H. LAPIERRE, 51 Street Railway Chambers.

HUNTLEY STREET — FLAT TO LET, 477 Huntley street, six rooms, bath and w.c., electric and gas; immediate possession. Apply to 63 Rivard street.

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

Cottage to Let.

BAYLE ST., No. 6—A COSY SELF-CONtained Cottage, extension kitchen; house in perfect order; immediate possession. H. M. SIMPSON, 40 Renouf Building. Tel. Up 2368.

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FOR SALE — I want to sell the house next to the one I am living in. Contains 9 ROOMS; all FLOORS ARE INLAID QUARTERED OAK, everything up-to-date. YOUR INSPECTION SOLICITED. Will accept small cash payment, and balance can be arranged as a rental. 652 GROSVENOR AVENUE, UPPER LEVEL, LAST TWO HOUSES on West Side of street, above new school. Apply to OWNER, NEXT DOOR. TEL. WESTMOUNT 2438.

Houses Wanted.

WANTED, FURNISHED HOUSE OR Flat, in Westmount, from November 1st to July 1st; family of three adults. References. Address Box 50, 'Witness' Office.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, GREY AND WHITE ANGORA KITten. Reward at 495 Argyle avenue, Westmount.

WANT ADS.
FOR THE 'WITNESS,'
may be left with
A. T. Chapman, Bookseller, 513 St. Catherine street west, or with R. Turner, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 691 Wellington street, West, of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.
CASH TARIFF.
Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Pupils Wanted, Rooms to Let, Articles Found, Second-hand Articles Wanted or For Sale.
20 Words for 10c.
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NOTICE PARTICULARLY
Postage Stamps will be Accepted.
The above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.
No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.

TO-NIGHT
Cascarets
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP
10c. 25c. 50c. Druggists

LETTERS FROM READERS.

Correspondents are urged to keep in mind the fact that, in the fag 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.

THE NOISE NUISANCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The substance of the following letter has already appeared in another publication, but as it is a matter of considerable interest, perhaps you would extend it to the readers of the 'Witness.' Before writing it I endeavored to verify its assertions. I went to the canal on several occasions to do so. Let one experience suffice. At the St. Gabriel lock a tug was approaching with a tow. It was broad daylight and the gate-keepers commenced to open the lock long before she arrived. Nevertheless she emitted three long-drawn howls before reaching it. No sooner did she emerge from it than she gave three more. I then walked down ahead of her, to the Wellington Bridge, thinking that the howling on leaving the lock was a signal to the bridge keepers that she was coming. These men, who, of course, saw her plainly, commenced to open the bridge when she was about three-fourths of the way down, but again she roared out her three unnecessary signals. Immediately on passing the bridge she delivered herself of three more.

Now here were twelve prolonged howls for which there seemed to be neither need nor excuse—howls which must have been heard over an immense area of the city—simply to gratify a desire for noise which, apparently, is supposed to give importance to the cause of it.

Fearing, however, that there might be some reason not apparent to me, I consulted two nautical men, Captains Reid and Bales, port wardens (whose names I am permitted to use), and they unhesitatingly concurred, saying that while one-twentieth of the so-called 'whistling' might, on occasion, be necessary, the other nineteen-twentieths were an outrage.

The owners of these boats would, no doubt, be greatly astonished if indicted for manslaughter—through death following on the prevention of sleep at a fever crisis by the discordant blasts from their boats. Yet this is far from being an imaginary case.

The unavoidable noises in a great city during the hours of business are sufficiently trying to the nerves. What with the grinding of street cars, the rattling of coal and other carts, the groaning of heavy drays, the hammering of horses feet on the asphalt, the whirring and honking of automobiles, and the ceaseless screaming of steam whistles, humanity requires the rest of night to restore the day's exhaustion—and to think that the hour so absolutely necessary for nature's recuperation should be broken up by a senseless and unnecessary continuance of whistling and braying throughout the hours of night is monstrous.

No wonder that nervous prostration and insanity are on the increase. If something is not done to moderate the necessary noises and prohibit the unnecessary ones, life in great cities will become endurable only by the strongest or most obtuse of humanity. When one thinks of it in connection with the sick, and watchers by sick-beds, during what should be the quiet and restful hours at night, the thought is maddening.

Occasions may arise when resort to the whistle might be necessary—but that would not be in one of a thousand of its present use; to pretend that eighteen or twenty long-drawn-out howls are necessary to enable one boat to pass the city limits is preposterous. I have counted as many as twenty-four from one boat.

In certain conditions of the atmosphere and particular states of the nervous system, the demoniacal sound of some of these boats is appalling, and their captains seem to take a fiendish pleasure in prolonging it.

If any intimation at all were necessary to lock and gate-keepers surely some simpled method might be substituted for this outrageous abuse.

The scream of the locomotive as it approaches a level crossing, in the country, has not the same effect, because the mind at once recognizes its necessity and benevolence—but the absence of necessity and indifference to the comfort of citizens in the other case makes it exasperating.

W. ROBB.

STREET RAILWAY TRANSFERS AND THE BY-LAWS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Apparently, nearly everything has been said that can be said about the Montreal Street Railway persisting in having section 22, by-law 210, carried out as interpreted by the company. Section 22 reads as follows: A passenger, on paying his fare, shall be entitled to a transfer without further charge from any one of the company's cars to another at a point where routes connect or intersect, so as to enable him to make one continuous trip from one point to another.

The above by-law is a very fair one, providing the company conforms to all the other by-laws, but do they? Let us see. Part of section 3 says, the motor system and the pattern of the cars shall also be submitted to the City Council for its approval.

The City Council have never been consulted regarding the pay-as-you-enter or any other cars since the first lot were made.

Section 10 says: The company shall periodically publish in both the French and English languages, and also in two French and two English newspapers in this city, for one week, and also affix inside and outside of their cars, time-tables specifying the districts established and the time of running the cars in each district, which said time-tables shall be submitted to and approved by the City Council. All other information required to be posted in the cars by the company, shall also be printed in both languages.

I ask, has any part of this by-law been complied with during the past fourteen years; certainly not to my knowledge, or anyone else's that I know of.

Section 20: The company shall not carry more passengers than the cars can conveniently accommodate.

This section is too laughable to discuss; it should read as follows: The company shall not carry more passengers than can climb on to the cars and pay their fare.

Section 21: The cars shall be used exclusively for the conveyance of passengers, etc., etc.

When was this section amended to allow freight to be carried. Yet it is, although, under certain conditions, for many reasons, this is advisable. Those conditions as outlined by the city should be agreed to, and for such a valuable concession the city should be well recompensed by the company.

Section 26: Cars shall run for the present, at intervals of not more than every five minutes, except from 7.30 p.m. to 11 p.m., when the cars shall run at intervals of not more than every ten minutes, etc., etc.

I will ask anyone to try and get a Beaver Hall car, going east or west any time, at intervals of five minutes; or in the evening after 7.30, every twenty minutes. The same up to noon with Notre Dame street cars, particularly beteen the hours of 8 a.m. and 12 a.m. After 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. the Windsor and St. Lawrence street cars are as bad, sometimes fifteen or twenty minutes between, or whatever time it suits the company. Many other routes are as bad.

Section 28: When the company shall begin work in any street, they shall be held to pursue the same diligently and without any interruption, and to the satisfaction of the city surveyor.

If we take Guy street, McCord street, and Centre street for examples for the company's diligence, and the satisfaction of the city surveyor, the latter must be easily satisfied; the two former streets were kept open for three months, and Centre street has been dug up for three months, with a probability of being kept that way all the winter, to the danger and detriment of pedestrians, and all vehicles, excepting street cars.

Why is this state of affairs allowed, is there no one to do their duty?

Section 39: All plant, rolling stock, generators, and motors necessary for the working of the said road, shall be manufactured within the limits of the city of Montreal. The shops, power houses, and offices of the company shall also be situated within the city limits.

Time and again, for years, the workmen's representatives have appealed to the Road Committee to have this clause or section enforced, but almost without avail, bodies of cars, the trucks, stoves, and many parts of the cars have been imported into Montreal by the company with impunity, to the detriment of the taxpayers of Montreal, from the use of whose streets the company is making great profits every year.

Now, sir, the company is perfectly justified in having rendered unto Caesar; that which is Caesar's, but the public also have the same rights, and if it is the duty of the city surveyor to carry out or see that the by-laws of the Montreal Street Railway Company be carried out, he should have sufficient inspectors appointed to enforce those by-laws, and see that the company lived up to their contract.

There is scarcely a section of the by-law 210, governing the Montreal Street Railway Company, that has been lived up to, in spite of the fact that a portion of section 38 says: And should the company refuse or neglect to carry out their works in accordance with the terms of their contract, the City Council may revoke the present contract by a simple resolution to that effect without the company having any recourse against the city for damages or otherwise. So it is up to the aldermen, whose constituents suffer through the company's neglect, to see that the company which is so anxious for its pound of flesh regarding transfers, also returns to the citizens a proper compliance with its contract for privileges received; or lose its franchise. Many would be glad to get it, with much more favorable terms to the city.

Pardon the length of this letter, Mr. Editor, but the public, apparently, don't know that the company has its obligations as well as the public.

W. DARLINGTON.

STREET CAR VENTILATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Why do not the people of this city compel the Street Railway Company to give them clean and properly ventilated cars? To-day car No. ——, Windsor and St. Lawrence line, was in a most foul-smelling condition, not a ventilator open, the floor looked as though it had not been swept for a week, in fact, they are never thoroughly swept, nor do they look as if they were ever washed. This car to-day had heaps of dust, not only on the floor, but on the window sills. No wonder ladies complain that they cannot go into a car without soiling their clothes. All steam railways have their cars thoroughly swept and washed. Why cannot the electric roads, making twice as much money, give us clean cars and proper ventilation? Is it that the people of the greatest city in Canada are too easy?

VENTILATOR.

Montreal, Nov. 3, 1908.

MANITOBA'S CURIOUS VOTE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—No doubt many of your readers will be surprised at the large majority of votes cast in Manitoba last week against the present Dominion Government, and would like to know the reason why, which is not far to seek. It comes from the union of the liquor traffic with the Opposition. Its working appeared in the overthrow of the Greenway Administration, and has gathered volume, until, as shown by the late election campaign, rum rules the politics of Manitoba from the Court of Appeal down to the license inspector.

Since the late election the Liberal party of Manitoba stands in a position never reached by any party in Canada before, with probably not a vote cast for it by a licensed liquor dealer.

DAVID M. ROSS.

FISH WITH A SAIL

HOISTS OR LOWERS IT AT WILL AND NAVIGATES SHALLOW SOUTH PACIFIC WATERS.

(London 'Standard.')

Few marine animals seem at first glance to betray less intelligence than the jellyfish. Up with the tide and down with the tide, carried along by this or that current, moving with the eddy of a backwater hither and thither, the jellyfish has become almost a synonym for helplessness. Scientifically, of course, the popular idea of the jellyfish is wholly mistaken; but it is perhaps only in tropical waters that he is found in the perfection of intelligence. In the South Pacific, around the islands of Polynesia, and as far south as the upper portion of the North Island of New Zealand there is a jellyfish who not only knows where he wants to go but is even provided with a sail which he can and does hoist or lower at will. The sail, like the rest of this curious animal, is almost transparent, but unlike the body of the fish, which is of the usual gelatinous construction, the sail is a membrane almost as hard as shell. Roundabout the Ellice Group the navigating fish is often found with a sail measuring five inches across, and he navigates the shallow island waters with the skill of a Hooghly pilot, steering in and out of shaggy places and avoiding obstruction both above and below the surface with unerring skill. Like his cousins in home waters this navigating jellyfish has the power of stinging its natural enemies, and its sting is fatal to fish and dangerous to man.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S WATER SUPPLY.

It is not generally known that the Bank of England in London has its own water supply. One artesian well, which was sunk some years ago to a depth of four hundred feet, gives a supply of seven thousand gallons an hour, and as a direct consequence of the high cost of water in the city the bank authorities have placed a contract to sink another well to give such an additional supply as will render the bank independent of the public supply of water.—'Tit-Bits.'

AN UNCRUSHABLE TOAD.

('Popular Mechanics.')

An eperiment was recently made in the clay testing department of a machinery company at Bucyrus, Ohio, in which a toad was placed in a twenty-ton brick press and was four times subjected to a pressure of 11,000 pounds without injury. The question at issue was whether such a pressure would kill the toad or whether its ability to compress itself was sufficient to allow it to come out of the ordeal alive. The toad was first placed in a lump of granulous clay and the whole pressed into a brick. After the huge press had done its work the solid brick was lifted from the machine and the toad winked its eyes contentedly, stretched its legs and hopped away.

MILE RECORDS ON LAND

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE MAKES THE BEST—AUTO COMES NEXT.

For convenience in comparing speeds made on land by various vehicles as well as by horses and men the following table of mile records has been prepared by a writer in the 'Metropolitan':

Electric locomotive, 27 seconds, 1903.
Automobile, 28 1-2 seconds, 1906.
Steam locomotive, 32 seconds, 1893.
Motor paced cycle, 1 minute 6 1-5 seconds, 1904.
Bicycle, unpaced, 1 minute 49 2-5 seconds, 1904.
Running horse, 1 minute 35 1-2 seconds, 1890.
Pacing horse, 1 minute 55 seconds, 1896.
Trotting horse, 1 minute 58 1-2 seconds, 1905.
Man skating, 2 minutes 36 seconds, 1896.
Man running, 4 minutes 12 3-4 seconds, 1887.
Man walking, 6 minutes 23 seconds, 1890.

It will be observed that the difference between the locomotive and the automobile is trifling. For a hundred miles the record of the steam locomotive is much better than that of the auto. However, both the electric locomotive and the auto may be expected to show further improvement, as their development is incomplete, while their steam brother has attained about the limit. The horse racing and foot racing records added to the table were all made in recent years. Evidently we breed better and train better than ever before.

THE MEN WOMEN OF ALBANIA.

(From 'Die Woche.')

The men-women of upper Albania acquire their peculiar status, involving the possesion of rights denied to other members of their sex, only by the announcement, made with the father's express permission, in the presence of the male kin of age, of intention to remain unmarried.

The prime incentive to the assumption of this status, with its renunciation of the privilege of motherhood, is the pitiful position of the sex among the Albanian mountaineers—the position of women among the Germans of say 1,450 years ago. Another is the quite common practice of parents of arranging marriages for their children before the attainment of majority. Withdrawal of a party to such an engagement is cause for a blood feud. The young man who will not marry the fiance selected for him can escape only by fleeing the country, the girl by becoming a man woman.

Moreover, as among the ancient Germans, the Albanian woman is unable to inherit. An exception is made in the case of the man woman. She cannot actually inherit, but after the death of the father the use of the property and income is hers for life. If there are brothers they must give up at least a part of the family income to the virgin sister.

A less unpleasant reason is often found in family circumstances like those of Dill Mudschia, called Col (Nikolaus). Dill is the diminutive for Dominica. Her father, to his great grief, had four daughters but no son. In order to keep the property in the family after his death Dominica took the vow of virginity. After her death the property, which she cannot dispose of, will pass to the male collateral lineage.

The fourth and final incentive is filial affection. Many a daughter assumes this peculiar status in order to support her parents in their old age. Besides extraordinary privileges of heritage, the man woman possesses the rights of carrying arms and wearing masculine clothes. Of these rights, however, they seldom avail themselves. Of two hundred or so men women all but ten or fifteen wear women's clothing and distinguish themselves only by the white turban of their order.

The man woman may be the head of a family if both parents are dead and she is of age. Such a one is Zupp-Daschia. Zupp means 'brigand,' and Daschia 'goat.' She is generally known by this nickname. She kept the farm going, toiled early and late, raised and married off her two younger brothers, and is universally respected.

With the wearing of masculine garb the virgin assumes also the work of a man—ploughing, harvesting the grain, even fighting in family feuds.

Maruk e Col Doz, for example, never goes without a revolver and ammunition. She wears her turban arranged man fashion. Last year she took part in a furious feud. On another occasion she killed a man: and her brothers being fugitives, she runs the farm, sows and reaps, tends the cattle and when need is guards the home with her weapons.

One would suppose that the man woman who has taken up a family feud would be open to attack from the other side, as a man would be; but here custom is illogical. In spite of her masculine rights, garb and name, the man woman is in this respect the woman still. To kill a woman is the greatest dishonor. To avenge a killing by a man woman one must shoot her father, brother or other male relative.

Joseph, called Seph, had been brought up from infancy as a boy. She had never worn girl's clothing. With her short hair, boyish face and manner, I would never have taken her for a girl. Yet Seph, only 12 years old, had killed 'his' man.

A noteworthy characteristic of the man woman is that she prefers male company and avoids that of women. Many of them go so far in copying the masculine appearance as not only to cut their hair short but even to shave the forehead.

The vow of virginity taken before the male kin is a private family affair that has nothing to do with the vows of a nun and holds only so long as suits the woman herself. If she has a child, she and her betrayer are killed by her family.

In fixing the age and origin of this strange institution difficulty is encountered owing to the lack of national written history. Tradition—which is quite reliable in this case—has it that the custom was introduced by the Pulati, who still show the ruins of a building known as the House of the Virgin. The men women of this stock built the house as a common dwelling, but their project met with ill favor, and on a Sunday after the sermon of a missionary the married women, and the men stormed and demolished the 'clubhouse.' Since then no one has dared suggest a similar undertaking.

The custom must be as old as the people itself, and perhaps goes back to the Pelasgians. At any rate it certainly antedates the coming of the Turks (1420).

"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 pectoral remedies. It stimulates the weakened bronchial organs, allays irritation and subdues 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."

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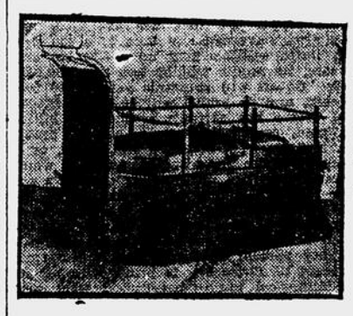


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For Your Stomach

Means a square deal for everybody. It means health and strength—it means the joy that comes from success—it means eat Shredded Wheat.

At All Grocers. 13c a Carton—2 for 25c

THE MOOSE A GREAT ANIMAL

There is a thrill of excitement in hunting the moose which does not attend the hunter in the pursuit of the big game in Maine. These great animals, standing [illegible] ordinary horse, with massive bristly mane, and huge [illegible] with heavy antlers, presenting which is well calculated to [illegible] nerves of any hunter as he [illegible] game along the barrel of [illegible] moose killed in Maine [illegible] 1,000 pounds, and it is a [illegible] deed which will not [illegible] 500 to 600 pounds. [illegible] mature bull weigh 60 to [illegible] are the antlers with [illegible] blades and wide palms [illegible] edges number a dozen [illegible] on a side. A head [illegible] antlers. These and the [illegible] tinguishing marks, for [illegible] much to the appearance [illegible] 'bell' is a tuft of [illegible] hangs pendant from [illegible] the neck, having the [illegible] abnormally developed. A [illegible] some cases the 'bell' is [illegible] reach down to the [illegible] usual only in very [illegible] ton 'Transcript.'

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURE ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
BACKACHE
DIABETES
Discontinued the use of [illegible] They only relieve. The public may rely [illegible] Purifications. Sold only in boxes.

Among Cereals that are commonly used for human food, such as Rice, Corn, Oats, Barley, etc., there are none to compare with the whole wheat. If our Canadian wheat is thoroughly cooked and taken with milk, it produces a perfect food for the human system. Bread and milk make a good food, but usually bread is not cooked enough to get the best results. By chemical analysis there is found a great difference between the bread crumb and bread crust. Owing to the action of heat the bread crust contains about one-third less moisture than the crumb, six times more fat, 40 percent more proteid, contains twice the quantity of soluble matter, 60 percent more maltose and three times more dectrine, all due to heat action. Being aware of the chemical change due to high temperature and proper treatment, ORANGE MEAT, which contains the whole wheat, is so prepared that every ounce will be affected like the bread crust. No kitchen with ordinary apparatus can produce this effect.

To persistent users of ORANGE MEAT a large reward is offered. See their private postcard enclosed in every package of ORANGE MEAT detailing particulars of how to win a cash prize of SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS or FIFTY-TWO DOLLARS paid each year during your life-time.

NEWS OF THE JEWISH WORLD.

...er Ignatius was known ...ep interest he took in ... This interest, in... his childhood, when ...low-maid,' and manifest... ways. He was an ...ist, often speaking at ... in favor of the move... frequently to be seen ... services, and he ... vehemently against the ...omies that were manifest... in Judaism.

* * *

... the population of Bos... has been taken ... in that year the Jews ...provinces numbered about ... percent were Sephardim ...der Ashkenazim, probab... of the occupation by Aus...

* * *

...m Lissauer died recently ...76. He was chief of the ...hropological Society and au... number of anthropological and ...ks.

* * *

... of Tolstoy's writings con... has been compiled by M. ... A German translation is ... L. Muraivkin, Berlin. M. ... Douma Deputy, writes the ... to the volume.

* * *

... second day of Tabernacles, ... view by the new 'Tsar' of ... Ferdinand I., Dr. Z. Rabbiner, ... for a short time, been Rabbi ...mopolis, conveyed to His Ma... good wishes of the Jewish ... of that city. The King ... received Dr. Rabbiner, and ... him by a lengthy conversa...

* * *

...death is announced of Herr Jacob ...heimer, of Stuttgart, father of ...heimer, chairman of the ... National Fund.

* * *

...rial Councillor Leopold Bondy, of ... has been elected member of ...hemian Diet.

* * *

...The Austrian Emperor has bestowed ...patent of nobility on Dr. Hermann ..., founder of the Jubilee Hospital ...hildren at Czernowitz.

* * *

...well-known Jewish lecturer, Freed... has been appointed Professor of ...Moscow Polytechnic. He is one ...very few Jews to receive that ...rant title.

* * *

...ncillor Abraham Levy, J.P., presi... of the Ballarat Australia) Hebrew ...regation, has been elected Mayor ...Ballarat East. He has been a coun... six years, and his election as ...magistrate is very popular.

* * *

...The Jews sending a leputation to ... Viziers of Mulai Hafid, who had ... their entry into Marrakesh, ... of the indignities to which ... subjected at the hands of ...Moorish fellow-townsmen, Si Aissa ... and Kaid Madani Glaoui is...

* * *

...sued instructions to their subordinates that they should protect the Jews, and they intimated to them that they must severely punish any person who maltreated them.

* * *

The semi-official 'Rossia' warns Turkey that the Zionist aim at the foundation of a state in Palestine which will strive to conquer the whole world.

* * *

Last summer 6,228 children and mothers were taken care of at the Sanatorium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park, N.Y., an increase of 2,019 over the summer of 1907. New shoes and clothing were given where needed, and financial assistance in many cases.

* * *

Prof. Leon Kellner, professor of the English literature and language at the University of Czernowitz, and editor of Herzl's 'Gesammelte Schriften,' at present engaged in writing a work on 'Victorian Literature,' announces that he will, as soon as his leisure permits, write a biography of his friend, the late Theodore Herzl.

* * *

Dr. David Heinrich Muller has published a work on 'The Sermon on the Mount in the Light of the Strophe Theory.'

* * *

It is said that Count Zeppelin owes his idea of his airship to a Jew, David Schwarz, who died in Vienna a short time ago.

* * *

The 'Libre Parole' states that its editor has been summoned to appear before the Correctional Tribunal by Major Dreyfus, who claims £400 damages from the journal.

* * *

A Jewish girl named Copel has been awarded an Arts scholarship at the St. Petersburg School of Arts.

* * *

The will of Henry Berger, leaving $8,000 to the Grand Army of the Republic, $3,000 to the Jewish Orphan Asylum of Cleveland, and $2,000 to the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives has been admitted to probate in St. Louis. The will was attacked by beneficiaries under a former will, who alleged that the testator was of unsound mind when he drew up the latter instrument.

* * *

The Palestine Land Development Company, which has been formed with the object of buying and cultivating land in Palestine for intending settlers, announces that so far $18,065 has been subscribed by 1,352 shareholders.

* * *

Mr. Sachs, of Chicago, recently settled in Rechoboth colony, Palestine, and as an indication of his good will gave a loan of $5,000 to the colonists for the installation of waterworks.

* * *

Bequests of $7,000 to every servant in her household ten years, and $500 to every servant five years in her employ, were contained in the will of the late Mrs. Emma Seligman Wasserman, recently filed. Mrs. Wasserman also left a considerable sum to charities.

* * *

A remarkable event occurred at Nazareth last week. The Moslem judge invited all the sheiks, as well as Greeks, Romans and English churchmen, to the mosque. A large mixed crowd gathered. The judge went up to the pulpit and preached a long sermon. An English clergyman followed and spoke from the same platform.

* * *

There is to be a monument in Berlin to Mendelssohn, the composer, the first in that city erected to a Jew.

* * *

The park bequeathed by the late Fraeulein Franzi von Wertheimstein to the city of Vienna, has been opened to the public, and her mansion will shortly be opened as a public library.

* * *

Emanuel Lasker has held the world's championships in chess ever since he wrested the supremacy from Steinitz in 1894. Steinitz had retained it for twenty-eight years. Thus between them, two Jews—both men of great intellectual distinction—have kept the kingship of the chess world in Jewish hands for forty-two years. This connection of modern Jews with the game is no mere accident; some of the greatest names in the chess world are Jews. Next to Lasker and Steinitz comes that of Zukertrot, the great blindfold player, who defeated Anderssen and some of the greatest chessmasters of his day. Alexandre Janowski, Horwitz, Kolisch, Tarrasch, Winawer, Lowenthal, Hoffer, and several other Jewish names will readily occur to those who are acquainted with the literature of the game.

TIME FOR THE PLUMED KNIGHT.

An English weekly comments with mild amusement on the fact that a young man, an Englishman, wore a purple coat at a fashionable wedding. No one seemed to approve of the innovation, and the purple coat has not appeared again. 'The fact is,' says the journalistic critic, 'that Englishmen of this day consider dandyism as extinct as the dodo.' It does seem hard, though, that the man with a soul for color shouldn't be allowed to gratify it in his own attire. But so it is. A man may wear a bright necktie if his wife will allow him, but he can't depart from the regulation brown, black or gray in his coat or trousers, or his fellow men will regard him as mad or silly. It does seem strange that men should band together to deprive one another of external aids to fascination, at this stage of civilization, too, when women are becoming so independent as to find men much less irresistible than of yore. In the days of the cavaliers men didn't need plumed hats to make themselves beautiful to women, for the women had no occupation but to marry them, anyhow. It is now, when a thousand occupations are beckoning to women, that men need plumed hats.—New York 'Tribune.'

Stomach Catarrh

Watery Risings Belching Gas. Digestive Weakness.

Fred. M. McKenzie recommends scientific treatment that cured him.

...coveries in the line of medi...ment have come before the pro... years with almost alarm... but one that promises to ... all others in the treatment ... and digestive troubles is ... which is a scientific com... vegetable extracts and juices ... the stomach and improve ... a truly wonderful way. ... interested in finding a ...stomach medicine, that Mr. ... of the most prominent ...Cambridge, tells of a rem... ...ed to be a 'cure.' ... my appetite was poor and ... I always had the sensation ...ten too much. I experi... and oppression an hour ...eating. Often I had heart... ...of a bitter liquid, coated ...ad breath. There was a ...awing pain in my stomach, ...re meals.

Bad Case Cured.

...of Catarrh of the stomach ...rgans could be worse than ...ched the limit of human ...For two years I doctored ... the real remedy until I ... what a blessing this pre... be to all mankind. I ...zone tablet at the close ... and in one week improv... ...ment, although not cured, ...ent was steady. I con... Ferrozone for three months ...ured to robust perfect ...ld urge every man to ...n many ways it will do

...of Weak Stomach, Indi...ness, Palpitation of the ...ach, General Debility, ...t and all wasting dis...zone, no remedy will so ...ly restore one to the ...lth and strength. ...Ferrozone everything ...od, and every bit of ... your food contains ...d appropriated by the ... Try Ferrozone, all ... box or six boxes for ...t to-day.

GARDEN TALKS

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

'Dear old Thanksgiving! how the hallowed word
Restores, as in a moment, vanished years;
Thankful are we that over all the land
A nation's benison, to-day, thou art.'

The gem allowed for November is the topaz which signifies courage and cheerfulness. It shows the presence of poison by loss of color, it gives light in the dark, strengthens the intellect and brightens wit. So says the oracle of precious stones, and we need all the light and all the cheer possible for these cloudy wind-tossed days.

But it is the month set apart for Thanksgiving, and, yet such are the changes wrought in a generation, that it is shorn of its meaning by being made a prolonged secular holiday. For it bids fair to obliterate the religious aspect of the day that was originally instituted as thank service to God for the year's benefits, when it is devoted to sports and every day amusements. A day for secular enjoyment is well in its place, but does not require to be set apart by the mockery of a solemn proclamation. Let us call a spade a spade.

There is opportunity, however, for a variety of sentiment and expression in the experience of those who observe the holiday in diverse ways.

In many a country church while the congregation are singing, 'O give thanks unto the Lord for He is good,' there is likely to be a distinct sound of popping guns in the distance that threaten to efface the last wild duck from the land.

People differ in their ideas on this subject as well as every other, and while 'the saying that 'a change of work is a rest' sometimes holds good, the usual way of spending a holiday often fails to attain the object it seeks, and what rests one body or soul may be weariness to another.

In this connection there comes to mind the story of a farm wife in a mountain village, who, being congratulated on the 'restful' influence of the great calm hills—remarked: 'I've looked at them hills as many times as I'm ever going to when I'm tired out. I save 'em up now for Sundays when I'm rested up some. When I ache all over and am wore out, I go and look at my tomato vines and potatoes, for they've both got enemies to contend with and fight against, same as I have. It soothes me more than them hills that have nothing to do but stand there and be admired.'

Yes many who live in the village would find the mountains restful and be glad to lift their eyes unto the hills, so we differ in our ideas of recreation, and in the time and manner of showing our thankfulness.

NOTHING BUT LEAVES.

The November sunshine touched the distant fields with an after-glow of light and shone over the leafless trees that proclaimed the dreariest month of the year, when one has not ceased regret for the garden of summer or become adjusted to the delights of winter.

Gloomy skies cast clouds over the most optimistic spirits, and the chill winds and whirling last leaves are not a cheerful prospect whether on mountain or valley. Yet the last few days may be called the frolic of the leaves as they went whirling over the housetops, restless as human spirits.

By this time good gardeners have gathered the dancing fluttering things and made them into a compost heap for another season's fertilizing, but we happhazard people who have not time for thriftiness find a pleasure in their whirling activity, and the remnant are gathered to cover the bulb beds, kept in place by a few branches.

For this purpose they have their usefulness, and it is pleasant to think of them as protecting the tender plants from the freezing and thawing that is the usual condition in this vigorous climate.

LEAF FOR NAME.

Steno.—Your question and leaf was too late for last week, but it is doubtless Poinsettia, probably pulcherrima, though a single dried leaf without any further description makes it a bit of a Chinese puzzle.

The plant is an evergreen shrub from Mexico, and its beauty is in the whorl of fiery leaves, not in the flowers, but in what are called bracts. The plant should be in a box all summer or a large sized pot, and kept after taking into the house at a temperature of 65 to 70 degrees.

It is at this season of the year and during the holiday that they are most ornamental.

GARDEN ARRANGEMENT.

E.H.T.—It is all a matter of taste, but there is a great pleasure in knowing that readers are sufficiently interested in what is written to judge by their own standpoint.

You have the American idea of gardening, with no fences, and open to the gaze of the passer-by. My own fancy is the old English arrangement, with clumps of trees and shrubs bordered by flowers at irregular intervals, so that you can have a continual change of form and color, of light and shade—a garden where one can think or read unmolested.

It was represented to me lately that there was quite a difference between a garden in the true sense of the word and a place just to grow flowers.

Do not try to improve Nature by incongruities, or clipping trees or shrubs out of their natural shape. In a garden I once saw a cedar tree clipped down into the shape of a lion or a lamb, for it was not decided which, and the effect was a monstrosity.

In an English garden all that is within cannot be seen over the fence, as is told of the sarcastic old gentleman who, when it was said to him, 'Shall we have a look at the garden?' answered, 'Thank you, but I can see it here.'

But there are no laws of the Medes and Persians in planning your garden, let it be your own individual taste, adopted to your needs and means, and growing what you aim to produce. Little nooks that surprise you with the unexpected, trees of hope that grow under your supervision year by year, useful adjuncts to household requirements, that taste better than any you can buy all come within the province of your garden plans, and may be in perfect harmony.

'When order in variety we see
And where, tho' all things differ, all agree.'

SOME LILIES IN WINTER.

Enquirer.—Place your lily bulb in a pot large enough to surround it with good, rich earth. Do not cover the bulb too deeply, and keep at a low temperature until well rooted.

When forcing be careful not to water until the earth looks dry, for if kept too wet it is likely to rot.

The Chinese Lily, so-called, is only a species of Narcissus, and can be made to flower in water if placed in a bowl, and kept firm with pebbles, or it will bloom in good, moist earth.

BLANCHING CELERY.

A.H.J. — A good plan is to tie up the plants with yarn or soft cord, and taking boards twelve inches wide, place them on opposite sides of the row three inches apart, fastening them there with stout pegs driven on the outside of each board.

The celery leaves that project from the top will exclude the light, and the stems be white and free from rust.

The same method is used in blanching endive, sea kale and asparagus.

But if during the past season you had banked the celery up with earth the stems would be superior in sweetness and crispness to those blanched with boards. The chief point is not to allow earth to enter the centre of the plant, and to keep well earthed up before light frost comes. This must always be done on a dry day, for handling when moist is apt to rust it. If stored in the cellar in sand in the same position as when growing, it will blanch in the semi-darkness.

Thank you for words of encouragement. I am very sorry the poor print troubles you.

TO HEAT A SMALL GREENHOUSE.

P.A.—As you live in the Eastern Townships, and say that you can get plenty of wood or soft coal, it would be as well to heat the small glass house by means of a common flue.

Have pit and fireplace at east end of the house, and chimney at west end, giving a slight rise to the flue from fireplace to chimney.

If only 12 x 20 feet, you had better set a bench three feet wide against the rear wall, then allow a foot and a-half for a walk, a centre bench the same size, and the remaining space left for a low bed on the level. This size of house is rather awkward; it would be better a little wider.

ON PLANTING HORSERADISH.

Mrs. R. M.—There is no regular market for horseradish, but always a little demand. It is not advisable to plant after this time of the year, but the better way is to set it as a second crop between rows of cauliflower or other vegetable early removed, as the horseradish likes the cool, moist weather, and makes its growth after the heated term is past.

The long, straight root is in demand, and that requires a rich, deep loam, that is well provided with humus. If the soil is poor or hard the roots will have no commercial value.

PROTECTING TEA ROSES.

A.J.S.—It is a pity that hardiness is not one of the qualities possessed by the tea rose, but considerable protection is required to bring them through the winter safely.

Besides hilling up the earth around each plant, a shelter of boards should be built about them, with a slanting roof to shed the water. This shelter should be erected in November, after about six or eight degrees of frost, and dry leaves, or other light material should be placed around the plants, filling all the spaces before placing the roof protection.

It is not well to cover until after frost, as the plants may suffer from the depredations of mice. The construction of the shelter is to be such that it can be taken down in early spring, though the leaves may remain until freezing and thawing is over. It is a pity, as before expressed, that the Tea roses are not hardy, for they realize the highest form of beauty in flowers, and excite the admiration of all rose lovers.

THE YAM.

Mrs. McD.—It is not advisable to grow the Yam, or Dioscorea, as an article of food, though it was introduced to America from the East a good many years ago, for that purpose. It is a fine, hardy climber, however, with clean, healthy foliage, and sweet scented blossoms, but the tubers spread until they become quite a nuisance.

In the West Indies and Africa it is grown extensively, and is mealy, and considered very easy of digestion when roasted and eaten instead of bread.

WHY DORMANT?

A correspondent writes in rather a sceptical manner that we seem to advocate a dormant condition for most plants, and wonders why they are always to have a rest when other creatures keep on working.

Of course, there is a good deal of banter in this question, but we all know that our trees, perennials, shrubs and vines, are nearly all deciduous, losing their leaves in autumn, and remaining dormant till spring. Summer and winter bulbs die down when their blossoming season is over, and everything seems to take a partial rest. Even the evergreens, that look so green and apparently unchanged, take periods of standing without growth and evergreen pot plants of a woody nature take a season of inactivity. Better to indulge them, and when they are once more started to renewed life, they will be all the stronger for the dormant, resting spell.

PILES

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of Itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbours about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

"ONLY MEDICINE THAT DID ME ANY GOOD"

"Fruit-a-tives" Cured Backache After Doctors Failed Utterly.



'I have received most wonderful benefit from taking 'Fruit-a-tives.' I suffered for years from backaches and pain in the head and I consulted doctors and took every remedy obtainable without any relief. Then I began taking "Fruit-a-tives" and this was the only medicine that ever did me any real good. I took several boxes altogether, and now I am entirely well of all my dreadful headaches and backaches. I take "Fruit-a-tives" occasionally still, but I am quite cured of a trouble that was said to be incurable. I give this testimony voluntarily, in order that others who suffer as I suffered may try this wonderful medicine, and be cured.'

Mrs. Frank Eaton, Frankville, Ont.

Be wise. Profit by Mrs. Eaton's example, and start with "Fruit-a-tives." They will quickly relieve Pain in the Back, and stop Headaches because they keep bowels, kidneys and skin in perfect order and insure the blood being always pure and rich.

"Fruit-a-tives" is now put up in the new 25c trial size as well as the regular 50c boxes. All dealers should have both sizes. If yours does not, write Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Thanksgiving Number

(NOVEMBER)

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BUSINESS MEN.

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Thanks.

(By Harriet Prescott Spofford, in the 'C.E. World.')

The branch has reddened on the woodside;
The grape has ripened on the wall;
The apples fill the field with fragrance;
And the leaves shiver as they fall;
And half you hear through hush and silence
The little wild-wood creatures call.

Soon will the great gales shake the forest;
Soon will the storm go whistling o'er;
Soon shall we feel its mighty shoulder
While the big chimney takes its roar;
Soon will the land transformed in tempest
Lie in its snow-drift dead and frore.

Then, when about the gables sharply
We hear the wild and windy choir,
And early dark with fearsome shadows
Wraps field and farm and ben and byre,
Think of slant decks and coastwise sailors,
Thank God for home and hearth and fire!

An Impromtu Thanksgiving.

(By Hilda Richmond, in the 'American Messenger.')

'Mother wants me to come home next week to spend two or three days, but I don't suppose you'll be able to spare me on Thanksgiving,' said Sarah timidly. Sarah had only been working for Miss Loomis since August, and though she liked the place very much, stood in awe of her mistress. 'My brother is coming home then, and we want to have a little dinner for him.'

'Not the brother you told me about, that has been in the penitentiary?' inquired Miss Loomis, sharply.

'Yes, ma'am. He's the only brother I've got,' said Sarah. 'He intends to do better, and we want to encourage him.'

'Of all foolish things!' exclaimed Miss Loomis. 'You said he had caused the family all sorts of trouble, and now you're going to celebrate his freedom to disgrace you once more. There is nothing to hinder you going, Sarah. I never have anything extra on holidays, least of all Thanksgiving. I don't see what I have to be thankful for.'

'Why, Miss Loomis!' cried Sarah, shocked out of her timidity. 'You have this elegant farm and everything!'

'I worked hard enough for everything I've got, and even if I felt thankful, there is no one to invite to dinner. All the neighbors have family gatherings of their own and don't want to be with strangers on that day.'

'Haven't you got a single relation in the whole world?' asked Sarah with wide open eyes. 'I never heard of such a thing.'

'O, yes, I have one brother, but I haven't written to him for years. He is much younger than I am, and I worked and saved to educate him till he went through college. Then he borrowed money from me to set himself up in business and has never paid it back. I wouldn't have thought so much of that, though I had to mortgage the farm to do it, but he married a stylish city girl and I want nothing to do with them.'

'Doesn't he ever come home?'

'Certainly not. I am not as foolish as some people, Sarah. He wrote to me last week and said he would spend this Thanksgiving with me, but I'll have something to say to that. He and his family are going East to visit her folks and they have planned to stop here whether I want them or not. I'm glad you want to be at home that day, for I intend to lock this house and keep it locked all day. James says he has a special reason for wanting to spend the day in his old home, and I know what that means, he thinks he can persuade me to give him more money, but I've learned better. When you are as old as I am, Sarah, you won't be so eager to welcome the prodigal home.'

'I don't know,' said Sarah, thoughtfully, 'but I'm glad mother feels as she does about John. Shutting the door on him would only make him worse.'

'Well, I don't want to influence anyone, but I think it is time and money wasted to throw it away on people who don't help themselves. You may go home the day before Thanksgiving and stay two days, if you want to, and I am going to Chester to do some trading. The stores are open till ten, and then I'll go to church. Not that I'll be in the mood for church going, but to give James a chance to take the train back to the city. He said they would be here on the seven o'clock express, and I guess they'll be tired of waiting for me to come home long before services are over.'

True to her word, Miss Loomis rose before daybreak on Thanksgiving morning and hastily did the necessary work. Nice looking pantry for Thanksgiving!' she said aloud as she looked at the clean shelves that held nothing but bread, butter and some cold potatoes. 'If James could see this place, he wouldn't think a very warm welcome waited him.'

A rush of thoughts made her hastily close the pantry door and work with renewed zeal. She remembered when rows and rows of pies, loaves of cake, fruits, chickens and sauces loaded down these same old shelves and when friends and kindred made the big house ring with noise and laughter. One by one they had moved away or been carried to the churchyard, and she was left alone with only the memories of the past.

She avoided the vicinity of the station when she reached the town, for fear the train might be late, and did innumerable errands in the stores, for she liked to have a good supply of stores laid in for winter. She had driven to town by a roundabout route to avoid meeting her brother, and when the clock in the steeple struck ten, she felt she might safely go to the church where union services were in progress.

The minister had begun his sermon when she sat down in an obscure corner, but that did not disturb Miss Loomis. She was there to kill time, not to listen. Presently a sentence attracted her attention, and she collected her scattered thoughts to listen to what the minister intended to bring out. It was the custom of the place to invite the latest-comer to preach the sermon, and this year the new minister had only been a resident of the place a few weeks.

'I am very homesick for my old home today,' he said simply. 'Some of you may know what it is to have your familiar home surroundings pass into the hands of strangers and find it impossible to go back as in the past, but I trust all who have had this sad experience are sure of a home where parting never comes. After Christmas, it seems to me, Thanksgiving does more to keep home ties closely banded together than any other holiday we Americans have. Often there are misunderstandings and real wrongs among brethren, but when these dear old festivals come round, all hatred and malice and uncharitableness are laid aside for the joy and peace that seem to drop from heaven itself. And, my dear friends, if any of you are cherishing evil thoughts against each other, by all means remember, that it never pays to lose a single moment of the happiness God means us to enjoy on earth. The time will come all too soon when forgiveness is too late, and years of remorse will not atone for the evil our stubborn wills have done.'

Miss Loomis heard no more. She slipped from her place, and with blinding tears in her eyes, hurried to the rack where old Charley was peacefully waiting for his mistress. She unblanketed him, and climbed into the buggy only to find in her hasto that she had forgotten to untie the strap. Every wasted moment seemed an hour to the poor woman, but soon the horse was speeding down the road in a way that astonished him and the few people at home cooking Thanksgiving dinners.

'If I only get home before they leave—if only that train was late,' said the distracted woman over and and over as she urged the horse along, regardless of the women rushing to doors with hands shielding their eyes from the sunshine to see if old Charley was running off with Miss Loomis. 'I know I won't. I know they've gone away on the train to pay me for my wickedness.'

Smoke was curling out of the kitchen chimney, but Miss Loomis did not see it. She jumped out of the buggy, leaving the panting Charley to recover his breath, and ran to the door with the key in her hand.

'Here's Aunt Emily! Here's Aunt Emily!' screamed four childish voices at once as the door was flung open and four sturdy little people took possession of Miss Loomis. 'Papa! Mamma! Come here!

Before Miss Loomis had time for a word, her brother came flying in from the kitchen with a big apron tied around his neck and a basting spoon in his hand. He was followed by a rosy young woman, well sprinkled with flour, who carried a rolling pin in one hand and a pie pan in the other. Mr. Loomis laid his spoon on the lounge, and rescued his sister from her admirers only to hug and kiss her himself till she lost her breath. 'This is my wife, Emily,' he thought to say, after Miss Loomis had shed some happy tears on his neck. 'Betty, this is Emily, and Emily, this is Betty. I really must look after my turkey, girls, so please excuse me.'

'Auntie! Auntie! Papa killed the biggest turkey in your yard, and it's in the oven now,' cried little Emily, unable to keep still a minute longer.

'And Mamma is making pumpkin pies in your kitchen,' added Jimmie.

'I picked all these flowers for the table,' went on another tot. 'I guess you'll think we've been awful bad.'

'No, I won't,' said Miss Loomis, hugging them all around once more. 'We must see what we can have for dinner besides the turkey and the pies.' She led the way to the kitchen, and soon vegetables and fruit sauces were bubbling on the stove. The table was set with the best old-fashioned china, and with the flowers and a heap of rosy apples made a brave display though it failed to satisfy the mistress.

'I do wish I had let Sarah bake cake anyway,' said Miss Loomis, coming into the kitchen. 'We always used to have three kinds on Thanksgiving besides crullers and ginger snaps.'

'Betty made a splendid cake this morning,' announced her brother. 'It's on the back porch cooling off. You see, Emily, we got here at seven or a little later, and when we found you hadn't got our letter, we went right to work. Everything was locked up tight and really it looked as if we would have to camp on the porch until you got back, but I remembered the shed window and climbed up over the roof. Many's the time I did that when a boy, but to-day it made me dizzy.'

'O, Jamie,' sobbed Miss Loomis, 'I did get your letter, and went away this morning to avoid meeting you. I don't suppose you can ever forgive me.'

'It's you who must do the forgiving, Emily. I explained in my letter years ago why I couldn't pay back the money I borrowed of you, and you sent it back without opening it. That made me angry and I resolved never to come home till I could pay every cent. We have seen hard times, but I am thankful to tell you that I have the money for you with interest. I see now that it was as much my fault, or more, than yours, for I should have come anyway. We have missed too many Thanksgivings, sister.'

'But I'm thankful we are both alive and that we didn't wait until it was too late. That was what the minister said, this morning. I only waited to hear a little bit of his sermon, I was so anxious to get home before you left.'

'The dinner will surely get cold,' said Betty, who had been dishing up. 'I don't believe I can keep the children quiet much longer. They are so hungry.'

'We never had turkey before,' explained little Emily, 'and Papa says it's just splendid. Didn't you, Papa?'

'Never had turkey?' and Miss Loomis cried once more. 'Here I have been living in plenty when my only brother's children have lacked necessaries.'

'Emily, you must not tell the family secrets, dear. You know poultry is very expensive in the cities, sister, and we seldom bought it, except now and then a small chicken. Come, now, or the dear youngsters will begin without us.'

Such a delicious, homey dinner as it was, and how the children did enjoy the big brown turkey! Mr. Loomis declared he would have to race three times around the yard before he could indulge in pumpkin pie, just as he did when a boy, and forthwith all the children had to try it. They came back flushed and breathless to ask for more turkey, leaving their father to follow at his leisure. The cake was forgotten on the back porch until dinner was over, but all declared it would not have been touched anyway.

'You must give up your place in the city and live out here with me,' said Miss Loomis as they sat in the radiant twilight. 'I supposed you were in business all these years, and never dreamed you were working on a small salary. The city is no place to raise children anyway. Betty and the little ones will stay right here while you go to the city to pack your goods. I shall not feel forgiven till you promise. Betty, you'll forgive me and stay, won't you? I'm sorry I ever called you a stuck up city girl even to myself.'

'We'll all stay,' said Betty, softly, seeing that her husband could not speak for tears. 'You must forgive me, too, for I have often felt bitter toward you during our hard times.'

'O, Miss Loomis,' cried Sarah, bursting into the room at that moment. 'John didn't take that money. Jim Lane confessed, and John isn't going with that kind of fellows any more. I couldn't wait till to-morrow to tell you. Have you been alone all day? I've thought of you so often, and I wish you'd go along home to stay all night. I don't like to leave you by yourself.'

'No, dear, I'm not alone,' answered her mistress happily. 'You can't see coming in out of the light to this dark room or you wouldn't ask that. Wait till I get a lamp and show you my brother and his family. I am very glad you are all so happy over your brother, and I'm sure he intends to lead a new life. I'm sure you see now why I can't go home with you,' she added, as the bewildered young girl stared at the children and their parents, 'but you may stay with your mother as long as you like, and I hope you will have a splendid time.'

'What a wonderful Thanksgiving this has been,' said Sarah when she could understand the meaning of the scene before her. 'God has been very good to all of us, hasn't he?'

'"He hath not dealt with us according to our sins nor awarded us according to our iniquities,' quoted Miss Loomis softly. 'This is the best Thanksgiving day I ever had.'

'Even if it was an impromptu affair,' said her brother. 'Yes, Emily, I quite agree with you, and I hope we may enjoy many more as happy as this.'

'Amen,' responded three voices fervently.

Home Thoughts.

TELL OF YOUR LOVE.

Thanksgiving is more than a day when we should stop and realize what we have to be thankful for, more even than a day when we should indulge a feeling of thankfulness; it is essentially a time when we should express in definite form these feelings.

In the whole matter of gratitude it is usually at this very point that we fail. Some there are who are incapable of feelings of gratitude. An animal will always be thankful for a kindness—the lower races are known to be grateful for favors received, but when you come to the highest civilized beings there are cases of glaring ingratitude. In Shakespeare's classic it was a king who was turned out into the pitiless storm by his own daughters, in actual history it was another king, Henry VIII., who ungratefully turned upon his prime minister, Wolsey. Scipio Africanus, the conqueror of Hannibal, was persecuted by his countrymen soon after his victories, and on the alien soil where rested his body there was erected a monument with the words 'Ungrateful country, you do not even possess my bones.' There are men and women who seem to be lacking in an ability to be grateful, but generally speaking the weakness lies rather in the expression of that gratitude. We are all of us thankful for health, and yet how seldom do we ever mention our gratitude to God. We are grateful for a home and friends and yet how often we forget to mention it. It may be said that the important thing is the feeling that God knows our hearts and knows we are thankful and that it is unnecessary for us to be constantly telling him about it. Is that a satisfactory answer? Suppose a wife knows that her husband loves her, is she satisfied with that fact and indifferent as to whether he ever mentions it or shows it? The tragedy of thousands of homes is that the wives are yearning for those little expressions of love and thoughtfulness which they scarcely ever receive. Their husbands love them, they know that, but O, for those little ways of showing it, those little ways of appreciation, the trifling gifts that mean so much to every woman.

Cannot we understand how much our expressions of thankfulness may mean to God? It is not possible that he loves to hear us just tell him that we love him? We go to him continually, we ask for this and for that and he loves to give to us, but the Father must rejoice when we go not to ask something, but just to pour out our hearts, to tell him how much we love him, how sincerely we thank him for all his kindness.—The 'Baptist Commonwealth.'

THE LAND OF HEART'S DESIRE.

'Somewhere,' he mused, 'its dear enchantments wait,
That land, so heavenly sweet;
Yet all the paths we follow, soon or late,
End in the desert's heat.

And still it lures us to the eager quest,
And calls us day by day'—
'But I,' she said, her babe upon her breast,
'But I have found the way.'

'Some time,' he sighed, 'when youth and joy are spent,
Our feet the gates may win'—
'But I,' she smiled with eyes of deep content,
'But I have entered in.'
—Emily Huntington Miller.

Thanksgiving and Thanksliving

(Amos R. Wells.)

I have read the account of a long, rainy afternoon, at the end of which the sun came out brightly. And of a dog, who straightaway moved from his place in the shadow to a spot where the delayed sunshine was the brightest.

A childishly simple story? Yes, but none the less it is a complete parable of thanksgiving. Your life may contain only a square yard of sunshine, and that late in arriving. Never mind; move promptly into it, and stay there.

But, in reality, every life contains far more than one spot of sunshine. Hunt them out and you will be rich in a new kind of gold that thieves cannot steal.

Not everyone has eyes for the sunshine. There is a new method of separating iron particles from the soil in which they are imbedded. The dirt is simply thrown up against a great magnet, which holds the ore and lets the soil fall back. The process is transforming into an iron mine many a league of hitherto worthless clay, and is earning vast wealth for its inventors. The magnet is a kind of eye that sees the iron in the clay, and nothing but the iron. Get such a power for your soul, and use it to search out subjects for thanksgiving.

Few people realize the value, in mere dollars and cents, of the power of praise. A cheerful, grateful disposition will save you many a doctor's bill, make you many a friend, carry you triumphantly over many a difficulty, enable you to do far more work in the best way. Taking two men of equal powers and opportunities, one sunshiny and the other morose, the first will probably succeed, and the second will probably fail.

Thanksgiving is far more a cultivated habit than a grace of nature. Some men, to be sure, find it easier than others to be thankful and happy; but all men, if they sedulously chesish they good they can see in their lives, will speedily see more good to cherish, and the blessed process will go on at a rapidly increasing rate, an endless chain of thanksgiving.

If you once get a start in this blessed habit of thanksgiving there is no finer method of increasing your joy than by giving some one else a cause for gratitude.—'Christian Work.'

The Things We Want to Do and the Things We Have to Do

'Strive to do only the things you want to do, but also try to want to do the things you have to do.'

This is the motto of a man whose life has been a series of ups, commencing with an extremely depressed down. When he repeated his motto to me, he told me at the same time that the most beautiful thing in the world to him was a splendid locomotive, and that the life he loved most was the life of an engineer.

I realized then how much this motto meant to him. He is now not only what the world terms a successful man, prosperous and powerful, but he is what a small part of the world—the part which understands—calls a great man. He still clings to his ideals, and his sympathies are broad and deep.

This confession of steam engine worship might seem strange, perhaps, coming from one who has scaled the heights and might have what he chose in the way of beautiful things, but he was probably thinking, as he spoke, of a life spent in laying tracks for locomotives, making locomotives, running locomotives, bossing machinists, bossing companies and finally the railroad itself, and I knew on the instant what was the secret of his success. He loved his work from the ground up—from the hideousness of oil and grime to the glory of high office and large salary.

It is certainly half-heartedness and a kind of disgust for what has to be done that makes for poor work and little progress.

Few working girls put their whole hearts into their work, and hardly one is entirely free from a feeling lurking somewhere in the back of her mind that sooner or later there will be a means of escape.

I have seen girls fling their machines open in the morning with an almost dogged expression and contemptuously start to transcribe their notes. It is impossible to do a thing well if one hates to do it, and skill will never arrive to a girl who allows herself every day or so to be devoured by an impotent rage at her misfortune in having to be self-supporting.

In most cases a girl who must earn her own living has no choice, but must take the thing nearest at hand and work at it with a will, if she expects to get on at all, and in nine cases out of ten the work is not exactly what she should have chosen if she had had her own way. But if she learn to do good work, she will learn also to like it. There is a personal and private joy in turning out something without a flaw.

And this is why the great locomotive man loved his steam engine. He knew every screw in it, every wheel and valve, and could tell by the very sound of the puffing steam whether its lungs were in good working order. He had learned to love the thing he had to do, which was to make locomotives. It was a hard road to travel, but behold! the locomotive had turned into a fairy godmother and had brought him gifts and honors.—Margaret Hubbard Ayer, in the 'World,' New York.

The Thanksgiving Turkey.

It is supposed every one knows how to properly dress and clean a fowl, but few cooks thoroughly wash a fowl after the feathers are removed. This should be done with a soft brush and warm soapsuds, with abundance of clear, warm water to rinse. Care should be taken when drawing the fowl, for if the entrails are broken an odor of the barn-yard will be imparted to the entire bird. Cut the neck off close to the body, first pushing the skin well down to the body that the hole may be easily covered by it. Cut the skin at the back of the neck, an inch or so down, and with the forefinger loosen the crop all around, lifting it out without breaking it and at the same time drawing the windpipe. Next cut a slit under the rump large enough to admit two fingers in small fowl, but in a goose or turkey it will need to admit the hand. Before attempting to draw out the entrails, loosen with the fingers all the tiny string-like muscles that attach them to the body, then bend the fingers around the mass and draw it out whole. Be sure not to drag any particular part and see that the gall is unbroken. Cut off the vent and then cut off the feet just below the joint, skewering the skin under the joint with wooden toothpicks. A wooden toothpick is also used to fasten down the skin of the neck. Alcohol burned in a saucer is best to singe off the down, as it will leave no trace of odor.

The neck, heart, liver and gizzard are usually boiled, chopped fine, and added to the gravy. A bit of the liver had better be cut away next the gall to make certain there is no taint from the latter; and the gizzard will need careful cleaning to remove every particle of lining skin. Sometimes these giblets are chopped while raw and added to the forcemeat.

Wings and legs should be trussed close to the body, either with skewers or by means of a trussing needle or twine. The French have a method of tying a fowl in a piece of soft paper, and baking it in this wrapper until twenty minutes of serving time, when the paper is removed and it is delicately browned. Many cooks use considerable heat for the first half hour in roasting a fowl, basting it very often; then after this initial searing of the surface, employ a gentle, steady fire for the thorough cooking. Twenty to twenty-five minutes to the pound is the rule for roasting turkey. Remove all twine used in trussing before sending the fowl to the table.

To bone a fowl turn it back uppermost, and with a sharp knife make a deep cut the legth of the backbone. Raise the flesh carefully on either side as far as the wings and thigh bone. When these joints are reached, cut down beside them, lengthwise, and remove the large bones entire. Remove the neck, and then restore the bird as much as possible to its original shape by skewering over the stuffing. The object of boning a bird whole is that it may be filled with tongue and forcemeat, making a firm but easy joint for the carver to deal with, and yet so arranged that every helping shall have a good proportion of bird as well as other meat.

To use the same stuffing for veal, poultry or game argues a poverty of invention, for with a little forethought there can be as great a variety as there are dishes with which to serve it. Some dishes require a very delicately flavored forcemeat, while

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for others it must be full and [illegible] soned. A good forcemeat for [illegible] is made by putting equal [illegible] veal and pork (or ham) through a machine; and half the [illegible] chopped suet with as much [illegible] two teaspoonfuls of grated [illegible] of lemon rind, one of salt and [illegible] ed, and bind all together with well beaten eggs.

Chestnuts, boiled, peeled and [illegible] mixed with an equal amount of [illegible] make an excellent stuffing. [illegible] cooks prefer to use just the chestnuts. Certainly they impart a delicious flavor to turkey.—'The Pilgrim.'

The chef of the Hotel Astor gives the best recipe for cooking a Thanksgiving turkey, which is from ten to fifteen pounds, the following:

First prepare the stuffing, which consists of chopped onions and bacon, [illegible] ter, which, with kneaded bread, should be squeezed by hand with the fried onions and bacon, to which add thyme, cut parsley, salt, pepper and a whole. Before the turkey is put in the oven fill it with this stuffing, put in a pan with a little water, season it with pepper and salt, a little butter, leave it in the oven at least two hours, basting it occasionally with its own gravy.

The best way to prepare a turkey to bake it with the breast down. [illegible] this lesson from Mme. Begue, who down in the Old Quarter, near the Market, has become famed [illegible] country. She never thinks of [illegible] turkey with the breast up. The [illegible] turned to the bottom of the pan, and stead of being dry and [illegible] served is richly flavored, as one would can [illegible] all the fine flavors [illegible] juices of the dressing and [illegible] touches flow down [illegible] fowl, and when the white meat [illegible] you get the benefit of every [illegible] during the processes of preparing and ing the turkey, in addition to the [illegible] tive taste of the fowl itself.—'The Witness.'

PUMPKIN PIE.

Pumpkin pie is essentially a [illegible] dessert, and it is also a [illegible] throughout the cold season. [illegible] cipe for preparing the pumpkin to New England ideas, although [illegible] tions seem more than generous [illegible] of high prices for eggs and cream: pumpkin into small slices and [illegible] a moderate fire with just enough [illegible] keep it from burning. When [illegible] turn off the little water that [illegible] and let the pumpkin stand on the [illegible] or drawn back on the stove to [illegible] twenty minutes, taking care that it does not scorch. Remove from [illegible] and when cool strain through a [illegible] To a quart of the strained pumpkin a quart of milk, one of cream, one [illegible] teaspoonful of salt and eggs to [illegible] taste. If desired two quarts of [illegible] ten eggs may be used.

Quick Pumpkin Pie. [illegible] grated pumpkin instead of [illegible] makes the most delicious [illegible] is not one-half the trouble [illegible] paring of the rind. I have [illegible] and line my dishes for [illegible] times several days ahead [illegible] undercrust in this manner: [illegible] pumpkin in half, remove [illegible] then cut again into [illegible] convenient pieces for grating. [illegible] of removing the rind [illegible] economy of labor and time [illegible] grated a pint of the pumpkin [illegible] the water out that I can [illegible] through a cheese cloth [illegible] bag to a good size bowl [illegible] eggs to a pie; enough [illegible] it creamy. Two tablespoonfuls [illegible] this makes or helps to make [illegible] licious brown. Two tablespoonfuls [illegible] derd cracker to one pie, [illegible] sugar to sweeten to taste, [illegible] spoonful each of ginger and cinnamon. Salt to taste. Bake [illegible] firm, which will require [illegible] ty minutes. If you wish, [illegible] serve with whipped cream [illegible] server.'

Candied Cranberries. [illegible] the watchword, here are [illegible] making candied cranberries [illegible] place in cakes, confections [illegible] of the more expensive [illegible] this purpose the Cape Cod [illegible] much sugar as berries and [illegible] water as sugar. Put the berries [illegible] agate or porcelain dish, [illegible] top like a crust and the water [illegible] that. Cook very slowly. When [illegible] break into a boil, cover just a [illegible] mente—nit long, or the skins will [illegible] then uncover and cook until tender [illegible] up carefully and spread on [illegible] to dry.

Quick Pumpkin Pie. [illegible] grated pumpkin instead of [illegible] makes the most delicious [illegible] is not one-half the trouble [illegible] paring of the rind. I have [illegible] and line my dishes for [illegible] times several days ahead [illegible] undercrust in this manner: [illegible] pumpkin in half, remove [illegible] then cut again into [illegible] convenient pieces for grating. [illegible] of removing the rind [illegible] economy of labor and time [illegible] grated a pint of the pumpkin [illegible] the water out that I can [illegible] through a cheese cloth [illegible] bag to a good size bowl [illegible] eggs to a pie; enough [illegible] it creamy. Two tablespoonfuls [illegible] this makes or helps to make [illegible] licious brown. Two tablespoonfuls [illegible] derd cracker to one pie, [illegible] sugar to sweeten to taste, [illegible] spoonful each of ginger and cinnamon. Salt to taste. Bake [illegible] firm, which will require [illegible] ty minutes. If you wish, [illegible] serve with whipped cream [illegible] server.'

CHURCH NOTICES.)

Presbyterian Churches.

...es received too late for ...ill be found classified un... Church Notices,' on the ...e special rate for such is ...n of five lines.)

...H, corner Dorchester and ... Rev. Jas. Fleck, D.D., ... at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. ...reach at the morning ser... ...ae A. Montgomery, B.A., ...ted assistant pastor, in the ...evening service will be a ...iving one, with extra music ...and collection in aid of the ...phans' and Aged and In... ...Fund. Chinese schools at ...p.m. Sabbath school and ...p.m. Also, Young Men's ...ted by Mr. Montgomery, ...ior. Prayer meeting on ...ing at 8 o'clock. Stran... ...to all services.

...HURCH, Westmount Park. ...s, M.A., pastor. Services at ... The Democratic Sympa... ...p.m., Sunday school and ...p.m., evening service. Sub... ...Message' to the Young Pe... ...on. Strangers welcome to all

...HURCH, Presbyterian, cor... ...street and Logan street. ...11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning, ...service. Evening: 'The Self ...of Jesus: Jesus, the Good Phy...

...class and Eastern Men's ...Christian Endeavor, Monday ...week service, Wednesday even... ...nior C.E., Friday, 4 p.m. All ...ome to any or all of these ...the Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., ...

...STER CHURCH, Presbyteran, ... Morning service at 11 a.m. ...and Bible-class at 3 p.m. ...rvice at 7 o'clock. The ...at 7 o'clock. Prayer meet... ...day evening at 8 o'clock, C.E. ...p.m. Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, ...68 Clarke ave., Westmount.

...STREET CHURCH (beside ...n). Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., ...s free. Services at 11 a.m. ...11 a.m., the Rev. Mr. Hanna, ...'s Day Alliance, will preach. 7 ...pastor. Subject: 'Elisha and the ...fourth.' 10 a.m., the Young Men's ...Club will meet. 3 p.m., Sun... ...and Young Women's Bible class, ...Chinese School. Wednesday, ...ayer meeting. Strangers always

...NT STREET PRESBYTERIAN ...corner Dorchester and Crescent ...Public services at 11 a.m. and 7 ...bath schools and Bible classes at ...The preacher at both services will ...v. G. D. Bayne, Ph.D., of Kempt... ...Midweek service at 8 p.m. on ...ay. Strangers are welcome to ...es.

...ORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway ...nal streets. The Rev. J. Myles ...pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and ...Sunday-school and Bible-classes ...Ladies' Aid Society on Wed... ...2.30 p.m. Mid-week service on ...y at 8 p.m. All welcome.

...AN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ...' New York), corner of Dor... ...rummond streets. Rev. Robert ...D., pastor. Sabbath services: ...at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. ...all departments, at 3 p.m. ...section of the Young Men's ...a.m. Mid-week prayer meet... ...ference on Wednesday evening ...Strangers are cordially in... ...services. To-morrow the pas... ...ch at both services.

...PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ...Notre Dame and Seigneurs sts. ...Rev. J. L. George, M.A. Ser... ...a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the ...bath school and Bible class at ...tian Endeavor meeting on ...ing at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting ...evening at 8 p.m. Strangers ...welcome and shown to seats.

...ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN ...corner St. Antoine Road, oppo... ...avenue, Westmount. Rev. ...pastor. Services at 11 a.m. ...Fraser, B.D., will preach. 7 ...W. G. Hanna, B.D., of To... ...the preacher. Sunday school

...S CHURCH, Dorchester street. ...Barclay, D.D., LL.D., pas... ...Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Ser... ...service at 11 a.m. The ...ie, D.D., of Kingston, will ...ing service at 7 p.m. The ...Fraser, LL.D., will officiate. ...Service of Praise at the ...ing service. Sunday school ...s free at Sunday evening ...Aid and Dorcas Society ...noon at 2.30 p.m. King's ...ing Circle on Tuesday at

...ATTHEW'S PRESBYTERIAN ...r of Wellington and Bour... ...Sabbath services: Morning, ...hanksgiving service. Preach... ...7 p.m., preacher, the Rev. ...eral Secretary L. D. Al... ...Sunday school and Bible ...Own Bible class in McVicar ...n street. Address by the ..., of the Presbyterian Col... ...Chinese Sunday school. On ...p.m., Christian Endeavor. ...p.m. prayer meeting. Thurs... ...Literary and Social Club. ...Junior Endeavor Society. ...Donald 37A Rosel street.

...RESBYTERIAN CHURCH ...Lawrence Boulevard ...Arthur street. The Rev. ...Heine, B.A., pastor. ...a.m. and at 7 p.m. ...ren at 9.45 a.m. Sunday ...class at 3 p.m. The ...ing service will be Mr. ...the Presbyterian College. ...ng service, conducted by ...R. Gordon, D.Litt.

...RESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, ...Rev. John Currie, past... ...rvices at 11 a.m. and 7 ...hool and Bible-class at ...eel meeting on Tuesday ...clock. Prayer meeting on ...at 8 o'clock. Mothers' ...day at 2.30 p.m. Boys' ...Monday evening at 7.30. ...nasium on Tuesday at 7 ...Gymnasium on Thurs... ...Helping Hand Sewing ...y morning at 10.15 a.m. ...Wednesday evening at 7 ...E. on Wednesday evening ...eats free. A hearty wel...

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH, St. Catherine street West. The Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., the pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m., and Mr. M. A. Campbell, the assistant, at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Adult Bible class at 3 p.m. Midweek meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Thanksgiving Service on Monday at 11 a.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

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

ERSKINE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Sherbrooke street, head of Crescent street. The Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., pastor. Rev. E. McGougan, M.A., B.D., assistant pastor. Services at 11 a.m., by the pastor; at 7 p.m. by the assistant. Special Thanksgiving services. 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.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche matin a 11 heures. Assemblee de prieres le jeudi a 8 heures p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE — Service at 7 p.m.

Church of England.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. F. J. Sawers, M.A., curate. Special Thanksgiving services. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Vicar. Subject: 'National Ideas.' 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., Second Special Student service. Preacher, the Vicar. Subject: 'The Endowments of Life.' (1) 'The Emotions.' All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner of St. Paul and Inspector streets. Rural Dean Sanders, Incumbent. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 p.m. Young People's Association on Tuesday at 8 p.m. Open meeting. Service in the chapel on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Mothers' Meeting on Thursday at 2 p.m.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH.—The Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 11 a.m., Holy Communion and sermon. 4 p.m. mass meeting for men. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Preacher at all services, the Rev. E. J. Kennedy, Vicar of St. John's Church, Boscombe, England. 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., Litt.,D., D.C.L., Rector.
Rev. W. Stevenson Major.
Rev. H. R. Stevenson, B.A.
Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
Celebration of the Holy Communion at 7.15 a.m. and 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock.
Processional Hymn—390.
Venite—Elvey.
Psalms—Purcell and Turle.
Te Deum—Tours in F.
Benedictus—Troutbeck.
Hymns—266, 217.
Recessional Hymn—270.
Anthem—'Come unto Him'—Gounod.
Preacher—The Rev. Dr. Paterson Smyth.
Rector's Bible Lecture for Men, 3.15 p.m.
Sunday School and Bible classes at 3 p.m.
Evening prayer, 7 o'clock.
Processional Hymn—274.
Responses—Tallis.
Psalms—Nares and Foster.
Magnificat—West in A.
Nunc Dimittis—West in A.
Hymns—232,254.
Anthem—'Seek Ye the Lord'—Roberts.
Preacher—The Rev. H. R. Stevenson. Special sermon to men.
Recessional Hymn—21.
Evensong every day at 5.30.
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.
Monday, Thanksgiving Day, Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Holy Communion and sermon at 11 a.m.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Coursol and Vinet streets—Rev. Canon Dixon, rector, 517 St. Antoine street; the Rev. J. S. Ereaux, 162 Elm avenue, Westmount, assistant. Thanksgiving services at 11 a.m. Preacher, the Rev. A. E. Rollitt, M.A. Thanksgiving service at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. Mr. Ereaux. Children's service and Thank-offerings at 3 p.m. Service on Thanksgiving Day at 11 a.m. Preacher, the rector. Thanksgiving Day social at 8 p.m., to which all adult members of the congregation are cordially invited (no tickets issued). Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

VERDUN BELCHER MEMORIAL CHURCH. Services at 11 a.m., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer.

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

Unclassified Churches.

SECOND CHURCH OF CHRIST, Scientist, 194 Peel street. Services every Sunday, 11 and 7; also Wednesday, 8 p.m. All are cordially welcome.

BRETHREN CHURCH, 1112 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.—On Sunday next, Nov. 5, 1908, services will be held in the above hall, afternoon at 2.45, and evening at 7 o'clock.

Lutheran Churches.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, No. 365 Mountain street, between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke sts.—Rev. Chas. G. Beck, M.A., pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 12 noon. Evening service or Vespers at 7.30 p.m. All services are conducted in English. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.

(Church notices, received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

NEW EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. Bertrand and De Montigny streets—Pastor, the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, B.A., B.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., will preach at the evening service at 7 p.m. The Sunday school at 3 p.m. E.L. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—The pastor, the Rev. Richard Corrigan, B.A., B.D. Services at 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 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior E. L. of C. E. on Friday at 7 p.m. Hope Chapel Sunday school at 3. p.m. All strangers will be made welcome. Rev. W. Timberlake, pastor.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets.—The Rev. A. A. Radley, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Special Thanksgiving services. The pastor will preach. Morning at 11 a.m. 'The Unfailing Mercies of God.' Evening: 'How Much Owest Thou Unto My Lord.' Special service of Song led by the choir under the direction of Mr. Mattice. Solos by Mr. Whittaker and Mr. Quilliam. Everybody welcome.

NORTH END METHODIST CHURCH, Huntley street, between St. Zotique and Belanger streets. Pastor, the Rev. F. B. Allnutt. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. The Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. On Wednesday, 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 Mariborough 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, November 8th, 1908. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Class meeting, 10 a.m. Junior E.L., 10 a.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Subject: Morning, 'Some Special Causes for Thankfulness.' Evening, 'The Parable of the Pearl.' Strangers and visitors will always be made welcome.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, St. Henry, cor. Convent and St. Antoine sts.—Pastor, the Rev. T. Brown, B.A., B.D. Services Sunday: Prayer meeting at 10.15 a.m.; preaching at 11 a.m.; Sunday school at 3 p.m; preaching at 7 p.m. Week night services: E. L. of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m.; Wednesday, prayer and praise at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. The Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A., D.D., pastor. Morning, the Rev. T. A. Moore, Secretary, Lord's Day Alliance. Evening, the pastor. 'Why, a Protestant?' Congregational Bible school meets in the afternoon. Everybody welcome.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. H. S. Osborne, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., S.S. and Bible classes. 10 a.m. class led by Mr. F. W. Meyers. Monday, 8 p.m., C. E. meeting. Wednesday, 8 p.m., prayer and praise service. Everybody invited to these services.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal avenue and Berri street. The Rev. A. W. Williamson, S.T.L., pastor. Sunday, Nov. 8, 1908. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. (Missionary). The Rev. Dr. Tucker will preach. S.S. and the pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. The Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday. Young Men's Association on Tuesday. Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets on Wednesday at 4.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH. Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence Boulevard. The Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Prof. Richardson's Bible class at 3 p.m. The preacher at 11 a.m., the Rev. Prof. Bland, B.A., B.D. At 7 p.m. the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, B.A., B.D. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4 p.m. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH. — St. Catherine street West. The Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., D.D. pastor. The Rev. N. D. Drew, Church Secretary. Morning, 11 o'clock. Subject: 'Discovery and Realization.' Evening at 7 o'clock. Subject:—'Stop that Leak.' The pastor will preach at both services. Mr. H. T. Dickinson, choir director. The public most cordially invited.

METHODIST ITALIAN MISSION, corner of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday school and Bible class at 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Communion first Sunday of every month. Preacher, the Rev. Liborio Lattoni. All are welcome.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION (Colored)—Sunday school at 3 p.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. All are welcome. Rev. R. Brown, pastor.

EGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elizabeth—Le dimanche a 11 h. et a 7 h.; le Mercredi, a 8 h. Ecole du dimanche, 10 h.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE, rue Delisle. — Services public a 11 hrs et 7 hrs. Ecole de Dimanche a 10 hrs. Reunion de priere, Mercredi soir a 8 hrs.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Congregational Churches.

(Church notices, received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

CALVARY CHURCH, Congregational, Guy street, above St. Antoine. The Rev. E. H. Tippett, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Evening subject: 'Religion and Medicine,' continued. Sunday school 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.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, No. 185 Congregation street. — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning, the Rev. George Hinman, M.A., Missionary from Foo Chow, China. Evening, the pastor. Thanksgiving service, with special music. Bible classes and S.S., 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.

BETHLEHEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Clarke and Western avenues. Rev. J. K. Unsworth, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m., 'Should we do anything for the Man on the other side of the World?' 7 p.m., 'The Gospel and "Hard Luck."' Seats free. Strangers welcome.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, 169-171 Drummond street. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services. Evening subject: 'The Gospel and Money.' A continuation of the special course of evening sermons on 'The Gospel and the Age.' Everybody welcome.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton streets, one 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. Harvest Thanksgiving services. Morning preacher, the pastor. Evening preacher, the Rev. George Hinman, M.A., of Foo Chow, China. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Fairmount Avenue Branch meets in the Y. M.C.A. Building at 2.30 p.m. Adult Bible Class in charge of Dr. E. A. Cook. Strangers welcome to all services.

Baptist Churches.

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WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Western and Olivier avenues. Rev. G. O. Gates, M.A., D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the close of the morning service. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited to all services. Seats free.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy, Sunday, Nov 8, 1908. Special services. The Rev. Joseph Sullivan, M.A., will preach. Morning subject: 'An Invisible Army.' Evening, 'The Coming Canada.' Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Men's Bible class meets at 3.15 in Men's Room, Entrance, Guy street. Subject: 'Centres of Christianity in the First Century—Ancient Ephesus.'

ANNEX BRANCH, FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, McFarland Hall, Y.M.C.A. Building, corner of Mance and Fairmount ave. Mr. W. G. Cooper, superintendent and preacher. Sunday—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. A cordial welcome awaits you at all services.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke st. and Union avenue. Pastor, Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D. To-morrow, Sunday, Nov. 8, 1908. 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.

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.

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.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHAPEL, 692 Albert street, a few doors west of Vinet street Ste. Cunegonde Ward. West End branch of the Olivet Baptist Church. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.30. Sunday service at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

Undenominational.

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 8.15 o'clock. Service conducted by city ministers every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. 'I Will Trust' Club every Friday evening at 8.15 o'clock. Bible class, Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. All young women are invited to each and all of these services.

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

GIRLS' READING ROOM AND EVANGELISTIC HALL, 111 Stanley street.—Library open every day from 5 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., excepting Wednesday evenings. Bible class every Sunday at 4 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 8.15 p.m. 'What We Can' Circle of the King's Daughters, second Thursday of each month at 8.15 p.m. All young women cordially invited to all these services.

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

ALL PEOPLE'S MISSION.—Sunday services: Italian services 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.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Undenominational.

WELCOME HALL MISSION, 207 St. Antoine street. Services: Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, of each week, at 8 o'clock p.m., in the Mission Hall.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Nov. 8, 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. K. J. Macdonlad.

SALVATION ARMY.—Corps No. 1, the 'Citadel,' corner University and Cathcart streets.—Services every week night at 8 o'clock, and on Sunday at 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. Captain McFetrick and wife, in command.
Corps No. 2, Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles: Ensign Rock and wife in command. 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. Adjt. Cabrit in charge. Services on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, and on Sundays at 11 a.m., and 3 and 8 o'clock p.m.
Corps No. 4. Delorimier avenue. Services in the open air on Thursday and Saturday evenings and in the Poupart Street Church on Sunday afternoons.
Corps No. 5, St. Alexander street, near Craig: Captain Hurd and wife and Lieut. Bowering in charge. Public meetings on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, and Sundays, at 11 a.m., 3 and 7.30.

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, 10.00 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.

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

For Toronto, Hamilton, *8.45 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., *8.30, 9.00 a.m., daily, *4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m., daily, except Saturday; 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Boston, etc., 9.00 a.m. daily, 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Sherbrooke, *8.30 a.m., *4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m., daily, except Saturday.
For St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 7.25 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m. daily, *4.30 p.m., and 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, (I) 1.30 p.m., a5.15 p.m.
For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, *8.45 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.
For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 9.50 p.m. daily.
For Ottawa, *8.35 a.m., 10.10 a.m., daily, *4.00 p.m., 9.50 p.m., daily, 10.15 p.m., daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, 10.10 a.m., and 10.15 p.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.20 a.m. daily, 8.05 a.m. (except Monday, *12.00 noon and *6.40 p.m.; 9.25 p.m. daily.
From Boston, 8.20 a.m. daily and 9.25 a.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.05 p.m., except Monday, *12.00 noon, and *6.40 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., 8.05 a.m., daily, except Monday.
From Toronto, and West, 7.35 a.m., daily, and 7.05 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, 8.00 a.m. daily.
From Vancouver, 8.00 a.m., 6.35 p.m.
From Ottawa, 8.00 a.m., 8.25 a.m., daily, *11.50 a.m., 6.35 p.m. daily, *7.15 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, *8.55 a.m., 2.00 p.m., daily, 11.30 p.m., daily.
For Joliette, *8.20 a.m., *8.55 a.m., *5.00 p.m.
For St. Gabriel, *8.55 a.m., *5.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, *8.30 a.m., 6.10 p.m.
For St. Eustache, *8.20 a.m., (1) 12.30 p.m. *4.45 p.m., *5.35 p.m.
For St. Jerome, *8.45 a.m., (1.25 p.m., 1.40 p.m., Sat. only), *4.00 p.m., 5.35 p.m., A6.25 p.m.
For St. Agathe, *8.45 a.m., (1) 1.25 p.m., *4.00 p.m., 5.35 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points, *8.30 a.m., *8.45 a.m., (1) 1.25 p.m., 1.40 p.m., (1) 2.30 p.m., *4.00 p.m., *4.45 p.m., *6.10 p.m., A6.30 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m. daily, *3.10 p.m., and 7.05 p.m., daily, Ottawa, *12.45 p.m., *10.45 p.m. St. Jerome, *8.30 a.m., *11 a.m., K7.05 p.m., R9.45 p.m., St. Lin, *8.30 a.m. St. Eustache, 8.20 a.m., 9.20 a.m., 11.00 a.m., *4.20 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.50 a.m. and *6.05 p.m.
* Week days. (I) Saturday.
K Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
R Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
A Daily except Saturday and Sunday.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 129 St. James st.
Telephone, Main. 8732.
Telephone, Main. 722.

The Rutland Railroad Trains Leave Windsor Depot:

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

Trains Arrive:

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

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 Ste. 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 Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Little Metis, Cacouna, Riv. du Loup, Murray Bay, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, daily except Monday.
10.00 p.m.—EXPRESS from Campbellton, Little Metis, Cacouna, Riv. du Loup, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, daily except Sundays.
Mondays only—At 6.30 p.m., from St. Flavie, Rimouski, Riviere du Loup, Murray Bay, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.

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 L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette and Shawinigan Falls, 9.15 a.m. Sundays only.
For Riviere a Pierre Junction, Lake St. Joseph, Quebec, La Tuque, Roberval, Chicoutimi, 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. train 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'Mere, Shawinigan Falls and intermediate stations, 11.35 a.m., 5.30 p.m. daily except Sundays.
From Shawinigan Falls, Joliette, L'Epiphanie and L'Assomption, 8.40 p.m., Sunday only.
From Quebec, Chicoutimi, Roberval, La Tuque and intermediate stations, 5.20 p.m. daily except Sundays.
From Montfort Branch, arrive C.P.R., Place Viger daily 11.00 a.m. except Sundays.

G.T.R. trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

7.25 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.
8.45 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouses' Pt., Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
*8.00 a.m. — Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, daily, except Sunday, to Quebec.
*8.30 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.31 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
8.55 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo, Sorel, Pierreville.
9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.
*9.45 a.m.—Toronto, Valleyfield and intermediate stations.
10.55 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.
3.40 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
4.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Que.
4.20 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington.
4.21 p.m. — Brockville and intermediate points.
4.59 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
5.01 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sorel, Pierreville
5.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans.
6.30 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.
*7.40 p.m.—Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy and New York.
*7.30 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
*8.00 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec.
*8.10 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
*10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

*7.01 a.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
*7.15 a.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H., Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
*7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R., St. Johns.
*7.00 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, daily except Monday, Quebec.
*7.40 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
7.50 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly.
8.40 a.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
8.45 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe.
8.50 a.m. — Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
9.30 a.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville, Chambly.
10.45 a.m.—Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Valleyfield.
*11.45 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa division.
1.55 p.m.—White River Jct., Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns.
1.10 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec.
*3.10 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H., Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
5.10 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
5.11 p.m. — Waterloo, Granby, Far

The Boys' Page.

Thanksgiving Day.

A goodly day of wholesome joy!
Heap high with cheer the generous board,
And let our hearts give thanks to Him,
The harvest Lord.

See how this gracious land of ours
Her harvest bounty now displays.
Who fed the soil with sun and rain?
Give God the praise.

The goodly lot of strength to do
Was ours this year. The hard way trod
Has yielded full rewards of toil,
Praise be to God.

For this good strength, our manhood's boon,
For summer joys, for autumn days.
For life and love, for home and friends,
Give God the praise.

The crowning gifts of harvest come
To fill our winter days with cheer;
No need to dread its chill. Praise God
For this good year!

E. M. CROSSLEY.

A Story of a Song

(By Kate S. Gates.)

Of all the stories concerning the dear familiar hymns, I think none has moved me more than one told me of that grand old hymn, 'Coronation.'

'It was years ago,' said my friend, 'and I had gone back to the old homestead to spend Thanksgiving as usual. There was a houseful of us, uncles, aunts and cousins, and, of course, we young folks were anxious for a frolic.

'It had been unusually cold, the river was frozen over and looked perfectly safe, as well as beautifully clear and smooth.

'"I'll tell you," said my cousin Richard, the afternoon before Thanksgiving, "why cannot we young folks skate across the river, have supper at the hotel, and come home by moonlight. Grandma and Aunt Martha will be glad to have us out of the way so they can finish their preparations for to-morrow, and we will have a jolly good time."

'So about four o'clock we started. Some of our number could not skate, so we, who were skaters, got sleds and drew the rest.

'We reached our destination all right, and, with ravenous appetites, had a fine time over our supper, laughing, joking and telling stories until it was time to start for home.

'It happened on our return journey that my cousin Richard, who was the best skater in the party, and I were side by side in front; behind us was a row of skaters hand in hand, every other one having a sled in tow.

'We had not gone very far before, to my unspeakable horror, I was sure that the ice was bending in front of us. I looked again, straining my eyes and trying to think that I was mistaken, but even in the uproar about me it seemed to me that I could hear it creak.

'I looked at Richard. I could not have spoken to save my life, my tongue seemed to cleave to the roof of my mouth, and I felt the perspiration coming out on my forehead in big drops.

'I thought of everything in those few terrible seconds. Like a flash it went through my mind that we might possibly get through in safety if we could only keep in motion as we were; but if the rest suspected our danger and there was a panic—those on the sleds at least would probably be drowned.

'Richard read my thoughts, and though his face was drawn and white with horror, his voice was perfectly clear and natural.

'"Let's have a good sing,' he called out without turning, "it will help us to keep step."

'Then he struck up instantly into "Coronation."

'For a minute the party were taken by surprise, but before we had gotten through the first verse every one in the crowd was singing.

'We flew over the ice, though it seemed to me the others must hear as I did that awful crack, crack of the ice. Thank God we were past the middle of the river, where the ice was thinnest! Would the verses hold out until we reached the bank—did Richard know them all? He had a magnificent voice, but I had never heard him sing before.

'"Let every kindred, every tribe"—

'Yes, we should be out of danger before the verse was finished, I was sure.

"To him all majesty ascribe,
And crown him Lord of all."

'The last words rolled out triumphantly as we reached the bank.

'After we had reached home, and were all gathered round the open fire, we told our story. The faces of the merry company grew suddenly very grave; no one could speak for a minute or two, but we drew closer together, and then my grandfather poured out his heart in thanksgiving to God.—'American Messenger.'

To refuse to make a living in a questionable vocation.

To refuse to do a thing which you think is wrong, because it is customary and done in trade.

To be talked about and yet remain silent when a word would justify you in the eyes of others, but which you cannot speak without injury to another.

To face slander and lies, and to carry yourself with cheerfulness, grace, and dignity for years before the lie can be corrected.

To stand firmly erect while others are bowing and fawning for praise and power.

To remain in honest poverty while others grow rich by questionable methods.

To say 'No' squarely when those around you say 'Yes.'

Not to bend the knee to popular prejudice.—'Success Magazine.'

BOY WITH A HOE.

Say, how do you hoe your row, young chap?
Say, how do you hoe your row?
Do you hoe it fair,
Do you hoe it square,
Do you hoe it the best you know?
Do you cut the weeds, as you ought to do,
And leave what's worth while there?
The harvest you'll garner depends on you;
Are you working it on the square?
Are you killing the noxious weeds, young chap?
Are you making it straight and clean?
Are you going straight,
At a hustling gait?
Are you scattering all that's mean?
Do you laugh and sing and whistle shrill,
And dance a step or two,
As the row you hoe leads up the hill?
The harvest is up to you.
—Selected.

EARLY THANKSGIVING DAYS.

The first recorded Thanksgiving was the Hebrew Feast of the Tabernacles.

The first national English Thanksgiving was on Sept. 8, 1658, for the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

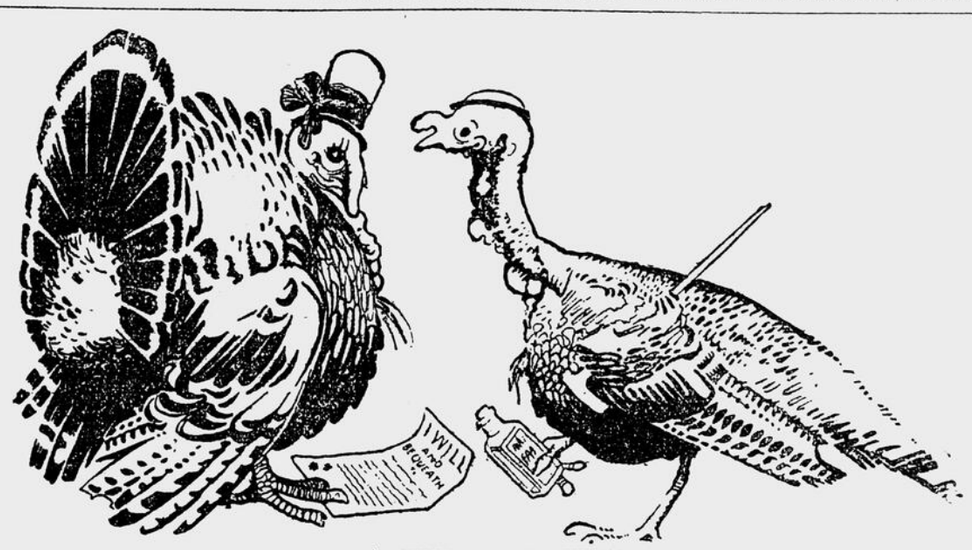
There have been two English Thanksgivings in the past century. One was on Feb. 27, 1872, for the recovery of the Prince of Wales from illness; the other, June 21, 1897, for the Queen's Jubilee.

The New England Thanksgiving dates from 1633, when the Massachusetts Bay Colony set apart a day for Thanksgiving.

The first national Thanksgiving proclamations were by Congress during the Revolutionary War.

The first great American Thanksgiving Day was in 1784, for the declaration of peace. There was one more national Thanksgiving in 1789, and no other till 1863, when President Lincoln issued a national proclamation for a day of thanksgiving. Since that time the President has issued an annual proclamation.

In a similar way Thanksgiving Day is observed in Canada, there being no settled holiday, but a government proclamation for a certain day each year. This has been a custom ever since the confederation of the provinces in 1867, that is, in fact, ever since our country has been called the Dominion of Canada.



A TIMELY PRECAUTION.

'Made your will yet?'
'Not me. I'm all right. Just took a bottle of anti-fat.' —Winnipeg 'Telegram.'

A NOVEMBER GALE.

(By M. Herrington.)

Pa Digman shoved back from the supper table and took up his paper to read and rest. He was thankful that his hard day's work was over and himself and boys in out of the wind. He had been uneasy about his potato crop, lest the weather should change before they were all dug; but now the last bushel was safely deposited in the cellar.

A gust of wind shook the house till the windows rattled.

'Let her blow if she wants to,' said he. 'She can't scare us any more this fall. Can she?' glancing complacently at Marble, (better known as 'Mibs') his eldest son, who had already taken up a pan of corn and was shelling it for the chickens' breakfast, ably assisted by the baby. 'Nope,' answered the boy, meeting his father's glance and smiling broadly.

Little Mother Digman cleared off the table and washed the dishes. Roy, her second son, wiped them dry, and the third son put them away in the cupboard. The fourth and fifth boys played they were a horse team with the sixth darling little fellow for a driver. The horses tipped a chair over and ran away. The driver shouted at them with all his might; but nobody seemed to mind the noise.

As Mother Digman hung up her dishpan and spread the dishcloth over it to dry, she said to Roy: 'Now fetch a pail of water and then you can play, too.'

The boy snatched up the empty pail and ran out of doors—but sprang back with a startled cry and shut the door with a slam.

'Oh, Papa!' said he, and stood trembling.

'Why, Roy!' said Mother Digman, with a nervous sort of laugh, 'I never saw you act afraid of the dark before.'

'Boo-oo!' screamed the baby, scattering a handful of corn on the floor as she ran to her mother and hung on to her skirts.

The horse-team and driver crawled under the table and kept quiet as mice, while Roy still stood staring at the door.

Marble put down his pan of corn and hurrying to his brother, said, as he took the pail from his hand: 'Well, Sonny! Guess, I'll have to get that water.'

He jerked open the door and ran out; but came flying in like a whirlwind, minus the water-pail, upsetting Roy in his haste, banged the door shut and locked it and braced himself against it.

'My! said Mother Digman.

'Boo oo!' sobbed the baby, getting both arms around her mother's neck.

There was a great hush under the table; for no one had ever seen brave, twelve-year-old, big-brother Mibs afraid of anything in all his life.

Pa Digman dropped his paper and went to his son.

'Marble,' said he, 'what is all this about?'

'There's a big man out there. He tried to grab me but I threw the pail at him and dodged in,' replied Marble.

'Yes,' said Roy, 'big, black sleeves and great, big white hands. He just missed getting my ear.'

'Don't open the door, Papa!' cried Mother Digman.

'Don't! Don't!' came from the horse-team. 'Oh, Papa, don't!' gasped the driver. But Mr. Digman unlocked the door and opened it.

How the wind did blow! Such a gust swept into the kitchen as to almost extinguish the light.

'Whack, slap!' Something somewhere aimed a blow square at the farmer's nose. In spite of himself he flinched at first; then, boldly stepping out, he faced the thing.

'Slap! Dash!' At him and back again it went half a dozen times; and then, 'Flop!' it took him one in the face and he caught it and held on tight. Two clothes-pins dropped at his feet.

Pa Digman went in and softly closed the door. He held in his hands a pair of his wife's stockings. They were black ones with white feet.

'Is that all?' gasped Mrs. Digman. Three heads came out from under the table.

'The clothes-line was in my way of getting near the cellar with the loads of potatoes, so I tied it here by the door,' said the head of the family.

Marble and Roy looked at each other. 'Let's get the water,' said Marble.

'Well, Sonny!' answered Roy; and as they both went, everybody laughed and laughed.—'S. S. Messenger.'

THANKSGIVING ACROSTIC.

(Susie M. Best.)

T is for Turkey, the biggest in town,
H is for Hattie, who baked it so brown.
A is for apples, the best we could find,
N is for nuts that we eat when we've dined.
K is for kisses for those we love best,
S is for salad we serve to each guest.
G is for gravy that every one takes,
I is for ice-cream that comes with the cakes.
V is for verses on peppermint drops,
I 's for inquiries when any one stops.
N 's for the way that we nibble our cheese,
G is for grace when we've done with all these.
—Selected.

IT TAKES COURAGE.

To speak the truth when, by a little prevarication, you can get some great advantage.

To live according to your convictions.

To be what you are, and not pretend to be what you are not.

To live honestly within your means, and not dishonestly upon the means of others.

When mortified and embarrassed by humiliating disaster, to seek in the wreck or ruin the elements of future conquest.

To refuse to knuckle and bend the knee to the wealthy, even though poor.

A KENTUCKY SENATOR'S THANKSGIVING.

The greatest dinner that McMillan ever enjoyed was at a log-house, when he was a callow youth just returning from a Kentucky university. A very large turkey had been secured, and it had been carefully plucked and drawn on the day before Thanksgiving. That night, however, some appreciative colored man had thrown the family into consternation by abstracting the bird, and the theft was discovered about nine o'clock in the evening. Meanwhile a terrific gale had arisen, and it almost reached the fury of a tornado. The log-house stood the blast, but it shivered and groaned. The wooden shutters were firmly locked, and the howling wind outside made the log-wood fire dance with glee, sending showers of sparks up the chimney. Suddenly there was a smash against one of the wooden shutters. A blood-curdling sound was heard. Securing a lantern the head of the household went out quickly, and as quickly returned. He held in his hands two huge turkeys with bronzed legs and ruffled feathers. One was a gobbler and the other was a hen. They had been torn from their roosts in the mountains, borne miles by the gale, and thrown against the rude cabin by the hand of Providence, to take the place of the turkey that had been stolen. Providence had made no mistake in this case, for the family were good, old-fashioned, hard-shell Baptists, and they returned thanks on the spot. The next day they enjoyed the finest Thanksgiving dinner ever given in Tennessee. Governor McMillan had no affidavits to accompany this story, but it is easier to believe it than to seek to disprove it.—'Leslie's Weekly.'

YOU WILL NEVER BE SORRY.

For doing your level best
For being kind to the poor.
For hearing before judging.
For thinking before speaking.
For standing by your principles.
For stopping your ears to gossip.
For being generous to an enemy.
For being courteous to all.
For asking pardon when in error.
For being honest in business dealings.
For giving an unfortunate person a lift.
For promptness in keeping your promises.
For putting the best meaning on the acts of others.—'Temperance Leader.'

Some of God's best gifts are wrapped up in very common paper.

SETTING THE WORLD STRAIGHT.

It is easier to find fault with the world as it is, than to set the world straight. And doubtless many of our criticisms would be well founded. But finding fault with the world as it is is not our special duty, while trying to bring the world to where it ought to be is our plain duty. What are we doing to set the world straight? That is a more practical question for us to consider than just where the world seems to us off from the true line. Dickens says on this point: 'Possibly we might even improve the world a little, if we got up early in the morning and took off our coats to the work.' Certainly, if we gave our best and full strength all day long to setting the world straight, we should not be so likely to sit up far into the night complaining that the world is so far out of the way.—Selected.

Trial proves the hero,
Though he ne'er prevails;
He who never struggles
Is the one who fails.
—Selected.

PUZZLES.

A THANKSGIVING PUZZLE.

A consonant.. .. .. *
A conjunction.. .. .. **
Initials of three important cities in Canada.. .. .. ***
Quiet.. .. .. ****
Sluggishness.. .. .. *****
Temporary possession curtailed.. .. .. ******
A precious stone.. .. .. *******
Used in music.. .. .. ********
Having 12 leaves to the sheet. *********
Supporting.. .. .. **********

My initials, read downwards, form good places in which to pass thanksgiving. My finals, read upwards, what one is sure to find in these places.

ACROSTIC.

My initials read downwards spell a city in Russia:

* * * * * *—A girl's name.
* * * * * *—A gas.
* * * * * * *—A precious stone.
* * * * * * *—A flower.
* * * * * *—A girl's name.
* * * * * *—A city in England.

ENIGMA.

You eat me, you drink me; describe me who can.
For I'm sometimes a woman, and sometimes a man.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Enigma.—Yesterday.

Tower Puzzle.—C. Cat. Ate. The. Tea. Odd. Are. Fat. Ale.—Cathedral.

WORD SQUARE.
C A R G O
A V E R T
R E F I T
G R I M E
O T T E R

Frances Rogers, Alberton, P.E.I., answers one of the riddles of Saturday, October 24, but it is not the right answer, although a good one.

Lucy E. Wilton and Dorothy Deane, Montreal, sent correct answers to last week's puzzles.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

With a Kangaroo Hunter

IN THE FOREST OF EASTERN GIPPSLAND.

(J. H. M., in the 'Australasian.')

In the shire of Tambo, when the kangaroos were 'open,' to use the hunters' expression, they made £20 and £30 a month, and some even more. One of the keenest men after kangaroo was an old identity, one Jacob Beal, who lived on the outskirts of the back country forest. Jacob had been 'at the game' for a generation. He knew every acre of the wild country for miles around; he knew just where the feeding grounds of the kangaroos were; and he was making as big a bag as any single man who carried his rifle through the bush.

I arrived at Beal's camp to find that he had just returned with a load of skins, which he was busy pegging out on the sides of trees. This hunter was nothing if not original, both in dress and manner. He eyed me as I approached, and silenced with one brief, unprintable sentence his barking dogs. Two teeth only Jacob had, and they were almost hidden by his bushy moustache. They were black with tobacco smoke, and held that ill-smelling pipe without which he was never seen.

That evening I had supper with the old hunter, and the kangaroo tail soup which we had possessed all the best qualities.

Next day we were soon in the forest, and the hunter and his dogs were at once alive to business. We climbed the side of a wooded range, and began to descend towards the valley below, where a soakage from the hills caused the grass to be greener than elsewhere. Before the descent of the slope had been half made the hunter stopped suddenly, and on the instant, his dogs pricked their ears, looked questioningly into the face of their master, then apparently let the gaze of their eyes follow the direction in which the [illegible] it to his shoulder and [illegible] taut muscle in [illegible] for action, but they [illegible] the moment while [illegible] report of the Win[illegible] I strained my [illegible] try to get a glimpse [illegible] the reader has ever [illegible] eye the upright, motionless [illegible] kangaroo standing in a [illegible] barks, he will understand [illegible] was my task. When [illegible] the trunks of strong-[illegible] trees have been [illegible] the kangaroo has a [illegible] surrounding, so correctly [illegible] the animal with all [illegible]

Like the dogs, [illegible] with my eye the [illegible] of the rifle, and, [illegible] therefrom was able [illegible] tall and erect [illegible] on the other [illegible] the side of the [illegible] there was a [illegible] down the hill-side, and [illegible] first time since he [illegible] aloud.

'My! It was a [illegible] I missed 'im. My [illegible] they used ter be. [illegible] has 'is stuck up. I [illegible] all. Come on, now [illegible] ran down the slope [illegible] hunter.

'You go ahead and [illegible] Your legs is younger [illegible]

I went ahead full speed [illegible] and blowing, came to [illegible] garoo had been seen [illegible] and the dogs, following [illegible] on the crown of the [illegible] within camera range [illegible] proach the animal [illegible] echo with its cries [illegible] time it retreated [illegible] from me in the [illegible] Now it turned [illegible] left, the dogs [illegible] in the rear [illegible] least where [illegible] be. Once, [illegible] whistle, but I was [illegible] within camera [illegible] which was [illegible] garded with [illegible] warning.

Beyond [illegible] the dogs barking [illegible] to the spot, and there [illegible] had taken up [illegible] cherry tree [illegible] most open [illegible] of young saplings.

Here was my [illegible] my head bowed [illegible] the view-finder [illegible] pressed the [illegible] ter, and in the [illegible] port rang through [illegible] passed through [illegible] garoo and em[illegible] within a few [illegible] roo was a [illegible] await my [illegible] pictures to accumulate [illegible] ready snapped, and [illegible] ways remember my [illegible] garoo hunter.

IN A TIGER'S JAWS.

In his 'Narrative of Travel and Sport,' Mr. John Bradley, an English sportsman, tells of an unwelcome experience that befel him while hunting tigers in eastern Burmah. Fortunately for him he was hunting with friends at the time.

We marched along carelessly without observing order or caution, he writes, and were not prepared to take advantage of Akbar's warning, when he exclaimed, 'Beware, sahib!' and a full-grown tiger went past us at a gallop.

A straggling volley was fired after it, and although evidently not struck, the beast stopped, and rearing up on its hind legs, clawed the bark of a tree just as a cat scratches the leg of a chair or a table.

Mr. Grant and I fired simultaneously, but without effect, and before a thought of the creature's intention had time to flash through my mind, I was down under its paws.

Seizing me by the left thigh, the tiger shook me as a dog shakes a rat, and then, growling horribly, dragged me at a tremendous rate through the thick undergrowth of the forest. I heard the frightened shouts of my companions and the report of several shots, and then a dizziness came over me; but I did not lose consciousness.

As I was jolted through the forest, I several times caught hold of the trees; but the tiger, growling fiercely, shook me free in an instant. All this time, although quite calm and collected, I felt a strong desire to preserve my existence, and never for a moment experienced that apathy with regard to the danger that some persons have described under similar circumstances.

How long I was in the jaws of this brute I cannot tell. It seemed to me an age before the [illegible] panions afterwards [illegible] been dragged at least [illegible] the spot where I [illegible] followed as fast as [illegible] although I was [illegible] never lost sight [illegible] the circumstance I [illegible] for had there been any [illegible] ing me assistance, it [illegible] fatal to me.

The moment the tiger [illegible] my thigh, and seemed [illegible] by the approach of [illegible] though as yet I did [illegible] self. Taking advantage [illegible] I tried to escape [illegible] tall bushes near at [illegible]

In an instant and [illegible] the creature pounced [illegible] me this time by the [illegible] same time lacerating [illegible] claws.

A shot was fired, [illegible] let whistle overhead [illegible] had caused them [illegible] second and third [illegible] successful; and the [illegible] me, began to [illegible] oozed through my [illegible] feel very faint, and [illegible] a groan. Several times [illegible] his paws, apparently [illegible] face, but did not [illegible] nately for me.

Presently the beast [illegible] an angry cat at some [illegible] whose footsteps I [illegible] I could not see, owing [illegible] for I was lying flat [illegible] was the sharp bang [illegible] my head, a heavy we[illegible] and then I comprehended [illegible] was pulling me from [illegible] of the tiger.

TRIBUTES OF "PICTORIAL" AGENTS

No need to comment on these letters. They come from boys who 'know a good thing when they see it.'

The watch you sent me is a real beauty, keeps good time. I [illegible] you give them for so little money.—Percy Oliver, P.E.I.

Your dandy watch received to-day. I am well paid for my [illegible] Jameson, W———, Que.

Just received the fountain pen. I never thought it would be [illegible] It is as good as any I have seen that cost twice as much. — Bert [illegible] Man.

Very pleased indeed with watch, which is going fine and keeps [illegible] above what I expected.—Henry Mang, Sask.

'Pictorials' came all right. Having a sore foot, I was unable to [illegible] sell them, but my little sister, six years old, sold them all in [illegible] hours. Nearly everybody she asked took one.—Douglas A. Wright, B.C.

Received the dozen 'Canadian Pictorials.' They sold like wild fire; [illegible] another half dozen, so that I can get my camera.—G. W. Elmo, N.B.

Any boy or girl reader of this advt is welcome to join our [illegible] You can stop when you've earned one premium, or you can sell 'Pictorials' [illegible] month, as you please. You don't bind yourself. For a package to start on, [illegible] particulars, write to John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Block Montreal, Agents for the 'Canadian Pictorial.' See advt. on another page.

TESSA'S THANKSGIVING.

(... York 'Times.')

...ing on the doorstep. ...n the sun than in the ...'s room up stairs. Be... put all the bed clothes ... Tessa was very ragged ... that did not seem to ...less beautiful, nor did the ... was weeping. The tears ...en eyes larger and softer, ...ing little mouth looked ...rosebud than ever. She ... When Dino went to ... before in the big ditch ...ery, too.

...said as he kissed her, ... Tessa mia! To-night will ... a great sausage to eat with ... supper!'

...she thought of the sausage ... mind so much that she ach... hunger. But when Dino came ... was very sad. He had worked ...day in the big ditch, but at ...padrone would not pay him. ... for Tessa, not even bread, ... milk for the baby! That ... now, and if the wicked pad... did not pay Dino to-night, poor ... must cry all day with hun...

...e tears came faster and faster as ... trying to warm herself in the ...sunshine. She was thinking of ... in her beautiful Italy before ... died, and Dino brought her ... baby to this big America, where ... were always hunger and dull skies ...range sunshine that would not ...

'...so was it in my Italy,' sobbed ... 'There the sunshine was bright ...len, and the sky was always blue ..., and there were green fields ... we did play all day with the ... and wind wreaths of bright flow... for our hair. And Dino had plenty ... and there was no hunger—for ... goats' milk to drink and ... clusters of purple grapes, and love... and sausage always! Oh! ... we come away from such a ... land!'

...morrow, they said, was to be the ...sta of these strange Americans—... when they say prayers in ...ches and then eat many things. ...me, when the padre gave her ...prayers to say there would be lit... It was all so different in ...

...now the stores were full of ... and from the bakeshops came ...ely smells. It made the hun... inside her bigger. How little ... it would take to keep them from ... It would not be so bad for ... Dino, but it was dreadful to ... of the baby crying because he ... milk!

'...f I were big to work!' said ...stfully. 'Oh, if I had some... sell!'

...was only nine. And long ... had sold everything but the ... stove.

...Tessa's tears stopped, and ... grew large with a daring ... Why could she not sell her ...her precious baby? Dino ... her how the American sig... to buy beautiful things, and ... was nothing in the world so ... as baby Tito. Were not his ...jewels and his face like a love... Surely, surely she could find ... lady who would buy him. ...ver again would he cry because ... cold and there was no milk.

...rushed up stairs, her eyes shin... the joy that had dried her ... Baby Tito was sleeping peace... under the pile of bed clothes, car... that the milk he had just eat... the very last. She lifted him ... and wrapped him warmly in an ... then deftly bound him across ... In that way she could carry ..., for her arms would not ache ...

...'...l not waken,' she said, softly, ... not hungry, and he always ...sleeps when I carry him. Before he ... I shall be by the great houses ... the beautiful signoras live.'

...knew where to go. Once Dino ... on her to see the great park. ...e the rich people,' he had ... would go there with Tito.

Presently she trudged on with her heavy load. The baby, warm against her breast, slept calmly. It was a long journey, and Tessa was weak from lack of food. Her feet grew very heavy and she had often to stop for rest. The early autumn twilight began to fall. Tessa stopped wistfully before a small house from which a bright light streamed. But she shook her head and walked wearily on.

'No, no,' she said, 'in the little houses there are always many children. There would be no room for Tito. I will go on to the great houses. Surely it will not be far.'

But it was quite dark and very cold when at last she saw the lights of the park, and she was shivering under her thin shawl. The baby still slept, and trembling with weariness she sat down in the shadow of a friendly wall and cried softly. The sound of a policeman's measured steps roused her with a start, and she walked rapidly up the avenue. Her weariness left her now. The great houses were near and her troubles would soon be over.

With beating heart she mounted the steps of a handsome mansion and timidly rang the bell. A tall man in a beautiful coat opened the door and told her in a dreadful voice to 'get out'! Poor Tessa fled down the steps in terror, and it was some time before she dared to ring at another door. Tired and heartsick, she trudged up the steps of house after house, always to have the door closed in her face before she could speak and sometimes to have angry words said to her. In all the houses there were big men in beautiful coats who would not let her in. How then should she ever see the rich signoras who would wish to buy her Tito?

At last, discouraged, she stopped before a great house blazing with lights. She had seen several ladies go up the steps and longed to speak to them, but there were tall men with them and she was afraid. The baby stirred in her arms. Oh, if he should waken. He would be hungry and cry. The thought gave her courage. She would speak.

Another carriage drove up and a lady stepped out. Tessa's heart leaped. She was alone. And when the light fell on her face it was as beautiful as the Holy Madonna she once saw in the great Duomo, when Dino took her to the feast of the Nativita.

She fell on her knees before the lady, whispering, 'Madonna, mia.'

The beautiful face looked kindly down at her.

'What is it, child?'

'Oh, will you not buy my baby, my beautiful Tito?'

The lady looked at the shivering little figure pitiyingly and then up at the windows of the house. A curious little smile lighted her face, and, reaching out her hand, she said: 'Come with me.'

Tessa followed her up the steps. A man taller than any of the rest and in a more beautiful coat opened the door. Tessa shrank back as he looked at her, but the lovely lady said 'Go in,' and she found herself in a wonderful house. Were there then Kings in America and palaces, as in Italy?

The lady handed her cloak to a servant and called softly: 'Helen.' A stately woman, shining with jewels, came out from a room to the right. Her eyes fell upon Tessa.

'What does this mean, James?' she said sternly to the tall man.

But Tessa's lady laughed merrily. 'Don't blame James, Helen. It is only one of my pranks. I found the child at the steps shivering with cold. She said something about a baby—and I brought her in.'

'Clarice, Clarice, what a child you are,' said Mrs. Channing, with a smile, while a chorus of laughter burst from the gay group of men and women crowding into the hall at the sound of their voices. How like Clarice Maxwell it was!

Mrs. Channing turned kindly to the child, 'What is it you want, little girl?'

'Oh, Signora!' Tessa exclaimed, as she hastily opened the old shawl, 'will you not buy my baby, my beautiful Tito? He sleeps now, but when I kiss him he will waken and you will see that his eyes are like the stars and his face like that of the angels in the picture of the Holy Madonna. See, he smiles at you. Is he not beautiful? Oh, will you not buy him?'

What a picture it was—the eager, glowing child's face, the lovely babe nestling close to her breast and smiling. Rags and dirt could not hide its beauty. 'The Child Madonna!' whispered one of women.

Tessa looked anxiously at the group. The silence frightened her. Oh, if they would not buy the baby! The luminous eyes filled. She knelt at Mrs. Channing's feet and kissed her dress. And, forgetting her stumbling English, she poured out the whole story in her soft Italian. She lifted her lovely face beseechingly to Mrs. Channing and tried to hold the baby to her. But, as if understanding that Tessa was in trouble, the little Tito nestled his rosy cheek against hers, anxiously patting her with one grimy little hand, while the curve of his tiny, rosy mouth changed to the pitiful square that tells of a grieved baby heart.

Miss Maxwell glanced at Mrs. Channing, and then quickly knelt beside Tessa, speaking to her in Italian. How the child's face changed at the sound of her own dear tongue.

'Little one,' said Miss Maxwell, 'do not weep. We cannot buy your little Tito, but we shall see that you and Dino and the baby are never hungry again. That will be better than to take the beautiful baby from you. Will you do now just as the kind lady says?'

Tessa kissed the white hand reverently. 'Tessa will do all,' she said.

Mrs. Channing turned to James. 'Tell Stevens to take these children up stairs and dress them comfortably. Burn these dreadful rags at once! Then see that they are well fed. Have Stevens make up a basket of extra clothing and one of food. I will see them again. And now,' she said, turning to her guests, 'we will go down to our belated dinner.'

There was strange conversation about the dinner table that night for Mrs. Channing and her friends to engage in—not much gaiety, and yet it was perhaps the most successful dinner she had ever given. For that gay company had been face to face with life's misery.

After dinner Tessa stole timidly down the great staircase. She scarcely dared breathe lest all this beauty and warmth should be a dream to fade at a touch and leave her shivering in her rags.

Miss Maxwell stood waiting for her. The child kissed her hand passionately and raised her great eyes wistfully to her face.

'What troubles you, Tessa?' asked Mrs. Channing kindly.

'It is Dino I think of, dear lady. He will grieve that the baby and I are gone, and he will not know where to search for us.'

'I will take them home, Helen. I ordered William to come early,' said Miss Maxwell.

There was a chorus of protests. 'Clarice! You cannot go into that awful quarter alone at night!'

She laughed merrily. 'I am not afraid, and William is a tower of defense.'

'Let me go with you, Miss Clarice,' said Dr. Winthrop, Mrs. Channing's brother. 'I am anxious to see this wonderful Dino.'

The girl's face flushed as she nodded him a gay assent, and led Tessa up stairs.

And Dino? How frightened he was when he found Tessa and the baby gone. Though half famished, he had no heart to eat the food he had bought with his scanty wages. He rushed into the street and through all the alleys and stairways and stores. But no Tessa could be found. Finally, worn out and sick at heart, Dino went back to the cold, dismal little room, threw himself on the bed, and cried bitterly until he fell asleep.

The door opening wakened him. He sprang forward and then shrank back in awe. In the doorway stood a beautiful woman in shining white robes and crowned with stars. In her arms she carried a lovely sleeping babe. Dino sank on his knees and clasped his hands in prayer. 'Ave Maria!' he whispered. 'It is the Holy Madonna that has brought my Tito back!'

But in an instant Tessa's arms were about his neck, and she was pouring into his bewildered ears the whole story. When she stopped a moment for breath, Dr. Winthrop gently explained it all, and giving Dino money to buy coal, promised that to-morrow he would come again.

What a fire they made when Dino bought the coal, and what a supper Tessa spread for him out of the basket. And how they chattered and laughed and cried all at once as Dino ate and ate till he could eat no more! And how the baby, wakened by their happy voices, kicked and shouted with glee. It was all so wonderful that for the first time Tessa quite forgot to think of Italy as she went to bed.

Was there ever such a Thanksgiving Day at Tessa had—or such a dinner as that they ate with Dr. Winthrop and Miss Maxwell in the clean, new rooms made ready for them? How Dino's heart nearly burst with joy when the doctor told him that, if he wished, he should be a gardener at the Great Winthrop country place up the river. And Tessa and the baby should be with him, for there was a little cottage covered with roses where Tessa could dream that she was back in Italy. 'If he wished!' Why, so the blessed Madonna gave him the dream of his life.

But why, after her first cry of joy, did Tessa's eyes fill with tears.

'Like you it not, Tessa, mia?' asked Dino anxiously.

'It is all beautiful,' she whispered, 'only—I would wish to be near my dear lady.'

Then the doctor laughed and Miss Clarice blushed like a sweet rose as he told them that last night she had promised to live in the great house by the river; only she would not be Miss Clarice any longer, but the doctor's wife.

Dino's face shone with joy. 'It is as the saints would have it,' he cried.

But Tessa's cup of delight was too full for words. She could only snatch up baby Tito and smother him with kisses. For was it not he that had brought her all the joy of this wonderful Thanksgiving?

WHEN YOU CAN'T SLEEP.

...many a man and woman tossing ... night upon a sleepless bed. ... do not close in the sweet and ... repose that comes to those whose ... nerves are right. Some consti... disturbance, worry or disease has ...ed and irritated the nervous ... it cannot be quieted.

...you have, a sinking sensation, ... are going to die; or perhaps, ... your sleep feeling as though ... to choke or smother, and ... for the night. If you allow ...ons to continue for a short ... you will begin to feel your ...ing. It is the nerves and ... rightly, and they can only ... by the use of Milburn's Heart ... They soon induce health... sleep, not by deadening the ... restoring them to healthy ...

...St. Mary's, Ont., writes:— ... recommend your Milburn's ...erve Pills as I was greatly ... my nerves. I was so bad I ... at night without the lamp ... taking four boxes of the ... all right again."

... per box; 3 boxes for ...ers or The T. Milburn Co., ...to, Ont.

One Dose

Often a single dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral at bedtime will completely control the night coughs of children. It is a strong medicine, a doctor's medicine, entirely free from alcohol. Made only for diseases of the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs. Full formula on each label.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER

THANKSGIVING DAY.

(By Angelina W. Wray.)

The golden rod candles are all burned out,
By the zigzag fence of gray,
The asters have turned to withered seeds,
That the wind will carry away,
But here's a cheer for the waning year,
And the glad Tranksgiving day!

The thrushes have flown from the tree-tops high,
And the bluebirds could not stay,
And lone and hushed are the empty nests.
But the children smile as they say,
'When frost is chill on the misty hill,
Comes the glad Thanksgiving Day.'

They know that the harvest is garnered in,
In its ripe and golden store,
And patient and still the brown earth wait',
For the time of its toil is o'er;
It waits for the snow that shall fold it low,
Till it wake from sleep once more.

The daisies will whiten the fields again,
And the robins build next May;
So gratefully sing, little children, sing,
Till the air with mirth is gay!
A song for the cheer of the happy year,
And the glad Thanksgiving Day!
—'Christian Intelligencer.'

THANKSGIVING DAY BARREL.

Bobby and Betty had just eaten supper when the door bell rang. They were expecting the expressman to bring them something, so they ran to the window to look out. 'It's come! It's come!' cried Bobby. 'It's out on the side porch now!'

'Look, mother, do!' said Betty.

It was a barrel, and such a big barrel that two expressmen had all they could do to bring it upstairs. When it was rolled into the centre of the kitchen it looked larger than ever. Why, it stood as high as Bobby's head, and together the children could not reach around it.

Bobby got his hammer and chisel and helped his father pry out the cover. Around and around they pounded until out it sprang.

On the very top Betty found a card, and every one listened while mother read it aloud:

'Dear Children—Here is another harvest barrel from grandpa and grandma. How we wish you were here on the farm to help us harvest the grains and vegetables and fruits. We are looking forward to Thanksgiving Day, for that is the time we 'gather in' all of our children, large and small, and we long to see you.

'Love from both,
'Grandma and Grandpa.'

The letter was laid aside, and father rolled up his sleeeves and began to unpack the barrel. First there was a layer of straw, then a layer of tiny seckle pears, a layer of ripe, yellow pears as large as one's hand, and a layer of green pears to be laid away to ripen.

Then came some red apples, some green apples, some brown russet apples, and some long apples called 'sheeps' noses.'

Then came vegetables—parsnips, beets, carrots, turnips, and cabbages. A long green stem was pulled out, and what should come with it but a round pumpkin with a tag on it, which read 'Bobby's own pumpkin.'

'It's the one I planted,' said Bobby. 'When I left grandpa's, it wasn't much bigger than an apple, and now look at it!' It was as large around as Bobby could possibly reach.

'Wouldn't it make a fine jack-o'-lantern!' exclaimed Betty.

'Yes, but I think I'd rather have some pumpkin pies!' replied Bobby.

More vegetables were taken from the barrel, then a box of grandma's good molasses cookies, a paper bag full of hickory nuts and chestnuts, and six boxes of honey.

By this time it was hard to reach down into the barrel, and it was turned over a box, when out rolled potatoes and potatoes and potatoes.

As soon as the barrel was empty, everything had to be put away in the cellar.

Then came the story hour before going to bed. To-night instead of having mother read a story, the barrel packings were put in the fireplace, and the children watched the flames dart about and the sparks fly up the chimney. It was then that each one told what he liked best in the barrel.

Bobby liked the pumpkin and grandma's cookies. Betty liked the honey, father liked the apples and mother liked the pears.

When the fire had gone down, Betty and Bobby gave good-night kisses, and then each went to a little bed for the night.

The very first thing they did in the morning was to write a letter full of thanks to grandma and grandpa, which they dropped in the mail box on their way to school.—Maud Burnham, in the 'Kindergarten Review.'

CLARK'S CORNED BEEF

Saves fuel, time and trouble. When the tin is open the meal is ready No waste—very economical.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



Officer investigating Old Age Pension claims—Well, Mrs. Brady, and how old might you be?

Mrs. Brady—Sorra wan of me knows, indeed Sor.

Officer—Think, now. Don't you know the date of your birth?

Mrs. B.—The date of my birth, is it? Sure, there was no such things as dates when I was born!—Punch.

YOUTHFUL FRANKNESS.

On leaving his study, which is in the rear of the church, the pastor of a district in Birmingham saw a little boy, a friend of his, talking to a stranger.

'What was he saying to you, Dick?' asked the divine, as he came up to the youngster.

'He just wanted to know whether Dr. Blank was the preacher of this church.'

'And what did you tell him?'

'I told him,' responded the lad, with dignity, 'that you were the present encumbrance.'

PROOF.

Gritty George—'Ah, lady, at one time I was a prosperous dentist.'

Kind Lady—'How can I believe you, my poor man?'

Gritty George—'How can you doubt me, mum? Why, even de dog shows his teeth when I am around.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

First Foreigner—'Why do they call this the "garden city"?' Second Foreigner—'Why? Look at the rich, black dirt in the streets!'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

'How do you think the lawsuit will turn out?' 'I think they'll have to compromise. One side has hired all the alienists, and the other has cornered the writing experts.'—Louisville 'Courier-Journal.'

A BIG PRIZE.

Gunner—'Where did Bilkins meet his wife?'

Guyer—'Up in the great north woods when he was on a hunting trip.'

Gunner—'Oh, I see. came home with a little dear, eh?'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

Ida—'Why haven't you been to see me?' Emily—'Just look at the weather we've had!' Ida—'I can't. We live in a shaft apartment.'—Judge.'

Of all the boree he was the limit. 'Do you know,' he drawled, 'I sometimes feel the call of the polar regions. Weally, I think I'd like to join a relief expedition. What do you think of it, Miss Wose?' 'Well, Reggy,' responded the weary girl with a yawn, 'it certainly would be a relief to some of your acquaintances.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

SATURDAY, NOV. 7.

THE JOY OF THE LORD.

The joy of saving. The greatest joy of Jesus was in saving sinners. For this He endured the cross. (Heb. xii., 1, 2.) He came to seek the lost. When He finds a lost one He carries it upon His shoulder rejoicing. There is joy in heaven over every saved sinner. (Lu. xv., 5-7.) The Lord wants His people to share in this joy of saving. (Matt. xxv., 21.) How few Christians know the joy of saving a soul. Angels in heaven do. Yet every child of God might have this joy. Second. The joy of obedience. I delight to do Thy will, O God. I have made known Thy righteousness to the great congregation. I have not concealed Thy loving kindness and Thy truth. (Ps. xl., 8-10.) A Corean woman who found Christ on reading the Bible, at once began mission work in her village, and won many to her Lord and Saviour, before any Christian worker had visited the place. Jesus was the obedient Son. Third. The joy of doing good. The Lord was constant in His ministry to the sick, suffering and needy ones. (Matt. iv., 23-25.) Here was teaching, preaching and healing. These sum up His daily ministry for over three years, only ending with the death of the cross. What a picture the gospels give of the Man of sorrows, of suffering and of grief and all because of His infinite pity, and love and compassion for sinful men.

Synopsis of Canadian North west Land Regulations.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section (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 of intending homesteader.

DUTIES.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homestender who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a preemption may take a purchnsed homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Purchased homesteads may be acquired on any available lands on either odd or even numbered Sections South of township 45, East of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway and the West line of range 26, and West of the third Meridian and the Sault Railway line. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL.—Coal mining rights may be leased for twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1.00 an acre. Not more than 2,560 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 other 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 a river may be issued to one applicant for a term of 20 years. Rental, $10 a mile per annum. Royalty, 2½ percent after the output exceeds $10,000.

W. W. CORY.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Arthur Small

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,

860 ST. LAWRENCE BOULEVARD

Tel. East 2180 Baxter Block.

DAILY TEXT.

November 7.

I will give unto him that is athirst of the fountain of the water of life freely.—Rev. xxi., 6.

Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life.—Prov. iv., 23.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THROUGH THE MACKENZIE BASIN

Mr. Charles Mair, known to many as the author of 'Tecumseh: A Drama,' was English secretary to the commission which in 1899 traversed the Peace River District to treat with the Indians for the transfer to the government of their territorial rights, and has worked up his diary into a most valuable narrative. 'Through the Mackenzie Basin' (Wm. Briggs, Toronto, $2.) The volume also includes extensive notes on the mammals and birds of Northern Canada, gathered in a long lifetime by Mr. Roderick Macfarlane, a retired chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company. These notes are now for the first time given to the people of Canada, though already deposited with the United States National Museum. Fifty-eight excellent photographs add greatly to the interest of the book, and preserve for all time scenes which the inroads of civilization will soon either change or obliterate.

Time was when the Peace River country was but a luring name to white men, and the ancient home of Indian peoples, untouched and untainted by civilization.

'A region in which a primitive people, not without faults or depravities, lived on Nature's food, and throve on her unfailing harvest of fur. A region in which they often left their beaver, silver fox or marten packs—the envy of Fashion—lying by the dog trail, or hanging in some sheltering tree, because no one stole, and took their fellow's word without question, because no one lied. A very simple folk indeed, in whose language profanity was unknown, and who had no desire to leave their congenial solitudes for any other spot on earth: solitudes which so charmed the educated minds who brought the white man's religion, or traffic, to their doors, that, like the Lotus-eaters, they, too, felt little craving to depart. Yet they were not regions of sloth or idleness, but of necessary toil; of the laborious chase and the endless activities of aboriginal life: the region of a people familiar with its flora and fauna—of skilled, but unconscious naturalists, who knew no science.'

Aboriginal innocence and highly developed wickedness could not long continue repellent the one to the other. The trader brought his whiskey and his wiles; the gold-hunter, fresh from the music halls of New York and Chicago, intent upon reaching the Yukon and a fortune, heedless of ancestral traditions or of the results of his baleful influence, added vulgarity, disorder, and vice. As guardian of the Indians, the government's responsibility was clear. Order must be maintained; but, more important still, the Indians must be prepared for the inevitable invasion of a new régime for which their primitive methods of justice and control were inadequate. It was apparent, too, that the day was at hand when provision would be necessary for an inrush of immigrants, whose welfare and progress would depend largely upon wise and paternal legislation. The expedition of 1899 was therefore an anticipatory measure, the object of which was to secure the transfer of territorial rights, and to obtain a census of what white settlers were already in the country. The commission was headed by the Hon. David Laird, whose interest in, and knowledge of, the Indians, was his best recommendation to office.

The venerable Père Lacombe, whose fifty years of missionary labor have made his name a household word in the North-West, was met when the party was high up the Peace towards Lesser Slave Lake. The day was the fifteenth anniversary of his arrival. An address on birch-bark and an impromptu poem were presented him, a service held, and a pleasant evening spent round the camp fire.

'After the presentation, over a good cigar, the Father told some inimitable stories of Indian life on the plains in the old days. One incident, apropos of himself, must find place. Turning the conversation from materialism, idealism, and the other "isms," he spoke of the fears so many have of ghosts, and even of a corpse, and confessed that, from early training, he had shared this fear until he got rid of it one winter at Lac Ste. Anne. He had been sent for during the night to administer extreme unction to a dying half-breed girl thirteen miles away. Hitching his dogs to their sled he sped on, but too late, for he was met on the trail by the girl's relatives, bringing her dead body, wrapped in a buffalo skin, which they asked him to take back with him and place in his chapel, pending service. He tremblingly assented, and the body was duly tied to his sled, the relatives returning to their homes. He was alone with the corpse in the dense and dark forest, and felt the old dread, but reflecting on his office and its duties, he ran for a long distance behind the sled, until, thoroughly tired, he stepped on it to rest. In doing this, he slipped and fell upon the corpse in a spasm of fear, which, strange to say, when he recovered from it, he felt no more. It reminded him, he said, of a community at Marseilles, whose superior had died, but whose money was missing. The new superior sent a young priest who had a great dread of ghosts, down to the crypt below the church to open the coffin, and search the pockets of the dead. He did so, and found the money; but in nailing on the coffin lid again, a part of his soutane was fastened down with it. The priest turned to go, advanced a step, and, being suddenly held, dropped dead with fright.'

Mr. Mair bears eloquent witness to the dignity and sedateness of the Indians and half-breeds in their friendly discussions of the government's proposition. He came expecting to find the wild Indian of romance; he found a clean, independent and decorous assembly, keenly alive to its own interests, willing to discuss in free and reasonable debate a policy which its leaders recognized was intended for its benefit.

'The crowd of Indians ranged before the marquee (this was at Lesser Slave Lake), had lost all semblance of wildness of the true type. Wild men they were, in a sense, living as they did in the forest and on their great waters. But it was plain that these people had achieved, without any treaty at all, a stage of civilization distinctly in advance of many of our treaty Indians to the south after twenty-five years of education. Instead of paint and feathers, the scalp-lock, the breech-clout, and the buffalo-robe, there presented itself a body of respectable-looking men, as well dressed, and evidently quite as independent in their feelings as any like number of average pioneers in the East. One beheld men with well-washed, unpainted faces, and combed hair; men in suits of ordinary 'store-clothes," and some even with "boiled," if not laundered shirts. Instead of fiery oratory and pipes of peace—the stone calumets of old,—the vigorous arguments, the outbursts of passion, and close calls from threatened violence, here was a gathering of common-place men smoking briar-roots, with treaty tobacco, and whose chiefs replied to Mr. Laird's explanations and offers in a few brief and sensible statements, varied by vigorous appeals to the common-sense and judgment, rather than the passions, of their people.'

The reign of law has had deterrent effects in many ways. According to Indian practice, for example, an insane man, who was deemed to be possessed of a cannibal spirit inhabiting his heart in the form of a lump of ice, was not given prolonged nursing. The spirit might be got rid of by dipping the man in boiling water, or by pouring boiling fat down his throat. If a cure did not result, he was killed, ripped open to enable the spirit to escape, his head cut off, and his four quarters pinned to the ground. If such a cure is now attempted, a posse of mounted police quickly have the doctors and a host of witnesses hurrying down the rivers to the jail of the nearest settlement. Among a wild, untutored people, free to indulge any and every appetite, and knowing no restraint, morally or of expediency, excesses are but commonplace matters that pass without comment, other than a boast. Almost incredible stories are told of the Gargantuan feasts common along the Peace River. Sixteen trackers, it is related, in a few days consumed eight bears, two moose, two bags of pemmican, two sacks of flour, and three sacks of potatoes. Bishop Grouard states that to his knowledge four men eat a reindeer at a sitting. A member of the commission gave one of the men six pounds of pemmican, which he ate at one meal, washing it down with a gallon of tea, and then complained of a still empty stomach. The twelve-bottle men of the early Georgian reigns might here have met their peers.

The wealth of the country naturally cannot be estimated in intelligible terms. As but one example of the fish supply, it is sufficient to say that the Roman Catholic Mission on Lesser Slave Lake in one season secured 17,000 fine whitefish. While forests abound, there are vast prairie regions where stock-raising has already become more than an experiment. Tradition has it that vast areas now wooded were once prairies supporting great herds of buffalo, whose paths and wallows may even now be found grown over with large trees. All this land, if cleared, Mr. Mair states, would make excellent farms; and he pictures in imagination the territory for three hundred miles north of Edmonton to Lesser Slave Lake, cleared, and dotted with farms and homesteads. Wheat is already grown in milling quantity, the Roman Catholic Mission having built a flour mill. Lettuce, radishes, cress and onions were there supplied to the commission, of as early a growth as in Manitoba. Along the Peace River is much good farming land under cultivation. At Vermillion, on that river, there was in 1899 a farming population of 300. The annual yield of grain was 10,000 bushels, and other produce in proportion. Of the greatest assistance would be a waggon road to Athabasca Landing, a distance of 300 miles, in order to avoid the rapids of the Athabasca or the long detour by the way of Lesser Slave Lake. The pioneer family, Laurence by name, went there direct in 1879, from Shefford county, in our Eastern Townships.

'From Mr. Erastus Laurence, the head of the family, we got definite information regarding the region and its prospects for agriculture. In front of the house was a field of wheat, 110 acres in extent, as fine a field as we had ever seen anywhere, and of this they had not had a failure, he said, during all their farming experience, the return never falling below fourteen bushels to the acre, in the worst of years, twenty-five being about the average yield. They sowed late in April, but reaped generally about the 15th of August. They had never, he said, been seriously injured by frost since 1884, and in fact no frost had occurred to injure wheat since 1887. There was abundance of hay, and 10,000 head of stock, he believed, could be raised at that very point.'

Undoubtedly the country will prove to be very rich in minerals. Mr. Main states that especially in the Great Slave Lake district there are deposits of sulphur, coal, asphalt, iron, salt and petroleum. So far, lack of transportation facilities has rendered mining development impossible. The whole district could, however, be tapped by a spur of the proposed Hudson's Bay Railway, from the western end of Chesterfield Inlet. Along the Athabasca river are clay cliffs hundreds of feet in height, from which tar oozes in great quantities; the phenomenon being observed along many miles of cliff, which smelled 'like an old ship.' The economic wealth of such a deposit, once it can be worked, must be left to the imagination. A large part of Mr. Mair's narrative is, of course, taken up with the incidents of camp life, of rapids run, portages, misadventures, and the taking of big game. The book is an important contribution to the general fund of information relative to the development of our country.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Letters to the Family,' by Rudyard Kipling; 'Friendship Village,' by Zona Gale; 'The Sunny Side of the Hills,' by Rosa Nouchette Cary; 'The War in the Air,' by H. G. Wells (two copies); 'Wroth,' by Agnes and Egerton Castle; 'The Gentleman: A Romance of the Sea,' by Alfred Ollivant (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited); 'The Other Man's Wife,' by Frank Richardson (London: T. Fisher Unwin); 'Prince and Princesses,' by Mrs. Lang, edited by Andrew Lang (Montreal: Renouf Publishing Company); 'Child's Own Magazine,' 'Young Canada, an Illustrated Magazine for Boys,' 'Every Boy's Volume, Illustrated' (Toronto: William Bryce); 'The Girl's Own Paper,' 'The Boy's Own Paper,' 'The Sunday at Home.'

To Digest the Food

IS ONE OF THE SECRETS OF HAPPINESS; DIGESTION IS IMPROVED BY

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Bile in the intestines is as important to digestion as are the gastric juices in the stomach and bile is only supplied when the liver is in active condition.

The serious and chronic forms of indigestion are cured by Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills because of their influence on the liver, causing a good flow of bile to aid digestion and keep the bowels regular, thereby preventing fermentation of the food, the formation of gas and all the disagreeable symptoms of indigestion.

Long standing cases of chronic indigestion yield to Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills after all else has failed.

Here is the proof:

'I was for many years troubled with indigestion and headache and derived no benefit from the many remedies I used. A friend advised the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and after taking four boxes the result is that I am once more in the full enjoyment of the blessings of good health.'—Mr. Duncan McPherson, Content, Alta.

Dr. Chase'c Kidney-Liver Pills don't relieve the stress of indigestion temporarily by the use of drugs, but cure the trouble permanently by assisting the deranged organs and causing to flow those juices necessary to thorough mastication of the food. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author, are on every box.

LITERARY NOTES.

FICTION.

There is something convincingly strong and fascinating about the half-wild hero for whom Miss Mary Johnston names her latest novel. 'Lewis Rand,' (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), is a story such as Miss Johnston delights in, where the plain, strong man wins the haughty lady of quality. He does not need to spend years of patient labor in this case to win her reluctant admiration and love, for Jacqueline, early in the story, stoops from her station for love of him, and it is his fiery, proud spirit against which her very different code of honor is matched, to finally bend to her higher sense of right. The peculiar victory of the woman lies in the fact that the crime committed in passion by him is at last acknowledged, not because she thought it should be, but because he had found his way up to her plane. The price is paid voluntarily and the heroine rejoices in the regaining of what she feared was her lost ideal. The story is historical, of a time somewhat more recent than Miss Johnston has yet tried to portray, but it is very successful. The figures of American history that are introduced are only touched upon sufficiently to give the idea of actuality.

The peculiar interest expressed in Mr. Stanley Weyman's latest novel, 'The Wild Geese,' (London: Hodder and Stoughton), has been due to the fact that he has proclaimed it emphatically his last. The story itself is good, after the usual style of Mr. Weyman's novels, with a high-spirited young heroine, an elderly and patient lover, some vivid descriptions and lively adventures. The scene is largely in Ireland of the near past, and the adventures have to do with smuggling operations, as the title suggests. There is nothing in it to suggest that Mr. Weyman could not keep this sort of thing up for years to come, and always be sure of an audience, but he has decided to stop while his powers are still fresh, and there are many who judge his decision to be wise.

HISTORY.

A thoroughly good and wholesome book to be read at this juncture in the history of India, is 'The Story of the Guides,' by Colonel G. I. Younghusband, C.B. (London: Macmillan.) Nothing could testify more surely to the just relations which Britain has established with her people there than the story of this famous native corps, and no tribute to the loyalty of the native soldiers be more full and free. The native won is a stanch ally; witness the story of Ditawur Khan, the Khuttuk bandit, who, after many years of hostility, was persuaded to join the Guides. Some years after his enlistment he wrote:

'All I took on for was to learn your tricks and strategy, and how British troops were trained, and how they made their bandobust for war. Directly I had learnt these things I had intended walking off whence I came, to use my knowledge against my enemies. But by the kindness of God I soon learnt what clean and straight people the sahibs are, dealing fairly by all, and devoid of intrigue and underhand dealing. So I stopped on, and here I am, my beard growing white in the service of the Queen of England.

What British soldiery could give a finer example of courage and loyalty than was given by that detachment of the 'Guides' in the Residency of Kabul, who, after the massacre of their English leaders, were offered security on surrender to the mob.

'The Sahibs gave us this duty to perform,' said Jemadar Jewared Singh to his comrades, 'to defend this Residency to the last. Shall we then disgrace the cloth we wear by disobeying their orders now they are dead? . . . . I for one prefer to die fighting for duty and the fame of the Guides, and they that will do likewise, follow me.'

They were slain to a man. The book is good reading for other sons of the Empire.

The very important history of England in the Middle Ages upon which Sir Jas. H. Ramsay is at present engaged is now approaching completion and his volume on 'The Dawn of the Constitution' (Macmillan) shows that he is no way losing his masterly grasp of his subject, or his knowledge and control of detail. The volume covers nearly a century, A.D. 16-1307, considering developments in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. There is no attempt to make this a popular history, but it will be unquestionably regarded as a work of reference to be relied upon and consulted by all future students of this period. Sir James neglects no incident and overrates none. He holds the scales judiciously in weighing influences and is careful to make reference to his authorities possible for the student. The book is supplied with maps and illustrations.

TO THE SEA IN SHIPS.

The inspiration of difficulties conquered, of hardships cheerfully met, of united endeavor, and success where all others had failed makes really pleasurable the reading of 'The North-West Passage' (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Two vols.), the record of the voyage of the ship 'Gjoa,' 1903-1907, by Roald Amundsen, with a supplement by First Lieutenant Hansen. The fact that the 'Gjoa' was only a Norwegian herring boat of forty-seven tons burden is a singular commentary on the elaborately prepared boats of other expeditions, but the crew was eminently suited for its work, and the very style of the boat made it possible for her to navigate shallow waters where the heavier built vessels could not venture. Of his men Captain Amundsen says:

We all knew that we were going to have a rough time of it, but the splendid relations which had always existed between us so strongly united us that, although we were only seven, we were not easily discouraged.

It is this spirit that makes the story such an acceptable one even apart from its record of achievement.

It is a proud feeling to the Britisher that there might be many more such stories written as that contained in Edward Fraser's account of 'The Londons of the British Fleet' (the John Lane Company). Ever since 1657 the old city about its business on the banks of the Thames has had a representative in the fleet that guarded its commerce and gave it respect the world over. The first London, built in Cromwell's time, saw eight years of good service, and then perished, carrying all of its crew of three hundred down into its own grave. Its successor was not long in being secured and since then until the present London, which made its first appearance in 1902 for King Edward's coronation review, there have always been brave hearts and true to man a vessel of that name in their country's defence. It is a record of long and honorable service that Mr. Fraser has written.

HOW THE ARAB TRAVELS

COVERS MILES OF THE DESERT BY NEVER WORRYING HIMSELF OR HIS MOUNT.

(The London 'Field.')

It is most interesting to note the way the Arab treats his faithful friends. So inured indeed is the Arab pony by long usage and descent to the manner of life in the desert that even my own pony positively improved on the treatment, and I never saw him so fit as when he came back from the trip.

If the Arab and his horse are by legend closely allied, they are in point of fact even more intimately connected. His mount is his first thought, and at all times by far the most interesting topic of conversation. He is ungroomed, unclipped, unhaltered, for the Arab prefers to shackle him by means of two ropes, a short cord connecting the fore and hind fetlocks and a long line tethering him above the hind fetlock to a peg in the ground. Thus he can move about or roll at leisure, and should there be any rough herbage at hand, can forage for it.

Perhaps one of the principal reasons why the Arab so excels at long journeys is that he never worries himself nor does he ever distress his mount unless there is real cause to do so. He simply continues a steady walk all day, and hardly ever gallops in the wild way in which one so often sees him depicted by artists. His horse, being in thoroughly hard condition owing to the quantity of sound barley he is getting, does not perspire profusely unless unduly pressed; thus he can stand very long days without undue fatigue. Even these people seldom go far afield alone, but make up parties of a dozen or more, fully armed, when their point is far distant.

During these journeys they march about fifteen hours out of the twenty-four, their times being largely governed by the moon. The average speed is about four miles an hour, so that they cover from day to day some sixty miles. When asked whether this prolonged marching was not very tiring, they replied that the first few days always were exhausting, but after the fourth day they could sit in the saddle any length of time without fatigue. This statement too was entirely borne out by my own experience, for the fourth day, which was considerably the longest, was by far the least tiring.

RAILWAYS AND THEIR HELP.

(William Menkel, in 'Review of Reviews.')

Railway corporations are not the soulless creatures they have sometimes been made out to be. Back of the vast army of railway men and the tremendous visible property of the companies are cool, keen brains that do the planning and directing, but there are also hearts that recognize that the railway worker in the ranks is a man, human like themselves, and must be treated accordingly if there is to be that necessary co-operation between company and men that makes for the good of the service. Of course that is the chief desideratum,—the 'good of the service,' which means the comfort and safety of the travelling public, dividends for the stockholders, more business for the road,—in other words, the general success of the company.

Hence there has been taken up by the railways in recent years what is known in industrial lines as 'welfare work.'

Welfare work may be defined as consisting of those efforts of the employer in behalf of the employee over and above the mere payment of wages, toward the betterment of the conditions under which the employee lives and works, making him more comfortable and contented, and raising his standard of living generally. This work takes expression in many forms. It makes the surroundings of the worker healthful and pleasant, provides wholesome recreation for his spare hours, affords him opportunity for mental improvement, supplies medical attendance when he is sick or disabled, helps him save his money and invest it wisely, aids him in acquiring a home of his own, se-

It's Your Liver That Makes You Constipated

The bowels move only when the liver gives up enough bile. To correct Constipation, you must correct the torpid, sluggish liver.

Abbey's Salt regulates the bowels by regulating the liver. It makes the liver active and healthy — cure Constipation—and is a tonic for the whole system. 23

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

25c. and 60c. a bottle. At all dealers.

Of Purely Personal Interest

Goderich, Ont., Nov. 7.—Rev McKay has recovered from a severe attack of throat trouble and bronchitis. Catarrhozone restored him and everybody is talking of the wonderful cures this remedy has made. Without Catarrhozone Mr. McKay's recovery would have been doubtful. The doctors say no better remedy for lung, throat and catarrhal troubles exists than Catarrhozone. It sells enormously in the drug stores. Complete outfit, sufficient for two months' treatment, one dollar; sample size twenty-five cents. Try Catarrhozone yourself.

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cures for him cheap and [illegible] and robs disability and [illegible] terrors by means of [illegible] funds.

While the railways [illegible] entered into the [illegible] spirit, recog[illegible] per care of the thousands of men they draw from [illegible] and the farms, [illegible] tended periods of [illegible] the companies [illegible] motive in this work is [illegible] thropic. They [illegible] considerate treatment [illegible] ployees is good [illegible] sums annually spent [illegible] proved an investment [illegible] returns; the expense [illegible] to betterment and safety.

With the steady improvement, the enormous [illegible] and the constant demand for a highly efficient [illegible] waying has become more [illegible] in its requirements from [illegible] gage in it. The business demands a clear head and strong muscles. When [illegible] are lacking, there is [illegible] up in the schedule, a [illegible] or one or another of [illegible] one rules and precautions [illegible] something unpleasant [illegible] well, modern railway [illegible] pensive, human lives must be [illegible] and the reputation of the road [illegible] safeguarded. Wherefore [illegible] vestment by the company [illegible] fare of those who man [illegible] shops, and the station [illegible] work of the railways.

DRUMMERS IN [illegible]

(Cleveland 'P[illegible]

'Yonder comes [illegible] said the hotel [illegible] drummers entering [illegible] ting to be a great [illegible] men of late to move [illegible] pairs. Those two [illegible] come together, [illegible] ferent lines of [illegible] they can save [illegible] gether not only [illegible] in other ways, [illegible] divers and sundry.

Women Weary

More than men, says [illegible] one reason is that their [illegible] tions are more delicate [illegible] Sarsaparilla is just the [illegible] petite-giver, and blood-[illegible]

Ailing—"My mother [illegible] some time, when she gave [illegible] a fair trial, with the result that [illegible] restored to health." MORANTZ, Market St., Hamilton, Ont.

Indigestion 3 Years with indigestion for three years. Hood's Sarsaparilla and [illegible] ing a number of bottles [illegible] cured." Mrs. J. H. HALLEY, [illegible]

Nervous, In Pain, No appetite. "Had poor health for years, [illegible] back and hips, with constant [illegible] vousness and no appetite. Took Sarsaparilla gained strength and [illegible] all day, eat heartily and sleep well." GIFFELS, Moose Lake, Minn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold [illegible] 100 Doses One Dollar. Prepared [illegible] C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

E WORLD'S WELFARE.

AME TO KASHMIR.
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... the World.')
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... pecking at insects,
... ched on the bank
... or darted up and
... after their prey, their
... ed plumage flashing
... Yellow-breasted night-
... and out the tent, picking
... and stray crumbs, and
... en yellow plumage sang
... 's den trees.
... thoughts were ab-
... ple before him. His
... ance, bearing upon
... pure soul. Tall, thin
... th rugged deep-lined
... eyes 'under brows of

dauntless courage,' he looked what he was—a ruler of men.

Around him stood a company of men and women from a near village. Graceful, olive-skinned women, on their way to market, had stopped with their garden produce to see the white man whom they all respected, and they stood listening to him, their lustrous eyes shining, unconscious of the fact that the chaddars which covered their heads were dirty and draggled. Among them were tall, strong, handsome men—whose features bore signs of few manly or moral qualities—children of a people inured to oppression for generations. Swarthy little children looked up at the white man with wondering awe, and among the crowd a munshi stood attentive. He was an old man, with deep-set eyes, and thoughtful, refined face; his neatly trimmed beard and clean white garments contrasted favorably with the careless, dirty attire of the younger men. The munshi had a great respect for learning and reverence for the classic lore. The Englishman was talking of the weather and crops, yet behind the munshi's thoughtful eyes there lurked unuttered questions concerning deeper things.

The Commissioner talked with the natives, discussing their agricultural labors, listening to their stories, learning to understand them even as they were growing to respect him. He loved this downtrodden race. He was a great man, but he was a greater Christian. He lived for this people. He knew that beneath the picturesque exterior was often wretchedness unutterable and dark places of cruelty.

The Kashmiri had been oppressed for generations. One race after another, attracted by the wonderful fertility and beauty of the land, had conquered its people and despoiled its shrines. They had been, too, in their ignorance, again and again the victims of famine and plague, and the Commissioner, looking at them and realizing their need, felt the burden of a success that was heavier than failure; for this statesman's ideal was as yet but a vision: India—Kashmir—for Christ.

As he talked a messenger arrived, and after a moment an old native attendant appeared. The old man wore a large, loose coat, fastened by a belt round the waist. His eyes, set deep in the olive-skinned face, gleamed with kindly reverence. He handed a letter to his master, then salaamed and withdrew.

The Commissioner read the letter, then his keen eyes flashed over the little group before him. They rested on a dark, handsome Kashmiri, in whose face was a deeper thoughtfulness and a keener intelligence than marked many of his uneducated brothers. This man had been with the Commissioner. He had learned of him the way of Christ; now he should go to the court where Christ was not known.

The Englishman spoke in his clear, concise tones:

'The Maharajah wants an educated native. Pramnath, will you go?'

'Yes, sahib.'

'When?'

'To-morrow.'

'So be it.'

At a sign from his master the dark attendant brought papers and pen. The Commissioner wrote; then he handed the paper to Pramnath.

'I appoint you secretary to the Maharajah of Kashmir at the salary of 600 rupees per mensem.'

So another Christian entered the court of the Maharajah, another step was taken toward the goal.

The boat in which Pramnath sat plied its slow way up the river to the capital: Pramnath's thoughts were with the work that lay before him. He was to be secretary to the Maharajah, yet beyond all other aspirations he had a vision of the Englishman's ideal—Kashmir for Christ.

He had often travelled on the broad river spanned by its seven quaint bridges. He was too used to the stench which rose from its waters to heed it, as a stranger would have done, and the dirt and squalor of picturesque Srinagar—the City of the Sun—was no revelation to him. The many scenes, so fascinating to a Britisher, seemed to the native almost commonplace.

The landing-stages along the banks were filled with men and women: the men lounging idly about; the women busy disposing of the garden produce they had brought to the market, or washing their little brown babies. Along the bank frail wooden houses, four or five stories high, stood irregularly, with carved balconies and pretty lattice-work windows, and gay irregular gardens. And beyond the busy market, the frail houses, the squalor and dirt, rose the everlasting hills, their sumits dazzling white, their lower slopes tree-clad and dark.

The river was lively with traffic. The royal barge had borne the Maharajah to the palace but a short time before, and the accompanying boats with their dome-shaped canopies still lay in the river.

When Pramnath arrived the Maharajah was holding a Durbar to determine the coinage. Pramnath made his bow, then took his place quietly behind the native chiefs and princes.

It was a brilliant throng amid which Pramnath found himself. Princes were there, in white and yellow and lavender, their gorgeous dresses decked with priceless jewels. But the newcomer's interest was absorbed by the central figure—the man whose prohibition had meant so much to those who burned to press forward.

In the midst of the people the Maharajah stood—simply and princely—in his dress of plain white muslin. On his dark head he wore a magnificent silk turban trimmed with gold lace, in which flashed one brilliant jewel.

Pramnath watched the scene with interest, expecting to take no part in it. Suddenly the Maharajah held a coin toward his new secretary and asked:

'Can you suggest a new device for our rupee?'

Pramnath took the coin, and a vision of a book he had seen in the Commissioner's tent came to him.

'There are three signs that the English reverence,' he said, bowing low, 'and owing to this reverence they have their power.'

'What are they?' asked the prince.

Pramnath looked at the coin in his hand, then he scratched upon it—I. H. S.—and handed it back to the Maharajah.

The prince looked at the signs.

'So be it,' he said.

So the superscription of the King of Kings was placed upon the Kashmiri rupee, and His sign was in the hands of a people who as yet knew him not. And the longed-for goal—Kashmir for Christ—was just one step nearer.

* * * * *

The narrow streets of Jammu were thronged with men of a dozen different tribes. They had left their wares—the wares for which they had lately found so good a market—and their shrill voices were raised in dissatisfied protest. For the past three months three hundred of the English sahibs had been living in Kashmir. The Maharajah had welcomed them to the valley which had proved such an attractive health resort, but he had stipulated that there should be no preachers. But those three months had produced effects which the Maharajah had not foreseen. The presence of the English sahibs had increased the wealth of the Kashmiris. Their trinkets and bead work; their beautiful embroideries, which were chiefly the work of the men; their metal work and papier-maché, had all found a good market, and now the Kashmiris were protesting loudly against their departure. True, the Maharajah had written a letter to the Commissioner asking that the English sahibs might stay, but now he would not accept the terms of the white man. The Commissioner said: 'Five hundred sahibs should come in the place of those who were leaving, if three preachers—with power to missionize—might accompany them. But the Maharajah said no. And so work was stopped while the people clustered together to talk over their wrongs.

Women beautiful in form and feature, erect soldierly men and winsome children, all former part of the gay crowd that thronged the narrow streets of the quaint Oriental town. Elephants stood patiently waiting for their riders and by he side of the road an old camel dozed in the sunshine.

By degrees the crowd moved onward to the place. They did not care about missionaries; but they did care about their trade. The English sahibs should not be forbidden. The people—desperate with the idea of what they might lose—surrounded the palace and made known their wants.

And the voice of the people prevailed. The longed-for goal was another step nearer.

* * * *

As soon as the decree was made known three missionaries set out on the long march to the capital. It was a rough journey, but they had no thoughts for the hardness of the way. They passed through narrow ravines, where palms and bananas grew; up steep hillsides where climbing was difficult; through scented pine forests which clothed the farther hills, and onwards towards the mountains gleaming white against the sky.

At last they reached Srinagar, and there a crowd came to meet them—Mohammedans, Hindus, Santals, Handsome olive-skinned natives of Kashmir, Sikhs, Dogras, Benegalis, Thibetans, Afghans and Punjabis. A few rich; many poor. Intelligent and dull; humble and proud. Kashmir women with their water jars and their babies. Hindu women in green and scarlet and violet. Musulmans in sombre and very dirty dresses; Hindu pundits in clean white garments. An evil-looking guru; a noble-looking pir.

The men who for so long had prayed for these people were allowed to speak to them at last. Their leader looked upon them with a great tenderness. The goal—Kashmir for Christ—was surely not quite out of sight.

His magnificent voice broke across the murmur of many voices and stilled it, as, holding a rupee in his hand so that all might see, he began:

'Ye men of Kashmir, your own Maharajah has by his coin proclaimed our news. See these signs. Jesus, the Saviour of men.'

And beginning with that sign he preached unto them—Jesus.

So instead of three missionaries there were many, for each Kashmiri who had a rupee became a missionary as he went back full of the story to his native village; and in a very short time the valleys of Kashmir had heard of Jesus, the Saviour of men.

IESUS HOMINUM SALVATOR.

PUNDITA RAMABAI.

Pundita Ramabai is engaged in a translation of the Bible into simple Marathi language for the use of the uneducated people in the villages. In connection with this, she is preparing a Marathi concordance to the Bible, a Greek and Marathi, and a Hebrew and Marathi lexicon.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the launch :—

Mary Childs, Montreal..	$ 5.00
An aged widow, Chippawa Hill..	3.00
Geo. H. W. Birch, Montreal ..	5.00
A Friend, Red Deer, Alta.. ..	.50
Mrs. Jas. Ferguson, Granby, Que...	1.00
Miss Mary McKerley, Abbotsford, Que..	1.00
Received for the cots :—	
A Friend, Red Deer, Alta. . ..	.50
Previously on hand..	1,332.32
Total on hand, Nov. 3	$1,348.32

We have also received a further contribution of $10 from Mr. W. F. Lighthall, Montreal, for another special object in connection with Dr. Grenfell's work.

Address all subscriptions for Dr. Grenfell's work to 'Witness' Labrador Fund, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

In future Dr. Grenfell's letters and other such accounts of the work in Labrador will be found on the first page of the second section of this paper.

ITENDED BY FIVE DOCTORS

...o Relief Until He ... Dodd's Kidney Pills.

... Cure of A. F. Richard, ... Tortured by Rheumatism ... red Pains, Sets Kent ... lking.

... Co., N.B., Nov. 6.—... being tortured for four ... Rheumatism. Stiff- ... s and Pains in the ... no relief from five ... called in, Mr. An- ... a well-known farmer ... spreading the good ... once more a well man, ... his cure to Dodd's ... Speaking of his won- ... Richard says :— ... man in July, 1907. ... endured the great- ... ache, Rheumatism, ... nts and Pains in ... dark circles under ... ed and I was of- ... tended by five doc- ... them could help

... se Dodd's Kidney ... few doses I be- ... ed four boxes in ... working every day ... man. I owe my ... Dodd's Kidney Pills

... kind of Kidney ... Kidney Pills will

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 church-goers generally, may belong to this Newspaper Club, also non-church-goers, 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 less. It will be a convenience if students will write their answers on letter paper, about 8½ inches by 11 inches.

4. Each answer must have the name and address of the writer at the bottom of the answer, so it can be identified, given a number, registered and then the name cut off so the examiner may know it by number only.

5. Students should be careful to understand the question before answering. To do this, the lesson text must be read and especially the verse, or verses, upon which the question is based.

6. The answers from the 'Witness' Bible Study Club must be sent to this office, where they will be collated at the close of the contest, and forwarded to headquarters for independent examination by competent examiners. The prizes will then be awarded according to the highest number of marks, won by members of The International Newspaper Bible Study Club, and all prizes which may be awarded to members of the 'Witness' Club will be given out from this office.

Address all answers to the 'Witness' Bible Study Club, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

SPECIAL NOTE—Contestants should always put at the head of each answer the date to which the question belongs, as well as the question written out in full or clipped from the paper. They should, moreover, always give their name and address, carefully with each answer, NOT on a separate sheet, but on the same sheet as the question, only well below it, so as to permit of its being cut off (see sections 3 and 4). They should always be sure to give name and address in the same form each week. Please read the conditions carefully, cut them out and keep for ready reference when preparing answers.

THE PRIZES.

First series—A gold medal to each of the first five contestants.

Second Series—A silver medal to each of the next five contestants.

Third Series—A Teachers' Bible, price $5.50, to each of the next five contestants.

Fourth Series—A valuable book worth $1.50, to each of the next thirty-five contestants.

Fifth Series—A developed mind, an expanded imagination, a richer experience and a more profound knowledge of the Bible and of life, to all who take this course whether winning any other prize or not.

Each medal will be suitably engraved, giving the name of the winner, and for what it is awarded, and in like manner each Bible and book will be inscribed.

All who can write, and have ideas, are urged to take up these studies regardless of the degree of their education, as the papers are not valued from an educational or literary standpoint, but from the point of view of the cogency of their reasoned ideas.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

(Copyrighted, 1908, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

Nov. 15, 1908.

The Lord our Shepherd.—Psalm xxiii.

Golden Text—The Lord is my Shepherd I shall not want. (Ps. xxiii., 1.)

Verse 1—Does God personally shepherd each individual soul?

Does scientific research and our fuller knowledge of the vast network of worlds in the universe, tend to weaken or strengthen our faith in God's individual love and care for each person?

Does God 'shepherd' and love sinners as well as saints? (Read Jesus's story of the lost sheep.)

May we learn of the reality of God's individual, and constant care of us by "The practice of the presence of God," the same as we learn to think and see, and do, almost everything else by practice? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Is it possible, for a Christian, to depend upon God, the same as one depends upon a government bank note, and to always have the comfort of that dependence in the most trying circumstances?

Verse 2.—As a matter of fact do all who serve God actually enjoy the bliss suggested by the figures, 'He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters?'

Are Christians like sheep, sometimes full and lie down 'chewing the cud of contentment,' and at other times hunting for food, or flying for protection from the enemy?

Verse 3.—In the struggle for existence, with men as with sheep, the soul gets tired and weary, and its strength exhausted; what, and where, is the source for restoring this soul exhaustion?

What are some of the means which our shepherd takes, to restore our exhausted strength, to increase our faith, and revive our flagging energies?

A hungry sheep is not troubled with righteousness, but will take food which belongs to another; contrast this with the way in which God leads the Christian.

Our shepherd leads the soul in 'paths of righteousness;' now if one be found in the paths of unrighteousness, is that, of not, clear evidence that he is a wandering sheep, not under control of the shepherd?

Verse 4.—The shepherds in Palestine often had to lead their sheep, through valleys and ravines, where death lurked in the shape of wild beasts and other dangers; do Christians to-day, have to pass through similar dangers, and what are some of them?

Is there any part of the journey of life, from the start out in the morning until we reach the sheep fold at sunset, which is not beset with dangers?

What is the guarantee that the 'shepherd' will destroy all that would destroy the Christian, and take him home to the fold in perfect safety?

When our shepherd finally leads his sheep 'through the valley of the shadow of death' which leads to the 'better country,' what is invariably their experience?

How do you account for it, that when rebellious men come down to die they are paralyzed with fear, for the future, while the children of God fear not, but are comforted?

Verse 5.—In the evening time of life, what are the peculiar enemies which God's sheep have to face?

In the presence of old age, failing physical and mental powers, eyesight and hearing gone, 'the pains of death' gripping him, what sort of a table does God spread before the departing saint?

Verse 6.—What blessing answering to 'goodness and mercy' follow the Christian all the days of his life, as contrasted with the experience of those who live in rebellion against God.

Is the life of a faithful servant of God always a triumphant one?

What is 'the house of the Lord' in which the Christian will live forever?

Lesson for Sunday, Nov. 22, 1908.—Solomon Anointed King. (I. Kings i.-ii: 12.)

CONSUMPTION'S STARTING POINT

Lies in Weak, Watery Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Make the Blood Rich and Red.

Bloodlessness is the starting point of consumption. When your blood is thin and watery your whole health declines. Your face grows pale, your appetite fails and your heart jumps and flutters at the least exertion or excitement. You are always weak and wretched and lose interest in everything. This is the point from which you may easily step into that hopeless decline that leads to consumption and the grave. What is actually needed to bring back health and strength and energy is the new rich blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make. In all the world there is no other tonic medicine like them, and all who feel weak and easily tired should take these Pills at once, and regain new health.

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If you want new health and new strength try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a fair use of this medicine will not disappoint you. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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STOP THE TAP.

(An Old Story Retold.

A North of England Countryman
Was down to London City,
Attending a convention there
Of men both wise and witty.
The Liquor traffic and its deeds
The fertile topic was:
And how to stop its ravages
And help the Temperance cause.

Some advocated license high,
Some advocated low,
And some said yes to one device,
And some would answer no.
At last the Countryman arose,
And caught the chairman's eye,
And got permission to address
The motley company.

'Up in our country' (said he then)
'A good long journey hence,
A lunatic asylum stands
To teach the simple sense;
And many a simple-minded lad
And some few lassies, too,
Are brought up to the doctors there
To see what they can do.

'What think you is the plan they try
To find if fools are cured?
A very simple test indeed,
As you may feel assured.
Out in the yard there stands a tank,
With water running fast
Through a large tap quite plain to view
Which fills the tank at last.

'Then, is the lad or lass brought out
With dipper right in hand,
And told to empty out the tank
With best means at command.
Well, if the fools are surely cured
And have got sense again,
At once they go and stop the tap,
Then is their task quite plain.

'But if the fools are foolish still,
And clearly made no gains,
They ply their dippers might and main
With labor for their pains.
So friends, if we would stay the ills
Which flow through many a gap,
Let's show we've learned a little sense,
Let's go and stop the tap.'

ROSS JOHNSTON.

Whitby, Ont.

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published in the 'Witness' building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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

'The "Witness" stands in the front rank of Canadian newspapers.'—Toronto 'News.

1908

'I saw it in the "Witness," and I believe it.'—That's what they all say.

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BARLOW & CO., 82 St. Fran. Xav. M. 3849.
BURNETT & CO., 12 St. Sacrament st. M. 2232.
L. LORNE EDGAR & CO., B. of T. Bldg. M. 5120.
FAIRBANK BROS., 61 St. Fran. Xav. M. 340.
FORGET, R., Royal Insurance Bldg. M. 917.
GAUDET, J. E. & CO., 82 St. Fran. Xav. M. 5145.
HUTCHISON JAMES, Sovereign Bank Bldg. M. 2346.
MACDOUGALL BROS., 9 St. Sacrament. M. 1364.
McCUAIG BROS. & CO., 157 St. James. M. 923.
McCURDY, F. B. & CO., 4 Hospital. M. 759.
McDOUGALL & COWANS, 95 Not. Dame W. M. 1738.
MOAT, R. & CO., 40 Hospital street. Tel. M. 3 & 4.
O'BRIEN, W. P., rear 82 St. Fran.-Xavier. M. 316.
STRATHY, GORDON & CO. (Estab. 1871) 13 St. Sacrament. M. 545.
TURPIN, W. J. & CO., 6 St. Sacrament st. M. 940.
WILSON-SMITH, R. & CO., 160 St. James. M. 3029.

TRUST AND DEPOSIT VAULTS.

MONTREAL TRUST & DEP. CO., Royal Ins. Bldg. Tel. Main 6704 and 6705.
NATIONAL TRUST CO. Ltd. Nat. Trust Bldg. M. 4698

Professional.

ADVOCATES.

ARMSTRONG, EDGAR N., Bk Ottawa Bldg. M. 1120.
ATWATER, DUCLOS, BOND & MEAGHER, 160 St. James street. Main 3380.
BAKER, W. A., 54 Notre Dame E. M. 4331.
BEAUCHAMP, EMILE, 72 Notre Dame E. M. 1860.
BEIQUE, TURGEON & BEIQUE, 17 Place d'Armes Hill. M. 1019.
BRIAR & LAVERTY, Canada Life Building.
BROSSEAU, BROSSEAU & TANSEY, 160 St James st. M. 1490-1.
BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, 164 St. James street. M. 42-43.
BUSTEED & LANE, New York Life Bldg. M. 1427.
CAMPBELL, MEREDITH, MacPHERSON, HAGUE & HOLDEN, Merchants Bank Bldg. M. 27.
CHAUVIN & BAKER, 179 St. James st. M. [illegible].
COOK, McMASTER & BRODIE, Royal Insurance Building. M. 5153-1749.
DANDURAND, HIBBARD, BOYER & GOSSELIN, Liv., Lond. & Globe Bldg. M. 1453 and 2635.
ELLIOT, HENRY J., 37 Can. Life Bldg. M. 2771.
FERGUSON, J. M., K.C., Room 410-411 New York Life Bldg. M. 2054.
GEOFFRION, GEOFFRION & CUSSON, Banque du Peuple Chambers, 97 St. James st. M. 10.
GILMAN & BOYD, Merchants Bk Bldg. M. 2396.
GOUIN, LEMIEUX, MURPHY & BERARD, N. Y. Life Bldg. M. 3178-9.
GREENSHIELDS, GREENSHIELDS & LANGUEDOC, 86 Notre Dame West. Main 3596.
HICKSON & CAMPBELL, Can. Life Bldg. M. 1121.
HOLT, CHARLES M., K.C., Guardian Bldg. M.14.
Hutchins, Horace A., K.C., 151 St. James, M. 2118.
ILES, CHARLES, 204 St. James st. M. 2499.
JACOBS & GARNEAU, 97 St. James st. M. 174.
JULIEN & BERARD, 15 St. James st. M. 4200.
KAVANAGH, LAJOIE & LACOSTE (Hon. SIR ALEX. LACOSTE, C.R.) 7 Place d'Armes. M. 4800-1.
LIGHTHALL & HARWOOD, N.Y. Life Bldg. M. 305.
LAVALLEE & DELFAUSSE, 97 St. James. M. 1212.
MACLENNAN, F. S., K.C., New York Life Building, Montreal. Tel. Main 4703.
McCormick & Lebourveau, 107 St. James. M. 2497.
McGOUN, ARCH., K.C., 157 St. James st. M. 1978.
MOUNT, WM. E., 13 St. James st. M. 603.
OGDEN, C. G., Montreal and Three Rivers. M. 1695.
PATTERSON & ASTLE, 180 St. James st. M. 3960.
PELISSIER & WILSON, 151 St. James st. M. 2173.
RIVET, HANDFIELD & HANDFIELD, N.Y. Life Building. M. 2953.
SMITH, MARKEY & SKINNER, Metropolitan Bldg., 179 St. James street. M. 4944.
STAVELEY, W. R., 40 Royal Ins. Building. M. 1915.
ST. JULIEN & THEBERGE, 60 Notre Dame East, opp. Law Courts. M. 901.
TRIHEY, BERCOVITCH & KEARNEY, 151 St. James street. M. 5100.
VIPOND & VIPOND, Bell Tel. Building. M.3513.
WALSH & WALSH, 80 St. Gabriel st. M. 218.
WEIR, MACALISTER & COTTON, Royal Insurance Bldg. M. 4989.

NOTARIES AND MARRIAGE LICENSE ISSUERS.

CHARBONNEAU, C. J. E., 97 St. James. M. 3114.
DICKSON, NORVAL, 107 St. James st. M. 1207.
DUFF, J. M. M., 107 St. James st. M. 2502.
WILKS & MICHAUD, Merchts Bank Bldg. M. 5500.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

BUDDEN, H. A., 601 New York Life. M. 1694.
EVANS, OWEN N., Mchts. Bank Bldg. M. 192.
Fetherstonhaugh, Blackmore & Dennison, Liv., Lon. & Globe Bldg. M. 530.

ANALYSTS AND ASSAYERS.

DONALD, DR. J. T., 112 St. Fran. Xav. M. 2264.
HERSEY, DR. MILTON L., 171 St. James. M. 252.

ACCOUNTANTS.

DURNFORD, GEO. C.A., F.C.A. Can., Canada Life Building. M. 450.

AUCTIONEERS.

Fraser Bros., 453 St. Jas. & 131 Inspector. M. 790.
HICKS, M. & CO., 99 and 101 Metcalfe. Up 2546.
KEARNS, W. M., 32 University street. Up 3809.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

INTERNATIONAL BUS. COLL., 198 St. Catherine West. Main 309.
MISS GRAHAM, 109 Metcalfe. Up 2936.
MONTREAL BUS. COLL., 46 University. Up 151.
MOUNT ROYAL BUS. COLL., Y.M.C.A. Bldg. Up 4297.
STANDARD BUSINESS COLLEGE, (W. S. Jones, Principal), 314 St. Cath. st. west. Up 4530.

BUSINESS METHODIZER.

VIAU, HENRI, 248 Notre Dame st. West. M. 2483.

ELOCUTION.

BELLE ROSE EMSLIE, A.T.C.M., 372 St. Cath. st. w. McGlaughlin, R., 52 Burton ave. Tel. west, 1560.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

FREDERICK G. TODD, Renouf Bldg. Up 2857.

Retail.

ANTIQUE MAHOGANY FURNITURE, ETC.

McANDREW, D., 262 Dorchester west. Main 4414.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS AND PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.

FERRIS, P., 665 St. Catherine st. west. Up 4412.
C. A. SHARPE, cor. Craig and Gosford. M. 2718.

BAND AND ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC AND REPAIRS.

HARDY, EDMOND, 38 Notre Dame. w. M. 2466.
LAVALLEE, CHAS., 35 St. Lawrence Boul. M. 554.

BICYCLES FOR HIRE.

SMYTH, JAS. M., 370 Dorchester W. Up 1249 & 5153.

BIRD DEALER AND FANCIER.

WILLS, R. G. 177 Bleury street, Montreal.

BLACKSMITHS AND MACHINISTS.

CROWE, J. & SONS, 11 St. George st. M. 804.
DONALDSON, R. & SONS, 30 Youville sq. M. 1712.
Estate J. K. Macdonald, 318 Craig w. M. 2591.

BLANK BOOK MAKERS.

H. J. BORRIE, 91 Lagauchetiere st. west. M. 1812.

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND POSTALS.

ASHFORD, C., 340 Dorchester st. w. Up 1342.
BOOSAMRA, M., 166 St. Lawrence Boulevard.
CADIEUX & DEROME (French Books), 18 and 20 Notre Dame w. M. 4289.
CHAPMAN, A. T., 513 St. Catherine st. w. Up 927.
GRAFTON, F. E. & SONS, 227 Notre Dame W. M. 2456.
RENOUF, E. M., Ltd., 472 St. Catherine w. Up 433.

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Retail).

BERNIER, OCTAVE, 62 Notre Dame st. east.
RONAYNE BROS., 485 Notre Dame west. M. 472.
ROSTON, J., 235 St. Catherine st. west. Up 3087.
SLOAN BROS., 633 St. Catherine st. west. Up 917.
BEN SLATER, 256 Notre Dame west. M. 3127.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

JACKSON & CO., 329-335 Hibernia st. M. 4153.

BUILDERS' BRICK AND STONE.

MORRISON, T. A. & CO., Mechanics' Inst. M. 4532.

CARPET CLEANERS.

CANADA CARPET CLEANING CO. AND RUG WORKS, 40B Latour st. M. 1314.
DOMINION CARPET BEATING CO., 262 Dorchester street west. Main 4414.
Hammond Carpet Beating Co., 245a Bleury. Up 1445.
Montreal Carpet Beating Co., 125 Lagauchetiere street west. Up 716.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

JACKSON & CO., 329-335 Hibernia st. M. 4153.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

CHAPMAN, W. H., 757 St. Cath. st. w. (corner Guy). Up 1067.
GRAY, HENRY R., 168 St. Lawrence Boul. M. 96.
McGALE'S PHARMACY (Leo. U. Ryan, successor), 545 Notre Dame st. w. Main 187.
SCARFF, C. E., 358 St. Cath. st. W. Up. 1331. also corner Sherbrooke and Victoria, Westmount, 30.
TANSEY, O. H., 278 Sherbrooke West, cor. City Councillor st. Up 942 and 5159.
TREMBLE, J. E., 612 St. Cath. W. cor. Mountain Up 901.
WEINFELD, J. J., cor. Bleury & Dorchester. M.1377 Cor. Demontigny and St. Lawrence. E. 6111.

COAL.

COHEN, L. & SON, 36 Prince street. M. 881.
W. LAMARRE & CO., 630 Atwater avenue. M. 609.
ROBERTSON F., 206 St. James street. Main 4610.

CONFECTIONERS.

CHAS. M. ALEXANDER, 219 St. James st. M. 903.
CRULY, H. & CO., 4129 St. Catherine. Westm'nt. Mount 1874.
LOGAN, W. J., 214 Sherbrooke west, cor. Bleury. Up 1793.

DEPARTMENT STORES.

CARSLEY CO., Ltd. (The S.), near G.P.O. M. 5665.
LAMY, ARSENE, St. Denis and Duluth ave. E. 2552.
MORGAN, HENRY & CO., Ltd., Phillips sq. Up 2651.
THE JOHN MURPHY CO., Ltd., St. Cath. w. Up 2920.

DRY GOODS—(Retail).

OGILVY, JAS. & SONS, cor. St. Cath. and Mountain. Up 3305.

DYERS AND CLEANERS.

British American Dyeing Co., 215 McGill st. M. 774.
DECHAUX DYE WORKS, 62 St. Cath. East. E. 51.
ROYAL DYE WORKS, 803 St. Cathrn. w. Up 644.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC CO., 59 Bleury st. M. 3101.

ELECTRIC AND GAS FIXTURES.

MITCHELL, THE ROBERT CO., 598 St. Cath. st. West. Up 3089.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC CO., 59 Bleury st. M. 3101.

FISH DEALERS.

O'CONNOR, J. T., St. Antoine Market. Up 4512.

FLORISTS AND DECORATORS.

BAIN, S. S., 463 St. Catherine st. w. Up 2486.
HALL & ROBINSON, 855 St. Cath. st. w. Up 3373.
[illegible]S & HOPTON, 700 St. Cath. W. Up 1364, and Nurseries, Notre Dame de Grace. W. 2218.
THE CANADIAN FLORAL CO., 330 St. Catherine west. Up 215.

FOREIGN STAMPS, ETC.

CENTURY STAMP CO., 150 Peel st. Up 4142.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

ALBERT'S FURNITURE & BEDDING STORE, 39 St. Catherine west. E. 2156.
LANDE BROS., 234 St. Lawrence st. M. 3888.
PRINCE, THE J. S. CO., 85 St. Lawrence Boul. E. 209
RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, LIMITED, 740 West St. Catherine st. Tel. Up 681.
VALIQUETTE, N. G., Ltd., 471-477 St. Catherine East. East 4182.
WENER, A. & CO., 41 Bleury street. M. 4860.

GLASS (PLATE, SHEET AND FANCY).

C. A. SHARPE, cor. Craig and Gosford. M. 2718.

GLOVES AND CORSETS.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE, 464 St. Catherine st. West. Up 1068.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.

HAWKINS, F., 108-15 Bleury street. M. 3571.

GROCERS—(Retail).

BEAULIEU, 63 Osborne street. Tel. Up 3296.
BEAUVAIS, LALONDE ET CIE, 482 St. James near Inspector. M. 605.
BOX, CHARLES E., 4846 Sherbrooke street. Westmount 1113 and 1114.
BROWN, W. J., 888 St. Cath. st. W. Up 2900 and 2901
DESAULNIERS, J. L., 494 St. Lawrence. E. 958.
EICHEN'S Temperance Cash Grocery, 919 St. Cath. West, and 1 To wer ave. Up 3152.
Elliott, P., cor. City Counc. & Berthelet. Up 5240.
ENGLISH PROVISION CO., 681 St. Cath. W. Up 2416.
MALONEY, D., cor. Sherbrooke and Mance. E. 2483.
MUNRO, D. D., 705 St. Cath. W., cor. Mackay. Up 934 and 936.
MUNRO BROS., 203 St. Antoine street. Up 2670.
PAUL, WALTER, 461 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1237, also 80 University street. Up 4638.
STRONG & STRONG, 480 Lagauchetiere W. M. 6337.
TRUDEAU, A., 344 St. Catherine st. E. E. 3333.
VANIER FRERES, 1029 St. James st. Up 2576.

HARDWARE—(Retail).

CAVANAGH, THE E. CO., Ltd., 935-945 Notre Dame W., cor. Seigneurs. M. 3407-8-9.
DURAND HARDWARE CO., 370 St. James. M. 4076.
KRASEL, PAUL R., 881 St. Cath. st. West. Up 1452.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence. M. 1914.
WILSON, T. & CO., 271 St. Lawrence Boul. (cor. Dorchester). E. 1855.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS.

ARMAND DOIN, 76 Notre Dame East. M. 1146.
BEAULIEU, ARTHUR J., corner St. Martin and Notre Dame sts. M. 3085.
BOIVIN, ERNEST, corner St. Lawrence Boul. and Notre Dame. M. 4097.
GRACE, GEO. A., 279 Bleury st. Up 71.
ROBERTSON & CO., 233 St. James st. M. 2007.

HOTELS.

CORONA, Uptown. Up 3840. G. Phillips, Mg. Dir.
GRAND UNION (F. J. Murray, Prop.), 348 Notre Dame West. M. 6141.
HOTEL CARSLAKE, 571-577 St. James st. M. 6133.
PLACE VIGER, Craig st. (opp. Viger Square). M. 3134
QUEEN'S, opposite G.T.R., M. 4785.
ST. LAWRENCE HALL, (Higgins & Cooper), near G.P.O. M. 6146.
WINDSOR, Dominion Square. Up 2880.

ICE MERCHANTS.

THE CITY ICE CO., Ltd., 295 Craig street, West. Tel. 3957, 3958.

LADIES' COSTUMES.

LAFRANCE, P., 270 and 272 St. Lawrence Boulevard. M. 542 and 259 St. Cath. West. Up 2175.
SAVALINO, G., 4159 St. Catherine st., Westmount.

LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS AND WIG MAKERS.

ASSELIN, MADAME, 260 St. Cath. St. W. Up 4152.
J. PALMER & SON, Ltd., 441 St. Cath., We. Up 4307.
MUSER & VETTER, Molsons Bank Bldg., cor. Stanley and St. Cath. Up 2508.
PONTON, JOS., 33 Notre Dame East. M. 2361.
PROF. LAVOIE, 8 Notre Dame street west.
PUNDE & BOEHM, 471 St. Cath. W. Up 3161--5160.
TARRANTE, SAMUEL, 373 St. Cath. W. Up 5242.

LADIES' AND GENT'S HAIRDRESSING PARLOR.

J. PALMER & SON, Ltd., 103 5-7 Notre Dame M. M.391.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENALLACK (THE) CO., 80-84 Victoria sq. and 8-12 Latour street. M. 3396.

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd., 85 to 95 Atwater avenue. M. 3457.

MACHINERY.

CANADA MACHINERY AGENCY, 298 St. James street. M. 2195.
MILLER, W. L. & CO., 32-44 St. George st. M. 5423.

MEAT MARKETS.

LE CAVALIER & RIEL, 12 and 14 Chaboillez Square. M. 1826.
STANFORD MARKET, 438 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1644-5-6.
WESTGATE & LEWIS, 128 Park ave. Up 2690 & 4058.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

AMERICAN TAILORS, 392 St. Catherine W. Up 2283
N. BANKS, 134 St. Catherine st. West. Main 2246
GALLERY, DAN, 490 Notre Dame West. M. 2230.
TUDDENHAM & ANDERSON, 344 St. James st. (W. of Victoria sq.). M. 3979.

OPTICIANS.

CARRIERE, ROD., 207 St. Catherine East. E. 2257.
FOX, F. C., 32 McGill Coll. Ave. Up 1185.
GRANT, DR., B.O.A., O.P.H.D., 294 St. Catherine street west. Up 1332.
NOURY, J. C., (Specialist), 30-32 St. Cath. E. E. 3402.

OUTDOOR ADVERTISERS.

THE WARE CO'Y., Ltd., 95 St. Genevieve. Up 116.

PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGERS.

POTTER, W. E. & CO., 20 St. Philip st. M. 1939.

PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS.

KELLY, P., 374 St. Catherine West. Up 5166.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
SMEATON BROS., 236 Craig st. West. M. 737.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

ARLESS PHOTO STUDIO, 725 ST. Catherine st. West. Up 4245.
BARNES, W. M., 630 St. Catherine W. Up 3203.
DUMAS, ALBERT, 251 St. Catherine st. East (near Sanguinet). E. 5556.
GORDON, P. J., 411 St. Catherine West. M. 1429.
LAPRES & LAVERGNE, 360 St. Denis st. E. 1283.
LEBUIS & GRENIER, 1355 Notre Dame W. M.6095.
WESTMOUNT PHOTO STUDIO, 4161 St. Cath. st., Westmount. H. E. Archambault, Prop.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

HOGG, THE D. H. CO., 160 Craig West. M. 1953.
LEE & SARGENT, 675 St. Catherine st. W. Up 3817.
SMITH, R. F., 116 Notre Dame W. M. 1467. Up 1006.
UNITED PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES, Ltd., 132 St. Peter. M. 453.
UNITED PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES, Ltd., 146 Peel street. Up 964.

PIANOS, PLAYER PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ARCHAMBAULT, ED., 312 St. Cath. E. E. 1842.
LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street. Up 1491.
LEACH PIANO CO., Ltd., 560 St. Cath. st. W. Up 998.
LINDSAY, C. W., Ltd., 512 St. Catherine West. Up 3641.
McNEE, C. A., 550 St. Catherine West. Up 3883.
WILLIS & CO., Ltd., 600 St. Cath. st. W. Up 2686.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMERS.

EDLINGTON, CHAS., 413 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1080.
JOHNSON & COPPING, 634 St. Catherine west. Up 2696.

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

GORDON & EGAN, 120 Mansfield st. Up 1116.
L'ESPERANCE, EMERY, 32 St. Cath. W. M. 2404.
SMALL, ARTHUR, 183-185 Elgin st. E. 2180.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

Fortier, Jos., cor. St. Peter & Notre Dame. M. 444-5.
DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
McALLISTER, A. & CO., 93 St. Frs. Xav. M. 2157.
ROY, J. E., 138 St. Cath. st. W. (bet. St. George and St. Philip). M. 730.

RANGES AND STOVES.

PROWSE, GEO. R., 208 McGill st. M. 254.

ROOFERS.

CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 309 St. James st. M. 1172.
REED, GEO. W. & CO., Ltd., 337 Craig W. M. 987.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

LEGALLEE BROS., 45 Bleury st. M. 2458.
Walker & Campbell, cor. N. Dame & McGill. M. 775.

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

BISSONNETTE, ERIC & CO., 418 St. James. M. 6379.
LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, No. 338 Notre Dame West, Balmoral Block. M. 413.
MURPHY, D. & CO., 402 St. James st. M. 3243.
ROBERTS, J. W., 336 St. James st. M. 1966.

SCRAP IRON, METALS, RAGS, PAPER.

BLOCK, M., 773 St. James, cor. Versailles. Up 147.
ELLISON, A. & SON, 962 St. James st. Up 986.
WALKER, J. R. & CO., 35 Common st. M. 1338-9.

SEED MERCHANTS.

EWING, Wm. & CO., 146 McGill. M. 1841 & M. 6778.
WARD, JOSEPH & CO., 115 Youville sq. M. 4088.

SOUVENIR NOVELTIES AND POST CARDS.

CADIEUX & DEROME, 18 and 20 Notre Dame West. M. 4289.

SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

COSTEN, T. & CO., 48 Notre Dame st. W. M. 2856.
SMYTH, JAS. M., 370 Dorchester W. Up 1249 & 5153.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence. M. 1914.
THE ST. LAWRENCE SPORTING GOODS CO., Ltd., 102 Notre Dame W. M. 5749.

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

MONTREAL STEAM LAUNDRY, 353-355 Craig st. West. M. 3600-01.
TOILET LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 425 Richmond st. Up 3480.
TROY LAUNDRY, Verdun. Main 3644.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, Phone Main 413. Notre Dame, Balmoral Block.

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 140 St. Peter st. M. 3832.

UNDERTAKERS.

Armstrong, G. & Co., 72 and 74 Victoria sq. M. 219.
Seale & Son, cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester. Up 969. Residence tel. Up 2671.
TEES & CO., 300 St. James street. M. 327.
WRAY, WM., 113 University st. Up 2667.

WALL PAPER.

MURPHY & SON, 80 Drummond street. Up 1337.

Wholesale.

ASBESTOS AND ASBESTOS [illegible]

CANADIAN ASBESTOS CO., [illegible] sq., (cor. St. Peter) M. [illegible]
CUNNINGHAM, JAMES, [illegible]
SCLATER, WM. & CO., LTD., [illegible] M. 541.

BANANAS.

BROWN, JOSEPH & SONS, [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AMES-HOLDEN, Limited, [illegible] Main 5440.
DAOUST, LALONDE & CO., [illegible] M. 4742.
ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill [illegible]

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

OLIVE, DORION & STROUD, [illegible] 4404.

CHINA AND CROCKERY.

CASSIDY, THE JOHN L. CO., [illegible] Paul. M. 1242.

COFFEES AND TEAS.

WOOD, THOS. & CO., 428 St. Paul [illegible]

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES AND FACTURERS' AGENTS.

J. PALMER & SON, Ltd., 5-7 Notre Dame [illegible]

DRY GOODS—(Wholesale).

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD., [illegible] street. M. 5610.
RACINE, A. & CO., 340 St. Paul st. [illegible]

EGGS AND BUTTER.

HISLOP & HUNTER, 117 King st. [illegible]

ELECTRICAL RAILWAY AND [illegible] SUPPLIES.

DAWSON, J. A. & CO., 148 McGill [illegible] M. 5755.

FANCY GOODS—(Wholesale).

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD., [illegible] Paul street. M. 5610.

FISH AND OYSTERS—(Wholesale).

LEONARD BROS., 20 Youville square. M. [illegible]

GENERAL PRODUCE.

WARD, JOSEPH & CO., 115D Youville sq. M. [illegible]

GROCERS—(Wholesale).

CARTER, S. J. & CO., 58 McGill street. M. [illegible]
CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LIMITED, [illegible] John street. M. 1307.
LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO., Ltd., [illegible] St. Paul. M. 3770.
MATHEWSON'S SONS, 202 McGill st. M. [illegible]

HARDWARE—(Wholesale).

LAFLEUR, L. L., Ltd., 1926-32 Notre Dame M. [illegible]

HAY, GRAIN, ETC.—(Wholesale).

CHAPLIN BROS. & CO., 315 Board of Trade Building. Main 954.
W. LAMARRE & CO., 630 Atwater avenue. M. [illegible]

LEATHER BELTING.

McLAREN, D. K., Ltd., 309-11 Craig W. M. [illegible]

LUMBER MERCHANT.

CREAM, D. & CO., Canada Life Bldg. M. [illegible]
GOODFELLOW, GEO. C., 528 Board of Trade M. [illegible]
REDFERN, J. H., 820 Charlevoix st. M. [illegible]
TALBOT, WILFRED, Office and Yards, Wiseman Avenue, Montreal. East 77.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES.—(Wholesale).

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD., [illegible] Notre Dame West. M. 5097.

PAPER DEALERS.

DOMINION PAPER CO., 345 St. James st. M. [illegible]
McFARLANE SON & HODGSON, 246 Craig West. M. 3334-5.
THE NORTHERN MILLS CO., 278 St. Paul M. [illegible]

PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.

CAVANAGH, THE E. CO., Ltd., [illegible] Dame W., cor. Seigneurs. M. [illegible]

PORTLAND CEMENT, [illegible] BRICKS, ETC.

BREMNER, A., 50 Bleury st., Main 356 and [illegible] Merchants 56.
HYDE & WEBSTER, 257 St. Cath. W. Up [illegible]
THE CANADIAN PORTLAND CEMENT CO., [illegible] 203 Board of Trade. Main 4747.

RECEIVERS OF FISH—Wholesale.

D. HATTON & CO. Established 1874. M. [illegible]

TEAS—(Wholesale).

BROWN, R. H., 14 Hospital st. Tel. M. 278.
STROUD, W. D. & SONS, 79 Youville Sq. M. 529.
THE BLUE RIBBON TEA CO., 206 St. Paul M. [illegible]

WHOLESALE RAW FURRIERS.

PIERCE, A. & E., & CO., 507 St. Paul M. 963.

Manufacturers.

AERATED WATERS (GINGER ALE, ETC.)

GURD & CO., CHAS., Ltd., [illegible] Jurors street. Main 731, and Merchants 52.

BAG MANUFACTURERS.

THE CANADIAN BAG CO., Ltd., 46 William st. M. 3289.

BENT AND ART GLASS.

GRIMSON, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine M. [illegible]

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

LANG MANUFACTURING CO., [illegible] st., St. Henri. Mt. 1820, 1821.
MONTREAL BISCUIT CO., THE, [illegible] Mount 106 and 107.
THE CALEDONIA BISCUIT CO., [illegible] street. Up 1941.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke st. M. [illegible]
MARTIN FRERES & CO., [illegible]
THE WM. RUTHERFORD SONS, Atwater ave. M. 3457.

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

AIRD, JAMES M., 97-103 St. [illegible]
ARLD, R. S., 557 St. Antoine s
GALLERY BROS., cor. Young s Main 2895.
GRAHAM BROS., 291 St. Ant[illegible]
SMITH, GEORGE, 452 Guy
STRACHAN, JAMES, 240 C[illegible]
STUART & HERBERT, [illegible]
WYLIE, W. & J. S., 228 Bl[illegible]

CANDY MFRS.

LANG MANUFACTURING [illegible] st., St. Henri. Mt. 18[illegible]
MONTREAL BISCUIT CO., [illegible] Mount 106 and 107.

CARRIAGES AN[illegible]

LATIMER, R. & CO., 21 St. A[illegible] COCOAN[illegible]
McLEAN'S 'WHITE MOSS [illegible] West. M. 777.

MACHINES AND [illegible]

THE CANADIAN OLIVER [illegible] St. Peter. Main 3832.

METAL AND GLASS [illegible]

LANGWELL, G. & SON, [illegible]

MIRRORS, BEVELLED PLA[illegible] DOOR PANE[illegible]

C. A. SHARPE, cor. Craig & [illegible]

SAFES AND VA[illegible]

AHERN, A., Montreal Safe [illegible] James. M. 813.

SASH AND DOOR MANU[illegible]

MACFARLANE, R. & CO., [illegible] Richmond streets. Up [illegible]
RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS, Atwater avenue. Main [illegible]

TIME RE[illegible]

"GLOBE" TIME RECORDERS [illegible] Bleury st. M. [illegible]
HAWLEY TIME REGISTER, [illegible] West. Main 2483.

WIRE GOODS, ETC.

NATIONAL WIRE WORKS, 51 Craig W. Tel. [illegible]